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THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER
Fine and Warmer.
Sun rose at 6.39; sets at 4.49.

ESTABLISHED 1808.—NO. 255. TWENTY-TWO PAGES. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1904. TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT

LIBERAL PARTY OLD LEADERS STAND ON THRESHOLD OF NEW ERA

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright Urge Party and Country to Go in and Possess Promised Land of New Transcontinental.

DENSELY-PACKED THRONG HAILS PREMIER AT WINDSOR HALL

Sir Wilfrid Devoted His Time to Scarifying His Opponents for Inability to Perform the Elementary Duties of an Opposition—Sir Richard Defends the Present Scale of Expenditure—Mr. Peter Lyall Announces His Political Views and Mr. Robert C. Smith, K.C., Expounds the G. T. P. Bargain.

The contrast between Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Windsor Hall meeting last night and that of Mr. R. L. Borden several days ago was a very interesting one.

In mere externals the difference was strong enough. Both Mr. Borden and Sir Wilfrid had audiences that filled the hall. But Mr. Borden's hearers were confined to those who could sit in comfort in the seats of the hall, and the spacious arm chairs upon the platform, and those who could not sit did not wait to stand. There was a luxurious ease and spaciousness about the Borden meeting, and nobody could claim any virtue of Spartan self-denial for having sat through it. It was not so last night at Sir Wilfrid Laurier's meeting. There the audience was so crowded in every part of the hall that to stay through the evening meant much personal discomfort; yet none left before Sir Wilfrid had finished, and very few before the closing words of Sir Richard Cartwright had brought to an end one of the most remarkable meetings Montreal has known in many years. Hundreds stood throughout the proceedings, many of them on so precarious a footing that they were continually falling off the raised slope at the back of the hall and landing on the entry way three feet below.

By far the most notable difference between the two meetings was the fulness of the sense of historic continuity in the case of the Liberals, and its utter absence from the Conservative gathering. At Windsor Hall last night was a gathering of men who could not but feel that they belonged to a great historic party, that had played its full part in the making of the history of the Dominion, and that was as true to-day in its essential principles as it had ever seen. On the platform was not only a leader who had been a power in the party almost as long as it had been a party, but also one of the great figures of the Confederation epoch, a man whose very presence seemed to unite his audience with the great spirits of a bygone age. With Mr. Borden there was nothing of all this—no tradition, no history, no great party principles, except those that it was most convenient to forget about. There were only unknown men, excellent it might be, but without a trace of the prestige of ancient party tradition. True, there was Mr. Bergeron, but even Mr. Bergeron did not find much of his inspiration in the glorious past, and the rest of the speakers were apparently unaware that the Conservative party had a past.

Perhaps it was as well. Assuredly a great number of those who still cherish the old Sir John Macdonald tradition were not with them at the Borden meeting, and were out in force last night cheering Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a more worthy inheritor of his mantle. There was nothing more notable at last night's meeting than the enthusiasm that was awakened by Sir Wilfrid's supremely graceful reference to the departed Canadian chieftain; and the men who thus cheered the name of the prophet of Conservatism were the very men who cheered loudest the Premier's powerful arraignment of the new Conservative party's Populist propaganda.

New Text for Sir Wilfrid.

Sir Wilfrid had for the main portion of his address an entirely new text, which he has not before worked out so fully before a Quebec audience. His matter was contributed largely by an article that appeared yesterday in a local Opposition organ, and thus out of their own mouths he convicted them of having signally failed in the most elementary duty of a loyal Opposition that of criticism and opposing. As a parliamentary party they had proved themselves utterly incapable of united party action for ends that they now professed to regard as essential for the country's welfare. A war of sectional issues in the press, carefully designed to fit each particular locality, had taken the place of all attempts at a national party policy, and Sir Wilfrid showed that in Parliament, where alone could a clear and definite responsibility be attached to their utterances, they had been as inert as jelly-fish.

Opposition Failure.

Having convicted the Opposition of complete failure in even the negative work of criticism, Sir Wilfrid went on to show, as he alone can, the claims of the Government's great positive achievement, the Transcontinental Railway. There was no point during the evening that elicited more fervent and continued cheering than the Premier's dramatic declaration that the road would be built as surely as he stood there among them, and that he hoped to live to see it in full operation. There could be no question of the popularity of the road with the citizens of Montreal. Nor could there be any doubt of the tremendous effect of the trenchant phrase in which the Premier expressed his belief that the only way to live in peace and amity with our American neighbors was to be absolutely independent of them. That sentiment aroused a storm of applause that showed clearly enough the view upon what the popularity of the new line is based.

Sir Richard in Fine Fettle.

Sir Richard Cartwright exhibited a vivacity and vigor that were not in the least suggestive of the dry bones of the Senate, and only the explanation that he had not yet been sworn in saved the audience from feeling a sense of incongruity. He was past master of figures, as he has even been, and his address was marked by all the old incisiveness and keen application of statistics. His testimony as to the urgency and immediateness of the West's need for the new railway came with great force from one of his known clear-sightedness, who had so recently visited the territory in question.

The audience was an extremely democratic one. It included two babies, whose proprietors were unwilling to sacrifice the pleasure of "hearing Laurier," even at the cost of bringing their ofspring with them. One of the youngsters showed a marked disapproval of the doctrines of the Liberal party, and had to be ejected by her parents. There was a strong delegation of McGill students, almost all of mature years, and all of great enthusiasm and evident Liberal proclivities. The gallery at the back of the hall was filled to overflowing with ladies, of whom also there were quite a number on the platform.

Some of Those Present.

The platform was the most densely crowded part of the hall, the number of tickets issued having been largely in excess of the accommodation. The chair was taken by Mr. Edward Holton, K.C., whose discharge of its duties was eminently satisfactory. Owing to the number of persons standing on the platform it was impossible to secure anything like an adequate list of the prominent Liberals who were present. Among them were Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Hon. H. J. Cloran, Hon. Robert Mackay, Matthew Hutchinson, M.L.A., Dr. Hutchinson, J. S. Buchan, K.C., Jonathan Hodgson, B. J. Coghlin, R. Coghlin, Thos. Harling, John Torrance, E. H. Lemay, E. G. Penny, Max Murdock, Dr. Nichol E. G. O'Connor, Jas. Norris, F. C. McIndoe, Robert Loring, W. B. Powell, S. Fraser, J. W. McLean, H. H. Trenholme, Wm. Drysdale and Chas. Cushing, Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Dr. England, Wm. Strachan, S. A. McMurty, J. C. Walsh, F. O. Lewis, S. W. Jacobs, M. M. Duff, Jas. Rodgers, R. Bickerdike, M.P., Travers Allan, Edmund Guerin, K.C., Michael Guerin, Ex-ald. McBride, L. Rubenstein.

Decorations of the Hall.

The hall was decorated with really exceptional taste, the chef d'oeuvre being the portrait of Sir Wilfrid in the musicians' alcove over the stage, and the artistic arrangement of heavy wood and metal shields that hung underneath it, and bore the arms of all the provinces, clustered around those of the Dominion. Sir Wilfrid was escorted into the hall by the pipers of the Royal Scots, who had to elbow their way in by main force in consequence of the terrific crush.

(Continued on page two.)

FINE AND WARMER.

To-day—Fine and warmer.
Sunday—Occasional showers.

Light scattered showers occurred yesterday in the Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence valleys, but with this exception, fine weather has prevailed throughout Canada. It continues warm in the Northwest Territories and Manitoba, and temperatures have risen in Ontario, while in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces the weather continues cool.

The minimum and maximum temperatures yesterday were:—Dawson, 20, 28; Victoria, 40, 52; Kamloops, 36, 56; Calgary, 28, 66; Qu'Appelle, 40, 66; Winnipeg, 32, 58; Port Arthur, 24, 50; Parry Sound, 30, 46; Toronto, 34, 48; Ottawa, 26, 40; Quebec, 24, 38; St. John, 28, 42; Halifax, 26, 38.

MR. MORLEY IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—Hon. John Morley arrived from Montreal yesterday and is the guest of the Governor General at Rideau Hall.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

New York—La Savoie, Campania.
Boston—Sylvania.
Plymouth—Bluecher.
Genoa.—Hohenzollern.
Queenstown—Lucania.
Boulogne—Ryndam.

POINTERS ON PUBLICITY.

Recommends The Herald

MR. ERNEST LAMY, 209 St. Lawrence St., is a leading French merchant of Montreal, conducting two large departmental stores. "I use only The Herald in the English field," said Mr. Lamy, and I find it quite sufficient for my purposes. I have been more than gratified with my results. Newspaper advertising certainly pays and I am glad to be able to say The Herald has contributed greatly to my success. Advertisers get their money's worth from your paper."

NOTHING IN IT.

THE HEN—"These empty shells were ever hard to hatch!"

A Wild Appeal to Bellechasse Voters

(From an Election Appeal by J. B. Fradette, Conservative Candidate for Bellechasse.)

"Lastly, I address myself to the fathers and mothers of families to ask them whether they desire to support, by their votes the law for which their ex-member, Mr. O. Talbot, voted last session, compelling all persons from the age of eighteen to sixty years, to leave this country upon England's order in order to go and get slaughtered in all the wars that may arise and further, obliging the children from twelve to eighteen years, to be enrolled for training to bear a rifle and to learn how to shoot straight and perhaps later to kill their own fathers or mothers. Fathers and mothers, your children will be torn from your arms and sent to the butchery, and, young wives, as soon as the war trumpets sound, you will be forced to part, perhaps, forever, from the husbands who should remain at your sides as your protectors.

"Yes, gentleman, Mr. Talbot by his vote, sanctioned this infamous law; a man like him must be without heart, without parental love; he must have neither wife nor children, to vote to give 'foreigners' (strangers), the right to come here and order you peremptorily to leave your own country and take a part in the horrors of war in barbarous regions far from your wives, far from your children. And when you will have fallen on the field of battle, pierced by the enemy's bullets, you will not sleep your last long sleep alongside the church, where your relatives might go from time to time to shed a tear over your grave, but your body will be left as a prey to wild beasts."

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Oct. 29.—The Canadian butter market is decidedly weaker than last week. Arrivals during the week were 14,307 [illegible]. Choicest quoted at 98s to 100s; finest, 92s to 96s. Advance made last week in cheese is well maintained. Good June-August cheese quoted at 48s to 46s; choicest Septembers, 46s to 47s, with occasionally 48s.

Through The Herald's Sieve.

THE CONS. ARE beginning to suspect that Mr. Blair may have received his early training in a Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

THE SEARCHLIGHTS of H.M.S. Ariadne took part in Mr. Borden's reception at Halifax. But even these powerful scrutinizers failed to reveal what adequate protection may be.

THE Conservative bombshells seem to have vocal trouble and only speak in whispers.

THE CZAR says he is sorryski, but what England wants is an apologyovitch.

TWO LIBS. elected by acclamation and four more seats where no Cons. are running. Score:

Libs..... 6
Cons..... 0

WE ONLY WANT one more supreme effort from Sir Charles Tupper. He should wind up

the festive campaign with a dream that Laurier will turn Conservative.

Just For Fun.

There's scarcely any Russians left
For Japanese to slay,
Since New York daily papers kill
An army every day.

THERE is fine Russian strategy in the orders to the Baltic fleet to proceed eastward by two routes, so that the Japanese navy cannot gobble more than half of it at once.

IT IS WHAT Mr. Blair does not say that is causing trouble in the Con. camp.

A POLITICAL paragraph in the London, Ont., Free Press (Con.) says:
"Ha! ha! ha! ha!"
That able argument is about the only thing the Cons. have against Laurier.

RUMOR that the Czar has bought the Chilean navy. What the Czar needs most, however, is a couple of admirals who can tell the difference between a fishing fleet and a bale of hay

FROM THE WAY the stock market got excited over that North Sea incident one might guess that it had friends among the fishermen.

Fool Bets.

Now's the time for fool bets. We suggest the following:

If Borden is not elected, man wagers to roll a peanut across the St. Lawrence river.

If Ames is not elected, man wagers to wear a full dress suit while he delivers a ton of coal to the winner.

If Lane is not elected, man wagers to eat his hat before a large audience, admission free.

If Monk is not elected, man wagers to walk on his ear from McGill Street to the Post Office.

If Foster is not elected, man wagers to grease the outside of the N.Y. Life building and climb up with his hands tied.

There's no limit to the variety. Think up a few on your own hook.

Seven Ages of Women.

(Yonkers Statesman.)

Says she's 16 when she's 12.
Says she's 18 when she's 14.
Says she's 18 when she's 21.
Says she's 18 when she's 25.
Says she's 19 when she's 30.
Says she's 21 when she's 45.
Says she's 28 when she's 65.

ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY'S eyesight was good enough to see the phantom torpedo boats, but not the trawlers' lights.

IF GEN. STOESSEL is in Port Arthur waiting for that Baltic fleet to relieve him, he might as well throw up his hands.

DANIEL WEBSTER once said: "Wherever there is work for the hands there is work for the teeth." Daniel was probably reaching for the deafest vote at the time.

IT LOOKS as though the only sensation the Tories have to spring upon the country is that Mr. Borden has again changed his mind.

ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY'S period of command may be in inverse ratio to the length of his name.

Borden Buttons.

I saw a Borden button,
The first one of the year,
And when I spied that emblem
I grinned from ear to ear,
It filled my drooping spirits
With Tupperistic cheer.

I saw a Borden button,
The sight of it was sweet,
But listen to my story,
The sad one I repeat:
'Twas worn by the old person
Who sold them on the street.

A CON. REPORT.

[In case none of our readers subscribe to any Con. papers, we hereby present a composite report of the Laurier meeting, as appearing in the Star, Gazoot, etc.]

Two politicians, by the name of Laurier and Cartwright, spoke at Windsor Hall last evening.

Although the Liberals made frantic efforts to draw a big crowd, and many were paid to be present, the majority of electors passed the hall and wended their way down to Ald. Ames' meeting at Tara Hall, Notre Dame Street.

About 30 people were present when Laurier got up to speak, and we counted 22 who were too young to vote. The other 8 were Conservatives who were there out of pure curiosity.

It was a characteristic Laurier speech.

He failed to answer the questions Mr. Borden didn't put to him, nor could he explain how it was that a trolley car left the track on St. Catherine Street.

The rest of his speech was drowned by the noise of the people tramping out of the hall.

Among those on the platform were: Messrs. Laurier, Cartwright, and others.

Compare this meeting with the Borden demonstration of two weeks ago, when 863,421,761,582,736,210,000,611,982,000,000,621,436 people were present.

EVERY Con. candidate announces that the Borden road is going to run through his constituency. In order to accomplish this the

Borden road will be surveyed on the delicate curves made by a boa-constrictor with a pain in seven places.

JUST TO VARY the monotony a little, the Baltic fleet should take a shot at something belonging to the United States.

PRINCE KERETELLI saw eight torpedo boats. Other officers saw two. Apparently Prince Keretelli sat at the table longer than the rest.

THE CAMPAIGN CIGAR has 4 more days. After that there ought to be a general improvement in the public health.

ROJESTVENSKY'S "PHANTOMS" DID NOT DECEIVE BALFOUR

Premier Balfour Discussed North Sea Incident at Southampton Last Night, and Scathingly Denounced Vice-Admiral's Story—Outlined Basis of Settlement.

London, October 29.—All danger of war between Russia and Great Britain has been averted, and the settlement of the only points in dispute regarding the attack by the Russian second Pacific squadron on British trawlers, October 21, has been referred to an international commission under The Hague convention.

Premier Balfour, speaking at a meeting of the National Union of Conservative Clubs at Southampton last night, broke that silence which had been so long preserved, and had brought the people of the United Kingdom to a condition of almost desperate irritation, and which had given rise to misconceptions which Mr. Balfour last night himself exposed.

"The Russian Ambassador," said Mr. Balfour, "has authorized a statement to the following effect:—

The Russian Government, on hearing of the North Sea incident, at once expressed its profound regret, and also promised most liberal compensation. The Government has ordered the detention at Vigo of that part of the fleet which was concerned in the incident in order that the naval authorities ascertain what officers were responsible for it; that those officers and any material witnesses would not proceed on the voyage to the Far East; that enquiry would be instituted into the facts by an international commission, as provided by The Hague convention. That, Mr. Balfour interpolated, had nothing to do with arbitration; it was the constitution of an international commission in order to find out the facts, and any person found guilty would be tried and punished adequately. The Russian Government undertook that precautions would be taken to guard against a recurrence of such incidents. Special instruction on this subject would be issued. Preliminary to this court, Mr. Balfour said, there would be a coroner's inquest at Hull over the dead fishermen, a board of trade enquiry, and an enquiry by Russian officials at Vigo. The Board of Trade enquiry would be specially constituted by the British Government to include representative men. The Russian Embassy had been asked to send a representative and give assistance. Apology and compensation have already been offered, nothing now remains but to determine which account is correct, Rojestvensky's or the trawlers.

Mr. Balfour plainly said that Thursday evening Russia and Great Britain seemed to be on the brink of war, and yet gave the frankest praise to the attitude preserved throughout by the Emperor and Russian Government. While the Premier was unable to praise the pacific attitude of the Government too highly he bitterly assailed Rojestvensky's report, declaring that it was an insult to Great Britain as a neutral nation, and ridiculed its probability.

Mr. Balfour said: "If this meeting had not been held yesterday evening I would not have dared preface my remarks in a hopeful tone. Everybody felt that if the trawler incident could be repeated a belligerent fleet was indeed a pest against which all neutral powers would be bound to combine. The only version we had on Monday of the lamentable incidents of the previous Friday was the version supplied us by the trawlers. Tuesday morning the situation changed, because for the first time we had the counter-story, supplied by the Russian admiral. In the story of our fishermen there was much tragedy, but no romance; in the story of the Russian admiral there is no tragedy, but I am driven to the belief that there is much romance. It is impossible to doubt which is the correct story. I should not have approached this phase but for the fact that the admiral's story is really an attack upon our national honor and implies that we are not doing our duty as neutrals. In an island kingdom like Great Britain, the nationality of every craft is known. It is inconceivable that we could be harboring Japanese sailors and warships without Russia, and, indeed, the whole civilized world, knowing it. I enter a most emphatic protest against such an allegation. The truth will be made manifest and clear as noonday when the inquiry is held, which in most statesmanlike manner has been welcomed by the Czar. But in bare justice to the Czar, and the Russian Government, I will say they never at any time underestimated the gravity of the crisis or failed to do what they could to diminish it.

Continued On Page Seven.

FATAL DISASTER AT THE GAS WORKS

Foreman Douglas Was Killed and Building Wrecked by Explosion.

A loud report, a low, rumbling noise, like the discharge of a cannon, and the trembling of the earth around like an earthquake, told the inhabitants of Hochelaga yesterday that something serious had happened. Just before six o'clock there was an explosion at the Montreal gas works. John Douglas, a foreman, was killed.

The explosion occurred in the meter and pressure chamber of the gas works. The building was the end section of an immense structure composed of brick, facing Harbor street. In this part were the meters, the different shops, and a power house. Each department is separated by a very thick brick wall, to resist concussion in case of such a contingency as that which occurred yesterday.

Just before six o'clock John Douglas, one of the foremen, went his rounds to see that everything was in order before leaving the premises. He went alone into the meter house, and that was the last that was seen of him alive. Immediately on his entrance a loud report was heard, followed by a long, thundering rumble, and a mass of debris shot up into the air amid a fierce column of seething flame. The roof and the major portion of the walls were blown away, and the meter chamber is a total wreck. The west wall was thrown right across Hall or street.

Machinery was shifted, and the roof of the adjoining blacksmith shop was partly destroyed. Several workmen were there, but none was injured, except Thomas Heney, aged 19, who sustained some scalp wounds. A horse was caught by the falling debris, but was extricated all right.

The meter house was so well insulated that the flames did not spread, and when the fire brigade arrived there was nothing to be done.

The explosion alarmed the neighborhood and the scene of the disaster was soon surrounded by an anxious, frightened crowd. Mrs. Douglas was present and a pathetic scene ensued when she was told that her husband was killed and that his body would be removed to the morgue. She went into convulsions and when she recovered was led sobbing away to her stricken home.

The cause of the accident has not yet been explained and little will be learned until the debris has been cleared away.

THE GREAT NORTH-WEST.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Oct. 28.—The Mayor of Winnipeg, in a letter to the Glasgow Herald, emphatically contradicts statements made by on George Fair, in a letter to that journal on Sept. 15. As an example of success in the Northwest the mayor gives a brief synopsis of his own experiences.

STONECUTTERS' UNION WILL SUPPORT MR. PETER LYALL.

The following letter from the secretary of the Stonecutters' Union shows the interest the labor men are taking in the political campaign the party they intend to return to power. Despite the efforts made in some quarters to enlist the workingmen against Mr. P. Lyall, he still remains their choice in St. Antoine Division, as is clearly shown by the letter which is reproduced below:

"I beg to inform you that at our last regular meeting held Wednesday, the 26th inst., a resolution was unanimously adopted in which the Stonecutters' Union expressed approval of Mr. Peter Lyall's candidature in St. Antoine Division. We will support him against Ald. Ames, and we are also trying, with all working voters of that district, to make Mr. Lyall's election a great success for the Liberal party. By publishing this information you will oblige the Stonecutters' Association.

"JOS. GERVAIS,
"Secretary."

It may be added that the Stonecutters' Union is one of the best organized in Montreal and consists of about 200 members.

Sixty Miners Lost Their Lives in a Colorado Mine

Trinidad, Col., Oct. 29.—From thirty to sixty men lost their lives in a terrific explosion which occurred at mine No. 3, of the Rocky Mountains Fuel & Iron Co., at Tercio, forty miles west of Trinidad, yesterday afternoon. The exact number of dead may never be known, as the mine is burning and in all likelihood the bodies will be consumed. A large number of mine officials left here as soon as word of the accident was received. Company doctors and other physicians were picked up all along the line.

The mine employs eighty men, and it is believed that at least sixty were in it at the time. News of the explosion brought assistance from the adjacent camps and last night hundreds of men were trying to enter the mine. Deadly fumes overcame the rescuers frequently, but their places immediately were taken by others ready to risk their lives. It was not thought possible that any one in the mine could escape death. It was impossible to secure names of the dead and injured. Nearly all the miners employed are Slavs. The mine was opened a year ago and extended two thousand feet into the hill. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by dust.

But one body has been recovered, that of T. Duran, a driver, who was just entering the tunnel when the explosion occurred. He was torn and burned almost beyond recognition. All the mines within a radius of twenty miles have been shut down and the miners are on the way to assist in the rescue of the bodies.

FISCAL PLATFORM OF CONSERVATIVES

Resolutions of Caucus Favor Chamberlain Policy—Comments.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, October, 29.—There were 1,400 delegates present at the annual conference of the National Union of Conservatives at Southampton. Mr. Chaplin's resolution was carried with only two dissentients. The resolution was that this conference agrees with the Prime Minister that the time has come for a revision of the fiscal policy, cordially supports his claim for power to deal with the evils arising from unfair competition caused by dumping, and likewise welcomes the recent declaration of the Prime Minister that if he is again returned to power he will invite a conference with delegates from the colonies and India to meet to discuss first whether the ideal of fiscal union commends itself to them, second, how it is to be carried out.

An amendement by Mr. Moore Bayley, a Birmingham free-fooder to throw out the first paragraph which he interpreted as meaning a tax on food, found only thirteen supporters. Other resolutions dealing chiefly with protection for home industries were carried contrary to expectation.

The Morning Post says the result shows that Mr. Chamberlain rightly interpreted the opinions and desires of all wishing to see the Empire stronger and more united.

The Chronicle is doubtful whether Balfour will accept Chaplin's support. It urges him to speak out.

The News says the adoption of Chaplin's resolution is a slap in the face for Balfour. If he takes it lying down they will have to conclude that the leadership of the Unionists has passed from his hands to Chamberlain's.

The Standard says: Chaplin's motion was drafted with a painstaking desire to avoid deliberate challenge. Balfour will not constnt to remain the leader of a party which adopts the distinctive features of Chamberlain's programme.

The Times says not only is there increased solidity upon the central portion of Balfour's policy, but his approximation to Chamberlain's views is stamped unmistakably with the approval of the Conservative associations.

PRAISES OUR POLICY.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

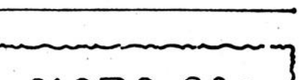
London, Oct. 29.—At Southampton Mr. Laverton Harris M.P., said, "Manufacturers giving evidence before the Tariff Reform commission one and all declared that the Canadian preference hed been the greatest advantage to their industries. In some cases trade had doubled or trebled. Sir Howard Vincent's visit to Canada had deeply impressed him with the conviction that at least 95 per cent. of all classes in the Dominion were in favor of Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

AGED WOMAN KILLED BY TRAIN.

Mrs. V. Lancier, 87 years old, of 1182 Clarke Avenue, was almost instantly killed yesterday afternoon by a train while attempting to cross the C.P.R. tracks on St. Lawrence street. She apparently did not notice the onrushing train. The Notre Dame ambulance was summoned but before it arrived she had been removed to her home where she died. This morning Coroner McMahon will hold an inquest.

WHAT IS GOING ON

His Majesty's—"A Chinese Honeymoon."
Academy—"His Last Dollar."
Francais—The New York Stars Extravazanga Company.
Nouveautes—"Les Trois Fille de M. Dupont."



THE YOKE

A Romance of the Days When the Lord Redeemed the Children of Israel From the Bondage of Egypt.

WHAT THE CLERGY SAY OF IT.

RABBI MAYER MESSING,
Indianapolis Hebrew Congregation, Indianapolis, Ind.:

THE YOKE is a wonderful book. It is accurate in history, replete with ancient lore, with love and romance, rich in character-delineation, and sympathetic and true in portraying the inner life of the Jews of the Exodus. Though it is of especial interest to the Jews, old and young of all denominations will read it with keen relish.

Will be Begun Soon as a Serial in The Herald.

Liberal Party's Old Leaders Stand on Threshold of New Era, and Urge the Party to Possess the Land

Continued From Page One.

MR. PETER LYALL SPEAKS ON ISSUES OF THE DAY

The hall was becoming more and more crowded, and the crowd more and more impatient. When at last the announcement that Sir Richard Cartwright would arrive in a moment failed to affect he audience, the chairman called upon Mr. Peter Lyall, the Liberal candidate in St. Antoine division, to open the meeting. Amid wild patriotic outcries from the McGill end of the hall, Mr. Lyall arose. Paying a warm tribute to the qualities and record of the Premier, Mr. Lyall continued:—

"It is admitted by all parties that this Canada of ours has been brought into its present very prominent position in Great Britain and before the world by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's untiring efforts and ability. This fact is proven by the immense immigration that is flowing into the country, not only from Europe, but from the country to the south of us, being a complete reversal of conditions existing during the Conservative regime.

Gentlemen, it is population we require to develop these enormous resources and the Government adopted in 1896, a vigorous and business-like policy, which has produced grand results. And it is results, not promises, which this country calls for. Continuing the business-like policy of developing the country, the Liberal party have adopted a railway policy, which, I am sure, the greater number of the citizens of Montreal must not forget that the developing of the transportation facilities of the country can only result in making Montreal a greater business centre than it is to-day.

"I have a full realization of the fact that if this country of ours is to prosper, it can only be by the people as a whole being prosperous. Each class of trade being cared for where required There is one question which I desire to bring before your notice, that is the Imperial question now being advocated by the Rt. Hon. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in Great Britain. This policy of mutual preference and interchange between the Mother Country and her Colonies has my hearty support. It is a great pleasure to recall that this great question originated with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and that Canada, through him, was the first to give the preference to the Mother Country. While heartily approving of this policy, we must guard against injury being done to any of our manufacturing industries."

Continuing this businesslike policy of developing the country the Liberal party had adopted a Railway Policy, which the greater number of the people of Canada would endorse. The developing of the transportation facilities of the country would result in making Montreal a greater business centre than ever.

While Mr. Lyall was speaking the long-expected Sir Richard Cartwright appeared on the platform. A perfect storm of applause greeted the warworn veteran of the Liberal party, whose record of forty-two years of service is far from being forgotten.

Mr. R. C. Smith, K.C., followed Mr. Lyall, and discussed the transcontinental project as an excellent business deal. Referring to Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Smith pointed him out as one covered with honors, won in long years of public service untarnished by a single suspicion of intersted motives.

When Mr. Smith sat down, after an able exposition of the Government's railway policy, the chairman in response to vociferous demands from the audience, called upon the Premier of Canada.

PREMIER, THOUGH VOICE IS TIRED, WARMS TO HIS WORK

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was received with tremendous applause, the ovation lasting several minutes, varied with a choice selection of college yells. When finally silence was secured he proceeded in slightly husky tones to regret the ravages that the arduous campaigning had played with his voice, which, however, quickly regained its usual clarity, as was to be expected after the Premier's humorous remark that the cause he represented was so strong that he was sure it would give him unusual strength.

"Gentlemen," Sir Wilfrid proceeded, "we are aproaching, thank heaven, the end of a somewhat arduous campaign, which has been short, I think sharp, and I hope will be decisive. (Applause.) A few weeks ago it was deemed advisable to appeal to the electorate, and the time for that appeal has almost drawn nigh. Within a week the people of Canada must give their verdict, and alohtugh I am no prophet, I must say I have no misgiving as to the results. I do not propose to pose before you as a politcal prophet. I leave the monopoly of that to my friend, Sir Charles Tupper. Laughter.) That is an art in which he was never known to fail, and he has an apt pupil in Mr. Borden, although I must confess that their predictions generally went wrong, and that they were never so strong when prophesying victories as when looking for defeats. I, however, am sure that on the 3rd of November the administration will be sutained, simply because there is no occasion whatever for a change. (Cheers.) There is no reason whatever why the people who gave us their votes in 1896 and 1900 should not renew their confidence now.

THE RECORD OF PURITY.

We have ben in office for eight years. Our record is clear, and I am proud to say, that whoever reads it will find no breath of scandal. We are only human—we must have made mistakes during that period, but during all that time I am sure that in our record from first o last nothing will be found which will bring the blush of shame to any suporter of the Government. (Applause.)

It is not a matter of boast or a great compliment to the present administration to say that they have given you an honest Government, but if we remember the history of the Conservative party, which during the greater part of its existence lived in scandal, perhaps I can claim some credit that our administration has ben exempt from such a failure. With L'Abbe Moret, the celebrated priest of the French Revolution, I may almost say that if I judge myself I think little of myself, but if I compare my Government with others, I am forced to say I think a good deal of it. (Applause.)

NOT ONLY ACHIEVEMENT BUT PROMISE.

But if I had nothing to stand upon but this record, it would not be sufficient. It is not only our record we have to present to you, although it is a record of business and action which has reflected upon the Canadian people. Need I speak to you of the prosperity which has blessed us during the past eight years? Although it is a bitter admission for them to make, our opponents have to admit this prosperity. It would be unfinitely more agreeable to them if they could show such a record of black ruin as they predicted eight years ago. They would perhaps like to show the country blighted by the Grits who they then told you had not the instincts of government. But unfortunately for them our history of the past eight years shows the finest record of government since Confederation. But although they admit this they will not give us the credit for it, but simply say it is luck. Well, of course, there are lucky men, and unlucky ones—and we Liberals are on the lucky side. But if that is all the argument the Conservatives have why should we have a change? Do they ask you to change the lucky men for the unlucky ones. (Loud laughter and applause.) When they tell you they have been unlucky is that an argument to punish the fortunate Government and reward the Opposition because of its bad luck? But that is a poor argument. Luck simply goes to the industrious, and not to the laggard. Industry begets luck; the laggard invariably has bad luck. So it is with Governments. The industrious Government has good luck, the laggard Government has bad luck. The Conservative Government gave its energies to quarrelling and bickering, and conspiring against each other, and how could they give their industry for the country? When dangerous questions were facing the people, their quarrels simply allowed it to drift. They simply put these questions aside, and when they had to face them, they simply quarrelled and conspired with one another. The country heard them denouncing their leader as an imbecile and their colleagues as traitors. How could any country prosper under such administration?

"We have had our share of trouble also. We have had difficult questions, but we have settled them one after the other, and by applying our best intelligence to the subject we have been able to bring the country from its old position to that which it occupies to-day. (Aplause.) You may say this is more boasting. I say no, it is history, and as such it will be written.

"It is said we have had great luck and that Providence has been with us. I say that Providence helps those who help themselves. We have helped ourselves and benefited by the circumstances which opened themselves to us. That is our luck.

THE BRITISH PREFERMENCE.

"On coming to office the first thing we did was to reform the existing tariff and one of the features of our tariff was the British preference. In that doctrine we opened the gate to prospects we have not even yet realized, which have done a great deal for Canada. If there be Conservatives here tonight, I ask you where is your policy on that question. Where is the policy of your leaders. In Montreal the British preference is sneered at, in Quebec it is absolutely opposed, in Toronto it was applauded to the skies. Mr. Foster, in Toronto, said we should have no credit for the preference, because 'they did not invent it; they stumbled upon it.' (Laughter.) But even if we stumbled upon it, that is our usual luck. (Applause.)

"During their long term of office the Oppositon could not stumble upon it, they were too busy quarrelling. But that is a question to osmall for discussion. Suppose we did stumble upon it; a Government which by stumbling upon such a policy could open the heart of England and the doors of Europe to the people of Canada and make the name of Canada famous throughout the world should deserve more credit than a party which failed to do so.

"Some of the Canadian papers say that the birth of Canada as a nation is a mere boast. Even though that should be so, everybody knows this country occupies a place in the Empire which it could not aspire to eight years ago. Every citizen of Canada to-day knows that the name of his country during the last eight years has travelled far and wide, and whether opposed to the British preference or not he must be prouder of calling himself a Canadian citizen than he was in 1896. (Loud applause.) Is that nothing? Are we so reduced in our manhood and dignity that we would trample upon these considerations? If these are the sentiments of the Conservative party, thank God they are not mine. We are a nation within an Empire to-day. The proudest boast of colonies which have previously become nations has been the acquisition of nationhood by separation from the Motherland. We have done what has never ben seen before—we have become a nation without separating from the parent stem. This I claim was done through the instrumentality of our Government.

WHAT IS CONSERVATIVE POLICY?

"Now what is the policy of the Conservative party on this question? On the floor of Parliament they have never challenged this policy. There some have sneerd at it, others applauded it, but they have not dared to challenge it by a vote. They have been willing to wound, but yet afraid to strike. They knew the heart of the people was with the Government on that question.

"This is perhaps one of the most difficult countries in the world to govern. We have duality of races, and in some respects, of sentiments. No man can properly govern this country who has not the courage to say on such questions as this, his views before his countrymen, whether English or French-speaking, and in so doing to use everywhere the same language. (Loud applause.)

A DOUBLE-FACED POLICY.

"Has that been done by the Conservatives? Is that what their leaders have said? No. You will try in vain to find unanimity. In Quebec they will denounce the preference as a great mistake, while in Ontario they will scarcely even give us credit for it. I will even ask Conservatives if they believe it is possible to maintain the country on these lines, to form a nation by pandering to prejudices? No. I say the only way is to stand upon the broad principles which may apply to all men, be their creed or race whatever it may. (Loud applause.)

"I do not wish to be offensive. I know that many of my Conservative fellow-countrymen believe themselves to be in the right. I know them to be in the wrong. I do not blame them; it is more their misfortune than their fault. But I ask all to compare the two policies and declare in their heart of hearts of ours is not that of the true patriots. If they do so I fear not their verdict on November 3rd next.

HOW ARE THE PARTY FALLEN?

"If you want to know to what depths the Conservative party has fallen, let me direct your attention to an article this morning in the Montreal Gazette, the chief organ here of the Conservative party. It not only referred to the speech I was to make here, but coached me as to what I was to say. (Laughter.)

"The Gazette said:

"'There wil be those in the audience, also, who would like to know if they may look for early relief from the extraordinary and meddlesome customs regulations which a weak Minister under the control of office-bound advisers, has inflicted on the trade of the country.'

"This is the first time I ever heard Mr. Paterson referred to as a weak Minister. I believe you will agree that Mr. Paterson is the best customs Minister we ever had. (Applause.) If this charge is true, how is it that the Opposition never referred to it upon the floor of the House? I challenge the Gazette or the Conservatives to show where they ever so referred to Mr. Paterson's manner of administering his department, or so criticized his regulations. If this was the case, as the Gazette says, Parliament was the proper place to explain such complaints. (Applause.)

SAVE THEM FROM THEIR FRIENDS.

"But that is not all. To the complications of the British preference and the silly German surtax have been added the annoyance of the anti-dumping splurge and its impracticable and nonsensical requirements.'

"If the Germah surtax is silly, what is the Opposition in Parliament? Where was Mr. Monk, where was Mr. Borden, where were even the other leaders when that 'silly' policy was under discussion? What is their business in Parliament if not to criticize the Government? And if they do not criticize such 'silly' legislation are they not the silliest of all in not so discussing it? (Loud apLplause.) And can there be anything sillier than the Gazette denouncing these things which the Opposition failed to criticize? The Opposition never opened their mouths upon this policy except to say 'it might not do all we expected.' They never demanded a vote upon it or denounced it. What will be Mr. Borden's felings when he reads the Gazette and finds his organ denouncing a policy upon which he never opened his mouth?

THE STORY OF THE BEAR.

Sir Wilfrid said this reminded him of the story of the man who made friends of a bear, which perceiving a fly upon his nose, concluded to knock it off, and did so with such emphasis that it not only killed the fly but took off the man's nose at the same stroke. "Mr. Borden," he said, "will wonder what has happened his nose when he finds the heavy paw of the Gazette upon it. (Loud laughter.) It is not the Government that must change, it is evidently the Opposition.

"Then the Gazette says: 'There are many other things, also, on which the Prime Minister might speak with profit, if he could speak in the right way. There is, for instance, the so-called anti-tobacco combine legislation of last session.'

GAZETTE'S UNFORTUNATE EXAMPLE.

"The aGzette says that is absurd. But here again the Opposition did nothing to criticize. The only opposition offered was by Mr. Monk, who thought that Mr. Brodeur's legislation did not go far enough; that we should add something more to this 'absurd legislation.' (Applause.)

"Why then this article? It is always the same. You cannot introduce important legislation without treading on somebody's corns. This anti-tobacco legislation was good. I am proud of it and we shall retain it. (Apluase.) It may have interfered with some people and it is to get these people's support that the Gazette article is written. I denounce both this practiae and theory. The only measure you can find to judge either Government or Opposition is their conduct on the floor of the House. If a measure is not criticized in Parliament, I deny to any one outside the right to criticize it in the name of the Oppositon.

THE TIME IS NOW RIPE FOR A REVISION OF TARIFF

"There are two great questions to be dealt with in this election— the railway question and the tariff.

"We reframed the tariff in 1896, and I think we did excellent work. It has done well for the last eight years, but no one pretended it was a tariff without blemish. I say there are and there were blemishes from the first. Conditions are changing, and new interests are always growing. But we considered it better to leave it as it was rather than everlastingly tinker with it. While not pretending that it should be absolutely permanent we said that there should be elements of stability in it, so that manufacturers could, anyway, rely on it for a number of years. That tariff has now been eight years on the statute books and we are of opinion that the time has come for a revision.

IMMEDIATE REVISION.

"I think this must be done immediately and Mr. Fielding, in his last budget speech says it must take place at an early date after a thorough investigation of the whole field to see where old interests may have been hurt or new industries created, and what remedies are required, all remedies to be considered with their effect on othed industries. Upon the result of this we shall lay down the lines for future legislation.

"And now as to principle. We have determined that in the next revision we shall depart from the principles that have obtained in all legislation of this character heretofore. We want not only a uniform tariff, applying as at present to all countries, but a minimum and maximum tariff. The minimum to apply to countries which want to trade with us, and the maximum to apply to countries which we do not consider fair in their treatment of us; who want to sell and not to buy from us. (Protonged applause.) These lines are pretty definite, I think.

"On this point I ask what is the policy of the Oppositon? Mr. Borden calls it 'adequate protection?' Is it twenty, fifty, or one hundred per cent? Does it mean the American tariff, so often lauded by the Conservatives? You have no information upon that. When asked what is adequate protection, they say, 'why yes, adequate protection is protection that is adequate.' (Laughter.) That is about the nearest answer we can get.

of the great American nation. I want to be on the best of terms with them and hope we shall always be so. It would be a crime against civilization should there be a war between Great Britain and the United States. God forbid that should ever occur. I don't expect a war will ever come between these countries. Blood is thicker than water, and the Americans have the same blood as the British. This, I hope, will always be a bar to war between them. But while I do not expect war there is always a rivalry of interests, and this is asserting itself in every possible direction every day. During my eight years' career as Prime Minister of Canada I have learned while I had the responsibility and welfare and peace of this country, that if you want your relations to be good and friendly with the Americans, the best and only way to have them so is to be absolutely independent of them. (Prolonged cheers.)

NO WITHDRAWAL THEN.

"Let us have a railway of our own, altogether upon Canadian soil, and you will make it imposisible to have the boundary privileges cancelled.

"More than that, we are a young nation of six million people, and I see young men in this audience who will live to see Canada a nation of fifty millions at least. (Cheers.) We must prepare for the future—nay, for the present. We must build up the Canada of to-day for the Canada of the future.

GIVE THE COUNTRY DEPTH.

"Another supreme acquirement. Between the boundary south of Montreal and the newer towns to the north there is a range of almost unexplored mountains. Canada has been too much a strip, a riband of inhabited country. To the north of this range are millions of fertile acres with great resources of forest and water power, and minerals, which are inaccessible to-day. Let us make them accessible to the brawn and sinew of the youth of this country, by putting this railway through the land. (Applause.)

THE WEST MUST HAVE IT.

"Yet another reason. Every year 150,000 people from Great Britain and the United States are settling in the West. Thesemen are growers of wheat. They must have an outlet for their products. Is there a man who will not agree with me that every pound and bushel of that grain should go to the sea absolutely upon Canadian territor? There is no nation so aggressive in its own interests as the people of the United States, and I want to see the people of this country as thoroughly Canadian as the most aggressive men to the south are aggressive Americans.

FREIGHT FROM THE EAST.

"Then these settlers in the West want all the supplies and comforts of civilized people and it is for the people of Montreal, the chief manufacturing city of the Dominion, to supply these demands. It is to get access to these new citizens we are building this new railway, and why should we delay time on such a work?

"It took a long time for Mr. Borden to decide on this question. He wobbled and wobbled—but finally found that he could not oppose this railway, and agreed that it must be built. All we differ on is the plan. I am going to place before you two plans. Then I will ask, not the Liberals, but the Conservatives, to pronounce which is better of the two."

Sir Wilfrid proceeded to enter into details of the cost to the country of the Grand Trunk Pacific, showing how absurd were the Conservative contentions of their claims as to the cost of the road.

MR. BORDEN'S TREMENDOUS SCHEME.

He proceeded.—"Mr. Borden has recently issued a manifesto estimating the cost of the G. T. P. at $150,000,000; but this is altogether too much in my estimation. But let us take his figurgs. He proposes the Goverament should itself build the road. That is, doubtedly triumph upon the third of November, that is agreed.

"But there is another more important question—that of transportation. That is the supreme issue in this campaign. Upon that policy we stand or fall. (Applause.) Our policy on that point is that the construction of another transcontinental railway, from a Canadian harbor on the Atlantic to another Canadian harbor upon the Pacific is a political and commercial necessity. Applause.) If anyone does not agree with that let him vote against us.

WHY IS NEW RAILWAY IMPERATIVE NECESSITY?

"What are the reasons that make such a railway imperative? We have the C. P. R. from Vancouver to St. John. But though this railway has been very useful it has a blemish which in my judgment vitally impairs its usefulness. It is not altogether upon Canadian territory; for one hundred and fifty miles it traverses the State of aine. You may say that is not an obstacle. Perhaps not to-day. But we pass through Maine only on sufferance. The bonding privilege may be taken away at any moment. True, this has never been done, but on several occasions this came near occurring. In 1888 Cleveland asked Congress to take it away. Where then would we have been? At the mercy of the Americans.

INDEPENDENCE THE ONLY SAFETY.

"To-day our relations with the United States are excellent. I am an admirer of the great American nation. I want to be on the best of terms with them and hope we shall always be so. It would be a crime against civilization should there be a war between Great Britain and the United States. God forbid that should ever occur. I don't expect a war will ever come between these countries. Blood is thicker than water, and the Americans have the same blood as the British. This, I hope, will always be a bar to war between them. But while I do not expect war there is always a rivalry of interests, and this is asserting itself in every possible direction every day. During my eight years' career as Prime Minister of Canada I have learned while I had the responsibility and welfare and peace of this country, that if you want your relations to be good and friendly with the Americans, the best and only way to have them so is to be absolutely independent of them. (Prolonged cheers.)

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INTERCOLONIAL HISTORY AND GOVT. OWNERSHIP

"The Intercolonial has been twenty-nine years in operation. In those twenty-nine years it has cost $70,500,000. We have taken this amount from the pockets of the people and put it on this road, and up to the present day have not paid a cent of interest on that amount. In fact the road has not even paid current expenditure—we have never got enough from the road to pay for even the grease on the wheels. Yet this is the plan Mr. Borden wishes to follow with the G. T. P. Were we to follow Mr. Borden's plan, we should not pay interest upon the new road for twenty or fifty, or one hundred years. We should have interest to pay until doomsday, until the Archangels come to summon the living and the dead to answer for their misdeeds, and the first man called would be Mr. Borden to answer for promulgating such a scheme as that. (Laughter and applause.)

"Of course Mr. Borden says he would change the management of the Intercolonial, but the Intercolonial has been managed by various Conservative and Liberal Governments, and the result has always been a deficit. Under the Conservatives the road has been run by such men as Sir Charles Tupper and Sir John A. Macdonald; under the Liberals by Alexander Mackenzie and A. G. Blair. I do not think it would be a sin if I were to ask where Mr. Borden may find the equals of these men among his followers. (Applause.)

THE SYSTEM IS VICIOUS.

"I tell Mr. Borden that it is not a question of persons, but it is the system that is vicious. It is the experience of Canada, and if all countries that railways cannot be as efficiently and economically conducted by Governmetn as by a company. (Applause.) That is why the I. C. R. has ben a failure, and why Mr. Borden's plan would also be a failure.

"This is a question as old as Confederation. In 1881 we had to make up our minds whether it would be Government or company management. At that time both parties, such men as Blake, Tupper, Macdonald, and Mackenzie, agred that company management was better. On this very question Sir John Macdonald said in the House of Commons in 1881 that the Government had every right to avoid the obligations of building or running the road, because that would mean that very employe would be a political servant and for this and other reasons he considered it advisable to get rid of the responsibility. Later on in 1897 Sir Charles Tupper, speaking on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway deplored in the strongest manner any attempt of the Government to construct another Government railway."

A LETTER FROM SIR CHARLES.

In this connection Sir Wilfrid Laurier read the following letter, received from Sir Charles Tupper:

"Winnipeg, Oct. 22, 1904.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier, K.C.M.G., etc.

"Dear Sir Wilfrid,—I beg to call attention to an error which you no doubt indavertently made in your speech at Chatham in saying that the I.C.R. as administered by the Mackenzie administration for three years, and by myself for four years after, did not pay.

"If you turn to the public accounts you will find it recorded that from the years 1876 to 1897, there was a loss. In 1878 there was a loss under the Mackenzie Government of $716,083. In 1879 to 1880, the loss was reduced under my management to $97,000. In 1881 there was a profit of $543. In 1881-1882 there was a profit of $9,000; in 1882-1883 a profit of $10,004; in 1883-1884 a profit of $9,068. Then I resigned the office of Minister of Railways.

"Yours, etc.,

"Sir Charles Eupper."

NO CHANGE IN SIR CHARLES' VIEWS.

I have no doubt these figures are correct," said Sir Wilfrid. "But because at one time we had put $36,000,000 on the road and in one year had as much as $500 profit, it does not appear that it has made Sir Charles Tupper change his views and from his silence on the point of Government ownership I conclude that he is of the same opinion to-day.

"Gentlemen, this road must be built, and built it will be. (Loud applause.)

"But in order to have all the profits, all the advantages we should have from it, it must be managed by a company, because in that way you will have the company's best interests to make it pay. By Government management you cannot have the necessary elastic management, with the inevitable result of the tale told by the Intercolonial. But the Canadian people will speak with no uncertain voice upon this point—the Government will undoubtedly triumph upon the third of November, that is agreed.

SIR WILFRID'S TRIP SOUTH.

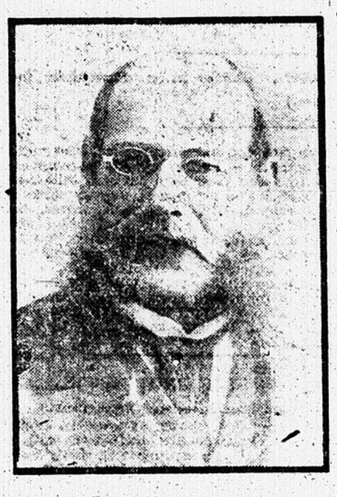
"The more I study it the more I am forced to the conclusion that this is one of the greatest projects ever brought before the Canadian people. It was first brought before me two years ago when I returned from England in ill-health. I had to go South for my health and there I studied it, and the more I studied it the more I felt that there was the future of Canada. I cannot hope for many years left to me, but I hope I shall live long enough to see that railway in operation with trains upon it bearing from Port Simpson to Halifax, Moncton and St. John, the goods of Canada, England and Asia. (Loud applause.) This is the hope I have in my heart when I come before you as I do in poor health, and unless all signs fail, I am sure that this railway will be endorsed not only in all Montreal, but perhaps also in the whole Island of Montreal, because this plan appeals to the Canadian heart and mind. We are not to go in the old worn groove. It is ours to do something new and that new thing is this railway, which shall open up our country and bring to our people for transmission to every land the products and advantages of the whole world. Loud and prolonged applause.)

Continued on Page Four.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

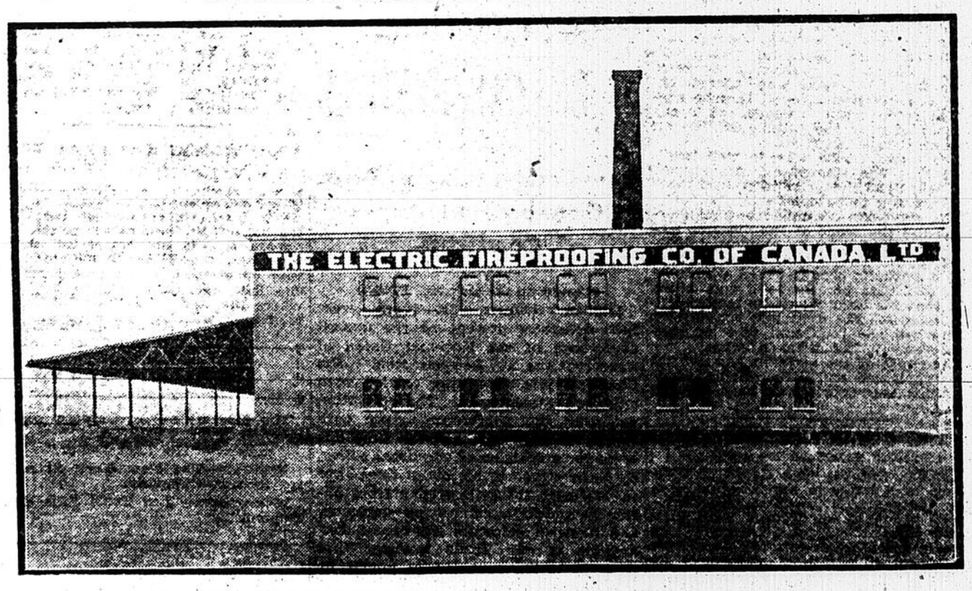
SENTINELS OF INDUSTRIAL PROSPERITY UNDER LAURIER.

THE SEMI-READY CLOTHING COMPANY'S FACTORY.
This immense Plant, which contains 50,000 square feet of floor space add employs an average of 500 people, was completed in August of last year. It represents the great increase in the Canadian demand for high-class manufactured clothing.



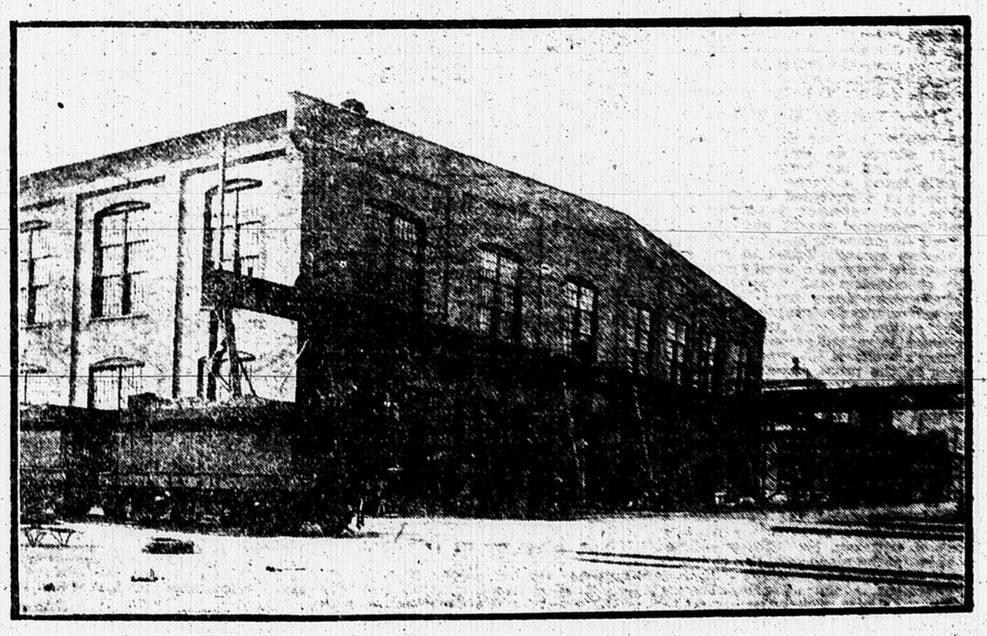
SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT,
Minister of Trade and Commerce, who spoke at the Monster Laurier Meeting last evening. This was his first appearance in Montreal for years.

SENTINELS OF INDUSTRIAL PROSPERITY UNDER LAURIER.



THE ELECTRIC FIRE-PROOFING COMPANY, OF CANADA.
This firm, which operates a patent process for the fire-proofing of lumber, occupies seven acres of land. Its plant consists in the main of two fireproofing cylinders, each with a capacity of 15,000 feet of lumber, and it can turn out a million feet of treated lumber in a year.

SENTINELS OF INDUSTRIAL PROSPERITY UNDER LAURIER.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE NEW ANGUS SHOPS.
The C.P.R.'s great Rolling-Stock and Bridge-Work Plant, showing the length of run of the Travelling Cranes and the frontage of seven of the biggest shops.

Literary Duel Between Prof. Goldwin Smith and Disraeli the Novelist

The Great Canadian Publicist Replied in a Crushing Letter to the Caricature of Him in "Lothair," Controversies Revised by a New Edition With "Key" of All the Novels

The announcement of a new twenty-volume cartoon—the first definite edition ever contemplated—of the works of Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, has set literary antiquarians rummaging in the recesses of their recollections for stories of the fearful personal conflicts to which those celebrated novels gave rise. It has almost passed from memory that Prof. Goldwin Smith was in 1870 the protagonist of one of the livliest of these combats. None of the personalities with which the Radical-Conservative leader's works are full is more bitter or more rankling that that which he aimed at Goldwin Smith in "Lothair."

THE CARICATURE OF "G. S."

"The Oxford Professor" (he has no other name in the book) is described as quite a young man of advanced opinions on all subjects, religious, social and political. "He was clever, extremely well informed, so far as books can make a man knowing, but unable to profit even by his limited experience of life from a restless vanity and overflowing conceit which prevented him from ever observing or thinking of any thing but himself." His favorite subject of incentive was English society and its artificial codes. Dissatisfied with his home career, he, "like many men of his order of mind, had dreams of wild vanity which the New World, they think, can alone realize." So he was on the eve of departure for America. Meanwhile he is delighted with a ninvitation to meet Lothair at dinner. For, "like sedentary men of extreme opinion, he was a social parasite, and instead of indulging in his usual invectives unexpectedly about to dine with one of that class he was content only to dazzle and amuse him."

RECOGNIZED BY EVERYONE.

No one could fail to recognize in the picture of this Oxford professor an attack upon Mr. Goldwin Smith, who had recently left Oxford to accept the chair of history and political economy at Cornell University in New York. Mr. Smith was himself quick to recognize the implication. From Cornell University he addressed this acid little note to the author of "Lothair".—

May 25, 1870.

"The Right Hon. B. Disraeli:—

"Sir—In you "Lothair" you introduce an Oxford professor who is about to emigrate to America and you describe him as a social parasite.

"You well know that if you had ventured openly to accuse me of any social baseness you would have had to answer for your words.

"But when, sheltering yourself under the literary forms of a work of fiction, you seek to traduce with impunity the social character of a political opponent your expressions can touch no man's honor. They are the stingless insults of a coward. Your obedient servant,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

"Cornell University, Ithaca."

THE MOST VICIOUS ATTACK.

But perhaps the most vicious of all Disraeli's attacks on those who had offended him was his post-mortem kick at Thackeray in "Endymion." Thackery, in his "Prize Novelists," had satirized Disraeli himself and his "Coningsby" in the amazingly witty parody of "Cadlingsby." Disraeli had evidently winced under he lash. But he waited until long after the parodist was dead before retaliating. Then he let forth his venom in the character of Sainte-Barbe.

MUCH SELF-PORTRAITURE.

Not only are the novels full of portraits all intended to be recognized, but they are also of a kind of idealizing self-portraiture. "Vivian Grey," the first novel, was one of the most conspicuous instances.

"It was one of the first principles of Mr. Vivian Grey," we read, "that everything was possible. Men did fail in life, to be sure, and, after all, very little was done by the generality; but still all these failures and all this inefficiency might be traced to want of physical and mental courage. Now Vivian Grey was conscious that there was at least one person in the world who ws no craven either in body or mind, and so had long come to the comfortable conclusion that it was impossible that his career could be anything but the most brilliant."

The same self painting occurs in "Contarini Fleming" as in "Vivian Grey." Once more the hero is an idealization of Benjamin Disraeli, his thoughts, his person, his deeds and his ambitions, and a curiously accurate forecast of his future.

"In 'Vivian Grey,'" said an early critic of these early books, "Mr. Disraeli imagined for himself facile and brilliant triumphs in English politics; in 'Contarini Fleming' he indulged in grand reveries of which foreign countries and politics were the scene, till one might almost fancy him in his own conceit consul general everywhere and plenipotentiary to all the rulers of the earth."

"I INTEND TO BE MINISTER."

This was written in 1840. Three years previously Disraeli, after four defeats, had succedded in getting returned to Parliament. When presented to Lord Melbourne at the bar of the House of Lords the latter good naturedly patted him on the back.

"Well, young gentleman," said the Prime Minister, "and what do you intend to be?"

"I intend to be Prime Minister," answered Disraeli.

We are not told how Lord Melbourne received this sally. But we may guess that it excited in him much the same feelings that our critics entertained in 1840. Let us quote one more paragraph from that critic. He complains that in "Contarini Fleming" there appears "the same veni, vidi, vici trick of ruling men in imagination, of astonishing mankind by grand theories, of being all in all with kings and ministers, as have characterised all the intellectual efforts of this brilliant but too ambitious politician and have made him overlook from time to time all those barriers which the real unpoetical world opposes to his vaulting spirit."

The barriers were real enough in all conscience.

WHAT DISRAELI HAD TO MEET.

"At the outset of his career," as Mr. Arnot reminds us, "every obstacle that fortune could devise barred the path of his advancement to the place he subsequently attained as leader of the English landed interest and as supreme authority in the councils of Europe. He bore a foreign name. In his veins flowed the blood of Judah. Though he was not poor, his means were too slender to offer any compensation for the disadvantages under which he labored. He had passed through none of the social preparatory training—boyhood at a public school, manhood at a university—which usually qualifies the English gentleman's ambitious of Parliamentary honors. Yet, ignored friendless and the continuel butt of all the ridicule and sarcasm that the most venomous malice could inspire, he rose to heights such as Burke had never dreamed of and swayed a power such as neither Walpole nor the second Pitt had ever exercised."

Could our critic of the early fifties, could Lord Melbourne himself, have even the faintest idea that Disraeli's most magnificent dreams were to be exceeded by the reality?

Edmonton District Full of People Waiting for Railway

Mr. Wm. Blakemore Reports Extraordinary Success of Russians in Northwest—Hardly Any Land Unoccupied on G.T.P. Route—Edmonton Iron Co.'s Property Good.

The Nelson News gives an interesting account of the reports brought back by Mr. William Blakemore, the Montreal metallurgical expert, from a trip to the country east of Edmonton on business for the Edmonton Coal and Iron Company. Their iron deposits lie one hundred miles northeast of Edmonton, on the old Hudson Bay trail, between Victoria and Lac la Biche, 25 miles north of the Saskatchewan River. There is an enormous deposit of bog ore similar to that which has been treated for over 100 years in Quebec at at Radnor forges, now the property of Messrs. Drummond, of Montreal. It is comparatively low grade, running from 40 to 47 per cent. of peroxide of iron. It is within thirty miles of the projected route of the Canada Northern Railway, frim which a branch line will be built to the mines.

The company's coal property is situated twenty-five miles south on the banks of the Saskatchewan River. There is an eight foot seam of lignite coal of about the same grade as that of Lethbridge. It is excellent for ordinary fuel, and there is an abundance of charcoal throughout the country, which will yield ample charcoal for smelting purposes.

Mr. Blakemore's report on the property is favorable, and the company will immediately proceed to development.

SETTLEMENT FAR IN ADVANCE OF RAILWAYS.

Mr. Blakemore was greatly surprised at the general conditions of the country. He travelled over a section 200 miles in extent, which is yet without railway communication, and yet nearly every section is already taken up. Between Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan the settlers are almost exclusively Canadian or American; this district is closely settled and well cultivated. On his return journey from Fort Saskatchewan, within a distance of 18 miles, he met no fewer than 45 teams.

Although this has been relatively a bad year, the crops in the district have all been large. Oats are easily the best crop. Mr. Blakemore was assured on good authority that in many places they had averaged 100 bushels to the acre. Wheat is also grown, but not so successfully. Timothy is being introduced, and will be, next to oats, the best crop in the country.

Further east there is less arable land, but a vast extent of magnificent grazing country. The most interesting section begins at Victoria, 75 miles east of Edmonton. From there to the northeast the country is settled by Russians of the Bukowina district. Of these there are over 1,000 in a distance of between 30 and 40 miles. A typical Russian homestead consists of a house built of light poles, basket work and wattle, a barn, merely of poles and basket work, and a fold for cattle. Most of the settlers have two quarter sections, or 320 acres. Of this area 40 or 50 acres are ploughed, the rest is used as grazing land. Mr. Blakemore and his party stayed at one of these houses, and were most courteouly received and treated, although it meant imposing four extra men on the goodwife's hospitality. The houses contained but one living room, and the experience was novel. Their hostess prepared a splendid supper of farm produce, and later made a hay shake on the floor for the guests. The family slept on top of the stove. The stoves are peculiar; they are of the same material as the walls of the houses, but the wattle is so thick that the woodwork is not affected by the fire. The stove is small inside, not more than two feet square, with a plate of sheet iron on top. This leads to a hot air flue eight feet by six, in which the air expands, with the effect of making the house very warm. The house contains one other apartment, which is devoted to poultry and vegetables, and forms an ante-chamber to the living room.

EXTRAORDINARY PROFITS OF FOUR YEARS.

The owner of this homestead arrived in Canada four years ago with $10 capital. To-day he owns two yoke of oxen, worth $500, 12 cows, 6 calves, and pigs and poultry innumerable. These are all paid for, and there is no mortgage on the farm. The only money he owes is for farm implements and a Bain waggon, and he expect to pay for these this fall.

It seemed incredible to Mr. Blakemore that such results could be obtained in so short a time. And this is not an exceptional case, but is true of the whole Russian community. The explanation is that the women are strong and capable, and, except in the busiest seasons, they run the farms while the men work on railway gangs or at Edmonton, and save nearly all their wages.

These people are prosperous and contented, they give no trouble to the authorities, and it would be unfair to characterize them as other than good settlers and citizens.

One of the most striking features of the whole country, Mr. Blakemore thinks, is the splendid opening for stock raising. The other, older ranges are already cut up and fenced in, but here is room for thousands of cattle. The winters are too severe for them to be kept in the open all the time, but three months is as long as they need shelter. The phenomenal growth of grass affords cheap and abundant fodder, and the jack pine which is so plentiful is splendid material for cheap and durable buildings.

The country through which the Grand Trunk Pacific will pass is already fairly settled, and good land is hard to get. The Canada Northern Railway has 60 camps between Edmonton and Battleford. Mr. McFarlan, engineer in charge of construction, told Mr. Blakemore that the line would be into Edmonton next June, and trains would be running next fall.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS NEWS.

Thomas Henderson, Jamestown, has sold his farm of ninety-six acres ,to Jas. McKegan for $6,000.

Hunters report that duck and geese are in unusual large number at Lake Champlain this year. Partridge is also quite plentiful in the surrounding woods.

Mr. J. E. Marcil, notary, has decided to close his offices at Bedford and open new ones at St. Chrysotome, in his native county.

Rev. G. O. T. Bruce, M.A., son of Mr. J. C. Bruce, Registrar, at present working at Shawville under the Ven. Archdeacon Naylor, has been appointed assistant curate of the Church of the Advent, Montreal, and will enter upon his duties towards the end of the year.

WAR ON THE TICKET SCALPERS.

Judge Grosscup, of the United States Circuit Court, has just issued an order restraining nineteen Chicago ticket scalpers from dealing in any railroad tickets or the unused portions thereof which are not transferable. If this order is made permanent it will practically put the ticket dealers out of business. The City Council of Nashville, Tenn., has also recently adopted an ordinance defining the business known as that of ticket broker or dealer. In that city Moses Henlin, who conducted a ticket brokerage office, was indicted a short time ago by the Grand Jury of Davidson County for uttering forged or altered tickets or passes. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to fifteen days in the workhouse and pay a fine of $500.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, Solicitor of Patents and Expert, Temple Building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians: Nail making machine, S. Beauregard et al.; apparatus for shaping hollow metal ware, James Humphrey; supplementary truck frame for brake mechanism, Wm. G. MacLaughlin; checkrein hook, William H. Gonne; hot water heater, Clarence C. Longard; kettle steamer, Adele M. Baldwin; blank for forming pitchforks, Carl K. Jansen; nonfillable bottle, Clarence Medley; machine for shocking grain, William Russell; re-issue, box-plate and attachment therefor, Harry McCann.

LIFE SAVING MEDAL FOR MONTREAL STEWARD

Rescue Work of Brave Man Kennedy, of Steamer Bonavista, Recognized by Royal Humane Society.

There was a pleasant little function in the cabin of the Dominion Line's steamer Bonavista at Montreal yesterday afternoon, when Steward David Kennedy was presented with the medal of the Royal Canadian Humane Society, in recognition of his bravery in jumping into the water between the steamer and the wharf at St. John's, Nfld., on Aug. 27, and saving the life of a lad named McCoubry. Amongst those present were Judge Weir, of the Recorder's Court; Mr. Geo. Gillespie, hon. secretary for Montreal; Mr. Joseph Cookson, general freight manager Dominion Steamship Co., and Captain Fraser, of the Bonavista.

Mr. Gilelsple related the circumstances of the deed, and mentioned that in addition Kennedy had, six years ago, rescued a lad from drowning at Sydney, Cape Breton, while only quite recently he had dived into the waeer at Montreal no fewer than four times, in the effort to save the life of a shipmate, unfortunately without success.

In making the presentation Mr. Recorder Weir referred to Kennedy as a man who was a credit to common humanity. His various acts of bravery showed him to be made of the right stuff, his actions indicating the possession of a heroism, less picturesque, perhaps, but not far behind that shown on the battlefield. He congratulated Captain Fraser on having such a man amongst his crew, and referred to the fast that Bo'swain Walsh had also at one time been the recipient, through his medium, of the medal awarded under similar circumstances. He thought it a case of a good crew, good captain and good ship, with a good name, the broad interpretation of "Bonavista" being "good lookout."

Captain Fraser presided at the lunch which followed.

Fredericton.—Laura, the ten-year-old daughter of Mrs. W. G. Rosborough, of Prince William, died at the Victoria Hospital from appendicitis.

FINALLY HAD TO TAKE TO HIS BED

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Rested Up H. A. Coles' Stomach and Now He's All Right.

Those who have bad stomachs don't care to be told the cause. All they want to know is the cure. Mr. H. A. Coles of St. Mary's River, Guysboro, N.S., tells them that. He writes:

"I had stomach trouble for about five years more or less. I finally got so bad that I had to take to my bed. The doctor was called in, but all his efforts failed to help me. My wife said to me, "Let's try Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets," and at length I decided to do so. I took seven boxes in all and I have not felt any of the trouble since. I can heartily recommend Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets to any sufferer from stomach trouble. Everyone in this neighborhood who has used them speaks just as highly of the results as I do."

The JOHN MURPHY CO.

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ST. CATHERINE STREET. METCALFE STREET.

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Their First Showing of

Winter Millinery.

OPENING DAYS:

November 1st, 2nd and 3rd

Originality finds expression in the conception of an idea, cleverness in its application. Our collection of exclusive WINTER MILLINERY demonstrates this most forcibly. It includes Fur Hats, Afternoon Tea and Reception Hats in imported Models, and many of our own creations in the season's promising shades. See window display.

We also direct attention to Ladies' Fine Apparel, for Evening Wear:

OPERA CLOAKS, Paris models, $30.00 to $90.00 each.
OPERA CAPES, imported, $10.00 to $20.00 each.
IRISH LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 75c to $15.00 each.
IRISH LACE COLLARS, $2.00 to $50.00.
FINE FUR STOLES, WHITE FOX, $27.50 to $60.00
SILK SKIRTS, $12.00 to $75.00 each.
TEA GOWNS—China Silk with beautiful trimmings of lace and velvet ribbon, lace yoke, etc. Prices: $35.00, $45.00, $55.00.

Taffeta Silk Underskirts,

At Special Prices.

Beautifully made in shades of gray, red, brown, navy, green, also black. The price: $6.75.
FEATHER BOAS—$3.25 to $60.00 each.
LACE ROBES, in Black or Navy—$15.00 to $90.00 each.
RARE LACES, FINE RIBBONS, SILK BELTS, ETC., ETC.

YOUR INSPECTION INVITED.

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LIMITED.

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TERMS CASH. CORNER METCALFE. TEL. UP 2740.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

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Carter's

Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Fac-Simile of Wrapper. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

PRICES: 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

ACADEMY

This Theatre does not advertise in the Gazette.

MATINEES Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday

The Election Returns Will be Announced Thursday Evening Nov. 3rd.

ALL NEXT WEEK

The Incomparable Magnetic Comedienne,

STELLA

MAYHEW

In the Rattling, Radiant Musical Comedy,

50 PEOPLE 80 Per Cent. Girls

FLO FLO

12 BIG SONG HITS... Gorgeous Gowns

ARENA

SATURDAY & MONDAY

MATINEE AND EVENING—

NOVEMBER 5th & 7th.

The Greatest of All Great Bands—

The Grenadier Guards

Sale of Seats opens Monday, Oct. 31st, at Star Branch Office.
PRICES—Evenings, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c. Boxes, $8.00. Box Seats, $1.50. Matinees, 75c, 50c, 25c. Boxes, $5.00. Box Seats, $1.00.

EMMANUEL CHURCH

Cor. St. Catherine and Stanley Sts.

ORGAN AND VOCAL RECITAL

DR. HANS HARTHAN (The famous German Organist)

Introduced by BRAXTON SMITH (Tenor).

TUESDAY, November 1st, at 8 p.m.

Reserved seats 50c. Admission 25c. Tickets at Shaw's and at the door.

Committee Rooms for MR. PETER LYALL, Liberal Candidate

For St. Antoine Division, have been opened at the following points, and Mr. LYALL'S friends and supporters are cordially invited to join the respective chairmen, and render all possible assistance.

	COMMITTEE ROOMS	Phone.
No. 1	Committee—P. G. LEDUC.....418 St. James Street	Main 2548
No. 2	" C. VALLEE.....553 St. James Street	Main 2601
No. 3	" N. SIMONEAU.....2153 Notre Dame Street	Main 1275
No. 4	" J. H. FOISY.....282 Richmond Street	Main 2340
No. 5	" D. L. LOCKERBY.....2653 Notre Dame Street	Main 2618
No. 6	" ED. LEDUC and W. E. DICKSON.....1025 St. James Street	Up 3030
No. 7	" T. J. O'NEILL.....1107 St. James Street	Up 1203
No. 8	" WM. PATTERSON.....Cor. St. Antoine and Mount St. Mary	Up 1707
No. 9	" F. W. HIBBARD.....2698 St. Catherine Street	Up 2503
No. 10	" F. G. REID.....2698 St. Catherine Street	Up 2503
No. 11	" J. McD. HAINS.....St. Catherine and Crescent	Up 2083
No. 12	" C. CUSHING.....906 Lagauchetiere	Main 2464
No. 13	" F. C. A. McINDOE.....30 University Street	Up 1123
No. 14	" A. W. STEVENSON.....30 University Street	Up 1123
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Association Hall,

Sunday, 3 p.m., Rev. J. W. Graham

Pastor St. James' Methodist Church, Will Speak.

Music by Male Quartette.
Men heartily invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, DOMINION SQUARE.

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—(Special.)—The establishment of a provisional School of Instruction in army service corps' duties at Sherbrooke is authorized. The school is to be opened on November 10 and wil be maintained for a period of four weeks. The instruction given will be under the supervision of the officer commanding the Canadian Army Service Corps and that officer will conduct the examination at the conclusion of the course.

EVENING STUDY

Individual Instruction

STEAM ENGINEERING,
ELECTRICITY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING,
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING,
ACCOUNTANCY,
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LANGUAGES,
COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS,
SPEED CLASS IN SHORTHAND.
COMMERCIAL LAW.

NOV. 1ST. IS A GOOD TIME TO START

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, DOMINION SQUARE.

Telephone Up 985.

St. Antoine Division

Supporters of Mr. Peter Lyall, Liberal Candidate,

Desirous of volunteering in his election, on Thursday, the 3rd of November next, are requested to communicate with the Central Committee Room, No. 30 University Street. Telephone Up 1123.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIS MAJESTY'S

Mat. and Night.

The Successful Musical Comedy,

A CHINESE HONEYMOON

Grand Opera Festival

AT HIS MAJESTY'S

Beginning Mon. Eve. } Wagner's Lohengrin

Overture at 8 sharp. Carriages at 10.50 p.m.

Henry W. Savage begs the honor of announcing the first visit to Montreal of his

English Grand Opera Company & Orchestra

110-ARTISTS and CHORUS — ORCHESTRA-40

Largest and Best English Singing Organization on the Stage.

This Brilliant Repertory

Mon. Ev'g OCT. 31	LOHENGRIN
Tues. Ev'g NOV. 1	IL TROVATORE
Wed. Ev'g NOV. 2	CARMEN
Thurs. Ev'g NOV. 3	OTHELLO
Fri. Ev'g NOV. 4	LA BOHEME
Sat. Mat. NOV. 5	TANNHAUSER
Sat. Ev'g Double Bill	I PAGLIACCI Cavalleria Rusticana

Each opera is promised a special scenic production and will be sung by the superb corps of principals and chorus that have made this company famous in the States.

PRICES—$2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c.

ACADEMY MATINEES Wed. Thur. and Sat.

This Theatre does not advertise in the Gazette.

HIS LAST DOLLAR

PRICES—15c, 25c, 50c and 75c.

Next Week—STELLA MAYHEW in FLO-FLO

THEATRE FRANCAIS | Every noon & After Ev'ng

THIS WEEK, OCTOBER 24,

THE NEW YORK STARS EXTRAVAGANZA

A Jolly, Jingling Travesty Co.

PRICES—10c, 20c, 30c, 35c and 50c.

Next Week — THE CHERRY BLOSSOM EXTRAVAGANZA CO.

THEATRE DES NOUVEAUTES

Tel. Bell East 1395.

WEEK OF OCTOBER 24TH,

Play in 4 Acts, by Brieux.

Les 3 Filles de Mr. Dupont

Matinee Saturday.

Next Week—LE FILS DE GIBOYER.

St. Antoine Division

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

Friends willing to volunteer as helpers on Election Day, or who can lend carriages, are requested to communicate with Mr. Bannister, at Central Committee Room, No. 2482 St. Catherine Street. Telephone Up 2195, and oblige,

HERBERT B. AMES.

LARGEST DANCING SCHOOL,

PROF. A. LACASSE.

1511 Notre Dame St. Main 1354.

HERE WE TEACH THE REAL GLIDE WALTZ.

Assembly every Wednesday, 8.30 p.m.

MASSINO ORCHESTRA.

LONGSHOREMEN'S LOCAL 373

All the members in good standing with that Local, are requested to be present Sunday, Oct. 30th, at 2 p.m., at their hall, 1242a Notre Dame. Important business will be the order of the day. The members should tell one another of the meeting. By order of

Committee.

Montreal's Leading School

NEW CLASS FOR BEGINNERS IN DANCING opens Wed., Nov. 2nd, 8 p.m., Stanley Hall, 127 Stanley St. A copy of my A B C Waltz Charts given free to all who join this class on Wednesday. Reasonable rates. Tel. Up 934. PROF. FRANK H. NORMAN.

Assembly every Saturday, 8.30 p.m.

Every Home

that has a canary should try and keep it in health and song by only giving it good feod.

Brock's Bird Seed

is sold all over Canada and the demand is increasing. In each packet there is a cake of Treat for toning up the little feathered songster.

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A New Hall in a New Building!

Superior Accommodation for Concerts, Lectures, Banquets, and High-class Public and Private Balls, and Entertainments.

Ventilation, Sanitation, Acoustics, Location

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

Handsome, Smart, Correct

FALL FOOTWEAR

For Men, Women, Boys and Girls

Latest Styles

BOSTON BOOTS AND SHOES are the standard in style and shape. Our own artists design them, and though our patterns are widely copied, the imitations lack the distinguishing qualities of the models.

CUSTOM SHOES, at double the price of Boston Shoes, cannot give the satisfaction of our NATURE LAST shoe. No other footwear fits like this or holds its shape in wearing. You may pay $6.00 for a boot or shoe and get no such quality as we can give you for $3.50.

Newest Patterns

Boston Boots and Shoes

$3.50

In Men's Boots and Shoes we can show you a great line in Box Calf, Velour Calf, Kangaroo Calf, Quaker Calf, Vici Kid, Enamelled Patent Leather, Patent Enamel Coltskin, Patent Enamel Kid, Button, Lace and Blucher. All the popular styles of heel and toe.

These are all Goodyear welts; made on our famous NATURE LAST, and the full equal in style, fit and durability of $6.00 footwear.

In Women's Boots and Shoes we have a most beautiful assortment in Enamelled Patent Leather, Patent Enamel Coltskin, Patent Enamel Kid, Vici Kid, Velour Calf, Quaker Calf, Kangaroo Calf, Box Calf. Button, Lace and Blucher. All the most popular styles of heel and toe represented.

Our women's footwear is marked by extreme elegance in design and finish, the most exquisite foot covering for women ever made, anywhere.

$3.50

All Boston Boots and Shoes Are Made on Our NATURE LASTS. They Fit so Well That They Continue to Fit—Holding Their Shape as no Other Shoes Ever Do

In Boston Boots and Shoes the buyer gets the very latest products of the shoemaker's art—new ideas and improvements which our splendid facilities enable us to offer above all competitors.

Boys' and Girls' Boots and Shoes

For the young folks we have a bewildering variety in Vici Kid, Patent Enamel Coltskin, Patent Enamel Kid, Enamelled Patent Leather, Box Calf, Quaker Calf, Kangaroo Calf, Velour Calf, button and lace.

All our prices are equally calculated to fit all purses, ranging from **$2.00, $2.50** to **$3.00.** Our boys' and girls' boots and shoes fit so well that they completely eliminate the wear on hose inseparable from ill-fitting footwear.

Boston Boots and Shoes set the pace—others try in vain to follow. We are originators throughout the whole process of shoe manufacturing and shoe selling.

We are the largest retailers of boots and shoes in the world, with factories and tanneries at Boston, Brockton and Lynn, Mass., and stores at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington ; Boston, Lowell, Worcester, Lawrence, Fall River, Springfield, Mass.; Hartford, Conn. ; Newark, N. J.; Providence, Rhode Island; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Toledo, Ohio; Montreal, Toronto, Canada. Others now being arranged for.

Send for illustrated catalogue. Orders by mail filled at $3,75 carrying our full guarantee. Wholesalers in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

BOSTON SHOE STORE, 2335 St. Catherine St., Montreal, Can.

THE QUESTION OF FIRE INSURANCE WHEN PROPERTY HOLDER ABSENT

Policies Issued in Canada Contain Clauses Providing for Exigencies of the Kind—Owners Should Give Notice.

A new trouble has been added to the burden of the property-holder, or rather an old one has come to life and begun to make is presence felt. Heretofore when he left his home with the shutters up, and doors barred to spend his summer months in Pointe Claire, or Caughnawaga, there was nothing to worry him but the fear that thieves might break in and steal. Now a new and haunting dread comes to assail him, for it transpires that a ten days' absence will render null the insurance on his effects.

The case that has attracted general attention to this phase of insurance policies was one tried in the New York Court of Common Pleas, when Judge Butler gave decision against a man whose farm building had been burned during his absence. The case will have its effect in throwing light on the legal issues of insurance policies all through the country, as the laws of the United States and Canada are practically identical in that respect.

Speaking of Judge Butler's decision Mr. C. S. Pickering, of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company, explained to The Herald that policies issued in Montreal and other parts of Canada contain clauses providing expressly for exigencies of the kind. If the owner of an insured property vacates it for a period exceeding ten days, he must give the company notice of such intention and pay an additional premium. Failing this, the company is by no means legally bound to make up for any loss incurred to the property by fire.

THE FIRST OF ITS KIND.

Judge Butler's decision seems to be the first of its kind. Thousands of property owners are affected by this decision, which respects the legal interpretation of a clause in virtually all policies of fire insurance. Judge Butler's finding, upholding a clause which declares that insurance shall not be recovered after a fire in a building which has been unoccupied ten days, means that many householders, who believe that they are protected, would not get a dollar if their homes were to be destroyed by fire.

Patrick Hardiman sued the Fire Association of Philadelphia to recover $10,500 insurance, due, as he said, when buildings on his place, near Moorestown, N.J., were burned on September 13, 1900. He left the farm in the fall of 1899, and came to this city to live. He returned to the farm in the following May and occupied it until the time of the fire. Among the many points advanced by Albert L. Moise, counsel for the Fire Association, was that there were supicious circumstances attending the fire, and that Hardiman grossly overvalued the buildings on the farm. He was also charged with having furnished false plans and specifications, showing more elaborate and expensive buildings than those which were destroyed. The real value of his property it was contended, was $1,585.

THE MAIN CONTENTION.

The main contention advanced by Mr. Moise, however, was that Hardiman's policy became void when he left the farm untenanted more than ten days, the instrument providing that it would be void "if a building herein described, whether intended for occupancy by owner or tenant, be or become, vacant or unoccupied, and so remain for ten days."

This clause remained valid, the attorney argued, notwithstanding the fact that Hardiman returned and occupied the buildings months before the fire.

James Butler has made a thorough search of the law books on the subject since Friday, when the trial began. He sustained the company's contention yesterday, and in directing a verdict for the company said that he arrived at the conclusion with great reluctance. He was satisfied, he added, that there were thousands of householders holding similar policies who could not collect in case their property was destroyed by fire. This was principally because the family had gone away in the summer, leavig their houses unoccupied.

In Hardican's case it was said that the clause sustained was completely hidden by revenue stamps, but Judge Beitler decided that this did not alter the fact that it should be sustained.

ALDERMAN SUES FOR LIBEL.

Ald. Bastien has filed a libel suit asking $200 damages from Mr. Olivar Asselin, editor of Le Nationaliste, for the publication of alleged defamatory matter in an article headed "Odeante Affaire."

SWEET CAPORAL

CIGARETTES

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

LEADERS URGE THE PARTY TO POSSESS THE LAND

Continued From Page Two.

SIR RICHARD BRINGS LATEST VIEWS OF WEST

The chairman then briefly introduced Sir Richard Cartwright, who was received with enthusiastic cheers.

In opening Sir Richard expressed his pleasure at meeting so magnificent a gathering at Montreal, which he compared with the meeting he addressed a few days ago at Winnipeg. Winnipeg, though a mere hamlet a few years ago, was now the third city of the Dominion and if it increased during the next few years as from 1896 to 1904, would equal the present population of Montreal, although not the population which Montreal would then have acquired.

"One reason," said Sir Richard, "which induced me to take this journey was to verify how far the changes of rash and immature action against the Government with regord to the G. T. P. had any foundation. I have come back from the Northwest more impressed than ever with the paramount necessity of losing no time at all, and to-night I tell you the question with me is not so much, are we too soon with that railway? as, have we an hour to lose in its construction? (Applause.)

MR. BORDEN A CRITIC.

"Mr. Borden is a critic. He is nothing if not critical, and you know Lord Beaconsfield said 'Critics are men who have failed,' and I fear Mr. Borden exhibits in a marked degree Lord Beaconsfield's opinion of the critics. (Laughter.) One thing must be clear to those who listen to the two leaders—that one man has a great grasp of the situation and the other has failed to master the real needs of the people at this moment.

JUSTIFYING THE EXPENDITURE.

"I will deal with a few charges made by Mr. Foster and others against this Government, in which my name has been used a great deal. I am asked how I am to justify the present expenditure of the Government without trying to reduce the national debt, and why I, who opposed the methods of building the C.P.R. can support that still more important work, the G.T.P. I am asked this because I fear the Conservatives do not realize how Canada's position has changed in the last eight years.

"In answer to this I will quote a few broad facts.

"In the thirty years between 1866 and 1896 the growth of Canada's trade was about $100,000,000.

"During the eight years the Liberal Government has been in power, Canada's commerce has expanded by $230,000,000, more than twice as much as during the preceding thirty years.

"Take another method. The Conservatives love averages. The average growth of commerce during the thirty years before 1896 was $3,500,000 per year. The average growth during the eight years of Liberal Government it was not three and a half millions, but thirty million dollars a year. (Applause.)

A STARTLING CONTRAST.

"During the twenty-three years from 1873 to 1896, the total growth of Canada's trade was $22,000,000. As against that we have since had a growth not in eight years, but in each single year of the eight years, of nearly $30,000,000. (Applause.)

"Then the Opposition are seemingly alarmed at the recklessness with which this Government proposes to 'mortgage the whole future of Canada' to construct this transcontinental railway. It is well some people's memories are short. My Parliamentary memory goes back forty-two years. In 1871, Sir John Macdonald undertook to construct the C.P.R. At that time his total revenue outside fixed expenditure, was about $8,300,000. He proposed to add for the C.P.R. out of this sum at the then rate the interest obligations, which would amount to $1,000,000 a year—about eighty-six per cent. of his net income. The Conservatives were willing to accetp this for a road of which when completed they would own nothing.

COMPARED WITH NET INCOME.

"What does the present Government propose? Assuming Mr. Borden's calculations are correct, although his estimates are of the highest, the figures are as follows: The Laurier Government to-day has raised the revenue from $32,000,000 gross to $70,000,000. It is easy to raise the nominal income if you raise the fixed charges proportionately. In 1896 the net income of Canada was barely $9,400,000 after deducting the fixed charges; to-day, the net income has risen from that sum to $35,000,000 a year.

"So if it was a wise and statesmanlike course to take an obligation involving eighty-six per cent. of the net revenue in 1881, I think even the most bigoted of my Conservative friends would admit that to undertake an obligation which would involve only twelve or fourteen per cent. of the present net income is not likely to tax the resources of the people of Canada extremely, and that is exactly the extent of the obligation for the G.T.P., under the most unfavorable possible conditions.

A REAL DEBT REDUCTION.

"Mr. Foster says that, contrary to our obligations, we have not reduced the debt. That is not true. We have reduced it enormously. There are various methods of reducing the national debt. You may reduce its burden by actual paying off a certain part of it; or it may better reduce it by increasing the prosperity of the country, been enormously increasing its population, commerce and net revenue. (Applause.) The point of this moral is in the application. In 1896, judging by the censuses of 1891 and 1901, there is the strongest ground to believe that had a true and honest census been taken, the population in 1896 would not have exceeded 4,800,000. To-day it is 6,000,000. What effect has that on the national debt? In 1896 the national debt averaged $272 per family in a time of depression. To-day the people are prosperous and the debt is not $272 per family, but scarcely $200. That, I say, is true economy. (Applause.)

"The national debt is to-day almost identically what it was in '96, although we have discharged many millions of obligations left us by the Conservatives. In 1896 our net income was a little over $9,000,000. To pay it then would have required net income for thirty years. To pay the same debt to-day our net income for seven and a half years would be sufficient.

"Therefore, I say it is a mistake to assert that we are rash or inconsiderate in undertaking the expenditure for the G.T.P. which, I think, will not probably involve a net charge upon us of more than twenty or thirty millions at the outside.

PHLEGM IN THE THROAT

Makes a soft resting place for the germs of consumption. Catarrhozone clears out phlegm and discharge in a few minutes. You're foolish to wait—get Catarrhozone to-day; it cures quickly. Catarrhozone is pleasant, certain, and never fails. Cure guaranteed with every dollar outfit of Catarrhozone. Try it.

WHAT ROAD MEANS TO US IN MEN, MONEY AND LAND

"What will this road do for us? It will probably open a territory of some 200,000 square miles. Probably few people appreciate what it means to Canada whether we are gaining a hundred thousand people per year as of late or absolutely losing as prior to 1896, or what it means to keep our own people instead of losing them. Properly settled in the Northwest, each one of these would mean a net profit to the Dominion of $1,000 per year. Under the present Government the exodus has stopped and between stopping the exodus and the bringing in of fresh immigrants the increased wealth to the Dominion in one year will total more to Canada than even the Conservatives' extravagant estimate of the cost of the G. T. P.

"I don't think our people ever really understood how Canada was bled white from 1875-96. It was a shame, a burning scandal, a disgrace to a country of such territory as ours with such room for population, that for eighteen long years a million of the best of our people were fleeing from Canada to find homes in the United States. Yet the United States census returns show this to be the case, while the births of Canadian children in the States bring the total up to 2,000,000 people. The Conservative Government figures showed that from 1881-91 they brought to Canada about 156,000 people of whom not one in ten remained in Canada, while our own people were leaving for the States—that is why in 1896 instead of six or seven million people we had only 4,800,000.

TIMES ARE CHANGED NOW.

"We have changed all that. The latest immigration records show in the last year 130,000 settlers in Canada, most of them from British and Northern European countries. It is significant to note that in 1896 the total number of immigrants from the United States to Canada was forty-one—in 1904 the total was 41,000. (Applause).

"That is how this country is being made great and that is why we must as quickly as possible give good communication between the East and the Northwest. Any one who understands the geography of the North American wheat belt will see the necessity of connecting the East and West sections of Canada across the north shore of Lake Superior which though barren where the C.P.R. runs has been shown to be full of possibilities north of the height of land. In any case it is clear that the single road now in existence is not capable of taking out the Northwest crop which this year, despite the rust, amounts to 60,000,000 bushels and is bound to grow so that the present road will be utterly unable to handle it. It will not be long before the United States consume all the wheat they grow and then the price of wheat will depend largely upon Western Canada's surplus. By that time many American roads will be looking for opportunities to handle the crops and take it away from the St. Lawrence and Montreal route. Is it not our duty to construct this road and ensure that in the future Canadian wheat shall follow Canadian routes?

PROPHESIES HANDSOME MAJORITY.

Sir Richard, proceeding, remarked that he had seen very many elections in Canada and was convinced that the Laurier Government would be handsomely sustained on the third of November. The Opposition was utterly lacking in leaders. He continued:

"It takes some time to grow a statesman, and, judging from the rate of growth I have observed on the Opposition benches, I should say in about twenty-five years the Opposition will be ready to tell the people of Canada it has mastered the problems before it. Meanwhile it gives me great pleasure to find that whatever the provinces may do, Quebec is likely to be overwhelmingly steadfast to her greatest and noblest son, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. (Applause.) Canada has greatly grown of late and if there be one man more than another of one Government above all others to whom that growth is due that man is Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and that Government is the administration over which for the past eight years he has so ably and honorably presided." (Prolonged applause.)

The meeting closed with cheers for the King, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright, while the Harmony Band joined in the strains of the National Anthem.

DO YOUR CORNS ACHE ?

Of course they do. But you can cure them in one day with Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. For nearly fifty years Putnam's has been the safe and painless corn cure. None so good as Putnam's.

AN AID TO MOTHERS.

It doesn't help a sick baby to give it "soothing" drugs. On the contrary, it lessens the baby's chance of recovery. If your little ones show any signs of being unwell promptly give Baby's Own Tablets and see how speedily they will be bright, cheerful, well and happy. This medicine is sold under a guarantee that it contains no poisonous soothing stuff, or hurtful drug, and it cures all the little ills of babyhood and childhood. Mrs. W. H. Austin, Farmington, N. S., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are just what every mother needs when her little ones are cutting their teeth. When my little one cries I give him a Tablet and it helps him at once. Mothers who use the Tablets will have no trouble with their babies." Baby's Own Tablets are sold by all medicine dealers or can be had by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A. O. U. W. CLERGYMAN WILL PREACH.

Rev. J. G. Tate, of Denver, Col., Past Supreme Master Workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, who delivered the address on Thursday at the Windsor Hall, on the occasion of the thirty-sixth anniversary of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, will, to-morrow forenoon, preach in St. Andrew's Church, Westmount.

A STANDARD PIANO FOR $300

J. W. Shaw & Co. are making a specialty of selling a thoroughly good piano for $300 on easy terms of payment.

The buying public appreciate this unprecedented offer, and many sales are being made on the one-price system.

If you are about to purchase an instrument, don't fail to call at Shaw's, the up-to-date Piano and Music House, 2274 St. Catherine street.—Adv.

WANT NEW PARISH.

A petition containing one hundred signatures of the English - speaking Roman Catholics of the East End of the city has been presented to Archbishop Bruchesi, asking that a new English-speaking parish be established east of Harbor street. It is expected that the request will be granted.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

DOMINION ELECTIONS

November 3rd, 1904.

For the above round trip tickets will be issued between all stations in Canada at

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

Going Dates—November 2nd and 3rd.
Return Limit—November 4th, 1904.

WORLD'S FAIR

ST. LOUIS, MO.

LIMIT 15 DAYS $24.00

Tickets on sale daily.

CITY TICKET OFFICES:

137 ST. JAMES STREET. Telephone Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

DOMINION ELECTIONS

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

One First Class Fare

via .. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY to all

Stations in Canada, Port Arthur and East.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Good going November 2nd and 3rd,

Good to return until November 4th, 1904

TICKET OFFICE 129 ST. JAMES STREET (Next Post Office.)

MAIL BAGS FIRED.

Winnipeg, Oct. 28. — On Thursday morning the mail bags in the post-office at Minto were discovered to be on fire. They had been placed in the office on the arrival of the train, and the door locked. The door was opened, and the bags found smouldering. A large hole had been burned in the floor. Letters and registered mail are all missing. No motive can be assigned except theft.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c

CAR CRUSHED HIM.

Edmond Savage, 17, residing at 511 Hutchison street, is in the General Hospital as the result of having a foot crushed by an electric car at the corner of Park and Mount Royal avenues.

A Requisite for the Rancher.—On the cattle ranges of the West, where men and stock are far from doctors and apothecaries, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is kept on hand by the intelligent as a ready made medicine, not only for many human ills, but as a horse and cattle medicine of surpassing merit. A horse and cattle rancher will find matters greatly simplified by using this Oil.—adv.

Last But Not Least the Baby.

TRITICUMINA INFANT'S FOOD.

JAMES M. AIRD

Tel. Main 3008.

BOND CABINET MAY BE KEFEATED IN NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTIONS

Rival Opposition Leaders Have Patched Up Their Differences and Present United Front—Confederation With Canada is Not an Issue

(Special Correspondence of The Herald.)

St. Johns, Nfld., October 29.—A general election takes place in this island on Monday, October 31st, to determine whether the Liberal ministry of Sir Robert Bond shall retain office for another four years or be replaced by a composite administration, the prospective leaders of which are Sir Wm. Whiteway and Hon. A. F. Goodridge, assisted by Sir James Winter, Mr. D. Morrison and Mr. A. B. Morine. The election is in many respects a most extraordinary one, chiefly in the combining of all these gentlemen against the present government, making them the most formidable Opposition party this province has ever seen.

At the general election four years ago the struggle partook of the nature of an effort by the electorate to protect the Legislature from the grasp of a monopolist. The Tories, as they are called here, and won in 1897, under Sir James Winter, carrying twenty-three seats out of thirty-six and personally defeating Sir William Whiteway, the Liberal leader. Although they had waged a fierce campaign against Mr. Reid, the famous Montreal contractor and railway king, who was even then such a large factor here, they made a contract with him after they got in which immensely increased his powers and widened his business activities. It aroused bitter indignation in the island and was accompanied by an unsavory incident, the discovery that Mr. Morine, the Finance Minister and most active advocate of the measure, had all the time been, privately, Reid's solicitor. For this the Governor dismissed him from office, and the overthrow of Sir James Winter's ministry followed in the Assembly, a year or so later, after a series of very painful squabbles therein.

ORIGIN OF BOND MINISTRY.

Mr. (now Sir) Robert Bond, being the Liberal leader in the Assembly, was called upon to form a ministry, and by combining with Mr. (now Sir) Edward Morris, then leading a group of Independent Liberals, and certain "bolters" from Winter's ranks, succeeded in doing so. Sir Wm. Whiteway thought, so it is now said, that he should have been invited to resume the leadership and that his present hostility to his old associates is due to that fact. Be this as it may be, Mr. Bond took office, passed the money bills and secured a dissolution. At the general election in November 1900, only three years having elapsed, he pledged himself to repeal the Reid contract, and Mr. Reid, to prevent this, had to fight him. He did so by putting up his solicitor, Mr. Morine, to lead an Opposition party, which was largely composed of his own employes. The country took alarm at this, for success for Mr. Reid would have given him control of that body, and Bond carried thirty-two seats, leaving Morine only four. The repeal of the obnoxious contract was effected later and another substituted, wherein Mr. Reid was deprived of proprietory rights he had secured by the former one, and restricted to a leasehold. As he claimed compensation for losses, his substantial bill for damages had to be arbitrated upon and the award he received was made the groundwork of an agitation by the anti-Bond elements against the new contract as being worse than the old.

These anti-Bond elements comprised not only the Morine party in the Assembly and the country, but Whiteway, the old Liberal leader, sulking in his tent. Winter, the former Tory leader overthrown the year before, Goodridge, who had been the Tory leader in 1894 when our famous bank crash, in which he was involved, drove him out of public life for a period, a mercantile oligarchy which controlled our fisheries and dominated our political life previously, and Morison, the head of the Orange order, who had been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court and on demanding the Chief Justiceship when a vacancy occurred and being refused by Bond, resigned from the Bench to re-enter public life. All of these different influences were hostile to Bond's government, and his only hope of success in the pending election was thought to be in their being irreconcilable in their own factional quarrels and struggles for leadership.

A DISUNITED OPPOSITION.

Sir William Whiteway denounced Goodridge as a "bank wrecker," he having lost heavily in the financial crash of 1894. Whiteway also fiercely assailed Morine only two months ago in a manifesto, before the combination was effected, because of his position as Reid's solicitor. Goodridge was equally antipathetic to Whiteway because of old political feuds and Morine and Winter were at daggers drawn because Morine's friends had helped to overthrow Winter's Government. Morison, being on the bench from 1898 to 1902, was less involved, and he and Whiteway formed an alliance last year and announced themselves as the head of an Opposition, whereupon Goodridge and Morine came forward with a similar declaration, heading the regular Tory party, that was behind Morine in the Assembly. Up until the end of September these two factions kept "bluffing" each other to secure the leadership, Whiteway trying to force Goodridge out and Goodridge essaying the same scheme against Whiteway. The mercantile oligarchy would not subscribe to a party fund nor would Winter and his backers joint one or the other, all urging union. Whiteway had already issued his manifesto and denounced Morine, so the situation was awkward, but the whole aggregation at last united for the one purpose, if no other, of defeating Bond. Questions of leadership and offices were left in abeyance, till after the polling, Whiteway and Goodridge issued a joint statement, their names being on a level in it, and Goodridge subsequently issued a manifesto of his own. Who is to be the leader should they win, is likely to be a question provoking some friction. The Goodridge wing has one paper and this booms Goodridge and speaks of the united Opposition as the Goodridge party; while the Whiteway wing has another paper which adopts similar tactics with respect to its favorite. The probability is that each hopes the other may be defeated as that would afford an easy solution for the winner if the combination succeeded in worsting Bond.

A STRUGGLE FOR LEADERSHIP.

The strength of the Opposition forces lies in the personal influence of its several leaders in different constituencies, and the bearing this may have on the struggle in doubtful districts. The weakness of the same party lies in the still vivid recollection of the manner in which internecine quarrels desolated their party four years ago, and the fear that success now would be but a preliminary to a repetition of this. Another strong card that Bond is playing against them is in charging them with confederate tendencies, and the intention to "sell the country" to Canada if elected. Where the people are as hostile to union as ours are, the effect of this cannot easily be exaggerated, and when the fishermen are warned that their cod traps (nets) will be taxed five to fifty dollars a year, and the farmers that they will be ruined by cheap Canadian produce, and the laborer that he will have to give statute labor on the road, instead of being paid for road making, as he now is, it is not strange that the Opposition candidates, thirty-five in all, have had to join in signing a declaration and circulating it all over the country, that they will not have anything to do with Confederation if returned to power. The question has not been before the electors since 1869 as a definite proposition, and is not now really before the electors either, in an official form, but the Tories have been accused of confederate views, and the fact of all their leaders being avowed confederates, except Goodridge, gives substance to the accusation which it would not otherwise obtain. In 1869 confederation was "snowed under" by the size of the adverse majority, and since then no public man here will make it a plank in his platform, or will proclaim anything more than a personal belief in it, coupled with a promise not to deal with it unless the people declare for it at the polls.

SECTARIAN STRIFE RAISED.

The Bond party, on their side, are handicapped by the cry against the new Reid contract, the criticisms of the French shore "settlement" treaty, which is yet unratified by France, the failure of certain promised industrial projects to materialize, and the element of sectarianism. The Catholic Primate, Archbishop Howley, who is, by the way, a strong confederate, recently took occasion, in an interview repudiating some misrepresentation of a speech of his, to pronounce himself most unreservedly in favor of the Bond Government. This was utilized by the Opposition party in the Protestant districts, as an engine to stir up Protestant feeling, and the Orange News, a journal controlled by Mr. Morison, who is grand master of that order, declared in its last issue that "the polling day was fixed on Monday in order that Archbishop Howley and the majority of his priests, who support Sir Robert Bond, will have the opportunity for the last word with their people on the preceding Sunday." The Protestants represent two-thirds of the electors of the island, and the Catholics the remainder, and the distribution of districts enables the latter to control fourteen seats, the majority of which always go Liberal. Therefore, by raising the cry of Catholic domination, and representing Archbishop Howley as the dictator of the present Government, the ultra-Protestants hope to cause such a revulsion of feeling in their districts as will more than offset the vote for Bond in the Catholic constituencies, which the archbishop's mandate is expected to cause. The introduction of the sectarian cry into the election is one of the really deplorable features of the struggle, for twenty years ago the island was convulsed with fraticidal strife, and blood was shed because of political troubles, and all well-intentioned people dread the possibility of a repetition of these deplorable incidents.

RESULT IS IN DOUBT.

The result of the struggle no man can predict with certainty. Everything points to a close and unsatisfactory outcome. Cautious observers give Bond twenty-two men, but there is always the unexpected to be taken into account. Partisans of each side make blatant boasts, but they must be largely discounted. Should the Opposition gain twenty-two or twenty-three seats there would be a chance of their crushing any internal dissension, but if fewer than that, the struggle for the Premiership may rend them apart again. On the other hand, if Bond wins, and has but a narrow majority, and loses any departmental heads, necessitating bye-elections, the Opposition might be emboldened to attack any new constituencies opened up, and in that case might win them, and prolong the period of instability, and deprive us for a further period of the benefits of an able and settled Government.

Owing to the fact that in Newfoundland, owing to the fear of clerical and mercantile influence, when the Ballot Act was passed the regulation was adopted that all the votes cast in any district shoud be brought to the central office, and there mixed up together before the returning officer, prior to being counted, in order that the vote of any one locality should not be known, the result of the contest may be many days in doubt, and if the voting is close, a week or ten days may elapse before sufficient returns are received to determine who is the victor.

100 new and used Pianos and Organs at sacrifice prices to make room for new Karn instruments. Layton Bros., 144 Peel street.—Adv.

HANDCAR ACCIDENT NEARLY PROVED FATAL

Mr. F. H. Russell Narrowly Escaped With His Life on the Grand Mere Railway.

Mr. F. H. Russel, manager of the Sales Department of the Laurentide Paper Company at Grand Mere, P.Q., has met with a serious mishap, which might well have been attended with fatal consequences. Mr. Russell left Shawinigan Falls to go to Grand Mere on a hand-car. When nearing his destination, the hand-car ran into a freight car, and Mr. Russell was hurled from the track, sustaining a compound fracture of the leg, and minor bruises.

A special train on the Great Northern was at once arranged for, and Mr. Russell brought into Montreal, where he was conveyed by ambulance to the General Hospital.

The hospital authorities report that the fracture, while a very serious one, is not to be regarded as dangerous, and that Mr. Russell will soon recover from the effects of his painful adventure.

ENGLISH FISH CANNERY.

At last a successful effort has been made to establish a fish cannery in England. It is situated on the banks of the Tyne, and, after two years of existence, may be considered to be firmly established. The list of fish dealt with as given by the Newcastle Chronicle, is fairly extensive and representative. Herring, fresh, spiced, red, white, salted and kippered; haddocks, fresh or smoked, or as Findons; fresh cod, mackerel, and halibut; fresh or smoked whitings; besides the roes of haddock, herring and cod, and the lobster prawns. Already the Tyne brand tins have found their way to Australia, Japan, China, India, Ceylon, New Zealand, South America, the West Coast of Africa, to Mediterranean ports, and from the Cape up country to Kimberley and the Transvaal.

What Sulphur Does

For the Human Body in Health and Disease.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years, research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health; sulphur acts directly on the liver and excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins, while experimenting with sulphur remedies, soon found that the sulphur from calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples, and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin disease as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers, a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

GOOD

TEA AND COFFEE

Is just as much a necessity as good bread and butter is

STROUDS

Sell good Teas and Coffees . . . .

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of DAME ALEXINA DROLET, of JOSEPH DESFORGES & CIE., 123 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at the Salesrooms of Marcotte Bros., No. 69 St. James Street, Montreal, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the assets, ceded per inventory, as follows:

Stock of Hardware, Paints, Oils, etc.	$2,292.88
Fixtures and Furnitures	345.83
Rolling Stock, Horse and Vehicles	115.00
Book Debts, per list	401.15
Unexpired Rent to 1st of May, 1905	204.00
	$3,388.86

The whole assets will be sold for cash. A deposit of 20 per cent. will be required on adjudication. The store will be open for inspection on Monday, the 7th day of November, 1904. Inventory and list of book debts on view at my office.

F. X. BILODEAU,
Curator,
15 St. James St., Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In Re ARTHUR GAGNON, "J. A. GAGNON & CIE.," St. Romuald, P.Q.

Auction Sale at the office of V. E. Paradis, Esq., Accountant, 44 Dalhousie Street, Quebec, Tuesday, the 8th of November, 1904, the assets belonging to above Insolvent, as follows:

Lot No. 1—Dry Goods, etc.	$3,575.38
Ready Made	886.48
Boots and Shoes	778.72
Store Fixtures	87.65
	$5,328.73
Lot No. 2—Book Debts, as per list	257.08
	$5,585.81

Lot No. 3—Rent of Store, at the rate of $50.00 per month. The buyer of the stock will have the option of the rent.

The store will be opened Monday, the 7th of November, 1904, for inspection.

For further particulars, apply to V. E. Paradis, Esq., 44 Dalhousie Street, Quebec, or to the undersigned Curators.

P. J. CHARTRAND,
P. L. TURGEON,
Joint Curators,
180 St. James.

$1,000.00 REWARD

We hope this notice will reach the eye of people who are troubled with constipation and bowel trouble. Dr. Hamilton's Pills have been guaranteed to cure any case within three days, and the above reward will be paid for any case resisting this greatest of all remedies. Physicians claim that no prescription ever written could surpass Dr. Hamilton's pills of Mandrake and Butternut. For years they have been curing the most obstinate cases of constipation, biliousness, headaches and sour stomach. Here is your chance, test Dr. Hamilton's Pills, if they fail—your money back for the asking. Be sure you get the yellow box, and insist on being supplied with only Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

ASSESSMENT —AND— TAX ROLLS

Notice to Ratepayers

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Valuation and Assessment Rolls of the City of Montreal, for the several Wards of the said city, together with the Tax Roll thereof, are completed, and are now deposited in the Office of the undersigned at the City Hall.

All persons whose names appear therein as liable for the payment of any tax or assessment, are hereby required to pay the amount thereof to the undersigned at his said office within ten days from this date, without further notice.

WM. ROBB,
City Treasurer.

With reference to the foregoing "Public Notice" (called for by article 386 of the Charter), ratepayers are reminded that

INTEREST.

will accrue from and after 1st November, and that legal proceedings to enforce payment must thereafter be taken.

Parties having

CONTRA ACCOUNTS.

against the city must obtain warrants from the Committees to which they pertain and have them certified by the Comptroller before they can be accepted in settlement.

Payment may be made by cheques, through the mail, when receipts will be returned by same channel.

WM. ROBB,
City Treasurer.

City Treasurer's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 18th October, 1904.

CUSTOM HOUSE SALE

The subscribers are instructed by R. S. White, Esq., Collector of Customs for the Port of Montreal, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION At the Examining Warehouse,

65 COMMON STREET,

Friday, Nov. 4th, 1904,

And Following Days,

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

1.—Goods over 2 years in Bond.
2.—Duty-paid Goods from May, 1903, to December 31st, 1903.
3.—Goods on Collector's Orders from May 1st, 1903, to March 15th, 1904.
4.—Unclaimed Goods from May 1st, 1903, to March 15th, 1904.
5.—List of Goods from Last Sale.
6.—Unclaimed Goods.
7.—List of Goods by Express, from Last Sale.
8.—List of Goods by Express.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Terms—CASH.

A Deposit of 10 p.c. will be required on the adjudgment of each lot.

Sale at 10 O'Clock A.M.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Allan Line S.S. Corinthian, Capt. Pickering, master, from Glasgow, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN,
Agents.

A. Giroux

295 St Lawrence St Cor. DeMontigny

LE LOUVRE

Our Vest Sale!

These are the treacherous days—one hour warm, the other cold; but you can throw off all ills by keeping your skin warm, and only buy your Underwear where you can depend on what they tell you. We give a guarantee with every article we sell by refunding the money if you are not perfectly satisfied. What more honest way than that?

Wednesday, Nov. 2, will mark the beginning of our great anniversary sale. Watch for our advertisement, as we have something very special to tell you. It will mean dollars in your pocket. Don't forget the day.

WOOLLEN VESTS—Gray and White All-wool Vests, short sleeves, finished with ribbon and lace. Regular price 65c, for 43c

NATURAL WOOL VESTS—"Wolsey" Unshrinkable Woollen Vests, ladies' size only. Splendid value at $1.25. Will be sold for 85c

BLANKETS—Fine Union Blankets, colored border, pink or sky blue, size 60 x 80. Special, per pair..... $2.59

WHITE HONEYCOMB QUILTS, without fringe, double bed size, at $1.35

FLEECE LINED VESTS AND DRAWERS, men's sizes, from 32 to 44, at..... 50c

MEN'S VESTS and DRAWERS, in fine Scotch Wool, sizes 34 to 42, at..... 75c

OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT has new styles to offer in advance and prepared for November. Come in to-day and Monday.

New assortment of Chocolates and Bon-Bons, in fancy boxes, at 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c

A SPECIAL QUALITY of same, in pretty fancy box, at..... 15c

CASH 10 RECEIPT THADEUS ADY CO

TO-DAY and MONDAY

are the last days we will give Double Green Cash Receipts. Your book is worth $5.00 in goods at this store from 8 to 11 a.m.

CASH 10 RECEIPT THADEUS ADY CO

PREMO CAMERAS 1904. R. F. SMITH

Full line of models for 1904 just to hand Send for special bargain list No 14 756 Notre Dame street

A Beautiful Coiffure

Will add 50 per cent. to the personal charm of any lady.

You may be the BELLE OF THE BALL by having your hair dressed at

Samuel Tarrante's

2267 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Tel. Up 1471.

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Six months 1.50
One month ..... .25

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By the year $1.00

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NEW YORK—M. Tobin, 108 Fulton St.
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THE DAILY MONTREAL HERALD—"Montreal's Best"—covers the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, and Eastern Ontario thoroughly. No other mediuin duplicates this circulation.

THE WEEKLY MONTREAL HERALD—"The Magazine-Newspaper"—Combines the Special Features of the Magazine with the news features of the Weekly Paper.

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The Herald's Job-Printing and Book Binding Departments are among the largest in the Dominion, and are equipped for the execution of the finest work.

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HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY,
603 Craig Street, Montreal.
JAS. S. BRIERLEY,
Managing Director.
FRED. ABRAHAM, Sec.-Treas.

SIR WILFRID AND SIR RICHARD.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been heard by Canadian audiences in many circumstances, but he was never before so completely master of the situation as in his speech of last night. When, about 1886, he first attracted the attention of people outside his own Province of Quebec, he was just at the opening of his remarkable career. He was listened to partly out of deference to the very audacity of his defence of the Metis but mainly because people saw in his speeches a rare survival of what was almost a lost art. He got his hearing, people remembered him, and that was about all. By 1891 he had become leader of the Liberal party. His speeches at that time were strong, indeed, in the assertion of Liberal principles, but they were, at the same time, markedly deferential, as became one who had taken up the burden so recently laid down by Mr. Blake, and one who had against him the enormous prestige attained by Sir John Macdonald, who, after many years of conflict, had announced that he was fighting his last fight. By 1896 a change had taken place. Sir John was gone. Sir John Thompson had followed him. Sir Mackenzie Bowell was calling his colleagues traitors and they were calling him an imbecile. In Parliament Laurier had organized his followers into a fighting force of great effectiveness; outside the country was ripe for a change. Laurier's speeches took on a most aggressive tone, and he made an astonishing progress through all the Provinces. He was the very embodiment of victory, and he was victorious. In 1900 his role was different. He had to steer a straight course between tides of opposing passions. He must swerve neither to the one side nor to the other. He did what was required of him, and did it wonderfully well, but there was in all his speeches an undertone which revealed that he was prepared for heavy reverses in Ontario, which might be, as they were, recouped in Quebec. To his eminently just mind there plainly appeared to be something wrong about this, for, to give Ontario her way had he not led Quebec against her inclination? And this was to be his reward! But that is now all past and gone, and last night Sir Wilfrid faced his audience as the unrivalled, almost the undisputed leader and spokesman of six millions of Canadians. He spoke as one who had come into his heritage. It was not so much an appeal for approval and support; it seemed rather a pleasant manner of taking counsel together. Undoubtedly Sir Wilfrid realized in what estimation he has come to be held; and if he ever had any doubt on the point the temper of the gathering could not fail to reassure him.

An hour before the time for opening the meeting every seat was taken. Half an hour later the platform and aisles were crowded, and hundreds were walking off, disappointed, after making every effort to secure admission. Inside the hall enthusiasm reigned. All were eager to see and hear the man of the hour. And his speech was one to reward their patience and justify their enthusiasm. In form, in matter, in delivery, it was a masterpiece of the orator's art. It was a speech to appeal to the imagination of the young men who were present in numbers that must have delighted the Prime Minister, who values nothing so highly as the appreciation of generous youth. It was a clear exposition of the record and policy of the Government, covering administration, legislation, nd projects for the future. It was a lofty appeal for a greater and stronger Canada, an appeal that went straight to the hearts and minds of those who heard it and elicited round after round of thunderous applause. But above all it was the speech of a man sure of his ground, faced by no opponent worthy of his steel, one who had tested the temper of the people in every part of the two old provinces of Canada during the past month. and who looks forward with absolute confidence to being awarded a fresh lease of power. Sir Wilfrid spoke last night as the first Canadian of his generation, and nobody dreamed of challenging his title to that supreme distinction. That is why the meeting was so great a success. It was not that the head of the government submitted himself there in person to the judgment of the electors; it was that the people had come in their thousands, eager and early, to see and to hear the one man whom Canadians most wish to see and to hear. After witnessing the scenes at such a meeting it must be quite impossible for anyone to doubt what the result of the election will be. Sir Wilfrid was amply justified in observing that he was as sure of a favorabel verdict as of his own existence.

The presence of Sir Richard Cartwright on the platform was an unexpected pleasure to many who were there, for it was only early in the afternoon that he had signified his ability and willingness to be present. It is many years since he spoke in Montreal before, thirty years some said, and in the last few of those years physical infirmities have pressed heavily upon him, but the fires of his intellect burn undimmed, and last night's presentation of the salient facts of the present situation in Canada was as cogent, as convincing, and contained as many hard knocks, as the best of his speeches of an earlier day. Sir Richard has, as he said, not long ago, given over the work of carrying the fiery cross from end to end of Canada, for to do justice by a fiery cross one must have the use of his legs, and that use has, in his case, all but failed. But even so, he has just delivered the same message of hope and courage to two great audiences of Canadian electors, separated by the distance between Montreal and Winnipeg. The great cheer which went up as he entered the hall last night, the shout of welcome to a hero returning with his scars upon him, must have warmed the heart of the veteran.

It was a great meeting. And it was a final demonstration, if one was needed, that the Liberal party of to-day has a monopoly of all that Canada can claim of conceded and long-proved greatness in living statesmen.

NO WAR.

Mr. Balfour has been able to relieve a world-wide feeling of anxiety by stating that the acute stage of the immediate Anglo-Russian difficulty has passed. It would have been a grievous shock to our boasted advance in civilization if the resources of statesmanship had failed to evolve a mutually honorable exit from an untenable position. It was scarcely to be expected, especially after the ludicrous explanation of Admiral Rojestvensky, that England would rest content with a mere "Awfully sorry; beg your pardon! Made a mistake!" sort of explanation. The prompt readiness to offer money compensation to the relatives of the victims and to those who suffered in limb or pocket by the blunder thunder methods of the Baltic squadron, was almost offensively prompt; and even the personal effort of the Czar to smooth over the difficulty was felt to be insufficient.

In some form the national will, voiced by the leaders of all parties and emphasized by the King, required that the actual offenders should be punished for "an unwarrantable outrage."

Upon the other hand it is but reasonable to admit that for the British Government to dictate to Russia as to what form that punishment should take would have been to make a demand which in a similar case England herself would have been the first to resist to the bitter end. The agreement to accept the apology and the reparation and to place the actual offenders upon trial before "an international jury," satisfies the national honor and establishes an invaluable precedent which may tend to add permanent authority and value to conferences at the Hague.

The question as to the composition of the International Commission of Enquiry is a delicate one, for the value of its deliberations and its verdict will depend, almost entirely, upon the quality of its personnel and the spirit in which they undertake their work.

The mere fact that Admiral Rojestvensky and his witnesses will be compelled to give evidence—presumably upon oath—as to the reasons which induced them to act as they did, is likely to provide a sufficiently serious lesson to commanders of the Russian type who, from all we can learn, have ever been too ready to imagine that the accidental killing or maiming of a poor peasant—or fisherman—was a matter of so little concern that even a formal expression of regret for such an injury was supererogatory or "de trop."

The lesson will do good!

AN IMPROVING MAIL SERVICE.

The improvement which the present Government has brought about in the Canadian trans-Atlantic mail service received another illustration this morning. The mails from London via Queenstown and New York of October 19 per the White Star Steamship Baltic were only ready for delivery at the same time as those by the Allan Mail Steamship Bavarian which left on October 20, 24 hours later.

During the present season this occurrence has not been unusual. The truth is that the British mail steamships to New York have reduced their speed during the last ten years while our new contract arrangements have provided for a better service. Next February the two new turbine vessels Victorian and Virginian will be running and the Canadian route will be shortened by another half a day. The improvements in progress to widen, deepen and better equip our highways to the ocean are in step with an economic but progressive improvement in the size and speed of the greyhounds of the Canadian route.

QUEBEC IS ALL RIGHT.

The Toronto Mail and Empire puts forth the modest claim that Quebec will send twenty-seven supporters of Mr. Borden. In Montreal this claim is interesting only as showing where they tihnk they have a fighting chance, for most of the twenty-seven are strongly held by Liberals, and will continue to be. The Conservatives claim Argenteuil, and it is only right to say that the Conservatives always claim Argenteuil—until the day after election. They claim Beauharnois, not knowing, perhaps, that there Mr. Bergeron is going from door to door begging for votes on the ground that politics is his chief occupatfon and that he has been too long out of a job. They claim Hochelaga, which gave a sufficient Liberal majority when Mr. Tarte was running a "protectionist" campaign in the bye-election a few months ago, and when the liberals depended upon Mr. Guay's personal assurances of support. Now Mr. Guay's opposition is known and reckoned with, and Mr. Tarte is not directing the campaign. Mr. Rivet is sure to be elected again. It is not necessary to go through the list of counties that once, indeed, were Conservative, but are now strongly Liberal. The fact is that the Conservatives are hard put to it to hold what little remained to them after the landslide of 1900. The party leaders in Montreal look upon St. Antoine as lost; they doubt Mr. Monk's ability to hold Jacques Cartier; and they know that if Mr. Pope pulls through in Compton he will have a very narrow and a very lucky escape. Sherbrooke the Liberals will win.

There are just two items of saving grace about the Mail's forecast. It does not claim St. Ann's, Montreal, nor Charlevoix, where Mr. Rodolphe Forget's friends are claiming that the Liberal candidate will lose his deposit.

Our friends in the other provinces need not worry about Quebec. After the election is over about nine-tenths of the Conservative candidates will be counted where they dropped in their trenches.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Forward, Canada!

Canada is with Laurier.

English-speaking Montreal has a sore throat this morning, all of it, that is, that could get into Windsor Hall.

Whoever may be responsible for the exhibition the Auditor-General has made of himself has a good deal to be answered for.

If a lot of our Conservative friends could just see one Conservative meeting as successful as that of last night, they could die happy.

Anybody who didn't hear the yell that went up as Sir Richard came slowly in, with the aid of his two sticks, missed something worth hearing.

The McDougall bombshell exploded, all right, and it didn't leave much of McDougall. It reads a good deal like an answer to the classic question, "Why is a hen?"

Readers of the Toronto Mail are still being regaled with accounts of the race struggle going on in the Province of Quebec. Has anybody seen the blessed thing? If it's as bad as the Mail says the police must be asleep—and the rest of us, too.

Mr. Aylesworth is being favored with so strong an opposition as to convince his friends that he must indeed be a strong man. We see by the Conservative press that his presence in Parliament would be almost as great a menace to the country as that of Laurier. He'll do.

Daughters of the Household

Are the daughters allowed too much liberty?

Judging by results brought to light from time to time in connection with certain classes of the community, the answer must be in the affirmative.

In the majority of cases, the fathers and mothers of Montreal exercise a certain carefully judged restraint on the comings and goings of their girls, and the results are to be witnessed in the clear-complexioned, bright-eyed, intelligent, and well mannered young women, to be met with in the haunts of the better inclined section of the citizens.

Unfortunately there are, on the other hand, parents who do not even pay as much attention to their families as to ensure they wash their faces of a morning, and who have positively no interest in how their hours of liberty are spent, or anxiety whether they grow up respectable members of the community or go to swell the already too numerous class of those who delight to do evil. Parents who permit their families to lapse in this fashion, are more deserving of the lash of the law than are the neglected offspring and the pity of it is that they cannot be made to suffer. This may, bye and bye, be remedied, but meantime, the degradation and the punishment comes on the children on whom sufficient supervision was not exercised in the earlier days and to whom no loving father and mother pointed the straight path.

During the past few days Judge Weir of the Recorder's Court, has been investigating a particularly sad case, in which a smart looking girl of 16 is concerned, and whether it be the parents or the girl who tell the true side of the story, there can be little doubt that there is much blame due the former for the heartrending position of their daughter, so shortly passed from girlhood, but with an experience which is but too common in our midst. At 14 years of age, this girl was set to work serving liquor in a river-front saloon, which passes under the name of a restaurant. Here the remuneration for her work consisted of what could be extracted from the customers in the way of "tips," and as long as the girl could by this means take away in her pocket at night from $4 to $5, the parents seem to have made no kick against the home coming after midnight every day of the week. In other respects, too, the movements of the girl seem to have been practically unrestricted with the result that she is, on complaint of the mother arrested on a charge of failing to work, and to-day Judge Weir admits having on his hands one of the most perplexing pathetic cases he has ever been called upon to consider.

In this instance the daughter has too much liberty, and this to such an extent that in her station and surroundings, it would have been something of a miracle had she turned out top, first row, at Sunday school.

To compel parents to act their Christian part in this regard or suffer the law's penalty, is one of the things very much in demand, both in Montreal and elsewhere.

ROXBURGH.

"Did Alkali Ike make that tenderfoot eat his words?"

"No; the tenderfoot turned out to be one of those fellows who would rather fight than eat."

Laurier and Fielding

Sir Howard Vincent at the Manufacturers' Association banquet:

"You, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and your Government, the very moment your hands were free, gave a generous concession to British trade within the Dominion of Canada. I regret my honorable friend, the Minister of Finance, Hon. Mr. Fielding, is not present this evening. I hope, as the Spaniards say, he may live for a thousand years. No better monument could be raised or no better epitaph could ever be written of the present Minister of Finance than the memeorable words he pronounced in the House of Commons at Ottawa in July, 1898: "From to-morrow morning British goods will pass the Custom House of Canada on more favorable terms than foreign goods.' (Applause.) You gave a preference then of one-fourth. It was increased two years later to one-third. You made no huxtering bargain with the British people; you presented no pistol at their head, but of your own free will, supported by all parties and by all classes of people within the Dominion, you gave this preference to British trade. It was a generous act, and after this I do not think it is possible for anyone to say that Canada has made no offer. You are a man, Sir Wilfrid, of silver speech, but you have given deeds, not words, and performed acts, not made offers. (Applause.) And from my own knowledge, and I speak, I believe, with the authority of the whole of my constituents, I can truly say that the great masses of the people at home are deeply grateful to the people of Canada, and will spare no effort, be the obstacles what they may, to overcome the difficulties which beset their path."

MONUMENT TO S. A. HEROES.

Toronto, October 29.—At a meeting of the South African Memorial Association, a design by Mr. W. S. Allward, sculptor, of this city, was accepted. Fourteen artists from every quarter of the globe, took part in the competition and there were thirty-six designs submitted. The accepted design shows a square gray granite shaft forty feet high, rising from a platform and surmounted by a bronze globe, on which is standing a ten-foot bronze statue of Peace. At the foot of the obelisk is a female figure representing Canada, and standing at either side of this, the figure of a soldier. The estimated cost of the monument is $30,000.

BOWMAN STOCK SOLD.

London, Ont., Oct. 29.—At a meeting of the creditors of the John Bowman Hardware and Coal Company, the stock was sold at the rate of seventy cents on the dollar. Wm. Bowman, father of John Bowman, was the purchaser. The firm will resume business shortly.

When you can't help going in late walk up lightly on

DUNLOP COMFORT RUBBER HEELS

MADE BY THE DUNLOP TIRE CO., LIMITED TORONTO

"Comfort" Heels give uniformly good wear

33

LARGE STOCK AND LOW PRICES

TEES' DESKS,
300 ST. JAMES STREET.

This is the Champion

Winter's at the door, for sure. There is snow in the neighborhood.

The man who attends to the weather by order of the Canadian Government and King Edward is, as a rule, fairly reliable. At times he may get a trifle off the plumb and advise us to don the full-powered frost-excluder just a few hours before a tropical heat rises up and kick hard. What then! Even Homer is alleged to have nodded on occasion, and Homer was not a bad selection.

But, lo! a greater than Homer is here.

The moon and the almanac-maker may mislead, but this man never goes back on us.

He's the street-repairing man, and in the way of winter prognostications you may lean on him every time, and not be let down once.

Notice that little threatening of snow we had Thursday? You didn't expect it quite so soon perhaps, after the splashy softness of Wednesday. No. But the man who is down on the list to keep the streets of the city in good order and condition knew better than certain, that the the snows of winter were just about to resume business on the old stand.

And so he got to work a day in advance tearing up the dear old red bricks of Craig Street, the whinstone blocks, and the patent stuffs that go to form the switchbacks on other avenues and boulevards—the names of which are crowded out by Sir Wilfrid's great oration. Of course, the repair men did not show any unseemly haste. No waist-belts were damaged in the effort to get down on the job with anxiety for an early finish.

Not much!

He has had all the glad summer time in which to tackle the work, but was probably too busy playing lawn tennis and bridge. Or mayhap he was away trout-fishing.

At any rate, he seems to have no time to trouble about re-laying streets.

When short days were in sight he prayed for early snow. When he smelt it on the border, there was a hustle to make a demonstration. A bit of a show is all that is needed. The beautiful snow will do the rest; for months you won't know whether the roads are good or bad.

And when the chill breath of November, 1905, is closing in about us, the repair man will, as in the past, come again upon the street-scape and go through the same old programme—unless, of course, there be a big slump in material and wages.

* * *

In addition to being the champion foreteller of snow, the street-repair man is of a truth the champion procrastinator on earth. —Roxburgh.

WITH MASTER MINDS.

Do thou thy work; it shall succeed in thine or in another's day.—Whittier.

All earthly joys grow less to the one of doing kindnesses.—George Herbert.

A thought—good or evil—an act, in tune or habit, so runs life's laws.—R. W. Trine.

Higher than the question of our duration is the question of our deserving.—Emerson.

Who is there that can afford to compare what he has done with what it was once his ambition and his hope to do? Gray hairs bring with them little wisdom if they do not bring this sense of humiliation.—Southey.

Let us so live when we are up that we shall forget we have evr been down.—Stockton.

Every duty which is bidden to wait returns with seven fresh duties at its back.—C. Kingsley.

Habits are soon assumed, but when we strive to strip them off 'tis being flayed alive.—Cowper.

When a man boasts of his broad-mindedness he is usually trying to hide his shallow-headedness.

It is sad, indeed, to think that all will so soon be over, when so much remains to be done. And we were, many of us, so near doing it.

Joy is one of the greatest panaceas of life; no joy is more helpful or better calculated to prolong life than that which is to be found in domestic happiness.

Some are satisfied, said Bishop Sumner, with anything which exercises the intellectual powers; and some allow the empty and undigested ideas to pass over the mind, like objects over a mirror, without leaving on its surface any trace or permanent impression. This is to spend time but not to improve it. The mind must be exercised in thinking as well as receiving notions.

SHE KNEW A GOOD THING.

Lottie Newcombe, the actress, who found $300 in an old valise, immediately came to the conclusion that things were coming her way. She lost no time in sending $10 to the Calcule Company, along with forty guesses, estimating the total number of votes that will be cast in the Dominion Elections November 3rd.—Adv.

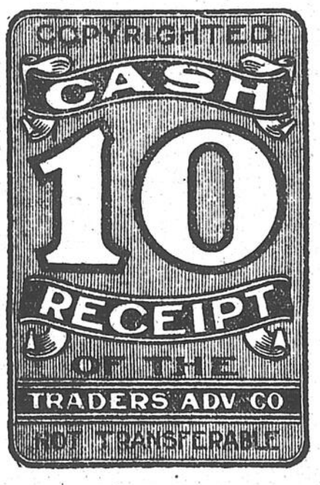
Sell Electric Buttons

Agents are making $15.00 a day selling these Buttons with the Photo of either Laurier or Borden. Retails for $1.35. Sells on sight. Call or write.

SAYER ELECTRIC CO., 14 BEAVER HALL HILL.

West End Opportunities

We have now a number of HIGH-CLASS MERCHANTS who give GREEN CASH RECEIPTS.



Pay a Visit to GATEHOUSE & CO., 2639 and 2587 St. Catherine St.,

THE UP-TO-DATE DRY GOODS STORE.

They give GREEN CASH RECEIPTS cheerfully, and have a splendid stock in every department.

The following first-class Merchants in different lines have adopted our system, with splendid results.

We can recommend every one. In fact, their reputation as First-class Stores in every respect has been fully established.

Make your purchases here. It will pay you. There is a real inducement. You get full value for your money, and GREEN CASH RECEIPTS FREE. Don't hesitate. Send your order to-day.

P. A. MALLETTE & CO., Meat Market, 2745 St. Catherine
CHAS. MOCK, Grocer, - - - 2669 St. Catherine Street
THOS. TALBOT, Butcher, - - 2615 St. Catherine Street
THE NEW CENTRAL SHOE STORE, - 2621 St. Catherine
J. W. ELCOME, Druggist, - - 2709 St. Catherine Street

This Coupon is Worth One Green Cash Receipt
WHEN PRESENTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE TRADERS ADVERTISING CO.,
Oct 29th 1904
Only One Coupon of the same date allowed to each person.

THE TRADERS ADVERTISING CO.
1835 Notre Dame St.

EAST BRANCH—
At Arsene Lamy's Departmental Store, 830 St. Denis Street.

WEST BRANCH—
At Adam Lamy's Departmental Store, 3551 to 3561 Notre Dame St.

BRANCHES: QUEBEC, OTTAWA, VALLEYFIELD, ST. HYACINTHE, SHERBROOKE, ST. JOHNS AND JOLIETTE.

Winter is Near!

Time to get out your storm windows
- - - and - - -

BUY YOUR FURS

For the best selection in the City
- - - GO TO - - -

E. A. STE MARIE,

1499 St. Catherine Street. (Cor. Amherst)

AUDITOR-GENERAL ISSUES STATEMENT

Audit Act Must be Changed or He Will Resign.

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—The following open letter from Auditor-General McDougall to the electors of Canada, has been handed out:

"To the Electors of Canada:

"There seems to be some uncertainty about my reason for withdrawing my application for superannuation when the dissolution of the Commons took place. There was ground to expect that you would see that the most painstaking auditor even with the best Audit Act, must let too much of your sweat-stained money go to people who had not earned it. With this knowledge you would require your new members to carefully change this and other laws, so as to help you, your auditor, and other, honest servants whose duties lie in the same direction to feel that their labors have full results in your interest.

"It did not seem necessary to say that I could not hope to keep out of an asylum for the insane if I attempted to do the great work here and the immense additions so soon to come to it, without this help, and, therefore, I should leave. When I asked to be superannuated, I tried to make it clear that my health was good, and that I was not tired of working. I wanted to remain as a matter both of duty and taste. My family needed my full earnings. If I were a farm laborer I could not remain with my prairie employer who would furnish me with only a reaping hook, to save his ripened grain. The reaping hook was, however, the only implement for the purpose in my neighborhood fifty years ago. If your representatives do not take up the Audit Act earnestly in the first session I shall quit this office, with the superannuation I have earned, if possible, but if I cannot get that, then without it."

J. L. McDOUGALL.

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

French Government Escaped Defeat by Four Votes.

Paris, October 29.—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday debated an interpellation involving the responsibility of Gen. Andre, Minister of War, and other members, of the Cabinet, for the recent cases of delation in the army, which the Opposition denounced. When the vote was taken the Government was supported by a majority of four.

The interpellation accused General Andre of instituting secret enquiries into the cases of officers, on which their advancement depended, organizing systematic spying among subordinates, and penalizing officers on account of their religious opinions.

The clericals led the attack, alleging that Gen. Andre was under the influence of the Free Masons.

When Gen. Andre attempted to reply he was howled down. It is believed that he must resign. The city is in a state of ferment. The municipal guards are patrolling the streets.

REV. CANON McCARTHY DEAD.

He Was Parish Priest of St. Bridget's Church, Ottawa.

Ottawa, October 29.—Rev. Canon McCarthy, parish priest of St. Bridget's Church, died yesterday after a lingering illness. Deceased priest, who was born in Ireland on May 6, 1827, was educated for the priesthood at Ottawa University, and ordained in Pembroke on June 17th, 1877. At different times he was curate at L'Orignal, and parish priest at Farrellon. He was appointed canon in October, 1889, and in the following year was appointed parish priest of St. Bridget's Church, Ottawa, which had just been newly built. Canon McCarthy was particularly well known through his advocacy of the cause of temperance.

On account of his death the contemplated celebration of Archbishop Duhamel's elevation to the bishopric, which was to have been held to-morrow, has been cancelled. Rev. Canon McCarthy celebrated his silver jubilee in 1902.

MAILS FOR FAR NORTH.

Ottawa, October 29.—The Post Office Department has decided to send out two mails from Edmonton to the Far North. The first will leave Edmonton on Tuesday, November 29, for Fort Resolution and Macpherson and intermediate places, and the second wil leave Edmonton on Tuesday, February 7, 1905, for Fore Resolution and intermediate places. In making up these mails preference will be given first, to registered letters, and second, to ordinary letter matter according to date of posting. Registered letters will not be insured for either of these despatches. The weight of any one letter will be limited to one ounce.

Cumberland, Ont. — The death occurred here of Ewan McMillan, an old and respected resident. The late Mr. McMillan was 79 years of age, and was a descendant of a United Empire Loyalist family. For a number of years he was a resident of Omaha, Neb., where his widow and three daughters now reside, but on account of ill-health he returned a short time ago to the old homestead at Cumberland.

ROJESTVENSKY'S "PHANTOMS" DID NOT DECEIVE BALFOUR

Continued From Page One.

Remember, the wheels of diplomacy move slowly, and, perhaps, the wheels of Russian diplomacy especially slowly, but it should be borne in mind that the tragedy was not known until Monday and the Government at once expressed its sorrow and promised reparation, and at the very beginning intimated that any wrong doer ought to receive punishment. One difficulty was that the fleet which committed the outrage was on its way to the illimitable East.

A GRAVE DANGER.

That difficulty has been gotten over, but there is another difficulty, namely, that the Russian admiral has a theory of the rights and duties of a belligerent fleet as against neutrals which would really make the high seas a place of public danger. Suppose some dark night a liner or transport fell in with the second Pacific fleet at Gibraltar when then intended to divide and approached within the magic distance; according to the admiral's theory, he would be justified in sinking it. The position is one impossible for neutrals to tolerate. A fleet animated by that policy would be a fleet which would have to be eliminated out of existence if civilized commerce were to pursue its way unimpeded. I am glad to think that in this view the Russian Government agrees and has given orders which will prevent a recurrence of the tragedy that has filled our hearts with sorrow and the hearts of all those who had heard of it abroad with something approaching indignation."

PRAISE FOR EMPEROR.

Mr. Balfour thought it must be admitted that the Russian Government had shown an enlightened desire that truth and justice should prevail. Only a few hours ago he should himself have taken a gloomy view of the possibility of a satisfactory and peaceful solution. He thought the Emperor had shown himself an enlightened judge of what was right in the matter as between nation and nation. The British Government did not ask of others anything it would not gladly have granted if it had been in a similar position.

The Government had no desire to take advantage of Russia's difficulties to enforce its demands. It had appealed simply to justice and equity; principles which ought to govern in the good relations between nations; and it had not appealed in vain. It might have been far otherwise, and that it was not due in great measure to the foresight and wisdom of the Emperor. The world had its eyes centered upon one warlike tragedy in the Far East. It would have been appalling, but it was not at one moment impossible that the world's great tragedy would have been doubled by another, and we should have seen the greatest calamity that could befall mankind, namely, a struggle between two first class powers. Speaking for the Government, Mr. Balfour declared he could say they had done all they could consistently with honor to avert that calamity.

HIS CONCLUDING WORDS.

To say the incident was closed and over, would be too much, but they surely would not think him over-sanguine in hoping the spirit of reason and justice which had brought Great Britain through the most difficult parts of the controversy without the calamity of war, would still preside over the council of the nations and that the greatest of all calamities, that of internecine war between two European nations would be avoided. "If," said Mr. Balfour, "war could be averted without dishonor, the settlement would reflect nothing but credit upon the ruler of that great empire with which we have been so nearly coming in collision, but with which it is my earnest hope and sincere belief our good relations will remain undisturbed. I hope I have said nothing which can in the smallest degree impair international relations, and, though I have spoken under a heavy sense of responsibility and under considerable difficulties, I do think the events of the last few days, though they can never wipe out the tragic occurrence of last Friday, will not bring in their train any of those widespread calamities which, at one time, we almost feared they would bring with them. I congratulate this country and Russia, Europe and the world on what I believe will be the result of the last few days' negotiations."

Mr. Lee, member of Parliament, speaking for the Admiralty, added that the navy was prepared for any contingency, and ready to act, but he thanked Heaven it would not be necessary.

A vote of approval of Mr. Balfour's conduct of the negotiations was enthusiastically passed.

The immense audience received Mr. Balfour's announcement of the settlement of the affair with unbounded enthusiasm, which was echoed throughout the Kingdom when the evening extras came out and set suspense at rest.

FEELING IN ENGLAND DURING CRUCIAL PERIOD

The day was an eventful one in the metropolis. The people seemed convinced that war was inevitable. The Cabinet meeting at noon served to increase, rather than allay, anxiety. Throughout the country there had spread a deep-rooted idea that Great Britain had given Russia a time limit in which to reply, and "Charley" Beresford, England's naval idol, was on the spot. Many, indeed, thought it was only a question of hours when he would be demolishing Russian ships. Without the least rational desire for war a great naval excitement had been worked up. In the streets last night many expressions of disappointment might be heard because the crisis had not developed into hostilities. No further difficulties are expected, either from popular feeling here or diplomatically. Foreign Minister Lansdowne and Ambassador Benckendorff probably will be able to decide the constitution of the international commission and its date of sitting. In view of the circumstance, neither Japan nor Spain is likely to object to the temporary prolongation of the stay of the section of the second Pacific squadron at Vigo, and the enquiry will be expedited as much as possible.

Ambassador Benckendorff, who has been working day and night, expressed the greatest pleasure over the result, which he considered honorable to both nations. Until Premier Balfour spoke the ambassador said, he was bound to silence, and hence much misinformation had pervaded the British press, which had reiterated the statement that Russia had given no reply to the British note. Only yesterday morning, he said, the placards of the Times and Daily Telegraph had flared through London "Still no reply," totally ignoring the fact that the Russian Government's reply had been announced by the Associated Press early in the week, as was confirmed by Premier Balfour last night. While all this furore was going on, chiefly owing to the public belief that Russia had refused to apologize, diplomatic negotiations had been proceeding smoothly.

BENCKENDORFF'S VIEWS.

On the authority of Count Benckendorff, it can be stated the belief that a pacific settlement was not attainable or endeavor to secure a settlement by veiled menaces. "I know, however, I could not help knowing, that there was a British fleet at Gibraltar," said the ambassador. "If our fleet had left Vigo it would probably have been war; but now all is well. There was only one danger, namely, the excitement of public opinion. To be precise, during the negotiations there were never demands on either side, but might have been given to the public earlier; but it was thought better to leave everything to Mr. Balfour tonight."

ROJESTVENSKY NOT RESPONSIBLE.

In view of Mr. Balfour's scathing denunciation of Admiral Rojestvensky, it is interesting to note that in the Russian view he could be in no way held responsible, though he has generously assumed the responsibility.

The British public throughout the week has been crying for Rojestvensky's head; but Russia has firmly pointed out, and Lord Lansdowne has acquiesced, that he is not one of those individuals who could be described as directly concerned in the firing on the trawlers, being out of signal distance.

The greatest relief was exhibited in all diplomatic circles when the news of the settlement arrived. As has been stated in these despatches, the best informed opinion never inclined to the belief that war would ensue, in spite of the enormous naval preparations and the bellicose tendency of the press. The Government's continued silence until now, and the grave aspect in which the affair was placed before the British public, are freely attributed in some quarters to political motives, the Government desiring to strengthen itself in the eyes of the public on the eve of a general election. The Opposition, seeing the tide of popular opinion is going with it, lest the Government should take all the credit for the settlement, which such a prominent admiral as Lambton bluntly announced, as long ago as Tuesday, was bound to occur.

A NEW MILITIA ACT PROMULGATED

The New Provisions Will Go Into Force Next Tuesday.

Ottawa, October 29.—(Special.) — On Tuesday Canada will be under a new Militia Act. It was passed at the last session of Parliament, and is promulgated to-day. The act has been in the course of preparation for the past three years, and would have been passed at the session before the last, but for the British War Office. The Home authorities wanted to assure themselves that the act was satisfactory, and they asked Sir Frederick Borden to hold it until after a consultation with them. This was done, and the act stands now, with the stamp of Imperial approval upon it. It closely follows the Imperial Army Act, and in many respects is identical. The new Canadian act abolished the position of general officer commanding, as the new British act abolished the position of commander-in-chief. As in the case of the British act, this official is replaced by a council. In Canada this body is called the Militia Council, and is composed of three civilians and four military men, viz.: The Minister, Sir Frederick Borden; the Deputy Minister, Col. Perrault; the chief of staff, General Lake; the master of ordnance, Col. Cotton; the quartermaster-general, Col. Macdonald; the adjutant-general, Col. Vidal; the chief accountant, Mr. Borden.

The new act makes provision for an increase in pay to the militiamen in training; it provides for the placing of all arms of the militia—infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, medical and ambulance, intelligence and signalling corps—on a proper basis. There is provision for the adequate training of all arms of the force.

The Army Council will be gazetted in a few days. It will involve some changes. The present adjutant-general Lord Aylmer, will become inspector-general. Col. Cotton is now quartermaster-general, and Col. Macdonald is master of ordnance. On the reorganization these officers change titles. The new act also provides for a small increase in the permanent force, which is being done to give Montreal a detachment.

INVENTOR'S WORK.

The following Canadian patents have been secured last week through the agency of Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C. Information regarding any of these will be cheerfully supplied, free of charge, by applying to the above-named firm: Ramon G. Julien, Jerez de la Frontera, Spain, safety closing device for recipients; Wilfrid Leclair, St. Guillaume d'Upton, Que., hay press; Messrs. Hughes and Young, Montreal, Que., electric switch; Eugene Beecher, Derby, Conn., U.S.A., process of manufacturing rubber shoe uppers; Jules Maggi, Paris, France, manufacture of milk powder; Messrs. Thomson and Despond, Toronto, Ont., wrench; Jean Marchand, Newton Upper Falls, Mass., U.S.A., device for placing railway explosives; James Maher, Westmount, Que., lime slacking and screening machine; William F. Slack, Wellington, N.Z., ventilator. The "Inventor's Adviser" is just published. Any one interested in patents or inventions should order a copy.

STRONGLY OPPOSED TO CONFEDERATION

St. Johns (Nfld.) Herald Voices Feeling of Bond Party

Under the caption, "All Is Ready to Sell Our Country," the St. John's (Nfld.) Evening Herald published the following editorial in a recent issue:

The Opposition candidates, the Canadian "missionaries," are trying to persuade the electors that they could not bring about Confederation without the consent of the people.

Electors, don't be fooled.

Remember 1898.—Did Morine and his gang wait to get your consent before they "sold" your country to Reid? Look back at the facts. In the session of 1897 Morine declared it was "a grave public scandal for a member to have any financial relations with a government contractor and that our laws should prevent that sort of thing as the laws of Canada did," but a year later he took Reid's solicitorship, though Finance Minister at the same time. Can Morine deny that? Morine stumped the country in the fall of 1897 on "No further concessions to Reid," and as soon as he got in "handed over" all our public utilities to the same man, who was his own employer, scaring the Legislature with the cry that the colony was on the verge of bankruptcy. Can Morine deny that! Now, just as Morine and his gang, when they got in power in 1898, "sold" the country to Reid without the people's consent, so, if they win this election, they will "sell the country" to Canada next session.

Remember 1888.—Go back ten years farther—to 1888. Remember that, as admitted by his published letters, Morine was "Tupper's agent" in 1897, the go-between for Tupper and Whiteway. Tupper came here to arrange the Confederate campaign, and Whiteway was closeted with him at the Atlantic Hotel. Tupper then met Winter, Goodridge and the rest of the Executive Council and talked union with them, telling them Whiteway would not oppose Confederation. They decided to send delegates to Ottawa and Winter and Goodridge voted for that motion in the Assembly in April 1888. Can Morine deny these things?

Only that our people rebelled and stopped that delegation, our country would have been rushed into Confederation that year as surely as it will be federated next year if the Mongrels win this day two weeks.

Remember Last Spring!—Remember Morin'e visit to Canada, his "pleading" for union, the selection of "missionaries" and, above all, his suggestion to the Canadian Government:

If the Government of the Island Colony refused to discuss a Canadian suggestion to re-open negotiations what was to prevent the Dominion Government from consulting with the leading men of Newfoundland—not all of whom are in politics—in order to obtain some idea of what would be considered as acceptable terms? Mr. Morine believes that, though the political struggle may be a hard one and prolonged, the day will soon come when Newfoundland forms a part of the great Dominion.

MANY LIBERAL REWARDS.

Those who take an interest in politics will read with pleasure the liberal offer of rewards to those who send the closest estimates of the total votes cast in the Dominion Elections on November 3rd. The Calcule Company in offering these rewards hopes to stimulate the interest taken in the elections. —Adv.

The Campaign in Stanstead

Replies to Charges Made by Mr. Hackett in the Grande Vallee Matter.

Mr. Hackett or his supporters, who have spread broadcast through the county the circulars purporting to be the records of Parliament during the discussion in regard to the wharf at Grand Vallee, omitted, probably by mistake, the following remarks of members of Parliament made at that time on that matter. These remarks are as follows:

March 11th, 1902.

Mr. Lemieux—"I say to my honorable friend that the work at Grande Vallee is a most important one. As a result of the work an improvement is already manifest in that locality. We must not forget that there are no railroads in the county of Gaspe, that no subsidies have been paid there, and these are the only improvements that have yet been made so far as breakwaters and wharves are concerned. The fishermen of that coast have been treated like slaves for the last century. I have met fishermen on the coast of Gaspe who have not seen a red cent during their whole life. They used to sell their fish to the merchants on the coast, and were paid in trade. When this wharf is completed they can trade direct with Montreal, Quebec, and even with the Province of Ontario."

April 17th, 1903.

Mr. Marcil, member for Bonaventure: "This wharf is on the St. Lawrence side of Gaspe. It was built for the purpose of enabling a large tract of timber limits in the interior of the country to find an outlet to the St. Lawrence. When this wharf is completed, and schooners are able to reach this point, it will afford an outlet for the whole south shore of the county of Gaspe, which is now practically a terra incognita, and will greatly benefit the whole district. It is on the St. Lawrence, but there is a river running into the St. Lawrence at this point on which there is a large water power. It is a section of the country which up to the present time has been entirely neglected, and a work of this kind will change the whole complexion of the place. I am sure the money is well invested."

April 17th, 1903.

Minister of Public Works: "I am pleased to inform my honorable friend that the reason for building this wharf is to develop a large section of that portion of the Province of Quebec, in which there are timber limits and great opportunities for business, the property belongs to the Government, the land on which it is situated and the work itself. Perhaps the best justification for building this wharf is the statement which my honorable friend has made, that since it has been begun the value of the property has been so much increased there that property owners can make a large profit on their holdings. True it is that this is an undeveloped section of the Province of Quebec, but the giving of this facility for the carrying on of the lumbering trade will enhance the value of the limits and give employment to a large number of people. This expenditure was authorized by Parliament some three years ago."

1903.

Hon. Mr. Tarte: "I happen to be responsible for this work. I was in office when representations were made to us that there was a very large trade to be developed if a wharf was built at Grande Vallee. We had the survey made, and after a good deal of discussion the Government decided to go on with the work. It is not necessary that there should be a large population at the place before a work of this kind is gone on with. The hopes of the future are an element in every public work of importance. I do not know of many public works in which some people are not benefited. There are many members of Parliament who have property in places where wharves are built. Are they guilty of any job? Are they guilty of any crime? We have built works elsewhere. In the Yukon we have built roads where there is no population. We have spent $1,000,000 in building a telegraph line in view of future prospect. In Grande Vallee we are acting on the same principle. The work was recommended to me by several members of Parliament, especially by the member for Gaspe, Mr. Lemieux. The work was undertaken in good faith. There was no jobbery. I protest against this word.

"I do not see why we should take up more time discussing this wharf. If the name of a member of Parliament had not been brought into this matter for political purposes it would not be discussed."

The facts of the case which Mr. Hackett is trying to magnify to make political capital to help defeat the present Government are these:

H. Lovell & Sons bought a large tract of timber land at Grande Vallee, of private parties, for which they paid in cash $25,000. Before they bought the property they had learned that members from Gaspe had asked the Government for a wharf at that place.

They commenced operations, investing in mills, roads, bridges and dams, at a large amount of money, and at the time of the death of Mr. Moodie Lovell they had $80,000 invested. They sold the property, including 4,000,000 feet of fine pine logs and a large quantity of sawn lumber, teams, etc., for $90,000, so that, if interest on the investment was taken into account, they did not get their money back. They had nothing to do with the building of the wharf, and all that Mr. Henry Lovell had to do with the matter was that, when the Minister of Public Works asked for money to be appropriated for building the wharf, he voted in favor of it, the only opposition being from members of the Opposition, for political purposes.

Mr. Hackett is going about the county with the placard "Vote for Hackett and Pure Politics." If pure politics is to make false statements and throw mud at the opposing candidate, the less we have of it the better.

Mr. Lovell tried to make an agreement with Mr. Hackett that no money should be used in the contest, but Mr. Hackett did not or would not make the arrangement.

He did not dare to make his accusations in Coaticook, when he spoke there, but goes to places where there is no one to answer him and makes them.

If he had gone through Hansard with the motive to get the facts as they really are, by reading both sides, he must have been convinced that his statement that Mr. Lovell pocketed $66,000 of the money of the Government was not proven there.

FOR HALLOWE'EN.

Included in the programme for the Hallowe'en concert at Windsor Hall on Monday evening are Mr. Robt. Buchanan, jr., Wm. Johnston, Miss Jessie McLachlan, Miss Grace Clark Murray, Douglas Young, Owen A. Smily, Miss Margaret Stark, John McLinden and Donald C. MacGregor.

DON'T WORRY ABOUT BREAKFAST.

No matter if your digestion is poor, use SWISS FOOD, and poor digestion will soon be a thing of the past.—adv.

SERIOUS FIRE IN TORONTO.

Toronto, October 29.—Fire pretty well destroyed the buildings at 50 Esplanade Street, occupied by the Toronto Picture Frame Company, and other firms. The building was owned by Laidlaw & Murray. The picture frame company put their loss at $7,000; J. T. Dryden, machine shop, $1,300; and Smith & Noble, blacksmiths, at $500. The picture frame company was insured for $1,000 in the Hartford, and Dryden for $1,000 in the Standard Mutual Company.

The great results which have attended the regular use of Quinine Wine by people of delicate constitution and those affected by a general prostration of the nervous system, speak more than all the words we can say in its behalf. This article is a true medicine and a life-giving principle—a perfect renovator of the whole system—invigorating at the same time both body and mind. Its medicinal properties are a febrifuge tonic and antiperiodic. Small doses, frequently repeated, strengthen the pulse, create an appetite, enable you to obtain refreshing sleep and feel and know that every fibre in your system is being braced up and renovated. In the fine Quinine Wine prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, we have the exact tonic required, and to persons of weak, nervous constitutions we would say, never be without a bottle in the house. It is sold by all druggists.—adv.

MRS. DARLING TO SING.

Mrs. W. Lyell Darling, graduate and medallist of Ann Arbor University, Detroit, who is at present visiting in the city, will sing a contralto solo from Dudley Buck's "Golden Legend," entitled "My Redeemer and My Lord," at the morning service of St. Gabriel Church.

FOUR ART PIANOS

Four magnificent instruments by "Gerhard" Heintzman have just been received by J. W. Shaw & Co., the sole agents here. Each of these Pianos is an "art creation." The tone is superb, the touch perfect, and the case designs are of the Louis XV. and Colonial types.

Any person who wishes a dainty piano and something entirely out of the ordinary, should not fail to examine these four instruments. The cases are in rare wood, beautifully figured, and J. W. Shaw & Co. can safely say that they have never had four as fine pianos in their warerooms.

The musical public and intending purchasers are especially invited to test these instruments at J. W. Shaw & Co.'s, 2274 St. Catherine street, only agents for "Gerhard" Heintzman in Montreal.—Adv.

REFERRED TO SUPREME COURT.

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Hon. Mr. Blair has unanimously agreed with the other two railway commissioners, Dr. Mills and Mr. Bernier, to refer the case of Fort William vs. the Bell Telephone Co. to the Supreme Court. This case was brought to determine what damage should be paid to the Bell Company for compelling the Canadian Pacific to admit an independent telephone company to their depots.

REDUCED RATES FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS.

For the Dominion Elections, Thursday, November 3rd, the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway will sell excursion tickets at rate of single fare for the round trip, good going November 2nd and 3rd, returning on or before November 4th. For time tables, etc., call on ticket agent.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

A New Feature is "The Bargains Not Advertised"

The Department Managers are making a special feature of Bargains that are not advertised, taking certain lines of goods and marking them very cheap; so that ladies when shopping are pleasantly surprised at coming across some article marked at an extremely low price. Below is a sample list of

Not Advertised Bargains on Sale Yesterday:-

Pears' Soap, for	8c	Black Wool Hose	20c	Sateen Underskirts	45c
Stove Pipe Lengths	3½c	Ladies' Suede Gloves	45c	Bed Comforters	90c
Floor Oilcloth	17½c	Linen Towelling	4½c	Golf Waists	$1.05

Unprecedented Values in

Ladies' Coats, Costumes and Skirts!

They are High Class Garments every one, that will be a delight for any lady to wear. Although they are high class, it does not follow that they are high prices. Every garment has a charm of artistic style that is at once captivating. Come and see them, they represent some of

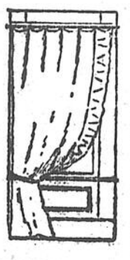
The Greatest Values Offered This Season Ready on Monday.

Ladies' Stylish Winter Coats

A HANDSOME PALETOT, of Fawn Cloth, made double breasted style, broad shoulder effect, full back, velvet collar and cuffs, latest style sleeve. Special Price $27.50

A DISTINCTIVELY STYLISH COAT, of Blue Cloth, yoke trimmed black silk braid medallions and silk ornaments, new sleeve, cuffs trimmed to elbow silk crochet buttons, flat neck, and full back. Special Price $45.25

LADIES' STYLISH COATS FROM $3.98.



LACE CURTAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES.

Housekeepers, if you are planning the decoration of your home for the winter, here's Lace Curtain values you'll appreciate.

Fine Quality Nottingham Lace Curtains Per pair 88c

Extra Strong Lace Curtains, 50 inches wide, 3½ yards long. Per pair 95c

The Desideratum, A Model $1.00 Corset

Dressmakers recognize the merits of the Desideratum Corset, and recommend Ladies who are planning a New Dress to have it fitted over a pair of these perfect Corsets. The one dollar style is made straight front, low bust, and long military hips, white or drab sateeen. A perfect Model Corset, built on symmetrical lines, for $1.00

Notable SILK SPECIALS at Remarkably Low Prices

Here's a grand opportunity to buy Silks at remarkable prices. It is only necessary for you to note the excellence of the goods, then, at the prices, to assure yourself of its worth.

COLORED WASH SILKS, in a magnificent range of dainty stripes, pretty effects, in blue, pink, heliotrope, etc. Regular 30c a yard. Special Price 18c

COLORED BENGALINE SILKS, rich quality, 22 inches wide, handsome range of shades. Regular 90c a yard. Special 59c

COLORED FRENCH TAFFETA, 36 inches wide, all pure Silk, Lyons dyed, shades of pink, turquoise, mauve, bluet, cardinal and rose. Regular $1.10 quality. Special Price 79c

Special Price List for Monday Shoppers

Every item in this list of prices and goods has been specially reduced for Monday shoppers, besides hundreds of others which are not advertised. Read the list through carefully, tick off your particular wants, then for The Big Store.

GROCERIES—"SPECIAL."

	Regular.	Monday.
Finest Imported Figs	15c	12½c
Mixed Nuts, best kinds	18c	15c
Corn for Popping	12½c	10c
Finest Table Raisins	25c	20c
Shredded Cocoanut	25c	18c
New Dates	8c	5c
Mustard, 5 lb. jars	90c	70c
Breakfast Cocoa, ½ tins	15c	12½c
Lyle's Golden Syrup	25c	17c
Finest Cooking Butter	21c	18c
Granulated Sugar, 21 lbs.	$1.10	$1.00
Finest Creamery Butter	25c	22c

	Regular.	Monday.
Curtain Net, taped edge	7½c	5c
White Lace Curtains	35c	24c
Pretty Cretonnes, 30 inches.	10c	6½c
Gilt Wall Papers	10c	3c
Thermometers	15c	9c
Embroidered Handkerchiefs.	18c	9c
Black Cashmere Hose	25c	18c
Ribbed Fleece Vests	25c	15c
Dress Linings	14c	5c
Black Chevrin Cloth	25c	15c
New Dress Buckles	35c	20c
Lace and Insertion	3c	1½c

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

VOLUNTEERS

Willing to supply carriages, or to help in person, in the interests of MR. ROBERT BICKERDIKE, Liberal Canadidate in St. Lawrence Division, will please report either to CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOM, 1913 St. Catherine Street, or to any of the other Committee Rooms.

550 LAGAUCHETIERE
15 BLEURY,
204 BLEURY,
1657 ONTARIO,
738 ST. LAWRENCE,
215 ROY.

TRENT CANAL

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Hydraulic Lift Lock at Kirkfield.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Hydraulic Lift Lock," will be received at this office up to 16 o'clock on Wednesday, the 14th December, 1904, for the construction of a Hydraulic Lift Lock at Kirkfield, Ont.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the office of the Superintending Engineer of the Trent Canal, Peterboro, on and after the 14th November, 1904, where forms of tender can be obtained by the parties tendering.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 26th October, 1904.

BATHS

The Hydro-Electric department of the Mount Royal Sanitarium, under direction of Dr. and Mrs. McBean, is now open. Electric Baths, Turkish and Steam Baths, with various water treatments and skilled massage. Books of tickets at reduced rates.

MOUNT ROYAL SANITARIUM,
45 METCALFE STREET.
Telephone Up 448.

Rutland Railroad

Windsor Street Station.

Trains Leave as Follows:

8.50 A.M.—DAY EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 11.55 a.m., Troy 4.20 p.m., Albany 4.55 p.m., New York 8.45 p.m., Boston 8 pm., Worcester 7.32 p.m.

7.10 P.M.—NIGHT EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 10.10 p.m., Troy 3.50 a.m., New York 7.17 a.m., Boston 7.00 a.m., Worcester 6.27 a.m.

Pullman Sleeping and Parlor cars on through trains.

Secure accommodations and tickets at 141 St. James Street, and Windsor Station.

T. M. FALLON,
City Passenger and Ticket Agent.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED — ACTIVE ELDERLY MAN, useful in house, in exchange for comfortable home; small wage. Must be sober, honest, and speak English. 60 University st. 255

HOUSES TO LET — HALF CITY RENT. Warm, comfortable houses, city conveniences, $6, $8, $10, Longueuil. Good boat and railway service. Cole, 138a St. James st. 256

WANTED — GOOD PLAIN COOK. APPLY, with references, 39 Macgregor st., 2nd door from Guy.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

(Advertising Rates — Birth Notices, 25c; Marriage Notices, 50c; Death Notices, 50c.

BIRTHS.

BURWASH—Arnprior, Oct. 24, the wife of Arthur Burwash, of a daughter.

DENISON—Denison's Mills, Oct. 26, to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Denison, a daughter.

FORD—Coaticook, Oct. 16, the wife of Mr. C. W. Ford, of a daughter.

LESSARD—Granby, Oct. 13, the wife of Dr. Lessard, of a son.

MURPHY—On the 27th instant, to Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Murphy, 270 Bank Street, Ottawa, a son.

McCORMICK—Oct. 26, to Mrs. R. L. McCormick, wife of the manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, Pembroke, a daughter.

ROTHWELL—Kingston, Ont., Oct. 25th, the wife of C. G. Rothwell, of a daughter.

SUMNER—Longue Pointe, Que., Oct. 26, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sumner.

THOMPSON—To Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Cameron Thompson, 19 McMaster Avenue, Toronto, on Oct. 25, a son.

WILSON—At 233 Elgin Street, on the 28th instant, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wilson.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN-ROUTLIFFE—Oct. 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mountain View, Ont., Willian Allen, eldest son of the late Dalhousie Allen, to Florence Isabella Routliffe, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Routliffe, Mountain View.

BLACKMAN-BRYCE — Toronto, Oct. 26, by the Rev. E. N. Baker, Albert E. J. Blackman to Alice Maud, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bryce, Toronto.

GALLAGHER-JOHNSTON — Oct. 25, in the Presbyterian Church, at South Gloucester, Ont., by Rev. James H. Woodside, of North Gower, Lucinda Elizabeth Johnston, daughter of Kennedy Johnston, Esq., of Johnston's Corners, to Thomas Gelasple Gallagher, of Ottawa.

GILLELAND-DUNN—At St. George's Church, St. Catharines, Ont., Oct. 26, by the Rev. Rural Dean Ker, Mary J. Dunn, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Dunn, to A. W. Gilleland.

GAMBLIN-GRAY—At the residence of E. C. Keirstead, Oct. 26, by Rev. David Long, Walter M. Gamblin to Bessie Edith Gray, both of Springfield, King's County, N.S.

HOGAN-OGILVY — At St. George's Church, Montreal, on Oct. 27th, by His Lordship Bishop Carmichael, Henry H. Hogan, eldest son of the late Henry Hogan, to Mary A. Ogilvy, second daughter of the late J. D. B. Ogilvy, of Victoria, B.C. 255x

LITTLE-DUFF—Oct. 26, at St. Anne's Church by the Rev. Lawrence C. Skey, David W. Little, of Rousseau, to Sophia Pearl Duff, of Toronto.

MOEBUS-HYSLOP—Toronto, Oct. 26, by the Rev. C. O. Johnston, Miss Leuzetta Alice Hyslop to Mr. William Shaw Moebus.

SHAW-SIMPSON—Cooksdire, Oct. 13, by Rev. Mr. Davis, William Shaw to Isabella Edith, eldest daughter of Mr. James Simpson, Island Brook.

TROTTER-CREELMAN — Oct. 19, at Maitland, Hants, N.S., by the Rev. Mr. Markell, Cuthbert Suigden Trotter, eldest son of Major W. C. Trotter, of St. Johns, P.Q., to Jean, eldest daughter of F. S. Creelman, Esq., M.D., of Maitland, Hants.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

DUNCAN—147 Ash Avenue, Oct. 28th, David Duncan, late of Arbroth, Scotland, and dearly beloved husband of the late Christina Graham. Funeral on Monday, 31st, at 2.30 p.m., from his late residence, to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are cordially invited to attend. Arbroth and Dundee papers please copy.

HEAD—At 179a Wellington Street, Oct. 28, John J. Head, aged 50 years, eldest son of the late William Head. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30 o'clock. x

MURDOCH—In this city, on the 28th instant, Mabel Murdoch, aged 1 year and 8 months, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch, 145 Nazareth Street.

O'KEEFE—In this city, Mary Ethel (Minnie) O'Keefe, aged 15, dearly beloved daughter of Det. Jas. O'Keefe. Funeral from her father's residence, 719 St. Urbain Street, on Saturday, October 29th, at 2 p.m., to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends respectfully invited to attend.

SHEA—In this city, Oct. 28, at her late residence, No. 19 Smith Street, Mrs. Richard Shea, beloved mother of Mrs. P. Canniff, also Mrs. John Pierson. Funeral will take place on Sunday, October 30th, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation. English papers please copy. Manchester, Sale and Stockport.

WALSH—In Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 27th October, Mildred, aged 18 months, younger daughter of J. C. Walsh, Advocate, of this city. 256x

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

BICK—Ottawa, Oct. 27, Frances Jane Bick, widow of the late Thomas Henry Bick, and mother of Wesley Bick, aged 81.

CHARLTON—Thornhill, Ont., Oct. 25, Edward Charlton, youngest son of the late John Charlton, of Vaughan.

DE GUERRE—Galt, Oct. 24, in his sixth year, Ralph Ambrose, youngest son of A. De Guerre, of the Galt Collegiate Institute.

GRIFFITH—St. John, N.B., on the 25th inst., Patrick Griffith, aged 53. Boston and Charlottetown papers please copy.

JAMES—Toronto, Oct. 26, Jane Sulley, beloved wife of Silas James.

LABROSSE—Ottawa, Oct. 27, Frank Ambrose Labrosse, aged 20.

TRENTOWSKY—St. John, N.B., Oct. 28th, Elizabeth, widow of A. C. O. Trentowsky.

QUIGLEY—St. John, N.B., on the 26th inst., John Quigley (late of Coldbrook), in the 78th year of his age.

Banks Short of Gold

how shall we buy lady charlotte, now?

Cemetery Work
Lettering and repairs receive prompt attention.
Monuments
We have some especially attractive tomb designs at prices ranging from $10 to $250.00.

The Forsythe

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.

Corrected to Oct. 9, 1904.

T. JOHN, N.B., HALIFAX—Lv. †7.25 p.m. Ar. (x) 8.35 a.m.

ORONTO, HAMILTON, ST. LOUIS, MO., CHICAGO — Lv. †9.30 a.m., *10 p.m. Ar. *7.35 a.m., †7.15 p.m.

INNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. *9.40 a.m. Ar. *6.30 p.m.

. S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.10 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m.

TTAWA—Lv. Place Viger, †8.20 a.m., †6.35 p.m. Ar. †12.40 p.m., †10.45 pm. Lv Windsor st., †8.45 a.m., *9.40 a.m., §10.00 a.m., †4.00 p.m., *10.10 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m., †11.45 a.m., *6.30 p.m., †7.00 p.m., §9.45 p.m.

UEBEC—Lv. †8.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., §3.30, *11.30 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., †2.50 p.m., †6.45 p.m., §6.50 p.m.

OSTON—Lv. *9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m. Ar. *8.15 a.m., *9.15 p.m.

AUDREUIL—Lv †8.45 a.m., †9.30 a.m., §10 a.m., (i) 1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., (a) 5.15 p.m., *10 p.m., *10.10 p.m.. Ar. *7.35 a.m., *8 a.m., †8.40 a.m., †12.15 p.m., *6.30 p.m., †7.00 p.m., †7.15 p.m., §9.45 p.m.

HERBROOKE — Lv †8.30 a.m., 4.30 p.m., §7.25 p.m. Ar. (x)8.35 a.m., †11.55 a.m., †7.05 p.m

OLIETTE—Lv. †8.45 a.m., †5.00 p.m. Ar. †8.50 a.m., †5.45 p.m.

ERTHIER—Lv. †8.45 a.m., (i)2.00 p.m., §6.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., (g)8.50 a.m., *2.45 p.m., †6.45 p.m.

T. JEROME—Lv. †9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (i) 1.40 p.m., †5.20 p.m., (a) 6.25 p.m. Ar. †8.30 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †7.00 p.m., §9.45 p.m.

TE AGATHE—Lv 9.00 a.m., 5.20 p.m. Ar. (g) 8.40 a.m., †9.50 am, 6.55 p.m., §9.45 p.m.

ABELLE — (m) 9.00 a.m., *5.20 p.m. Ar. (g)8.40 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †10.50 a.m., (m)6.55 p.m., §9.45 p.m.

*Daily †Week days. §Sunday only. g) Monday only. ‡Daily except Saturday. x) Daily except Monday. (a) Daily except Saturday and Sunday. (b) Friday. (i) Saturday only. (m) Thursday only.

INTERCOLONIAL.

OCAL—Lv. 7.50 a.m. 4.40 p.m., 11.45 p.m. Arr. 10.20 a.m., 10.00 p.m.

ARITIME EXPRESS—Lv. 12.00 noon daily except Saturday. Arr.—6.00 p.m. daily except Monday. Leaves Levis 12.45 p.m. Arr. in Montreal 6 p.m. Mondays only.

CEAN LIMITED—Lv. 7.30 p.m., daily except Saturday. Arr. 7.45 a.m., daily except Monday.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

ve Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 9.00 a.m. daily ex. Sunday. 7.20 p.m. daily. or Valleyfield and Intermediate points, 10.20 a.m., 2 p.m. and 5.20 p.m. daily except Sunday, 9.45 a.m. Sunday only.

Arrive as follows:

rom New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.10 a.m. daily, 10.10 p.m. daily ex. Sunday. rom Valleyfield and Intermediate points, 8.25 a.m., 1.25 p.m. daily except Sunday, 4.30 p.m. daily except Sunday, 9.30 p.m. Sunday only.

CENTRAL VERMONT.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK—Lv. 9.00 a.m., 6.40 p.m. Ar. 7.25 a.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.15 p.m.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

NEW YORK—8.45 a.m., 11.10 a.m., 7.40 p.m. Ar. 7.15 a.m., 3.15 p.m., 7.35 p.m.

RUTLAND RAILROAD.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK—Lv. 8.50 a.m. and 7.10 p.m. Ar. 7.30 a.m., 9.40 p.m.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

DOMINION ELECTIONS

November 3rd, 1904.

or the above round trip tickets will be issued between all stations at very low rates.

For particulars apply to Ticket Agents.

A Special Train

WILL Leave Montreal

or LEVIS at 9.30 a.m. on Election Day, eaching Levis at 3.30 p.m.

TRAINS FOR THE

Maritime Provinces

THE

Ocean Limited

7.30 p.m. daily, Saturday excepted.

The MaritimeExpress

12 noon daily, Saturday excepted.

Trains leave Bonaventure Station.

CITY TICKET OFFICE:

143 St. James St. and Bonaventure Station.

MONTREAL PARK & ISLAND RAILWAY

ACHINE—From Post Office—20 min. service, 6.40 a.m. to 11.00 p.m. Last car at 12 midnight. From Lachine—20 min. service, 6.00 a.m. to 11.50 p.m. Last car 12.50 a.m.

AULT AU RECOLLET — From Craig and Cheneville—45 min. service, 6.15 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.; 30 min. service, 11.30 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. Last car 12 midnight. From Sault au Recollet—45 min. service, 6.30 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.; 30 min. service, 12.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.

MOUNTAIN—From Mt. Royal Ave.—20 min. service, 6.40 a.m. to 11.40 p.m. From Victoria Avenue, Westmount—20 min. service, 6.30 a.m. to 12.10 a.m.

CARTIERVILLE—From Snowdon's Junction —40 min. service, 6.00 a.m. to 12.00 midnight. From Cartierville—40 min. service, 6.40 a.m. to 11.40 p.m.

MOUNTAIN BELT LINE—Special Belt Line service as required, via St. Catherine St. Extra cars will be run on all lines as required. For extra cars for Lachine, take Notre Dame cars to connect at Cote St. Paul. For extra cars for Sault au Recollet, take

THE GREAT NORTHERN RY. OF CANADA

Trains leave Corner Moreau and St Catherine Sts.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere and Quebec, 8.50 a.m.

For Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere, New Glasgow, 5.35 p.m.

For Montfort Division, close connections with C.P. trains leaving Montreal 5.30 p.m.

Trains Arrive as follows:

From New Glasgow, Lachute, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere, etc., 9.15 a.m.

From Quebec and intermediate stations, 6.00 p.m.

Saturday afternoon and Sunday passenger trains on the Montfort Division of the Great Northern Railway of Canada have been discontinued, and passengers for 16 Island Lake, Arundel, etc., will leave Montreal:

Week days, 5.30 p.m., from Place Viger, returning 9.50 a.m.

Japanese Novelties

Chinaware, Etc.

JAPANESE JARDINIERES.

JAPANESE CRUMB BRUSHES AND TRAYS, in Gold Plated, Metal, etc.

JAPANESE TRAYS, in wood, fancy designs.

JAPANESE PAPER KNIVES.

JAPANESE CIGARETTE CASES, in Silver finish, etc.

JAPANESE INKSTANDS.

JAPANESE FANCY METAL TRAYS, from 10c to $1.50.

All New Goods now opening.

C. W. CLARKE & CO.,

2210 St. Catherine Street

HEATHEN CHINEE EXCELS HIMSELF

Victoria, B.C., Produces a Great Scheme for Defrauding U.S. Officials.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—By means of counterfeit certificates of residence, produced by photo-engraving and close adherence to the quality of paper in bona fide certificates used as copies, the United States exclusion law has been set aside during the past three years by a skilful company of Chinese having their headquarters in this city, and profits estimated at upwards of $150,000, have accrued to them in consequence. Harry Edsell, United States Chinese Inspector from Washington, D.C., who has been investigating, declares that the false certificates would never for an instant have excited suspicion of their genuineness or failed to secure the admission of the holders without challenge or cross-examination. His Government has no way of discovering to just what extent it has been victimized, and information in this connection comes chiefly from the Chinese who realize reluctantly that the game is up at last, and sadly admit that it has been extremely lucrative.

THE INNOCENT PHOTOGRAPHER.

Had the Chinese not made the grave mistakes of utilizing the services of a most innocent white photographer, the certificate factory would still be running. This photographer is Mr. J. C. Eyres, an elderly gentlemand and prominent church worker having his studio on Yates street in this city, near the Imperial Bank. To him nearly four years ago first came a Chinese labor contractor and intelligence office man of Fisgard street, On How, who ingeniously explained that a cousin was leaving for China on a visit and would like, before he sailed, to get a photograph copy of his residence certificate, issued at his home in Idaho. The certificate itself might be lost or stolen and the possession of the copy would possibly facilitate the securing of a duplicate from Washington. Mr. Eyres made the copy and the Chinaman went his way. He has been coming back at intervals ever since to secure similar services for innumerable other "cousins," while the white photographer has done the work without asking questions, inwardly smiling at the childlike simplicity of his patrons.

PHOTO GOT OUT AT LAST.

Two or three months ago the extreme care taken by On How to preserve the secrecy of his visits at last aroused the chloroformed suspicions of Mr. Eyres, and he took the trouble to print a couple of extra copies of the documents brought to him. These he showed to a friend with an expression of curiosity in respect to their intended use. They shortly afterwards passed into the hands of your correspondent, by whom they were shown to the United States Consul, Hon. Abraham E. Smith.

A BEAUTIFUL PLOT.

Then began investigations. A well equipped half-tone engraving and printing plant was located in one of the upper floors of a building in Chinatown's Theatre Alley, over a malodorous grocer's shop. A number of plates were secured, with blank paper stock identical with that upon which genuine American certificates of residence are printed. The case explained itself. Using a clear photograph of a bona fide certificate, a first-class, extra-sharp half-tone cut had been made, with name, description, holder's photograph, and seal marks carefully eliminated. From these half-tones there were printed on fac-simile paper as many fake certificates as might be advantageously disposed of. Official signatures were cleverly and boldly traced over and a fraudulent seal completed the genuine appearance of the finished product.

By the time these facts had been laid bare, the quarry had scented danger, and the company of six operating in conjunction with Hong Kong and Shanghai associates had separated, while blanket ignorance of their identity and whereabouts enveloped Chinatown. No arrests have yet been made.

WINNING HONORS EVERYWHERE.

Amongst many competitors "SALADA" Ceylon Teas (Black and Green) have been given the highest award and the Gold Medal at the World's Fair, St. Louis. This only goes to show what has always been claimed for them, that if you really desire a cup of Tea "in perfection," "SALADA" Teas are peerless.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT

FEATHERSTONHAUGH & CO.,

Fred B. Featherstonhaugh, B.L., M.E.
Albert E. Nathan, LL.B., S.B., M.P.L.
Late Examiner U.S. Patent Office.
CANADA LIFE BLDG., MONTREAL.
Also Toronto, Ottawa and Washington.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS

OWEN N. EVANS,

Temple Building, Montreal.

PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES

ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL and SCIENTIFIC CASES a SPECIALTY

Experience in such cases makes smaller cases easy as A. B. C. All kinds well done as we are well equipped with special associates, assistants and facilities. CHARGES MODERATE.

WRITE FOR SHEDUE OF CHARGES AND HOW TO PROCEED.

We particularly invite inventors to make use of our PATENT LIBRARY and our SPECIAL SEARCH FILES containing thousands of patents properly classified.

MARION & MARION

Graduate Engineers & Registered Patent Attorneys

Offices: 1 New York Life Building, Montreal, and 907 F Street, Washington, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

LACHINE CANAL.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Substructure, Atwater Avenue Bridge," will be received by the undersigned until 16 o'clock on Tuesday, the 8th November, 1904.

Plans can be seen at the Office of the Superintending Engineer of the Canals of the Province of Quebec, on Monday, the 17th October instant, where specifications and forms of tender can be procured.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 14th October, 1904.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

WITH THE FARMER.

Live Stock.

PROTECT THE COWS.

Proper Shelter and Feed Will Insure a Continuance of Good Health and Flow of Milk.

At this season of the year, when farmers are busy preparing for winter, dairy cows are apt to be neglected. Frequently they are left to pick a scanty living from bare pastures and the fence corners of grain fields, exposed to all the inclemencies of the autumn weather. The highly organized dairy cow is very sensitive to sudden and extreme changes in the weather, and nothing could be more detrimental to economical milk production. The flow of milk is often so materially lessened that it cannot be brought back to the normal standard during the winter. Exposure to storms and lying on the cold, damp ground at night not only lead to a decreased flow of milk but they are very apt to cause udder troubles, rheumatism and other diseases, and in some cases even death. It is, therefore, advisable to see that the cows get a sufficient supply of suitable food during this critical period, and that they are protected from storms during the day and comfortably stabled at night. Prof. Haecker, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, has given considerable attention to this subject, and some of his experiments and conclusions are well worthy of consideration by owners of cows. In the course of an article on the fall care of cows he says: "One night or even a few hours of cold rain causes an enormous shrinkage of milk. Food, comfort and contentment are the prime factors in successful dairying, and it is not too much to say that comfort is the primest factor. To feed well but disregard the bodily comfort of the cow is to court and insure disappointment. A cow will fail to elaborate a full mess of milk if she is wet or shivering from cold, no matter how generously she is fed.

"Autumn is a more critical period for a cow fresh in milk than winter. Cold rains and raw winds are fruitful causes of decreasing milk. The first makes inactive the muscular system, while the latter so disturbs the nervous system that it fails to perform its work. Cows should therefore not be exposed to fall rains, left out during cold nights, or confined in muddy or wet yards at any time.

"The proof of this theory was clearly demorstrated by the Minnesota Station herd two years ago. Some changes were being made in the cow barn which made it inconvenient to stable the cows for a few days, and just then a cold, rainy spell set in, to which the cows were exposed. There was not only a marked shrinkage in milk and butter fat at once, but they failed to recover during the winter, though the feed was liberal and the care the best they could be given. The cows gave 16.11 lbs. of milk and .8 lb. butter fat a day during the winter. It was known when the shrinkage took place and why, but the attempt to recover it failed. The next year such an experience was guarded against, and the same herd gave a daily average of 28.4 lbs. milk and 1.2 lbs. fat.

"It may be asked what the cows did with their food since they were fed liberally during the winter. They made beef or fat with it, for each gained an average of nearly half a pound a day, a gain that did neither the cows nor the owner any good. During the two winters the herd was composed of the same cows, fed the same rations and received in every way the same careful attention, and yet because of that mishap the herd failed by just fifty per cent. of doing it normal or possible work. Please think of this, and do not lose money by needlessly exposing cows in the autumn.

The Dairy Industry.

QUALITY VS. QUANTITY.

The Too Common Error of Believing That the Heaviest Milker is Always the Best.

Mr. J. C. Chapais, assistant Dairy Commissioner, who is particularly well acquainted with agricultural conditions in Quebec, said in a recent address: "From my experience, I am led to believe that the reason why the Babcock test is not more generally adopted as a basis for payment for milk is lack of knowledge on the part of the farmers. They do not know anything about the true value of cows. When they are told that a cow that yields thirty pounds of milk is more valuable than one yielding forty pounds they do not understand it. I came across an instance of this kind when I was working with the inspectors in the Lake St. John district. One man said, 'I have the best cow in the parish, she gives sixty pounds of milk.' I went out to his place, having with me figures as to the butter fat in his milk. I got from him the facts as to cost of feeding his cow, and figured out the cost of the milk. I found that it cost, allowing the ordinary price for the feed used, about ninety-six cents per hundred pounds. At the priest's house I got the figures about a cow owned by him, whose milk cost only forty-four cents per hundred pounds. I showed the man that the percentage of butter fat in the milk of his cow was 2.85, while in that of the priest's cow it was 5.50. I was able to show him that, instead of having the best cow in the parish, he had the worst. The result was that, whereas this man generally sold a calf at $15 at birth, the next year, though the calf was a heifer, nobody would buy it. This shows that the farmers will understand this matter if we go to them and explain it.

Milking and Milk Secretion.

Probably there is no case which does more to lessen the secretion of milk than the failure to milk cows quite dry. Any milk left in the udder acts as a direct check to the secretion of a further supply, and very frequently becomes so positive an irritant as to set up some kind of inflammation; hence clean milking is one of the first essentials on the dairy farm. The usual practice is to milk twice in the twenty-four hours, and this system is generally perfectly satisfactory if the time is equally divided so that there is the same period between every two milkings. Here and there, where a cow's udder becomes unduly distended between milkings a lightly increased flow can be secured by more frequent milking, for it appears probable that secretion goes on more rapidly during the actual process of milking than at an oher time, and there is no doubt that the distension of the udder and milk channels acts as a check upon secretion. The great point to remember is to milk at regularly recurring hours. The more irregularities that creep into the milking practice, so much the less will the secretion and supply become. The mere fact of milking an hour earlier or later than usual may make a material difference in the yield, as also does the actual method of milking. Generally speaking, rapid milking, when effected quietly and with due attention to the comfort of the cow, ensures the largest yield. Regularity and the careful avoidance of disturbing elements of every kind are the great factors of uniformly large milk secretion. Quite apart from the influences of the supply of food, temperature extremes, etc., each animal possesses to a great extent the power of withholding already secreted milk when nervous or excited in any way. The nervous condition may be, and frequently is, caused by a new exercise, and by the presence of an animal in season. The withholding of milk is only a temporary matter, but if of frequent recurrence it operates very injuriously on the supply just in the same way as does the failure to milk cows quite dry. Of course, some animals are worse than others, because temperaments vary, and some will be found of such phlegmatic character as to be unaffected by disturbing influences of the kind specified. These are naturally the most valuable to the dairy farmer, who, though consistently striving after regularity and uniformity in the surroundings of his stock, cannot hope to altogether eliminate disturbing influences, as they always prove, to some extent, beyond control. Morover, these phlegmatic cows are, other attributes being equal, the best to breed from for the production of dairy stock, since, just as the form and external characteristics of the progeny are generally determined by those of the sire, so the temperament and internal characteristics of the young generally follow those of the dam.

Canadian Poutry Trade With Great Britain in Bad Repute

The Canadian poultry trade with Great Britain is in bad repute. With the exception of chickens from the Government poultry fattening stations, and poultry shipped by a very few people who have followed instructions issued by the Canadian Department of Agriculture (which have been most favorably received in Great Britain), Canada has made little if any advance as regards the quality of the poultry shipped during the past five years.

While Canada has been marking time other countries, which export poultry to Great Britain, have been advancing rapidly, both as regards the quality of the birds and the style of packing.

There is no class of produce exported from Canada which deteriorates so quickly in quality and value as poultry, the trouble being due to one or more weak links in the long chain reaching from the Canadian producer to the British consumer. It is the Canadian exporters, however, who are chiefly to blame for the poor position taken by Canadian poultry (more especially turkeys) in the British market.

The poultry business is conducted under the following branches, one or more of which may be under the control of the Canadian exporter: Rearing poultry, fattening, killing and packing, shipping, marketing.

KILLING.

All poultry should be starved thirty-six hours before killing, so as to prevent any food being left in the crop and intestines to decompose and spoil the flavor of the meat. This is a point that is very often neglected, with the result that when the birds are landed in Great Britain they are full of sour food, or, as I have seen them, full of maggots.

Kill by dislocating the neck, and bleed only by cutting in the mouth; the British importer does not want birds that have their heads chopped off, or are made unsightly in any way. The best class of trade demand bled poultry, as this method improves the color of the flesh; the practice of killing by dislocating the neck and leaving the blood therein, is not advisable, as it injures the appearance as well as the keeping quality of the bird.

All poultry should be dry plucked, and the cleaner plucked the better.

PACKING.

Medium sized birds, well set up and fleshy, but young, always sell well, and there is a limited demand for large, heavy birds; but there is always a glut of undersized, crooked or short-breasted, scraggy-looking birds. It is good policy, therefore, to ship choice birds only, keeping the poorer grades for home markets and canning factories.

All poultry should be graded, that is, birds of the same weight should be packed together.

All poultry should be thoroughly cooled before being packed, and while being cooled should be hung, or placed on wire-netted shelves, for, if placed on a floor or solid shelf the heat will settle in the part not exposed, which will become discolored if not putrid.

Care must also be taken not to cool too quickly; if warm poultry are placed in a refrigerator at a low temperature (below 28 degrees) they become quickly chilled and frozen on the outside, the remaining heat cannot escape, and is finally driven into the bones, which become dark colored, and as soon as the birds are thawed out they become putrid next the bone. Nearly always when poultry are discharged at British ports in a damaged or partially damaged condition, the exporters ascribe the blame to poor transportation facilities, while, as a matter of fact, the damage has often been done before the poultry left the exporters' hands. Too much attention, therefore, cannot be paid to the proper cooling of poultry before they are packed.

Ship regular supplies of poultry over as long a period as possible; it is a mistake to ship heavily for the Christmas markets, as there is nearly always a glut at that season.

For the Christmas trade only a limited number of very choice turkeys should be shipped in full feather. A few years back a choice "Canadian" turkey in full feather made a most enjoyable Christmas present, but for the past two seasons, instead of Canadian turkeys we find the same people giving a barrel of Canadian apples, the latter being now honestly packed under the "Fruit Marks Act." This makes a much more acceptable present than a turkey, which, when the feathers are removed, is found to be badly shaped, badly fed, more or less bruised, and with a crop full of sour or putrid food.

Poultry should be frozen hard before being shipped. Of course, the ideal method is "chilling," which means a uniform temperature of about 28 degrees, but under present conditions of transportation that uniform temperature cannot be maintained throughout; while we have a very good system of refrigeration in Canada and across the ocean, the damage is sustained after poultry are landed in Great Britain, where the shipment may be exposed to a high temperature for several days while being taken in railway cars from seaport to destination. It is during this period that the damage is done to chilled poultry, which, if frozen hard, would have been placed in cold storage again before being injured.

Shipments from the United States and Russia are frozen hard, and give general satisfaction, provided the poultry are properly defrosted, which means taking about three or four days to gradually thaw the birds.

MARKETING.

Many Canadian exporters ship produce not only to towns in the same district, but to different firms in the same town, with the result that the buyers play one against the other, and very often get the goods at much less than their real value, the losses having to be sustained by the Canadian exporter.

Large American concerns, which have made a close study of exporting food products to Great Britain, choose reliable firms to handle their produce, giving each a district, in which they have the sole agency, these districts being of such size that they do not compete against each other. This policy appears to give general satisfaction.

The mistake is still made of consigning poultry, especially turkeys at Christmas time, to firms that are not in the poultry trade, who either turn the consignment over to a poultry dealer to sell and deduct two commissions from the returns, or else have the birds sold at public auction, often at a sacrifice in price. The better plan is to ship to a poultry dealer who controls cold storage, the shipment can then be held back in the event of glutted markets, and, in case of warm weather, forced sales would not be necessary.

In order to show the demand there is in Great Britain for poultry, I may mention that the value of poultry and game imported into the United Kingdom for the year ending December 31, 1903, amounted to a total of $5,846,997.96, while the value of poultry exported from Canada to Great Britain for the year ending June 30, 1903, amounted to a total of only $132,099, the chief supplies last year being imported from Russia, Belgium and France.

A. W. GRINDLEY.

Liverpool.

BRONCHIAL COUGHS

Clearing the air tubes and breathing apparatus of obstructions, soothing and healing the soreness, Angier's Emulsion quickly cures coughs. Having a pronounced beneficial influence upon nutrition, it enables the constitution to resume its natural vigor and to resist further attacks. There is nothing better for acute and chronic bronchitis.

41 BRANCHES IN CANADA

THE ACCOUNT of BUSINESS MEN SOLICITED

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA

YOU CAN OPEN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH $1.00.

Cor. ST. JAMES and ST. PETER STS.

West End Branch, Cor. Guy and St. Catherine Streets, Open Sat. Evening from 7 to 9.

VASES!

Our Holiday assortment of Silver Inlaid and Silver Mounted Vases are arriving and we suggest an early selection and laying aside to avoid disappointment.

$1.20. $1.50. $2.00. $3.40

GEO. G. ROBINSON & CO., JEWELLERS

2397 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Only a few of these Fine Photo Frames left.

APT QUOTATIONS.

Don't worry about your work. Do what you can, let the rest go, and smile all the time.

Men are what their mothers made them.—Emerson.

QUIET MOMENTS.

Prayer.

Purer yet and purer I would be in mind,
Dearer yet and dearer every duty find;
Hoping still and trusting God without a fear,
Patiently believing he will make all clear.

Calmer yet and calmer in the hours of pain;
Surer yet and surer peace at last to gain;
Suffering still and doing to his will resigned,
And to God subduing heart and will and mind.

Higher yet and higher out of clouds and night,
Nearer yet and nearer, rising to the light—
Light serene and holy, where my soul may rest,
Purified and lowly, sanctified and blest.

Swifter yet and swifter ever onward run,
Firmer yet and firmer step as I go on;
Oft these earnest longings swell within my breast,
Yet their inner meaning ne'er can be expressed.

—Johann Wolfgang von Goethe.

A Helpful Life.

"I remember once being called to see a sick girl," said Henry Ward Beecher, "who was, perhaps, seventeen or eighteen years of age. A gentleman informed me that she had been sick for twelve months, and that she had become quite disconsolate. He said: 'She has the sweetest disposition, and she is the most patient creature imaginable. And you ought to hear her talk; one can hardly tell whether she talks or prays. It is heaven to go into her room.' I wanted a little more of the spirit of heaven, so I went to see her. I was engaged in the special labors of a revival of religion at the time.

"She said: 'I hear of what you are doing, and of what my companions are doing, and I long to go out and labor for Christ; and it seems very strange to me that God keeps me here on this sick bed.' 'My dear child,' said I, 'do you not know that you are preaching Christ to this whole household, and to everyone who knows you? Your gentleness and patience and Christian example are known and read by all. You are laboring for Christ more effectually than you could anywhere else.' Her face brightened; she looked up without a word; and doubtless she gave thanks to God, and angels sang more sweetly than before."—Ram's Horn.

Som Barbed Arrows.

Self-satisfaction. — Whatever shape self-satisfaction may assume—and it bears a great many—it is at bottom nothing but a shirking of the hardship of Christian soldierhood. The Christian soldier has to fight with sins every day, and if he be a man of God, and if God's spirit is in him, he will find he wants all the strength he has, and a great deal more, to maintain his ground and make progress in the Divine life.

Suffering Saints.—Sufferers are our tutors; they educate us for the skies. When men of God can suffer—when they can can bear poverty, bereavement, or sickness, and still rejoice in God, we learn the way to live the higher and more Christly life. When Patrick Hamilton had been burned in Scotland, one said to his persecutors: "If you are going to burn any more, you had better do it in a cellar, for the smoke of Hamilton's burning has opened the eyes of hundreds." It was always so. Suffering saints are living seed.

Self-esteem. — Self-esteem is a moth which frets the garments of virtue. Those flies, those pretty flies of self-praise, must be killed, for if they get int your pot of ointment they will spoil it all. Forget the past; thank God who has made you pray so well; thank God who has made you kind, gentle, or humble; thank God who has made you give liberally; but forget it all and go forward, since there is yet very much land to be possessed:

Moments'—Use of Odd — As goldsmiths sweep up the very dust of their shops, that no filings of the precious metal may be lost, so does the Christian man, when filled with the spirit, use his brief intervals. It is wonderful what may be done in odd minutes. Little spaces of time may be made to yield a great harvest of usefulness, and a rich revenue of glory to God! May we be filled with the Spirit in that respect!

Love Changes—It is wonderful what a difference love makes in the person who is possessed with it. A poor timid hen that will fly from every passer-by loves its offspring, and when it has its chicks about it it will fight a very griffin for its young. And when the love of Christ comes into a timid believer, how it changes him?

Assurance.—Occasional. — Many who believe on the name of Jesus are not sure that they have eternal life; they only hope so. Occasionaly they have assurance, but the joy is not abiding. They are like a minister I have heard of, who said he felt assured of his salvation "except when the wind was in the east." It is a wretched thing to be so subject to circumstances as many are. What is true when the wind is in the soft south or the reviving west is equally true when the wind is neither good for man nor beast. Jesus would not have our assurance vary with the weather glass, nor turn with the vane.—From the pen of C. H. Spurgeon.

Religious Thought.

Patience is a noble virtue. We often think of patience as a symptom of feebleness. But nothing requires more strength. Passion is a sign of weakness and want of self-control; patience is an evidence of inward might.

* * *

If you accept art, it must be part of your daily lives. You will have it with your in your sorrow as in your joy. It shall be shared by gentle and simple, learned and unlearned, and be as a language all can understand.—William Morris.

* * *

The conversions in the foreign mission field, undr the work of all societies in all lands, during the last reported year, were over 96,360. Nearly a hundred thousand souls brought from darkness to light! This is very good and cheering.

* * *

There are some responsibilities we cannot transfer. "This matter does not belong to my department," says a man; "I have handed it over to so-and-so." But there are many things that may belong in other people's departments that belong at the same time to our responsibilities, and we cannot evade our duty by saying, "I turn it over." It will not turn. It belongs to us in God's eyes, and we shall feel the burden of it in the judgment. The duty of sympathy, of helpful service, of seeing that things go right is inalienable.

GOOD REASONS FOR ALL HE SAYS

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED W. N. BASKIN'S PAINS.

Well-Known Norwood Contractor Always Has a Good Word for Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Norwood, Ont., Oct. 28.—(Special)—Mr. W. N. Baskin, the well-known lumberman and railroad contractor, here, is one of those who never fail to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Baskin gives the reason why as follows:

"For two years I was laid up with Lumbago and Kidney disease. At times I would become very weak and would have to give up work. I did work on the C.P.R. and the Parry Sound R.R., and people all know how sick I was.

"Reading of the wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills led me to try them, and I can say I have not had any pains since I used them. It just took three boxes to cure me completely."

Lumbago is one of the results of Kidney Disease. Cure your Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills and you will cure your Lumbago.

For the year, ended on March 31 last 27,110,977 proof gallons of whisky were distilled in Scotland, being an increase of 1,103,408 gallons as compared with the preceding year.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

30 Steamers. Aggregating 166,304 Tons.

NEW TURBINE STEAMERS.

Victoria (launched), 12,000 tons. Triple screws.

Virginian (building), 12,000 tons. Triple screws.

MONTREAL and QUEBEC to LIVERPOOL

Calling at Moville.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
6 Oct., . Tunisian .	21 Oct.,	9 a.m., 11 p.m
13 Oct., . Ionian. . .	28 Oct.,	6 a.m., 3.00 p.m.
20 Oct., . Bavarian. .	4 Nov.,	9 a.m., 10 p.m.
27 Oct., . Parisian. . .	11 Nov.,	6 a.m., 3 p.m.
3 Nov., . Tunisian . .	18 Nov.,	9 a.m., 9 p.m.

Tunisian and Bavarian are the largest and finest steamers on the Canadian route. Record passage, Tunisian, Moville to Rimouski, 6 days, 2 hours. Bavarian's record run, 6 days, 3 hours, 12 minutes.

The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ship throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $50 and upwards, according to steamer and location of room. Second cabin, $30 and $35.

Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage, $15. Round trip, from Liverpool or Moville, $32.50.

GLASGOW SERVICE

From Glasgow.	From Montreal.
Sat., 15 Oct.—Corinthian . . .	Thurs. 3 Nov.
Sat., 22 Oct.—Sardinian. . . .	Thurs, 10 Nov.
Sat., 29 Oct.—Sicilian	Thurs. 17 Nov.

Rates—First Cabin, $40 and upwards; return tickets, 10 per cent. reduction. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $27.50; return tickets, $49.37. Steerage, $16.00, and everything necessary provided.

Steamers on this service have excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.

The Saloons are forward; Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promenade deck the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom.

H. & A. ALLAN,

55 Common Street, Montreal.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

SUMMER SAILINGS, MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
Oct. 25	LAKE ERIE	Nov. 10
Nov. 1	LAKE MANITOBA	Nov. 17

Steamers sail from Montreal at daybreak, passengers embarking the evening previous.

WINTER SAILINGS.

From Liverpool.		From St. John, N.B.
Nov. 15	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	Dec. 3
Nov. 29	LAKE ERIE	Dec. 17
Dec. 13	LAKE MANITOBA	Dec. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE—To Liverpool, $47.50 and $50 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation. Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, to Liverpool, $30.00; to London, $32.50.

Third Class Rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry and Queenstown, $15. From Liverpool or Londonderry to Quebec, $15. From London, $17. To and from all other points at equally low rates.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO LONDON

MOUNT TEMPLE ..... Nov 15

Carrying Third Class Passengers only. Excellent accommodation in closed rooms. Rates to London and other British, Scandinavian and Finnish points, same as via Liverpool service.

Apply to

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Board of Trade Building, St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Ltd

Proposed Sailings Manchester Liners Limited

CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

From Manchester		From Montreal
Oct. 12	*Manchester City	Oct. 22
Oct. 26	*Manchester Commerce	Nov. 5
Oct. 15	Manchester Importer	Nov. 2
Nov. 9	*Manchester Trader	Nov. 19

Above steamers have first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

CANADA-SOUTH AFRICAN JOINT SERVICE

Montreal to Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban.

*Wyandotte, from Montreal ..... Oct. 15

*Fitted with cold storage

For further particulars apply to

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44 St. Francois Xavier St., MONTREAL

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS

WEEKLY SAILINGS TO LIVERPOOL FROM MONTREAL.

*Dominion ..... 29 *Canada ..... Nov. 5

MONTREAL TO AVONMOUTH, BRISTOL.

*Turcoman ..... Nov. 9 *Manxman ..... Nov. 23

*Cold storage

†Cold storage and cool air.

Steamers sail at daylight.

MODERATE RATES.—Ask Agents for particulars of moderate rate service. To Liverpool, $35.00, to London, $37.50 and upwards, according to steamer and berth.

For all particulars as to freight and passage, apply to Local Agent, or to

THE DOMINION LINE,

17 ST SACRAMENT ST., MONTREAL.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.

LIMITED.

SS. "CAMPANA"

Next Sailing from Montreal.

Monday, 7th Nov., at 1 p.m.

Last Trip of the Season.

leaving Quebec the following day at noon for GASPE BASIN, MAL BAY, PERCE, CAPE COVE, GRAND RIVER, SUMMERSIDE CHARLOTTETOWN and PICTOU.

Excellent accommodation for passengers.

No cargo received after noon of sailing day

For Freight, passage and Stateroom, apply to

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211 Commissioners St., City.

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MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

HAMILTON'S

SAMPLES SENT ON REQUEST.

If we start the week with Big Saving opportunities, we are sure to meet the approbation of all the ladies of Montreal, and surely will have them here daily during the week. That's what we are trying to do with the following:—

$22.00, $25.00, and $30.00

LADIES' SUITS TO CLEAR MONDAY at $15.00 EACH

The reason for selling them at that loss is just because we have but few sizes of each line. Still, what we have not got in one style we have it in the other, so you can have all sizes from 32 to 42 in these Suits we offer. There are few black among them, mostly Tweeds and Colored Vicunas. Your choice Monday at, each **$15.00**

A Rare Opportunity to Buy the Material for a Suit at Very Little Cost

We have just received from a Wholesale House a surplus of stock in All Wool PLAIN LADIES' CLOTH AND VENETIANS, all this season's goods, of which he had a little too much of them. They are assorted shades, such as brown, blue, drab, gray, green, olive, red and navy, assorted widths, from 42 to 50 inches wide. They all go at the same price, Monday, per ya l 59c

Flannels

20 pieces of HEAVY MOLLETON FLANNELS in grays, drab, browns, pink, blues, etc. The right material for Winter Night Gowns, Underwear, suitable for Ladies and Children. Regular 17c value. Special, Monday, at, per yard..... 10c

Ready-made Sheets

Only 25 pairs of BLEACHED READY-MADE SHEETS, size 2 x 2½ yards, for double beds. As we only have 25 pairs left, better come early Monday and get a few at, each 45c

Silks

Another 10 pieces of our PURE SILK BLACK TAFFETA, that sold so well last Friday. Would advise you to come early for a length Monday at, per yard..... 25c

Black Dress Goods

15 pieces of DOUBLE FOLD BLACK SERGE, for Ladies' Suits and Skirts, a good heavy material, that generally retails at 29c. Here, Monday, any quantity you like at, per yard 15c

Ladies', Misses' and Children's READY-TO-WEAR HATS

It's not in a BOASTING SPIRIT that we claim SUPREMACY in the above class of HEADWEAR—it's merely telling you what what most people know—that is, you'll find LARGER STOCKS, more VARIED ASSORTMENTS, and BETTER VALUES here than elsewhere. If you are not already aware of the above facts, come in on Monday and look over the SIX LARGE TABLES, priced as: ☞..... MONDAY— 49c, 98c, $1.20, $1.95 $2.50 and $2.95

☞ LADIES' RELIABLE HOSIERY

That's the KIND we sell. Bought direct from the maker. All MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS ELIMINATED, enables us to offer you but the BEST VALUES. Now when in our store on Monday, make it a point to see the SPECIAL LINES of LADIES' ALL WOOL PLAIN AND RIBBED BLACK CASHMERE HOSE.

WE'LL SELL ON THAT DAY AT 35c PAIR, or 3 PAIRS FOR $1.00. We'd like your opinion of them.

Furs

500 Alaska Sable Fur Tails, large size. Worth 50c. Monday, each 29c

Blankets, 3rd Floor

White Wool Blankets, 7 lbs. weight, size 64 x 84, full double bed size, steam shrunk, finished with pink and blue borders. Special Price, Monday, per pair $2.95

Ladies' Belts

Ladies' Crushed Plush Belts, 4 inches wide, in green, navy, orange, brown and black. They are amongst the Latest Novelties. Very Special, Monday, at 25c

Floor Cloth

4 yards Scotch Floor Oilcloth, new colorings, well seasoned. Special, Monday, per square yard.... 39c

Toilet Soap

3 gross Real French Toilet Soap, assorted odors. Regular 7½c cake. Monday, cake.. 4c

COMFORTERS, 3rd Floor

62 x 72 in. Bed Comforters, full double bed size, filled with pure cotton, covered cotton pongee in artistic colorings. One bale to offer Monday at, each $1.85

OUR BASEMENT BARGAINS FOR MONDAY

10 DOZEN GOOD STRONG COAL SIFTERS, wooden frame, with a strong wire crossing. Regular 18c. Monday 12½c

BEST QUALITY GRANITE TEAPOTS. The size you always pay 55c for. Monday, Special, at, each 25c

25 DOZEN FLOOR MOPS, with long handle and brass spring. Marked to sell at 18c. Very Special, Monday, at.. 10c

OUR GROCERY BARGAINS FOR MONDAY

200 baskets Hand Picked Fameuse Apples. Monday, per basket..... 25c

1 lb. Mixed Nuts, for 15c
1 lb. Chestnuts, for 15c
New Season Crop Table Raisins, lb. 15c
Best New Figs, large size, lb. 10c
1 Glove Box New Figs, for 12c

THE HAMILTON COMPANY,

ST. CATHERINE AND PEEL STREETS AND DOMINION SQUARE.

High Grade Ladies' Tailoring At Moderate Prices

Finest of Imported Goods in stock. A call respectfully solicited. Own Goods made up.

F. X. STUTZ, PARLOR 23, 1st Floor Birks Building, 14 Phillips Square. TEL. UP 436.

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For exclusiveness of style and advice as to your individual needs in Corsets, the expert's opinion is invaluable. Our staff are all experts. We make a specialty of full figures.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE

2335 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Montreal, Oct. 27th, 1904.

A Public Meeting in the Interests of Mr. Peter Lyall,

Liberal Candidate for St. Antoine Division,

Will be held in RABY HALL, corner St. James and Fulford Streets, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 8 P.M.

Speeches by Hon. R. Prefontaine, Senator Dandurand, F. W. Hibbard, and others. All are invited.

THE TRUANTS

By A. E. W. Mason, author of "The Four Feathers." Special cheap edition in cloth, at $1.00; by mail, 10c extra.

CHAPMAN'S BOOKSTORE, 2407 ST. Catherine St., Montreal

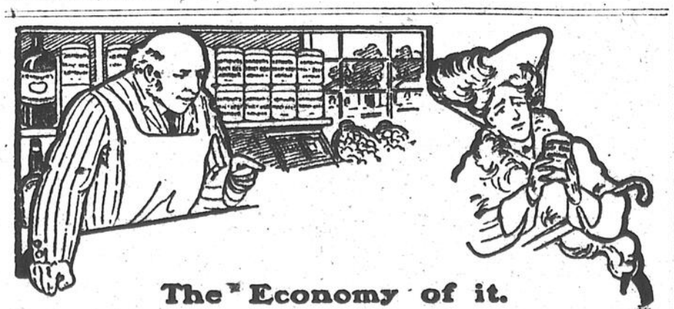
Y. M. C. A. EVENING CLASSES.

The Educational Department of the Young Men's Christian Association is in a very flourishing condition this year. About 450 men are already enrolled in the classes which comprise a list of sixteen subjects ranging from the elementary class in arithmetic to the higher science of mathematics, comprising studies in English, French and German languages, elementary bookkeeping and higher accountancy, mechanical subjects such as electricity, steam engineering and mechanical and architectural drawing.

Some of the best teachers in the city have been engaged for the various subjects, including Mr. I. Gammell, of the High School; Mr. E. E. Howard, of McLennan & Howard; Mr. A. W. Young, of the Mount Royal Business College; Mr. H. A Benson, of the Allis-Chambers, Bullock Co.; Mr. P. M. S. d'Ornana, of the Album Universale, and others.

The aim of the committee in charge of this work, of which Mr. Seth P. Leet is chairman, is the provision of an opportunity for men who are engaged during the hours of the day to acquire in their spare evening hours a practical education which will be the means of increasing their value as employes.

The London Rubber Company has entered suit against Isaac Laude et al, for $10,000 damages for alleged slander. The plaintiffs claim that Laude went amongst business people with whom they had dealings and circulated false statements as to their financial standing. Messrs. Berard, Brodeur and Berard, are acting for the Rubber Company.



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Personal and Society Notes

Miss Bessie Gilman, of Bedford, is visiting friends in Montreal.

Miss Addie Hall, of West Bolton, is visiting friends in Montreal.

Dr. and Mrs. Hume, of Compton, were in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Roy, the Carleton, Sherbrooke, is entertaining at tea this afternoon.

Mrs. McDermot, of Granby, is spending a few days with friends in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Beauchamp, Montreal, are registered at the Clarendon Hotel, Quebec.

Miss Ella Baird, Sherbrooke, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Fergus Lauder, at Westmount.

Mrs. Jas. Chisholm, Montreal, has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. John Mitchell, at Lisgar.

Mrs. Anson McKim, McGregor Street, is entertaining at tea this afternoon in honor of Miss Irine Cains.

Mrs. W. V. Dawson, McGill College Avenue, entertained informally at the tea-hour yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Robert Howard and Miss Louise Howard, Bishop Street, have returned from a short visit to St. Johns.

The marriage of Mr. Paul Roy, of Montreal, to Miss Alma Hardy will take place on Monday at Quebec.

Mrs. P. Buchanan and her little son, who have been visiting in Montreal, have returned to their home at Gould.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Balcer, Union Avenue, will leave next month for St. John, N.B., where they will spend the winter.

Mrs. (Dr.) St. Jacques will receive on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next at her residence, 573 Sherbrooke Street.

Sir John Murray, the noted scientist, and Lady Murray, are in Winnipeg, the guests of their niece, Mrs. A. A. Andrews.

Miss Clara Hamel, who has been spending the summer with her grandmother at Barrington, has returned to Montreal.

Miss Lillian Smith and Miss Beatrice Smith, Sherbrooke, will leave next month for Bermuda, where they will spend the winter.

Mrs. R. K. Lovell, Outremont, is giving a dance at her residence on Monday evening in honor of her daughter, Miss Lovell, who is one of the season's debutantes.

The marriage of Miss Mackenzie, daughter of Mrs. Peter Mackenzie, of Westmount, to Mr. C. Hutchinson, will take place quietly at St. Paul's Church on Wednesday, Nov. 2.

Mrs. (Dr.) Stevenson, of Coaticook, who has been at Barrie, Ont., for the last three months visiting relatives and friends, was in Montreal this week, the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. A. Lilly.

At the marriage of Miss Palmer to Mr. Albert Murray, which took place in St. Patrick's Church, Miss Lillian Allmand sang the solo, "Ave Maria." She is a young soprano who gives promise of a very bright future.

Mrs. Stuart Robertson, of Kingston, gave a very jolly tea this week in honor of her niece, Miss Hallie Carman, who is still at "not out." The guests were made up of the very young girls, the first-year cadets, and some of Queen's juniors.

Autumn Weddings

LEHRER-ALBERT.

Last Wednesday evening Victoria Hall, Westmount, was the scene of a very pretty wedding, when Miss Etta Albert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Albert, of this city, was married to Mr. Lewis Lehrer, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Lehrer, also of Montreal. The ceremony was performed in the presence of over two hundred and fifty guests by Rabbi Herman Abramovich, assisted by Rev. S. Goldstein. The bride was handsomely gowned in white silk, with tulle veil and orange blossoms, and carried white roses. Miss Rebecca Albert, sister of the bride, acted as maid-of-honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss G. Lehrer, sister of the groom, and Miss Etta Vineberg. The groomsmen were Misses M. and C. Albert. After the eceremony a sumptuous banquet was served. The out-of-town guests were Mr., Mrs. and Miss Goodrowsky, of Biddeford, Me.; Mr. Yanover, of New York, and Miss H. Vineberg and Mr. Stchenberg, of Sherbrooke. Mr. and Mrs. Albert have left for New York and other points, the bride travelling in a blue gown with hat to match. She received many beautiful presents among which was a diamond pendant from the groom.

A Fancy Fair

The St. Andrew's Home fancy fair which will be held in the Windsor Hall opens on Saturday, November 26th and will be open again on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the following week ending with a special programme of Scotch music and an old fashioned Scotch supper in honor of the day. The fair promises to be a great success and every effort is being made to give patrons something new in the way of booths, decorations and costumes.

The Bazaar is given in connection with the removal of a deficit of about $7000 which sum has been gradually accumulating over a period of several years. It is hoped that as a result of the bazaar the finances of the society will be placed upon a sound basis.

The following will assist at the Bazaar:

The Ladies of Caledonian Society, in charge of three tables.

Fancy Work Table, Mrs. D. W. Lockerby.

Flower Table: Mrs. S. S. Bain.

Vienna Cafe: Mrs. Thos. Pringle.

St. Pauls Church: Mrs. Jas. Barcley and Mrs. Peter White.

The Ladies of St. Andrew's Society.

Refreshments: Mrs. D. Gordon and Mrs. A. Watt.

Canday Table' Mrs. Munderloh, Mrs. D. Scott.

Seven Age Table: Mrs. Jas. Ogilvy, Mrs. John Boyd.

Ancient Maidenhood: Mrs. John Ogilvy, and Mrs. McCormick.

Young Housewife and Good Mother Mrs. John M. D. Hains.

Sweet Sixteen: Mrs. W. J. Bennallock and Mrs. M. Rubenstein.

School Girl Age: Mrs. F. Riepert, Mrs. Young and Miss Wright.

Infant: Mrs. A. F. Riddell and Miss Gardner.

The Gypsy Encampment: Ladies here will tell with memory instinct tales of the future and fairy tales will be told the children.

Sunshine Work

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

A lady living in the thinly settled part of Parry Sound district hopes to undertake some work in which she needs the help of outside friends. She says: 'Scarcely any one here gets presents at Christmas except those who have friends outside. Among the families who need Sunshine are: A widow with a family of little ones; warm articles of clothing would be acceptable. An old school teacher and his son, have made themselves a home in the bush. Books would be to them veritable sunshine. The boy has been wishing for a modern geography. 'The Life and Works of George Muller of Bristol' is a book that the old gentleman has been heard to wish for. An old couple, living alone need to be remembered. A nice, warm shoulder shawl would make Christmas for the old lady. Besides these specific cases, the writer says, there are ten boys, from seven to seventeen years old, who will get no Christmas present unless they are furnished by outsiders. Mouth organs, jack-knives, small tools, mufflers, mittens, etc., are suggested. There are also several old men and women, who 'never get anything pretty.' Then there are at least twelve little girls who would be rejoiced to have dolls. A dozen dolls, with pieces of dress them, would furnish bright less for as many little girls. There is an old lady up there who would be only too glad to do the dressing. Pieces of silk, satin, and even woollen, for girls to make into cushions, crochet needles, and such things would be helpful.

There is an active Sunshine branch at St. George's, Nfld., which is now working to help build a school-room for the children of the district. At first, the idea was to buy an organ for the use of the school, but as a new room was badly needed, the society turned its efforts in that direction. A fancy fair is to be held this fall, and any pretty or useful articles for the sale, or other assistance, would be welcome.

Any one who wishes to help make Christmas for any of these isolated ones can have the address by applying to Miss Macdonald, 4876 Sherbrooke street, who will also be pleased to give any information regarding Sunshine work or the establishing of new branches.

MARION IVELL THE FAMOUS CONTRALTO.

Marion Ivell, the deep-voiced contralto who has made a spectacular success as Carmen with the Savage English Grand Opera Company, is said to be the youngest American girl to assume this brilliant character. Miss Ivell was sent to Paris when she was sixteen and remained five years under Sbriglia, teacher of the De Reszkes. She signed for small parts with Manager Savage three years ago, and advanced so rapidly that she was given the leading contralto roles the second year. In temperament, voice and beauty she is said to be nearer the ideal Carmen than any native singer in the last ten years. New York, Boston and Chicago critics call her an American Calve. Her conception of the role of the capricious gypsy girl is original and said to be somewhat more refined than that of the great French artist. Miss Ivell displays remarkable versatility and does not hesitate to mask her beauty behind the gray wig and rags of the hag Azucena in "Il Travatore," a part in which she has also achieved great artistic success.

Pretty gowns are always interesting to women, and to men, too, for that matter, and those worn by Marion Ivell in the title role of "Carmen" are attracting no little attention this season. In the opening scene of "Carmen" the coquettish gypsy wears a red skirt, with bands of yellow stitchery, such as the little Spanish cigarette girl might have taken time to put on herself. Her bodice is of olive green velvet, with the traditional neckerchief of yellow silk with fringe. The stockings are yellow, with red shoes laced with red. Through the entire opera Miss Ivell wears a high golden comb, a present from Spain.

In the second act the costume is of yellow satin, the skirt being short with Princess effect, the figure being draped with a famous yellow silk shawl, embroidered in great red roses. It fits snugly over the hips, giving a curious effect somewhat after the style made familiar by Mme. Calve. The sleeves are the feature of this gown, the left arm being draped by one end of the shoulder shawl, brought down and fitting the arm snugly, the yard long golden yellow fringe hanging the entire length of the outer arm. The right arm is merely draped with the shoulder shawl over the upper portion.

The gypsy costume of the third act is of brown, what the poets would call dun or russet color, showing Moorish stripes here and there. The bodice has a bolero effect over an underbodice of red silk. A brown sombero is coquettishly placed on the side of her head, over the red silk kerchief used to bind her hair in the bewitching style.

But in the fourth act is the most beautiful gown of all, worn for the favorite of Escamillo, the petted and successful toreador. His heroine could well afford to "walk in silk attire." This gown is of white satin, cut Princess, fitting with sheath-like effect well down over the hips, decollette, with two Spanish flounces of white net, caged with ruchings of white silk. The whole gown is heavily embroidered with gold, and studded over with rhinestones. Again the sleeve finish is a feature. The left upper arm is covered with a lattice work of white silk cords, the ends being ornamented with little tassles, and allowed to hang loosely. A strap of gold sequins runs over the shoulder. The right arm has a sort of dimunitive cuff of the satin, studded with rhinestones, held in place by a gold band, and allowed to encircle the arm some six inches below the shoulder.

The last summer, while in Paris, Miss Ivell's teacher, the famous Sbriglia, obtained a second offer for this American girl to sing her Carmen at the Opera Comique, but the artist for the second time declined the honor. Next year she expects to make her Paris debut. Only two American women have sung Carmen in Paris. They were Zelie de Lussan and Franchon Thompson.

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I heartily advise all women afflicted as I was, to try your remedy.

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GERTRUDE RENNYSON.

Gertrude Rennyson, the dramatic soprano, who is singing Desdemona in "Otello," Elsa in "Lohengrin," Mimi in "La Boheme" and other important roles with the Savage English Grand Opera Company, is a daughter of the late Capt. William Rennyson, editor of the Norristown (Pa.) Times and her early ambition was to be a newspaper woman. She began as society reporter on her father's paper and soon became a contributor to the magazines. She was singing in the church choir when Mme. Nordica heard her and advised her to study for Grand Opera. After two years at the Boston conservatory Miss Rennyson spent three years in Paris under Koenig until she was signed by Manager Savage and returned home to sing in Grand Opera.

FOR HALLOWE'EN FROLICS.

One of the most entertaining and yet easily arranged frolics for "All Hallows E'en" is a phantom party. The guests arrive draped in sheets, with a pillow case drawn over the head and shoulders. Two holes are cut for the eyes in the pillow case, which needless to say, is an old one. It is impossible to recognize one's best friend in such garb, and much fun and confusion results, as men and women look exactly alike.

The weird effect is heightened by having very little light in the rooms and having the few lamps or gas jets used draped in pale green tissue paper to throw the approved sickly green light on the "ghosts." At such a party some of the guests might appear on low stilts, which would be hidden by the sheet drapery and impart unusual height.

The little electric pocket lamps are quite an addition to a "ghost"; the "will o' the wisp" light will show faintly through a sheet and give a transparent effect, or when thrown spasmodically upon fellow spirits will cause much merriment.

A shadow or ghost dance may be participated in by some of the guests, and altogether a very jolly evening is the result, the greatest advantage being, perhaps, the trifling expense and little effort needed in securing a proper costume.

* * *

For a fancy dress party an easily concocted costume is that of an astrologer or an old witch. For this a black domino, reaching almost to the ankles, is decorated with the signs of the zodiac cut out of white stuff and sewed or pasted on. Across the shoulders in the back a white bat with spreading wings should be applied in the same manner. The astrologer can carry a cane swathed in black with long streamers, or the old witch with a broom with the handle decorated in the same manner. A high cone hat of black paper should be worn with either costume, and stringy locks of white cotton are a great addition to the powdered white face.

* * *

"Autumn" is perhaps the most becoming personation for a rosy-cheeked brunette. A white muslin or some gauzy material is decorated with oak or maple leaves, a crown of the same being worn on the hair.

Another autumn fancy is Mother Ceres, who should wear a clinging Greek costume of white. With this should be worn a crown of red popples or wheat ears, and she should carry a golden paper "horn of plenty" filled with corn and such things, or a lighter load is a sheaf of wheat.

\$ \$ \$

"Sunny Jim" is too well known a figure to need description, and a grown-up "Buster Brown" is another laughable object.

A small boy makes an excellent "brownie" in a brown sweater and long jersey leggings, with a peaked brown cap and artificial eyebrows of lamp-black, while a little girl in a red domino, carrying a basket, makes a charming "Red Riding Hood."

The blonde with long hair can impersonate the "Fair One With Golden Locks." Colonial and pompadpur costumes will be popular this year, while perhaps a more unusual impersonation is that of the German frau of the fifteenth century with long, close-fitting robe, with "angel sleeves" and high-pointed hat and a silk or lace scarf hanging from the peak down to her knees.

All the costumes given here are such as can be evolved with little trouble, and are yet distinctive in design.

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BY FERGUS HUME.

CHAPTER XXV.—(Ccontinued.)

Madge felt something of all this. She saw the world now, not as the fantastic fairyland of her girlish dreams, but as the sorrowful vale of tears through which we must all walk till we reach the "Promised Land."

And, Brian, he also had undergone a change, for, there were a few white hairs now amid his curly, chestnut locks, and his character, from being gay and bright, had become moody and irritable. After the trial he had left town immediately, in order to avoid meeting with his friends, and had gone up to his station, which was next to that of the Frettlbys. There he worked hard all day, and smoked hard all night, thinking over the secret which the dead woman had told him, and which threatened to over-shadow his life. But this, was generally when he knew her father to be away from Melbourne, for of late he had disliked the millionaire. Madge could not but condemn the attitude, remembering how her father had stood beside him in his recent trouble. Yet there was another reason why Brian kept aloof from Yabba Yallook station. He did not wish to meet any of the gay society which was there, knowing that since his trial he was an object of curiosity and sympathy to everyone—a position galling enough to his proud nature.

At Christmas Mr. Frettlby had asked several people up from Melbourne, and though Madge would rather have been left alone, yet she could not refuse her father, and had to play hostess with a smiling brow and aching heart.

Felix Rolleston, who a month since had joined the noble army of benedicts, was there with Mrs. Rolleston, nee Miss Featherweight, who ruled him with a rod of iron. Having bought Felix with her money, she had determined to make good use of him, and, being ambitious to shine in Melbourne society, had insisted upon Felix studying politics, so that when the next general election came round he could enter Parliament. Felix had rebelled at first, but ultimately gave way, as he found that when he had a good novel concealed among his parliamentary papers time passed quite pleasantly, and he got the reputation of a hard worker at little cost. They had brought up Julia with them, and this young person had made up her mind to become the second Mrs. Frettlby. She had not received much encouragement, but, like the English at Waterloo, did not know when she was beaten, and carried on the siege of Mr. Frettlby's heart in an undaunted manner.

Dr. Chinston had come up for a little relaxation, and gave never a thought to his anxious patients or the many sick-rooms he was in the habit of visiting. A young English fellow called Peterson, who amused himself by travelling, an old colonist, full of reminiscences of the old days, when, "by gad! sir, we hadn't a gas-lamp in the whole of Melbourne," and several other people, completed the party. They had all gone off to the billiard-room, and left Madge in her comfortable chair, half asleep.

Suddenly she started, as she heard a step behind her, and, turning saw Sal Rawlins, in the neatest of black gowns, with a coquettish white cap and apron, and an open book. Madge her been so delighted with Sal for saving Brian's life that she had taken her into service as maid. Mr. Frettlby had offerred strong opposition at first that a fallen woman like Sal should be near his daughter, tut Madge was determined to rescue the unhppy girl from the life of sin she was leading, and so at last he reluctantly consented. Brian, too, had objected, but ultimately yielded, as he saw that Madge had set her heart on it. Mother Guttersnipe objected at first, but she, likewise, gave in, and Sal became maid to Miss Frettlby, who immediately set to work to remedy Sal's defective education by teaching her to read. The book she held in her hand was a spelling-book, and this she handed to Madge.

"I think I knows it now, miss," she said, respectfully, as Madge looked up with a smile.

"Do you, indeed?" said Madge gally. "You will be able to read in no time, Sal."

"Read this?" said Sal, touching "Tristan, A Romance, by Zoe."

"Hardly!" said Madge, picking it up, with a look of contempt. "I want you to learn English, and not a confusion of tongues like this thing. But it's too hot for lessons, Sal," she went on, leaning back in her seat, "so get a chair and talk to me."

Sal complied, and Madge looked out at the brilliant flower-beds, and at the black shadow of the tall witch elm which grew on one side of the lawn. She wanted to ask a certain question of Sal, and did not know how to do it. The moodiness and irritability of Brian had troubled her very much of late, and, with the quick instinct of her sex, she ascribed it indirectly to the woman who had died in the back slum. Anxious to share his troubles, and lighten his burden she determined to ask Sal about this mysterious woman, and find out, if possible what secret had been told to Brian which affected him so deeply.

"Sal," she said after a short pause, turning her clear grey eys on the woman, "I want to ask you something."

The other shivered and turned pale. "About—about that?"

Madge nodded.

She hesitated for a moment, and then flung herself at the feet of her mistress.

"I will tell you," she cried. "You have been kind to me, an' have a right to know. I will tell you all I know."

"Then," asked Madge, firmly, as she clasped her hands tightly together, "who was this woman whom Mr. Fitzgerald went to see, and where did she come from?"

"Gran' an' me found her one evenin' in Little Bourke-street," answered Sal, "just near the theatre. She was quite drunk, an' we took her home with us."

"How kind of you," said Madge.

"Oh, it wasn't that," replied the other, drily. "Gran' wanted her clothes; she was awful swell dressed."

"And she took the clothes?—how wicked!"

"Anyone would have done it down our way," answered Sal, indifferently. "But gran' changed her mind when she got home. I went out to get some gin for gran,' and when I came back she was huggin' and kissin' the woman."

"She recognized her?"

(To be Continued.)

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The Political Situation in Canada.

CAMPAIGN IN THE CITY

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

Liberal.

October 29, Raby's Hall, St. James and Fulford streets. Speaker — Hon. R. Prefontaine.

October 29, 738 St. Lawrence street, in favor of Mr. R. Bickerdike.

Oct. 29 Town Hall, Petite Cote, in favor of Hon. R. Prefontaine.

October 31, 215 Roy street, in favor of Mr. Robert Bickerdike.

October 31, committee room, 181 Carriere street, in favor of Hon. R. Prefontaine.

October 31, corner Mount Royal and Chausse street, in favor of Hon. R. Prefontaine.

Conservative.

October 29, at Fraternity Hall, Wellington Street, west in the interests of Mr. M. J. Morrison and Dr. Bernard. Both candidates will speak.

October 31, at 22 St. John Street, at 4.30 p.m., in the interests of Mr. M. F. Morrison.

October 31, at Town Hall, St. Henri, in the interests of Dr. A. A. Bernard. Arranged by Mayor Guay, of St. Henri, who will be the chief speaker.

LIBERAL COMMITTEE FOR TOWN OF ST. LOUIS

The committee room of Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, in the town of St. Louis, was opened Thursday night at No. 1690 St. Lawrence Street. The following committee was struck:

Chairman, Alderman J. Jubinville; vice-chairmen, George Lebel and Nap Turcot; secretary, A. O. Boismenu; treasurer, A. Chevalier.

Committee— Med. Paquette, Jos. Plouffe, Ant. Desjardins, Jos. Perrault, Frs. Villeneuve, Oscar Desautels, N.P., Art. St. Maurice, T. Chevalier, Dr. Peletier, E. E. Lauzon, Oscar Lesage, Jos. Cusson, A. Pilon, B. Benoit, advocate; I. E. Tetreault, F. X. Lavallee, C. E. Germain, notary, M. Longtin, advocate, I. E. Tetrault, F. X. Lavallee, C. E. Germain, notary, M. Longtin, advocate; M. Gauthier, Z. Lebel, Emile Garlepy, H. Gervais, G. A. Picotte, Jacques Mewenhayzen.

Speeches were made by Messrs. J. A. Rouleau, M.D., Nap. Turcot, George Lebel, C. E. Germain, N.P., C. H. Lavallee and Henri Gervais.

All the electors are invited to attend meetings which will be held at the above address, every evening, till the third of November.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

COMPTON IS RIPE FOR CHANGE.

Cookshire, Que., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Nomination of candidates in Compton County, was held in the county building here Thursday at noon. The returning officer Mr. H. Leonard, announced that nomination papers had been deposited with him, one nominating A. B. Hunt, of Bury; the other nominating Rufus H. Pope, the late member. After the reading of the formal announcement the meeting adjourned. At two o'clock the meeting reassembled, when the returning officer announced that no other nominations had been received, and the poll would be held for election on Thursday next. The meeting was then addressed by the candidates and by Messrs. John Leonard, K.C., Sherbrooke; S. Dellisle, Montreal; J. Davidson, Quebec, and Messrs. Michal, of Waterloo and Richer, of Sherbrooke, all on behalf of the Liberal candidate. The Conservative candidate was supported by Messrs. Girard, M.P.P. and Bumbray, of Montreal.

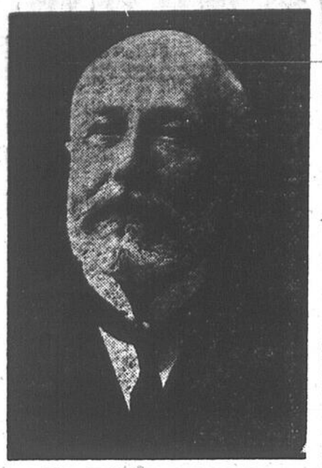
There was a large attendance, about 1,000 being present, most of whom stayed until the end of the meeting and all listened attentively to the excellent arguments of the Liberals.

The whole country is thoroughly aroused, and seems ripe for a change, the younger men, both French-Canadians and English-speaking, are almost unanimously Liberal. On every hand indications of weakness, or it may be faintheartedness, on the part of the Conservatives, are plainly to be seen.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

TORONTO NEWS FIGURES BIG LIBERAL VICTORY

Toronto, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The News this evening publishes a review of the situation in every constituency in the Dominion compiled from special reports received from impartial correspondents in each riding. It figures out the situation as, Liberals 139, Conservatives, 65, and doubtful, 29. If this be even approximately correct the doubtful ridings could all be given the Conservatives, and still leave the Liberals a net majority of twenty-six.



MR. DANIEL GILLMOR.

Mr. Daniel Gillmor is the Liberal standard-bearer in the county of Charlotte as the Liberal candidate. Mr. Gillmor was born at St. Grove, this county, about fifty-five years ago. He is the eldest son of the late Hon. A. H. Gillmor, who represented Charlotte in the House of Commons for twenty-three years, when he met defeat at the hands of the present member, G. W. Ganong, in 1896. The Government appointed the senior Mr. Gillmor to the Senate. The present candidate in early life became connected in business with Mr. John O'Brien, in a general store at St. George, and for some years was a commercial traveller. He is at present a member of the firm of Chase-Sanborn & Co., Montreal. He has always retained his home at St. George, where he has considerable property, and since boyhood has taken an interest in every election held in the county and at which he was present to cast his vote for honest government as represented by the Liberal party. On October 7th, at the Liberal convention held here, he was chosen as standard-bearer of his party. Since then he has made an extended canvas and was everywhere received with enthusiastic promises of support, so much so that he has had the Conservative party on the run for the past ten days. Mr. Ganong was elected in 1900 by a majority of 580, but his leaders now claim his election by only 100 majority. The Liberals, on the other hand, claim that on November 3 Mr. Gillmor will be the winner, redeeming Charlotte county and placing it where it was for twenty-three years previous to 1896, in line with the great Liberal party.

MR. PROULX' SEAT IS SAFE.

L'Orignal, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—After the nomination, as it was very cold outside, an attempt was made to get the crowd into the large court room, but the numbers were so great they could not be accommodated, and the meeting adjourned to a platform erected in front of the Court House. Mr. Hall and Dr. Gauthier acted as joint chairmen. Mr. Proulx, the Liberal candidate, was received with a great deal of applause, and made a very clear exposition in English and French, of the Government policy. He was immediately followed by Mr. Charbonneau.

Mr. A. G. B. Claxton, of Montreal, followed on behalf of Mr. Proulx. Mr. Claxton took up the tariff issue, transcontinental and various other points, showing what the Government had done to make Canada so well-known throughout the world, and so prosperous and progressive.

Messrs. Moreau, of Hawkesbury, and Trowers followed on behalf of the Conservative candidate, and then Dr. Bedard and Mr. Larouse spoke for Mr. Proulx. Mr. Guimet, of Montreal, was the last speaker on behalf of the Conservative candidate, and was followed by Speaker Evanturel, who, much to the pleasure of the crowd, proceeded to demolish, in very forcible language, the numerous propositions which Mr. Guimet had made in order to convince the populace of the advisability of returning Mr. Charbonneau.

There is no doubt that Mr. Proulx will be returned by a majority of over 500.

NEWS FROM BRUNSWICK

CALLED A BIG BLUFF.

Mr. J. L. Payne, private secretary to Hon. Henry Emmerson, has effectually called one of Mr. David Russell's characteristic bluffs. Mr. Russell offered to bet $100 to $50 against Hon. Mr. Emmerson's getting 100 majority in Westmoreland, and a similar wager up to a majority of 800. He also offered to bet $2,000 even that Mr. Emmerson would be defeated. Mr. Payne promptly accepted the wager, and named Mr. Harry Doherty, of St. John, N.B., to hold the stakes. Mr. Russell agreed to this, but failed to come forward with the cash.

Mr. Payne stated that he was ready to cover Mr. Russell's money up to $20,000, and when the eastern magnate failed to back up his offer, sent the following despatch:

"Mr. David Russell refuses to deposit the $2,000 bet, saying that he regards it as a bluff."

The Most Popular Pill.—The pill is the most popular of all forms of medicine, and of pills the most popular are Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, because they do what it is asserted they can do, and are not put forward on any fictitious claims to excellence. They are compact and portable, they are easily taken, they do not nauseate nor gripe, and they give relief in the most stubborn cases.—adv.

BRITAIN'S PIGEON VOLUNTEERS.

London, Oct. 29.—There is to be a mobilization of the naval volunteer pigeon service in the course of the next month or so. In this "corps" are some of the best known racing fanciers in the country. They have secured by competition in the annual races, for distances varying from fifty to ten miles, a number of splendidly trained birds, which in case of war, would be of great value in bringing messages from ships out at sea.

A GOOD PROJECT.

One of the best projects that has been placed before the public for some time is the liberal offer of the Calcule Company. This well-known concern is giving away rewards to those who guess the nearest to the total vote polled in the Dominion elections on Nov. 3rd.—Adv.

DR. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL.

Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, of New York, will address McGill men tomorrow, at 3 o'clock, in the David Morrice Hall, 67 McTavish Street. The subject of his address is "The Absolute Value of Personal Religion."

Dr. Hall has a wide reputation as an eloquent speaker and a leader of men. He is well-known to the students of Canada and the United States from his connection with the Northfield Students' Conference, where he has often spoken. The Association Male Chorus of twelve voices will render two selections at this meeting. All students and young men are cordially invited to hear Dr. Hall, who comes to McGill under the auspices of the University Young Men's Christian Association.

Boucher and Roffey, tailors, beg to announce that their stock for the coming season is complete, and would thank you to call and inspect the same. Corner St. Peter and Notre Dame streets.—Adv.

COD PRICES ARE BEST IN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Fishermen of Newfoundland Have Had a Busy and Prosperous Season.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 29.—The season's cod-fishing is now about over and the fleets are returning from the Grand Banks and from Labrador, while the skiffs plying on the inner grounds are also preparing to cease operations. The shortage in the catch this year promises to be more than offset by the splendid price obtained, the largest for a decade. The competition in the local market for stocks to meet foreign demands has sent the prices skyward, and it illustrates perhaps better than anything else, the venturesome character of this main industry of ours, that this state of things should prevail now when two years ago cod was virtually unsalable and schooner loads were gladly sold off at one-third of the rates now ruling. The Labrador catch, in the latter part of the present season, resulted much better than was expected, and this assists materially in meeting the unusual demand, which is all the greater because of the fact that the shortage of the Lunenburg catch has sent a number of buyers from that vicinity here after cargoes also. The net outcome of the situation is that the man fortunate enough to have made a good catch is more handsomely recompensed for it than at any time the past ten years, while even the man who has secured only a moderate harvest from the billows finds that the augmented price assures him of a return for his labors which would not have been considered possible at an earlier period in the season.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.
Dr. Chase's Ointment

THE CLERGY LIKE IT

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Cures All Creeds. It Relieves in 10 Minutes.

Here are a few names of clergymen of different creeds who are firm believers in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder to "live up to the preaching" in all its claims: Bishop Sweetman, Rev. Dr. Langtry (Episcopalian); Rev. Dr. Withrow and Rev. Dr. Chambers (Methodist), and Dr. Newman, all of Toronto, Canada. Copies of their personal letters for the asking. 16

Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves piles in a day.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

A handsome residence on DORCHESTER STREET West, will be sold or rented for occupation this fall. All modern conveniences, hot water furnace; three bathrooms, etc. Moderate figures.

H. L. Putnam,
1ST FLOOR, TEMPLE BUILDING.

Factory Site

To close an estate I am offering a valuable piece of land on Colborne Street, especially adapted for factory purposes; 97 feet front x 95 feet deep, area 9,540 feet. Close to canal and freight depot. Price low.

H. L. Putnam,
1ST FLOOR, TEMPLE BUILDING.

WESTMOUNT SNAP

GREENE AVE.—Stone front, well built, extra large houses, two storeys, ten rooms, furnace, long garden, much below value, $4,250.

GREENE AVE.—Next Sherbrooke st. Three extra well built and fitted, all modern improvements, ten good rooms, two storeys. At order, long garden, $5,500.

WESTMOUNT—$6,500. Six fine modern stone front houses, two storey extension, nine rooms, all up-to-date. Fine value. Bargains would shade the price for the block. Fred. R. Cole, 128a St. James st.

NEW WESTMOUNT HOUSE—$5,000. Most modern style and fittings, all best materials and workmanship. Fine situation. Easy terms. A chance for a first class home at little more than rent.

INVESTMENT BARGAIN — WESTMOUNT. Three modern stone front cottages, all improvements, long lots, good situation, well rented. Bargain to prompt purchaser. Terms. Might be sold separately.

FRED. R. COLE,
128a ST. JAMES STREET.

BLOCKS OF LAND
FOR SALE IN WESTMOUNT

At prices to interest investors. Well situated, and with electric car facilities.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON COMPANY,
205 ST. JAMES STREET.

FACTORY SITES FOR SALE

We have several excellent Factory Sites for sale, both in and about Montreal, with good Railway facilities, and in some cases with Lachine Canal frontage. Particulars can be obtained from

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON COMPANY,
205 St. James Street.

1/6 THE COST OF MEAT
RICH CREAM WITH
Grape-Nuts
A Charming Dish
Get the famous little book, the "Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

SMOKE!
CAVENDISH MIXTURE!
SOLD ONLY BY
H. RAWLINS, 76 Bleury St.

THERE CAN BE NO FINER CHANCE
In the City or elsewhere if you are about purchasing a
New Mantle, Costume, Cape, Skirt, Blouse, etc.
--- THAN ---
During the next week at the
4 MARCHAND 4 Stores

Without the slightest hesitation we can safely say we hold in our 4 different establishments the biggest assortment of Mantles in Montreal, due to the fact that we possess the most perfected of modern machinery, designers of superior skill, tailors and makers of first class ability. We therefore are enabled to offer to our patrons each week a great variety of styles, colours, etc., at the direct price of the manufacturing alone.

SPECIALS FOR NEXT WEEK
New Mantles at $3.97
Special Mantle at $6.73
Skirts, Gray and Black at 99c
Capes, lined and bordered with Fur at $10
100 other similar chances impossible to enumerate here.

THE 4 MARCHAND STORES
2234 St. Catherine — 1871 Notre Dame
1463 St. Catherine — 129 St. Laurent

Results Are Sure Because **Herald Wants Reach the People** Who Buy, Sell or Rent

WHERE TO FIND HELP

Situations Wanted—Male.

£☞ Advertisements under this heading—One insertion, 20 words, 10 cents; one week, 25 cents.

WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, OFFICE work for evenings; speaks and writes French and English; best references. K 423, Herald. 256

WANTED — MATTRESS REMAKING AT residences; factory hour or piece prices when you have your "own workmen." Fraser, 425 Bourgeois st. 255

WANTED — BY ONE WITH LARGE EXperience in manufacturing, up-to-date ideas, good manager of help, reputation beyond question, situation as superintendent for a first class wood working factory; veneered doors and interior fittings a specialty, highest references. Box W. B. D., Herald Office. 257

WANTED — YOUNG MAN WITH BUSIness experience, not afraid of work, desires situation as warehouseman, storeman, or any similar position. Address B., 627 Wellington st. 257

WANTED — AFTER NOVEMBER 6TH, position as city traveller or salesman, by hustler. Hours 9 to 12 noon, 2 to 6 p.m. Apply K 425, Herald Office. 255

WANTED BY TRUSTWORTHY MAN, A few more furnaces and snow for winter, good references. H., 287 St. Hypolite st. 258

WANTED — SITUATION AS STABLE man, 7 years' experience last place. Mr. E. A. Tomlin, Tuftonhgorum, P.Q.

PAPERHANGING, PAINTING, TINTING, plastering, etc. competent workmen, low prices. Attention to orders from any part. J. Bacon, 76 Hallowell street, Westmount. 256

Situations Wanted—Female.

£☞ Advertisements under this heading—One insertion, 20 words, 10 cents; one week, 25 cents.

WANTED — POSITION BY RESPECTable woman, as plain cook, or with general housework, in small family. Address K 421, Herald Office. 256

For Sale.

£☞ Advertisements under this heading—½c per word for one insertion. Six insertions for the price of four, making the rate ½ cent per word per insertion.

FOR SALE — $95 CASH BUYS FINE Evans Bros. square piano, 7-1-3 octaves, rosewood case, carved legs. Apply Leach's Piano Rooms, 2140 St. Catherine st., between Stanley and Drummond. Open evenings. 255

FOR SALE — $275 CASH BUYS 3 YEAR old Mason & Risch upright piano. Other bargains at Leach's Piano Rooms, 2140 St. Catherine st., between Stanley and Drummond. Open evenings. 255

FOR SALE — TWO LARGE MUSICAL slot machines for sale, suitable for hotels and fine restaurants. Can be seen at 24 Lemoine st., 1st floor. 255

FOR SALE—COMPLETE DRAWING OUTfit (I.C.S.), valued at $23.00, cheap for cash. The right thing for an architect. Apply 185 McGill st. 255

FOR SALE — 2 FRACTICE UPRIGHT pianos, one in Circassian walnut case, the other in rosewood finish case. Prices $65 and $85, respectively. Payable $4 cash and $3 per month. Layton Bros., 144 Peel st. 255

FOR SALE — DRESS SUIT, GOOD CONdition. Address K 422, Herald. 255

FOR SALE — STOVE, NEW STYLE QUEbec, $5.00, private house or store, slightly used. Demers, 1536 Notre Dame street, near McGill. 258

FOR SALE — KINDLING FOR THE MILlion. Kindling wood, $2.00; cut hard wood, $3.00; mill blocks, $1.75; tamarac blocks, $2.00 per load. Also anthracite coal. J. C. McDiarmid, 3 Canal Basin, corner Guy and William st. Tel. Main 468.

FOR SALE — ON VERY EASY TERMS, kitchen stoves, hall stoves, and everything for the house, at cheapest prices. The Prince Co., 34 St. Lawrence st.

FOR SALE—SAFES, FIRE AND BURGLAR proof, new and secondhand, at prices that defy competition. Largest stock in city. A. Ahern, Montreal Safe Works, 390 St. James st. Telephone Main 813.

Agents Wanted.

£☞ Advertisements under this heading—½c per word for one insertion. Six insertions for the price of four, making the rate ½ cent per word per insertion.

WANTED — BY PROMINENT FIRE INsurance company, a city agent. A ready made business will be turned over to the proper man and best of terms arranged for. Apply, in confidence, K 427, Herald. 256

BORDEAUX WINE MERCHANTS AND winegrowers, desirous of entering connections, would accept highly recommended agents having customers. Apply, with references, to T. C. Fehlmann & Co., Talence, Bordeaux. 249

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE TIDY Broom Hanger. Over 100 per cent. profit. Send 3 cent stamp for FREE sample. Harry Snelling, 6 Morin Building, Quebec, Can. 259

WANTED — AGENTS, IN ALL PARTS of Canada, to organize clubs on endowment plan. $100 monthly positively assured to honest, faithful workers. Address National Commercial Guild, 6 Morin Block, Quebec, Can. 264

AGENTS WANTED — HOUSE TO HOUSE salesmen. New article. Very saleable. One agent twenty in seven hours. Other eight to fifteen sales daily. Free sample. Freight paid on orders. Tarbox Bros., Toronto, Ont. 261

Wanted to Rent.

£☞ Advertisements under this heading—½c per word for one insertion. Six insertions for the price of four, making the rate ½ cent per word per insertion.

WANTED — RESIDENCE OR APARTments, with all modern conveniences, 3 or 4 bedrooms, exclusive of servant's quarters. Would like possession, if possible, about December 1st. Western portion of city or Westmount preferred. Address, giving full particulars, to M. Kay, Corona Hotel. 257

ROOMS — WANTED, BY MARRIED COUple, no children, bedroom and sitting room, with partial or full board, in strictly private family; references exchanged. K 426, Herald. 260

Wanted to Purchase.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, NORWEGIAN Kinetic Heat Stock, at $4.85. Address K 424, Herald. 255

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES — WE MAKE BOOTS and shoes for straight or deformed feet. Specialty of repairing shoes, rubbers, rubber boots, water bottles, and everything made of rubber. A. HODINA, 4 Beaver Hall Hill.

Missing Relatives

Missing Immigrants, inquired for by friends in the Old Country.

SHEARER, CATHERINE Who left Glasgow for Canada about 10 years ago, and now married there, is inquired for by her brother Patrick. Reply Herald Office, Glasgow.

SULLIVAN, ANDREW Sailed for Canada in July or August, 1881. Also Mary Ann Sullivan and Catherine Sullivan, who sailed for Canada August, 1882. Uncle Matthew seeks. 283 Tooley st., London, S.E.

CLAYTON, JOHN News of all letters returned from post office. Brother Charles dead. Sister, A. Wigley, 74 Olney st., Walworth, London, E.C.

BURTON, HARRY Left Swinbrook, Oxfordshire, for Canada, thirty years ago. Sister Harriett Inquires. Mrs. Harriett Hyett, 15 Cloudesdale road, Upper Tooting, London.

CRIMMINS, PATRICK—Native of George's street, Dublin. Last heard of at Vancouver, 1899. Mother seeks. Mrs. Elizabeth Crimmins, 210 Mount Pleasant Buildings, Mount Pleasant, Dublin.

SIMPSON, THOMAS — Left Asthel, Swinbrook, Oxfordshire, about thirty years ago for Canada. Sister Harriett Inquires. Mrs. Harriett Hyett, 15 Cloudesdale road, Upper Tooting, London.

MANSER, FATHER WILLIAM, MOTHER Ellen, brother Tom, sisters Clara and Flora.—Last heard from 15 years ago, at St. George's, Owen Sound, Ontario. Son Horace inquires. 325 Fulham road, London.

Legal Cards.

MACLENNAN, CLINE & MACLENNAN, Barristers, etc., Cornwall, Ont. D. B. Maclennan, K.C., C. H. Cline, F. J. Maclennan

LEITCH, PRINGLE & CAMERON, BARristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, etc., Cornwall, Ont. Jas. Leitch, K.C., R. A. Pringle, J. A. C. Cameron, LL.B.

GIBBONS & HARPER, BARRISTERS, etc., Richmond and Carling sts., London. Geo. C. Gibbons, K.C., Fred. F. Harper.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS, Barristers, etc., 1724 Notre Dame st.

J. S. BUCHAN, K.C., ADVOCATE, ETC. Guardian Assurance Building, 180 St. James st., Montreal.

Business Chances.

BAKERY FOR SALE — $3,000.00 PROFIT yearly. Also houses, lots, and money loan at 1 per cent. Easy terms. The Co-operative Home and Investment Company, 5 Place d'Armes Square. Phone Main 3297. 258

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—
HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT

Rooms and Board.

HERALD DIRECTORY.

For ROOMS, BOARD, OR TABLE BOARD. Persons desiring information regarding rates of rooms or boarding, as advertised below; may obtain same on calling at Herald Office, where records are kept for their accommodation.

£☞ Advertisements under this heading—One insertion, 20 words, 10 cents; one week, 25 cents.

ROOM — TO LET, FURNISHED FRONT room, with or without board; private English family. 1118 St. Hubert st., near Mount Royal avenue. 259

BOARD—MRS. DOCTOR SEARL, STRICTly private accommodation for ladies, with professional attendance. Ladies treated and attended. 28 St. Monique st. 260

ROOM — TO LET, SINGLE FRONT ROOM, well heated. 46 Mance st. 260

ROOM — FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, heated by furnace, electric light. 80 Cathcart st. 259

ROOMS — TO LET, LARGE BRIGHT rooms, in new house, newly renovated, papered and furnished throughout. 37 Metcalfe st. 258

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED, WITH first class board and all modern conveniences, near Windsor station. 61 Osborne st. 258

ROOMS TO LET, FRONT PARLOR AND other room, very central, suitable for gentlemen 2499 St. Catherine st. 258

ROOMS — TO LET, ONE LARGE DOUBLE and one single room, every convenience. 93 Anderson. 259

TABLE BOARD A FEW VACANCIES FOR table boarders, first class board, very central locality. 61 Osborne st. 258

ROOMS — VISITORS AND PERMANENTS will find nicely furnished rooms, good family, at 183½ Osborne st., facing Dominion square, near Windsor station. 257

ROOMS — WITH BOARD, WELL FURnished, all conveniences, also table board, 6 tickets for $4.00, or $3.00 per week. 57 McGill College ave. 277

ROOMS NEWLY DECORATED AND furnished, nice bright rooms, gas, hot water, and very central locality. 185 Bleury st., near St. Catherine. 256

ROOM — FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, front room, furnished, hot water heating. 9 Esplanade avenue. 256

ROOMS — TO LET, A FIRST CLASS suite of rooms, with separate bath, electric light and all other conveniences. K 416, Herald. 255

Educational.

ARE YOU DESIROUS OF BECOMING A telegraph operator. If so, write for our prospectus and terms. The only School of Telegraphy in Canada recommended by railway officials. Many young men, graduates of other institutions teaching telegraphy, having failed to pass the official examination of operators came to see us in order to become competent telegraphers. Address Canadian School of Telegraphy, Queen and Young sts., Toronto, Canada.

TELEGRAPH OPERATING, AS TAUGHT by our expert train dispatchers, leads to employment at good salary. Competent men are always in demand. Send for booklet. Dept. "H.," Dominion Business College, Toronto.

Property for Sale.

£☞ Advertisements under this heading—½c per word for one insertion. Six insertions for the price of four, making the rate ½ cent per word per insertion.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE, 371 METCALFE avenue, Westmount, 10 rooms, up-to-date, everything of the best; always open for inspection; good garden. Apply premises, or C. H. Binks, 575 St. Paul st. Telephone Main 416. 256

FOR SALE—HOUSE IN COTE ST. PAUL, and 3 farms in country—2 in Arundel. Will sell or exchange for small house in Montreal or vicinity. Particulars at 318 Cadieux st., forenoon or evenings.

FOR SALE — "WINONA COTTAGE." Country residence, 9 rooms, bath with water connections. Fruit garden, large stable, hennery. One mile from Victoria ave., on Sherbrooke st. extension. Apply W. J. McGee, Mechanics' Building.

100 LOTS FREE

Applicants sending stamp will receive deed of lot, size 25x100 feet. Suburb, New York. 20th Century Realty Co., 6 Wall Street, New York.

Bookbinding

BOOK-BINDING — MERCHANTS SHOULD bear in mind that they will be needing new account books very soon. Order them early, and avoid any possible chance of delay. We will call on you and estimate on what you require. Herald Bindery, 603 Craig st.

WHERE TO FIND WORK

Situations Vacant.

£☞ Advertisements under this heading—One insertion, 20 words, 10 cents; one week, 25 cents.

WANTED — LADIES TO DO PLAIN SEWing at home on collars, nothing to buy; material sent free. Send addressed envelope. National Mfg. Co., 350 West 116th st., N.Y. 255

WANTED — GENTLEMEN OR LADIES, $800 per year and expenses; permanent position; experience unnecessary. Address M. A. O'Keefe, District Manager, 137 Bay street, Toronto.

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT. REFerences required. Apply 376 Mercedes avenue, Westmount. 256

WANTED — STONE CUTTERS, FOR canal work. Wages, $3.20 for 8 hours. Quinlan & Robertson, Black's Bridge, Montreal. 260

WANTED — 25 EXPERIENCED HANDS on barrel bottoms. Work at home. Highest wages paid. Apply 335 City Hall ave. 260

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD general servant, also young girl, 45 housemaid, small family. Apply 386 Argyle avenue, Westmount.

WANTED—A LARGE MANUFACTURING concern, about to open a distributing depot in this section, desires services of responsible man to take management. Salary $1,800 per annum and commissions. Applicant must furnish first class references and $1,000 to $2,500 cash. Merchandise furnished. Address Manufacturer, care Nelson Chestnut Company, Chicago, Ill. 248

WANTED — EVERYWHERE, HUSTLERS to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc. No canvassing. Good pay. Silas Advertising Bureau, Chicago. 248

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of two young children, and to help with light housework. To sleep at home. Apply 2 to 5, or 7 to 8 p.m., 324 St. Antoine street. 255

WANTED EXPERIENCED TABLEMAID, references required. Apply 2 Sicily Apts., 1100 Dorchester st. 257

WANTED — BOY OF ABOUT 16 YEARS to learn plate engraving. Apply 3rd floor, Dupuy Department, Rosey Block, 2 Phillips square. 256

WANTED — TINSMITH FOR RIVETING and assembling aluminum utensils. References required and state wages required. Canadian Aluminum Works, Ltd., Granby, Que. 260

WANTED — OPERATORS ON LADIES' underwear, blouses and skirts, good wages and steady work for good hands. The Progress Mfg. Co., 19 St. Peter st. 255

WANTED — A BOY FOR MAIL ROOM. Apply Herald Mail Room, Chamberlin street. 249

Miscellaneous.

YOUR PIANO TUNED, REGULATED and cleaned, $1.50, by John Cross, practical piano tuner and repairer, late head tuner for Karn Piano Co. Telephone Bell East 491, or postal 444 Amherst st. 260

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR — F. W. Cotten, 324 St. Antoine st., corner St. Martin. Electrical repairs a specialty. Electric light wiring, fixtures, bells, annunciators, telephones, alarms, etc. Estimates given. First class workmanship. Phone Up 2760. Night, Up 100. 260

PLEASANT SUNDAY AFTERNOON SOCIety. Dr. S. V. Wilson will lecture in the Fraser Hall, No. 9 University st., on Sunday, October 30th, at 3 p.m. Subject, "Electricity and its Relation to the Human Body," with illustrations. All are invited. 255

Machinery

HOISTING ENGINES AND MACHINERY to rent. Apply to J. H. Wood & Son, 101 Bleury st. 255

Gents' Tailoring

E. McCONKEY,
2600 ST. CATHERINE ST., MONTREAL.
The Eastern Townships Tailor, is showing a full line of Suitings and Overcoatings. Give him a call.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
Issued by Arthur W. Wilks. WILKS & MICHAUD, ACCOUNTANTS, Merchants Bank Building. Tel. M. 4125. Evenings, 648 Plessis st., Tel. E. 2252.

Cartage and Storage.

Have Your Furniture or Baggage Moved or Stored by
The Merchants' Express Co.
249 ST. JAMES. Phone—2388 Main.

Situations Vacant.

£☞ Advertisements under this heading—One insertion, 20 words, 10 cents; one week, 25 cents.

WANTED — SMART BOY FOR OFFICE, with knowledge of typewriting. Apply G 10, Herald Branch Office, 1647 St. Catherine street. 256

WANTED — A GOOD STEADY MAN OF reliable character, for caligraph. Prefer one who has had some experience in a paint warehouse. Wages never to exceed $15.00 per week. Apply 5 Phillips Square. 256

WANTED — RESPONSIBLE MAN TO manage office and distributing depot for a large manufacturing Co. Salary $150 per month and commissions. Applicant must furnish good references and $1,500 to $2,500 cash. Address Factory, 2241 and 2243 Notre Dame, Montreal.

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WANTED — A PLAIN CANDY MAKER, one who could handle small creations. Address S. Shain, Shaer, Quebec, P.Q. 256

WANTED—RESPECTABLE AND INTELligent persons to solicit orders for nursery stock to the right parties. I can offer the best inducements. Best time in the year to make a start. Apply for terms at once to S. D. Smith, Winona, Ont.

WANTED — A FIRST CLASS GORDON press man, one accustomed to the work. Apply Herald Job Room.

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SOLICITORS AND EXPERTS.
MONTREAL.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—
HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT

THE NEWS OF SPORTS TERSELY TOLD

"Jimmy" Worts, of Toronto, Will Build in Canada Cup Challenger

Mr. James Worts, better known in sporting circles as "Jimmy" Worts, is the latest member of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club to announce his intention of building a Canada's Cup challenger, says the Toronto Star.

"Jimmy" Worts' chief claim to fame is as a hockey player—he was a member of the champion Wellingtons—but he is also a sailor of some ability. Last year he was a member of the syndicate that owned the yacht Naomi. Previous to that he had sailed for years on craft of all sorts from 16-foot skifts and dinghies upward in the scale of yachtdom.

Next year he intends to break into the game with a vengeance. He has ordered a design from Albert Milne, of Glasgow, and if the boat is properly built and handled he will have a good chance in the trial races.

Milne is a pupil of the great George Watson. He also spent some time with Henderson Bell. This year his boats have met with remarkable success across the water. He turned out the fifty-footer Noyaha, which made such a record for herself in English waters. The 36-footer Barable is also another of his creations.

The thirty-foot class across the pond corresponds in every particular with the same class on the lake. For this class he designed Thetis, Armairie, Psyche, and another boat, that were always in the lead at the big regattas. Milne is one of the most promising of the younger school of British designers. He is regarded as the coming man.

This is the second challenger definitely promised to the R.C.Y.C., and the chances are that a third boat will be ordered by a syndicate before the week is out.

FOOTBALL.

COLLEGE INTERMEDIATE SERIES.

Toronto, Oct. 29.—At a meeting of representatives from McMaster, 'Varsity II. and Trinity last night at the 'Varsity gymnasium, a new schedule was arranged to break the tie in the western district of the intermediate intercollegiate series. The following were present:

A. F. Baldwin, president intercollegiate Union.
'Varsity II., E. M. Henderson.
McMaster, J. B. McArthur.
Trinity, H. Johnston.

The clubs drew for next Saturday's game, with the following result:

Oct. 29—McMaster vs. Trinity, 'Varsity athletic field, 10.15 sharp. Referee, Frank D. Woodworth. 'Varsity II. a bye.

Nov. 5—Winner (McMaster vs. Trinity) vs. 'Varsity I.

The winner will play off with either McGill II. or R. M. C.

SOUTHAM ON 'VARSITY TEAM.

Toronto, Oct. 25.—'Varsity held their final hard practice last night, and are in splendid condition to meet the strong Queen's team on the 'Varsity field this afternoon. A light workout was held in the quadrangle yesterday afterday, when the team were drilled in signals and team play, with Captain "Casey" Baldwin in charge. Southam of the intermediate team, has been doing splendidly on the half-back line and will probably catch a place for to-day's game. A big crowd is expected, as there is a big demand for reserved seats. The plan opened at Wilson's yesterday morning and the seats went with a rush. Walter Molson will probably referee.

They Are Carefully Prepared.—Pills which dissipate themselves in the stomach cannot be expected to have much effect upon the intestines, and to overcome costiveness the medicine administered must influence the action of these canals. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so made, under the supervision of experts, that the substance in them intended to operate on the intestines is retarded in action until they pass through the stomach to the bowels.—adv.

Mr. Wm. Knabe, of Knabe & Co., Baltimore, is in the city, the guest of A. P. Willis.

CRICKET CREASE

DISTRICT LEAGUE OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal and District Amateur Cricket League, the following officers were elected: Mr. A. Hodgson, hon. pres.; Mr. G. Ferrabee, president.; Mr. J.

V. C. Buchanan, Head Coach of the Montreals.

Duthie, Mr. C. W. Baker, Mr. A. R. Wood, vice-presidents; Mr. C. W. Baths, hon. treasurer; Mr. Geo. H. Bamforth, hon. secretary. At the meeting which was held at the Carslake Hotel, Mr. G. Ferrabee presided, and there were also present Mr. J. Duthie, vice-president; C. W. Baths, treasurer; Geo. H. Bamforth, hon. secretary; and representatives from all the different clubs. Three applications for admission to the league were read. Two were left over until next spring

Eddie Phillips, an old Brockville Player, now a member of the famous firm of Kennedy, Sherriff and Phillips, manufacturers of Rough Rider Scrimmages, etc.

and the other, which was from Hawkesbury, was not entertained.

A discussion arose as to the advisability of providing two shields, one for each division. The feeling of the meeting seemed to be in favor of this, but the matter was left over till next season. It was decided not to provide medals this year. Mr. A. Hodgson has kindly offered a hat and ball to each division for the best averages. Mr. Ferrabee also offered a hat for the highest aggregate in B division.

The efficacy of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup in curing coughs and colds and arresting inflammation of the lungs, can be established by hundreds of testimonials from all sorts and conditions of men. It is a standard remedy in these ailments and all affections of the throat and lungs. It is highly recommended by medicine vendors, because they know and appreciate its value as a curative. Try it.—adv.

Eric W. Hamber, captain of the Argonaut Rugby team, has returned to Toronto from Winnipeg, and will play with the oarsmen the balance of the season. Hamber played centre half for St. John's against Winnipeg on Saturday last at Winnipeg, and won the match 17 to 2.

IT PAYS TO THINK.

A unique offer, one that should procure much attention, is that of the Calcule Company, whose advertisement in this issue fully explains the plans. There are very few people of age who do not take great interest in the General Elections. Many give the subject a great deal of time and thought, and are able to calculate very closely how many votes will be cast in each constituency. To those who make the closest estimate of the total vote that will be polled on November 3rd, the Calcule Company will present $3,250.00.—Adv.

Her Ignorance About Football Nearly Broke the Engagement

The young man and his best girl had seats at a football game, and they entertained many people. It was evident that she was not a college girl for she knew nothing of the game.

Attention was first attracted to them by the young man, who was speaking in a discouraging tone, as follows:

"Oh, no, no, no, no, no; you haven't got it at all. The full back is sometimes built that way, but the term is not used to describe figure. They call him full back to distinguish his position from that of the half backs."

"Oh!" she exclaimed. "In tht case I should think they would call him the whole back. That would sound better, don't you think? But never mind. I suppose I must not be too critical about terms when there is so much that I want to learn. It's a combination game, isn't it?"

"Combination of what?" he asked.

"Why, of football and hand ball, of course."

"Oh, no, no, no, no, no," he said, wearily.

"Then why do they take the ball in their hands?" she demanded.

"To carry it," he explained.

"But if it's football," she urged, "I should think they would have to carry it with their feet. How far do they have to carry it?"

"As far as they can. You see, the distance is marked by lines."

"Oh, yes; now I understand!" she cried delightedly. "I've heard you talk of five-yard lines and ten-yard lines and all that, and of course that's the way you score. Five yards count five, and so on. I've often wondered why there was such big scores in football."

There were many people laughing by the time, but the young man could only say, wearily: "Oh, no, no, no, no, no; you don't get at it at all."

"It's awfully complicated, don't you think?" she sighed, "but 'll get it all right after a while. I'm beginning to understand it. Now, which one of those long, white lines on the ground is the rush line?"

"I told you once," he replied, "that those were the five-yard lines. The rush line is composed of players."

"How foolish of me," she said. "I ought to have remembered that. Now, where is the left tackle?"

The young man pointed to the player in that position.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, disappointed. "I thought tackle was rigging or ropes, or sometimes—like fishing tackle, you know."

The young man bowed his head as if in silent prayer, while the young woman looked about her to see what the people were laughing at.

"Mabel," said the youth, at last, "you're very dear to me, but it is possible to ut too great a strain upon human affection. Don't ask me anything more about football."—Brooklyn Eagle.

HOCKEY

"THE GRAPES ARE SOUR."

Brockville's decision to put a team in the Federal Hockey League will be received with joy by the promoters of that organization, and the Island City will be received with open arms by the league, which is very shy of clubs. Brockville will play the same team in the intermediate series of the O. H. A. Last year Brockville played in the senior series, but all of the clubs in the district were of intermediate calibre only, and the easterners never had a chance for the championship. It is a sensible move to play intermediate this season.—Toronto Star.

THESSALON'S STAR TEAM.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Oct. 29.—If the people of Thessalon are to be believed the intermediate championship of the Ontario Hockey Association for the coming season will find a berth in the north shore town. The club has been greatly strengthened since last year, and a particularly fast seven will be put on the ice. The most notable acquisition to the Thessalon forces is "Grindy" Forrester, who played with the Barrie seniors and the all stars of the West last winter. He has been living in Thessalon since last spring, and has been made captain of the team. Two other fast ones have come in recently. They are Taylor of Listowel, and Kennedy of Pembroke. Taylor was one of the fastest players in his district last year, and Kennedy is the choice of the Pembroke team. Forrester will play cover-point. All of the last year's team, which was good enough to reach the semi-finals, are still available, and it certainly looks as if Thessalon had reason to believe it quite within the range of possibility that the championship should come north this year. The team will likely line-up as follows:—Goal, Rothera; point, A. Shaw; cover, Forrester; rover, Taylor; centre, Cullis; wings, Kennedy, and N. McKay.

HOD STUART'S TROUBLES.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Oct. 29.—The first player for the Soo's new professional hockey team has been engaged. It is Pete Maltman, of Woodstock a goal-tender who is regarded as the best in Western Ontario. The authority for the statement that he is the best in Western Ontario is the executive of the O.H.A., which, towards the close of last season arranged a series of games between all-star teams of the West and the East. Maltman kept goal for the Allstars of the West. The local club is in communication with other stars of the hockey world, and it is expected will be able to announce other names in the near future. Charles McLurg, who played with Woodstock last winter, will be a candidate for a position on the local seven.

The Portage Lakes of Houghton is the first club in the new league to make up its team for the coming winter. It will be little changed from last season. In fact, they have last only one man, namely, Hod Stuart, who has taken charge of the organization of a team in Laurium. It was expected that Hod would take his brother Bruce with him, but Houghton would not let him go. Barney Holden, of Winnipeg, will take Stuart's place at cover-point. The team will be:—Goal, Hern; point, Gibson; cover point, Holden; forwards, B. Stuart, Morrison, Shields, Lake and Westcott.

Hod Stuart is finding some difficulty in getting a seven of high-class to represent Laurium.

A league schedule meeting will be held in Chicago about the first of next month.

MAT AND RING.

PREPARING FOR TREMBLAY.

Charlie Weil, the champion lightweight of the New England States, is training at Ernest Roeber's gymnasium, New York city, with Carl Schmidt, the crack heavyweight, for his coming match with Eugene Tremblay, best two out of three falls, catch as catch can style, at Montreal, in two weeks. Weil knows he is meeting the cleverest and toughest kind of an opponent, and will make the battle of his life. He will have large backing on the result, and if defeated will have no excuse to offer, as he is training as he never did before.

CHURCHES BUY MASON & RISCH PIANOS.

Centenary Church, St. John, N. B.; Dominion Church, Ottawa; Knox Church, Goderich, and Parkdale Methodist Church, Toronto, have purchased Mason & Risch Pianos. Duplicates can be obtained at Leach's, 2440 St. Catherine street, the firm's sole representatives for Montreal.—Adv.

SPORTING NOTES

After noticing the improved condition of Lou Dillon during her mile Saturday, when she equalled Major Delmar's world's record, E. E. Smathers authorized the following statement to be issued: "I am convinced that Major Delmar defeated Lou Dillon when she was not in condition. I do not believe that there has been a fair test of their speed over a mile. I would like for Mr. Billings to consent for another meeting before the Memphis meeting ends."

John McCullough, the ex-champion skater and athlete, met with very serious injury to-day. He was in the act of starting an automobile, and the crank stuck on the pin after the machinery was in motion. It revolved with great velocity, striking McCullough in the lower part of his abdomen with such force that he was thrown fully ten feet.—Brantford exchange.

AN INTERESTING PROBLEM.

A great interest is being taken in the contest inaugurated by the Calcule Company, who are offering a number of prizes to be awarded to those who send in the best estimates of the total vote that will be polled at the elections to be held on November 3rd. This contest offers a great opportunity to those who take an interest in statistics. A perusal of the company's advertisement will give full particulars.—Adv.

HORSES NOT HURT BY RACING ON ICE

This is What Jas. Dearden, Trainer for J. G. Warnock, Ottawa, Says.

All horsemen in Ottawa, says the Journal, have been pleased to hear of the success of Mr. Jas. G. Warnock's horses during the past season under the skilful care of Mr. Jas. Dearden, a capable trainer, and driver of twenty years' experience. They will be more pleased to hear, however, that these horses will be seen on ice this winter at the Central Canaa Ice Racing Association's meet—the best in Canada. The string includes such valuable ones as Dumont W., 2.05 3-4, Mamie Abbott, 2.17 1-4, and the six-year-old trotter, Belle Benton, 2.18 1-4. Mr. Dearden, speaking last night of winter trotting said he firmely believed in it for horses, provided it was not over-done. The horses require work, he says, and the winter races harden them up and put them in fine shape for the summer and fall campaigns on the turf. A horse in question is Angus Pointer, who took in the Ottawa ice races last winter, and this year proved himself one of the best horses in America on the Grand Circuit, where he was up against the speediest in the world, and got more than his share of races. Mr. Warnock had not intended to race this winter, but will do so on the advice of his trainer.

NAT RAY IN DEMAND.

Toronto, Oct. 29.—Nat Ray, of Toronto, the best professional steeplechase rider in America, and Mr. Harry Stone, of Toronto, the clever gentleman rider, make one of the strongest riding combinations in the country. Nat has won every stake race in New York this season, with the exception of one, which was won by Mr. Stone.

Nat and Mr. Stone are inseparable, and have both made a large amount of money this year.

Ray received five $1,000 bills and a diamond stud for winning the Champion Stakes. One of the largest racing stables in England has made him an offer of $10,000 if he will ride for them next year. He has received a couple of offers from two prominent American owners, and thinks America is good enough for him, although he may go over to ride in the Grand National for this stable.

SALE OF CANADA WOOLLEN MILLS WAS SET ASIDE

Mr. W. T. Benson, of Montreal, Won His Appeal Before Judge McMahon.

Toronto, Oct. 29.—Justice McMahon, handed out his decision in the appeal of K. T. Benson against the decision of Master-in-Chambers, Jas. S. Cartwright, who confirmed the sale of the Canadian Woollen Mills properties to W. D. Long, of Hamilton, for $253,000.

The decision sets aside the sale, and Mr. Long must account to the liquidator for any profits arising from any portion of the assets sold by him. Mr. Long also will have to pay the costs. His Honor estimates these profits at about $125,000. Justice McMahon refers to the "celerity" with which Mr. Long was able to dispose of the properties, after he had acquired them himself, being possessed of a knowledge as to intending purchasers, which if, as inspector, would have been of very great value to the estate.

COUNCIL OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURERS' CLASSES

Orchestral Course Will be Opened on Monday—Closed on All Saints.

The orchestral course of the Council of Arts and Manufactures will be inaugurated on Monday at 8 p.m., in room 11, Monument National. Those enrolled and the musicians desiring to join the class are requested to be present. Prof. J. J. Goulet will be at the class room to receive the pupils.

All the classes will be closed on Tuesday next, All Saints Day, being a legal holiday. The next lessons given to the pupils coming on the Tuesday evening will be Friday, Nov. 4.

CHRISTIANIZING THE JEWS.

Society's Anniversary Service Will be Held on Monday.

The Montreal branch of the London Society for Promoting Christianity Amongst the Jews will hold its anniversary service in the Synod Hall, Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. The meeting, which promises to be a very interesting one, will be presided over by His Lordship Archbishop Bond. A number of prominent speakers will discuss the work done and the Montreal missionary will present his report of the past year.

Rev. A. F. Burt, the secretary of the society, will preach at St. Martin's Church to-morrow.

When Mr. Paul Desjardins, traveller for Messrs. Copeland on St. Paul St., was at work in the store about nine o'clock yesterday, arranging a supply of samples, his attention was attracted to a noise at his rig which was standing opposite the door. He at once rushed out, but was only in time to sight a stranger rush off with a box of fur caps and children's caps which he had just previously placed in his buggy. The thief got clear away with the goods, which are valued at about $100, but with such prompt intimation of the affair the detectives are very hopeful of being able to lay the guilty party by the heels.

Semi-Ready Quality.

Our system of strict and careful examination enables us to keep the true standard of Semi-ready.

Although we import fabrics direct from English Manufacturers, we have each piece carefully and minutely examined before a single snip of the scissors.

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SEE THE PRICES DON'T YOU THINK WITH THE ABOVE ADVANTAGES IT WILL PAY YOU TO VISIT US?

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McGILL

Junior Dance next month. The Outlook in gymnastics.

The Gymnasium has commenced the active career for the season of 1904. A meeting of those interested was held on Wednesday evening in the building on University Street, and from the enthusiasm displayed the prospects for the year are extremely good. McGill men are realizing that the best way to show their desire for a new gym is in appreciation of the old. Last year the attendance showed a marked increase, and this year the active interest in basketball, so marked in the past, leads the supporters to prophesy even greater numbers.

* * *

The Basketball Club is, of course, one of the features of the gymnastic course. Its organization for the year resulted in the following management:—

President—O. B. Keddy, med. '06.
Secretary-treasurer—F. R. Shankel, med. '07.
Manager—Ernest Locke, med. '07.

The committee comprises the above officers together with Will Stewart, arts, '05.

The hours of practice are: Class '05, Friday, 5-6; Class '06, Monday, 5-6; Class '07, Saturday, 5-6; Class '08, Friday, 3-4; first team, Wednesday, 5-6.

Last season Class '06 won the basketball trophy of individual cups. But the absence of several players will weaken them considerably and leave the honor a question of much doubt. All teams are unusually strong, and the best series in the history of the gymnasium is expected.

* * *

The Junior Class '06, following the precedent of other years, have decided to hold the annual Junior Dance. The date as yet has not been fixed, but it will probably take place about the last week in November. The Junior Dance has always proved to be the most enjoyable function of the college year and is always well attended. The scene of festivity will probably be the Royal Victoria College on Sherbrooke Street. The committee is composed of four representatives from the third year in each faculty and the Royal Victoria College and two from the second year in Law, as follows:

Arts—G. E. Housser, E. R. Pease, C. H. Scott, C. H. Payne.
Medicine—D. C. Malcolm, C. P. Holden E. C. Noble, A. H. Huyske.
Science—G. E. McCuaig, F. G. Wickware, B. H. Higgins, G. H. Brunner.
Royal Victoria College—Misses B. C. Gilmour, A. B. Fraser, M. L. Rorke, Miss Sharpe.

The representatives from Law are not yet appointed.

* * *

The Sunday afternoon meeting will be held as usual in the David Morrice Hall at 3 p.m. The speaker is Rev. Chas. Cuthbertson, of New York. The feature of the afternoon will be the music of the male quartette. The subject is "The Absolute Value of Personal Religion."

* * *

Lovers of Association football will have an ample opportunity of seeing the good old game played as it ought to be on the campus Saturday, when McGill will do battle with the C.P.R.'s fast aggregation. The McGill line-up is not yet decided, but it is unusually strong this year and will give a good account of itself.

PIANO FROM SHAW'S

The beautiful Grand Piano used at the Windsor Hall, and so much admired at the A. O. U. W. concert, was a Weber, from Shaw's Piano and Music Rooms, 2274 St. Catherine street, sole agents for the Weber and Gerhard Heintzman.—Adv.

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THE ELEMENTARY CLASS will open on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4th.

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Mail orders promptly filled.

L. J. A. Surveyer, 6 St. Lawrence Main St. (Near Craig Street)

AGE OF THE MOON IS 54,000,000 YEARS

Luna's Influences May Yet Stretch Our Day to a Month Long.

In the course of a recent lecture on "Time and Tide" Sir Robert Ball said: the moon, as everyone knows, is the greater cause of the tides, the sun's influence being not more than half of our satellite's because of the extreme nearness of the latter body. In distant ages the moon spun round as the earth still does, but the tidal action of our world on the moon has so stopped that spin that now she always turns the same face to us. This tidal action acts like a brake on a revolving wheel, and the time will come, hundreds of millions of years hence, if the solar system lasts so long, when the earth also will turn the same face to the moon and our day be at least a month long. But the interaction of tidal forces tends to drive our satellite further and further from us. Year by year the moon is getting a few inches more distant, and reversing the argument year by year, in the great past, the moon was nearer to us. Prof. Geo. Darwin has shown that long, long ago the moon revolved close to the earth, and still earlier formed part of this globe. From that time to the present he calculates at least 54,000,000 years must have elapsed. The birth of the moon took place, therefore, somewhere about that date in the past.

Sir Robert Ball observed that when the moon was near to us its attraction must have produced enormous tides, many times greater than those that wash our shores to-day, and he suggested that these tides, by their powerful erosions and wasting of the land, accelerated the geological forces and so reduced the tremendous periods which the geologists have demanded. Hitherto, however, no evidence of these prodigious tides has been furnished by the rocks, and most geologists are content with half the time which Prof. Darwin allows since the moon was formed. Sir Robert threw on the screen pictures of the lunar surface, airless and waterless and covered with the wrecks of ancient volcanoes. Spaces there are where seas once were but ages ago they sank into the cavernous interior, where doubtless the ancient fires have long been extinct, for no trace of change can be discerned on that scene of waird desolation.

WEARY SHOP GIRLS, PALE, TIRED WOMEN

You Feel "Draggy," Lifeless, Nervous, Never Rested.

FERROZONE

Will Make You Feel Like New—It Vitalizes, Tones and Strengthens.

The best medicine for restoring virility and strength is Ferrozone.

The time to take Ferrozone is when you first feel tired, and when appetite fails, when nerves get irritated.

Its record is marvelous—it makes you feel strong and sturdy, brings health that outlasts old age. Mrs. Mary Melong of Harbor Bouche, Nova Scotia, writes:

"Ferrozone built me up.

"Before using it I scarcely knew what good health meant.

"I was just as miserable and weak as any woman could be.

"Tired from morning till night, bothered by trifles, unceasingly nervous.

"The first box of Ferrozone improved my blood, gave me appetite. In a short time I was like a new person. Now I rejoice in abundant good health."

Get Ferrozone. It will make an unexpected improvement in you looks, your feeling, your health. 50c. per box, or six for $2.50. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., and Kingston, Ont.

THOUGHT BOTH WERE BEST.

The substantial part of the meal was finished, and the dainties were taking the place of the joint. Tommy's eyes brightened; it was an interesting moment for him. "Will you take tart or pudding?" asked his father. "Tart," said Tommy promptly. Mr. Boodlebump sighed as he recalled the many lessons in good manners and decent behavior which he had endeavored to instil into his son. "Tart, what?" he queried gently. But Tommy's eyes were glued upon the pastry. "Tart, what?" asked Boodlebump, sharply this time. Tommy hesitated for a moment. He looked from his father to the delicacy, as if for inspiration as to what he ought to say, "Tart first!" he said triumphantly.

ENAMELLING ON SOLID GOLD

EXQUISITE EFFECTS ARE OBTAINED BY THE DISPOSITION OF DELICATELY TINTED ENAMELS UPON SOLID GOLD

Particularly beautiful is this effect upon Brooches, and Lace Pins of floral design, where the enamelling gives the touch of natural coloring to the flower or the leaf.

Fashionable Jewellery Follows This Treatment

HENRY BIRKS AND SONS,

Goldsmiths and Silversmiths,

PHILLIPS SQUARE, - - - - - MONTREAL.

THE PRESENT NAVAL STRENGTH OF THE TWO BELLIGERENTS

Actual Composition of the Baltic, Port Arthur and Vladivostock Squadrons and of the Force Under Which Japanese Admirals Can Meet Them

The following facts as to the composition and armament of the Russian Baltic fleet is of interest. Incidentally a tabulation is made of the Russian war vessels at Port Arthur and Vladivostok, with a comparison of the strength of the navy of Japan with the Russian craft it may have to fight. It should be considered, however, that the Port Arthur squadron is besieged, and at present is practically useless as an engine of war:

VESSELS IN BALTIC FLEET.

Battleships—	Displacement.	Knots.	
Borodino	13,600	18.0	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 46 smaller and 6 torpedo tubes on each.
Alexander III.	13,516	18.0	
Orel	13,610	18.0	
Kniaz Souvaroff	13,516	18.0	
Osliabya	12,674	18.0	4 10-in., 11 6-in., 42 smaller and 6 torpedo tubes.
Sissoi Veliky	10,400	16.0	4 12-in., 6 6-in., 16 smaller, 6 torpedo tubes.
Navarin	10,206	16.0	4 12-in., 8 6-in., 14 smaller, 6 torpedo tubes.
Armored Cruisers—			
Ad. Nakhimoff	8,524	16.7	8 8-in., 10 6-in., 14 smaller, 6 torpedo tubes.
Dimitri Donskoi.	5,882	16.5	6 6-in., 18 smaller, 4 torpedo tubes.
Protected Cruisers—			
Oleg	6,675	23.0	12 6-in., 18 smaller, 2 submerged torpedo tubes.
Aurora	6,630	20.0	8 6-in., 28 smaller, 4 torpedo tubes.
Almaz	3,285	19.0	6 4.7-inch., 10 smaller.

And seven torpedo boat destroyers.

In addition to the above, the Svietlana, the Jemichung and the Izumrud, three protected cruisers of about 4,000 tons and 20 knot speed, had previously passed through the English Channel, and are supposed to be cruising in the South Atlantic.

Of the seven battleships in this list, the four first named are of the same class, and are modern vessels, says the London Times. They are unquestionably powerful in every respect. Two were launched in 1901, and two in 1902. They may be compared not unfavorably with our own Formidable type of battleship, for, although the latter have a displacement of about 1,500 tons to their advantage, the armament is similar in the two classes. With regard to protection, the Russian ships have a complete belt, and the principal armor is of the same thickness in both types, but the Russians are lacking somewhat in the protection afforded to their secondary batteries and to the channels for the provision of ammunition. The weight of armor carried by the ships of each class is estimated to be about 4,000 tons. In regard to the disposition of the guns, the principal difference is that the 6-in. guns are carried in pairs in secondary turrets on the bow, beam and quarter of the Russian vessels, whereas the secondary armament of the Formidable class is in casemates; the Russians in this respect may be said to follow the French system; indeed, the ships of the Borodino class are not unlike the Cesarevitch, which was built at Le Seyne, France. The speed of the Borodino class is estimated at 18 knots. The other battleships are the Ossliabia, launched in 1898, a sister ship to the Peresviet and Pobieda, which have been frequently described in the columns of the Times; the Sissoi Veliky, a still older vessel, and the Navarin, which dates back to 1891. It will be noticed that this is a very heterogeneous battle squadron, and, although the four first named vessels are fairly equal on paper to the Japanese ships they would have to meet, they would be sadly hampered in manoeuvering power and in other respects by their consorts.

THE ARMORED CRUISER.

To turn to the cruisers, the two vessels classed as "armored" scarcely deserve this distinction. They have, it is true, both of them been rehabilitated recently and supplied with fresh boilers and engines, but they are far from a match for any of the armored cruisers of Japan. Of the protected cruisers, the Oleg is a sister to the Bogatyr, but a Russian built ship, while the latter was constructed at Stettin. The Aurora is a sister to the Diana, at present laid up at Saigon, and to the Pallada, which returned to Port Arthur after the battle of Shan-tung. The Svietlana is a French-built cruiser, launched at Havre in 1896. The Almaz was originally intended to act as a yacht in the service of Admiral Alexleff, but, like most of the yachts of foreign navies, she carries an armament and her guns have some protection. The Jemtchug and Izumrud are similar in most of their particulars to the Novik, destroyed at Korsakovsk. If these six cruisers have not a formidable fighting capacity, they make a fairly useful list of scouts, most of the ships having good steaming capacity, provided their machinery has not been allowed to deteriorate by incompetency or inexperience on the part of the engineers.

Of the remaining vessels attached to the squadron, the thirty torpedo boats which it was originally stated would accompany the force have apparently dwindled down to seven destroyers. These, however, are all new, are about 216 feet in length, of 27-knot speed, and were constructed in Russia on a design originally supplied by Laird, of Birkenhead. In addition to these, there are a number of armed transports, some of which may carry torpedo boats, a repairing ship, a hospital ship, and various other auxiliary vessels, the services of which will no doubt be found useful during such a voyage.

Battleships at Port Arthur.

	Displacement.	Speed.	Guns.
Pobieda	12,000	19	4 10-in., 11 6-in.
Poltavia	11,000	17	4 12-in., 12 6-in.
Sebastopol	11,000	17	4 12-in., 12 6-in.
Peresviet	12,000	19	4 10-in., 10 6-in.
Retvisan	12,700	18	4 12-in., 12 6-in.
Cruisers at Port Arthur.			
Bayan	8,000	21	2 8-in., 8 6-in.
Pallada	7,000	20	8 6-in.
Zabluca	1,300	14	Field guns.
Dijijit	1,300	13	3 6-in.
Rasboinik	1,300	13	3 6-in.

Lost During the War.

	Battleships.	Cruisers.	Destroyers.
Russia	1	5	10
Japan	1	3	4
Dismantled in Foreign Ports.			
Russia	1	2	4

The actual condition of many of the Japanese war vessels is unknown, and the same may be said of the Russian squadron at Port Arthur. Quite recently it was reported that the Peresviet had been badly damaged by a shell.

THE JAPANESE FLEET.

Opposed to these vessels there is the Japanese fleet, which Admiral Togo has so ably commanded, and of which the following is a tabular statement:

JAPANESE FLEET.

	Displacement.	Nominal Speed.	Gun Protection.	Weight of Broadside Fire.
	Tons.	Knots.	In.	Lbs.
Battleships—				
Asahi	15,000	18.0	14.6	4,322
Shikishima	15,000	18.0	14.6	4,232
Mikasa	15,000	18.0	14.6	4,232
Yashima	12,300	18.0	14.6	4,005
Fuji	12,300	18.0	14.6	4,005
Armored Cruisers—				
Tokiwa	9,750	21.5	6.6	1,779
Azuma	9,750	21.5	6.6	1,779
Yakumo	9,850	20.0	6.6	1,659
Azuma	9,436	21.0	6.6	1,659
Izumo	9,800	24.7	6.6	1,779
Iwate	9,800	24.7	6.6	1,779
Kasuga	7,583	20.0	6.6	1,686
Nisshin	7,583	20.0	6.6	1,606
Protected Cruisers—				
Takasago	4,300	24.0	4½-2	804
Kasagi	4,784	22.5	4½	804
Chitose	4,784	22.5	4½	804
Itsukushima	4,277	16.7	11.4	1,260
Hashidate	4,277	16.7	11.4	1,260
Matsushima	4,277	16.7	11.4	1,260
Naniwa	3,727	17.3	...	1,200
Takichiho	3,727	17.3	...	1,200
Akitsushima	3,150	19.0	...	380
Nitaka	3,420	20.0	...	466
Tsushima	3,420	20.0	...	466
Suma	2,700	20.0	...	335
Akashi	2,700	20.0	...	335
Idzuma	3,000	18.0	...	335

As regards torpedo boat destroyers, torpedo boats and smaller craft, the Japanese are believed to have constructed several of the latest type since the war commenced in their own dockyards at Sasebo, Nagasagi and elsewhere. When war broke out they had over fifty of these craft, and the losses sustained have been more than replaced.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

The direct route via the Suez Canal to Vladivostok is 13,000 miles; via the Cape of Good Hope, over 15,000 miles. Allowing for stoppages to coal and for the fact that the speed of a fleet is that of its slowest vessel, it is not reasonable to calculate that more than a 10-knot speed can be maintained. At such a rate it will take Admiral Rojestvensky over two months to arrive on the scene of action. As regards the personnel of the fleet in nerve, discipline and accuracy of fire, the latest incidents confirm the general opinion as to the great superiority of the Englanders of the east. In dockyard accommodation and bases of supply Japan also possesses an immense advantage, even if Port Arthur be still reckoned as an available Russian port.

LIFE'S SAVINGS LOST.

English Farmer's American-made Fortune Tricked From Him at Liverpool.

A few weeks ago Jas. Beresford, with his wife and family, arrived in England from America with £950, which he intended to invest in a small farm. Now, through over-confidence in a heartless rogue, he and his family are on the verge of starvation.

It is many years since Beresford, a farm laborer, accumulated sufficient capital to buy a little farm in the Western States of America. He then married a pretty English girl, and each year saved money, until at last he attained his ambition, which was to save a thousand pounds and reinstate his wife in the happy rural life of his English childhood. So they sold out, packed up, and came East. On board the White Star liner Cedric there was not a happier party than theirs, and Beresford made no secret of the cause of their felicity.

During the voyage Beresford became intimate with a fellow-passenger, who represented that he was a private detective on the look-out for a fugitive. They parted at Liverpool on good terms, and Beresford heard nothing further of the man until about a week ago, when he received a letter inviting him to go and stay with the self-styled detective in Liverpool. Beresford went, and all was well until one night the farmer went to sleep, leaving his companion sitting up reading the newspaper. He awoke some time afterwards to find that the man had vanished. With a dread presentiment he felt in his pockets and found that the draft for £900 and six £5 notes had been stolen. He was absolutely helpless. He had no record of the numbers of the notes, and did not even remember the name of the bank at which the draft was made payable in London. Scotland Yard was informed, but it was too late. A cheque for £900 was cashed only a few minutes before the bank was notified.

TOOK HIS FEET DOWN.

"Charles," said a sharp-voiced woman to her husband in a railway carriage, "do you know that you and I once had a romance in a railway carriage?" "Never heard of it," replied Charles, in a subdued tone. "I thought you hadn't; but don't you remember it was that pair of slippers I presented to you the Christmas before we were married that led to our union? You remember how nicely they fitted, don't you? Well, Charles, one day when we were going to a picnic you had your feet upon a seat, and when you weren't looking I took your measure. But for that pair of slippers I don't believe we'd ever been married." A young unmarried man, sitting by, immediately took down his feet from a seat.

WOMEN'S ART CLUB.

Miss Bengough's lecture on "Parsifal" before the Women's Art Club on Tuesday last was a distinct literary and artistic success. The audience was largely composed of leaders of society. The musical points in the lecture were well brought out on a Chickering & Sons Grand Piano, supplied by C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 2366 St. Catherine street.—Adv.

The Court of Review will to-day give judgment in the following cases: Lamer vs. Faubert, McCormick vs. Mooney, Mooney vs. Nash, Belanger vs. Larocque, Thibaudeau vs. Laurier, Gagnon vs. Bastien, Granthill vs. Renaud, Murlock vs. Webster, Lord vs. Lorlie, Hurtubise vs. Birks and Cantwell vs. Wilks.

A BAD BRUISE

Often causes a good deal of trouble. The best cure is a prompt application of Nerviline, which instantly stops the pain, prevents swelling, removes all blackness and discoloration. Nerviline is antiseptic—prevents blood poisoning. No liniment so strong, so penetrating, so swift to destroy pain. You miss a lot of comfort by not using Polson's Nerviline. For nearly fifty years it has been the standard family remedy of Canada.

Our Ladies' Suede Gloves

Extra value at 65c a pair.

Black Suede, silk lined, $1.00 and upwards.

Gloves and Corsets repaired at very little cost.

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152 St. Lawrence Street.

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CURIOUS THINGS CONSUMED AS FOOD

People Who Eat Ants and Worms, and Even Lizards and Snakes.

Among civilized nations the variety of tastes attracts but little attention. The vegetarians and the meat eaters each have their followers, and a recent school advocates less food and fewer meals, while there are countless fads for the delectation of the hungry.

That civilized man has missed some of the most toothsome dainties goes without saying, and it is evident that prejudice enters very largely into this. Thus, in California, the best fish it is said is the scuipin, but in the East this fish goes begging on account of its disagreeable appearance. In Arizona, Indian children may be seen catching ants and eating them; and in Mexico the honey ant is eagerly sought after by the natives, who eat the well-rounded currant-like abdomen. In South America the large lizard, the iguana, is a delicacy, not to speak of the larger snakes which in taste are like chicken. The ordinary rattle snake, it is said, is very good eating if one can overcome the inborn prejudice.

Americans are inclined to regard the Chinese as a race of rat eaters and denounce the animal as unclean, at the same time consuming tons yearly of the most loathsome of all animals—the hog. The rat is careful of his toilet, cleaning itself constantly; but the hog is the only animal of so-called intelligencet that revels in filth, and prefers it to cleanliness. The common skunk, owing to its peculiar and offensive glands, will never be popular as food, yet its flesh is not only good, but delicious, according to various connoisseurs who have eaten it.

That insects do not enter more into the food supplies of nations is due to prejudice. Grasshoppers are eaten by some Western tribes. Ground up, they make a meal that is said to be both nourishing and agreeable. Many a white man has pressed through a country, believing himself nearly starving as large game was not to be had, when worms and various insects were at hand. During the flight of locusts Indians sometimes collect them and cook them for a meal.

The most singular food, in all probability, is the larvae of a fly, common in certain portions of California and known as Ephydra. This insect is found in such vast quantities in Lake Mono, California, that it is washed upon the shores in vast windrows and can be collected by bushels. The water of Mono is very singular, seemingly very heavy and smooth like oil; so much so that it resists ordinary wind and refuses to become ruffled. When the larvae begin to appear, the Indians gather from far and near and scrape them up, place the worm-like creatures on cloths and racks in the sun and dry them, when they are beaten up and husked, looking then like rice. The Indians call the food koo-chah-bee, and many bushels are collected at this time; that this larvae is nutritious is shown by the conditions of the Indians, who grow fat on the rich diet. Many birds are attracted by the larvae and gorge themselves with the singular food.

On Lake Texcoco in Mexico a curious fly is found which also is eaten by the natives and known as ahuatl; the eggs of the insect, which are deposited on sedges, are also collected and eaten for food. On Lake Chalco a certain sedge is cultivated on which the eggs of a species of fly are deposited. Rundles are made of these and placed in Lake Texcoco for the purpore, and, when covered, the sedge is beaten over pieces of cloth and the eggs secured. These are collected and ground into a meal, also called ahutal, and are in great demand on fast days when fish is required, the insects or eggs not being considered flesh, as they come from the water. The food is made into small cakes and tastes not unlike caviare. Not only the eggs, but the larvae, themselves a disagreeable-looking worm, are used as food under the name of nuxt.

The civilized man perhaps turns from such food with disgust, but it is well to remember that epicures in many countries, and especially in England and America, are particularly fond of cheese when inhabited by the larvae of a very common fly. In the United States the large octopus or squid, common on the Pacific Coast, offends the American palate, but the Italian, Frenchman or Portuguese eats it with avidity and considers it a delicacy. The meat is clear and white like chicken and has the flavor of crab.

The question of national tastes is an interesting one, and the contrast between those of China and America is remarkable. The objects displayed in the Chinese quarter as dainties are often repugnant to Americans. We find the Chinaman selling eggs of unknown age, especially ducks' eggs containing ducklings ready to be hatched. Shark flies—a tough, disagreeable food—are in demand, while deer horns in the velvet and lizards of various kinds are eaten. The nest of the swallow, with its embedded secretion of the mouth glands of the bird, is nearly worth its weight in gold. Trepang, the tough, impossible holothurian, is eaten, and its collection is an important industry along the Malay coast, valued at at least $100,000 per annum.

In France the sea anemone is used as food; stuffed like peppers and boiled it cails to mind crab or crayfish. The echini of various species is also used, cooked in the shell, like an egg, and eaten with a spoon. In nearly all the old countries of Europe of the type of Spain and Italy, the poor are so poor that everything in the nature of food is utilized. Absolutely nothing is wasted and meat is rare. The writer recalls the surprise of an Italian fisherman who landed in California after a trip around the Horn, and was amazed, not at the country, but with the abundance of food. He found his countrymen eating meat, twice, perhaps three times a day, when he rarely had it once a month. He saw hundreds of pounds of fish wasted and discarded merely because the people did not care for it, when in Italy even the heads would be boiled and eaten. He saw big tunnies towed out to sea and thrown away because they were tough, when in his own land every scrap of this fish was saved. America was indeed the land of plenty to the poor of other nations.

Certain Indians consider earth worms a dainty. They are dried and rolled together into a peculiar flour. In Bahama and some of the Florida keys the conch is eaten—by far the toughest food known; more like India rubber than anything else, having to be beaten and pounded before it can be masticated or even cooked.—Scientific American.

THE MENDELSSOHN TRIO.

The concert of the Mendelssohn Trio at Karn Hall on Monday last, assisted by Miss Eva Plouffe and others, was one of the most artistic and enjoyable of the season. The piano used was a Chickering & Sons Concert Grand, from the warehouse of C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 2366 St. Catherine street.—Adv.

Mrs. H. Brosseau, widow of the late Elzear Gougeon, has brought action against the Dominion Bridge Company and O. Martineau & Co., for $10,000 damages for the death of her husband. Gougeon was killed last March by falling from the fifth storey of the Metropolitan Bank Building, then in course of erection. His widow claims $5,000 for herself and $5,000 for her infant children.

It is easy to imitate the advertisements of Blue Ribbon Tea, but the tea itself can be neither imitated nor equalled.

Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Green

No Appetite?

Go to the root of the trouble and you'll find upset stomach or constipation. ABBEY'S SALT cures both. A glass before breakfast cleans the stomach—clears the liver—makes the bowels move easily and naturally—gives you an appetite like "a working man."

ABBEY'S SALT is the safe appetizer because it contains no alcohol.

25c. and 60c. a bottle—at all druggists.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

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End of the Month Cheap Sale

To-Day, (Saturday) and Monday.

Tuesday, Nov. 1st, being a Catholic feast, our store will be closed all day, but will be open until late to-night and Monday.

Bargains in Every Department!

Carpets, Oilcloths, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Staples, Cottons, Flannels, Gloves, Smallwares, Ladies' Knitted Underwear, Ladies' Whitewear, Corsets, Gents' Furnishings, etc.

Notwithstanding the fact that we are selling at cut prices, giving very large value for little money in high-class Dry Goods, we are giving our customers Cash Receipts, **our own Cash Receipts,** redeemable in fine high-grade Silverware and Jewellery. Patrons wishing to examine this **beautiful stock of Free Presents** can do so at any time, and when you buy something, even if it is only 10c worth, ASK FOR COUPON or Cash Receipt.

Hundreds of families have commenced to save these coupons. We have redeemed over $150.00 worth during this week to satisfied customers.

WHY ARE YOU NOT ONE OF THEM?

SPECIAL SALE OF LADIES' KID GLOVES.

Sizes 5¾, 6, 6¼, good Black Kid Gloves. Worth 75c. For 25c
Sizes 5¾, 7¼, 7½, good White Kid Gloves. Worth 75c. For 25c
Sizes 7, 7¼, 7¾, very good, 2 fasteners, White Kid Gloves. Worth 90c. For 35c
Al sizes, very good, Black, Tan or White Ladies' Kid Gloves, extra superior value. For 50c
All sizes, Perrin Frere's, extra good, Black, White or assorted Tans, Kid Gloves. Every pair guaranteed $1.00

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KNITTED GLOVES.

1 Lot of about 25 dozen Ladies', assorted colors, Knitted Gloves. Usual price, 35c a pair. Special, at 25c
1 Lot of about 5 dozen Misses', assorted colors, Knitted Gloves. Usual price, 25c a pair. Special, at 20c
1 Lot of about 5 dozen Children's, assorted colors, Knitted Gloves. Usual price, 20c a pair. Special at 15c

LADIES' FLANNELETTE WEAR.

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE FLANNELETTE GOWNS, beautifully made, in several sizes, stitches covered, and well trimmed, in white, pink or sky. Regular price, 95c. Special Offer 75c
Another line of STILL FINER FLANNELETTE GOWNS, specially well made and flossed about the yoke, in white only. Worth $1.25. Special Sale at $1.00
Now these FLANNELETTE GOWNS are the best. Worth $1.50 any day, in any store, beautiful goods, made in pink and sky, yoke and sleeves well trimmed with torchon lace and insertions to match. You can have one or two at, each $1.10

LADIES' WARM JERSEY UNDERSKIRTS.

If you don't buy one of these you miss an opportunity to buy a very serviceable and comfortable article at a Bargain Price. They are in 3 or 4 colorings. Regular price, $1.75. We have bought them Job, and we will sell them, as they last, at $1.00

SPECIAL LOT OF LADIES' KNITTED DRAWERS.

1 Lot of Good Warm KNITTED DRAWERS, in gray. Bought and sold as damaged. Special Price 15c
LADIES' BLACK KNITTED DRAWERS, perfect quality, union. Bought Job. 20c and 25c
One Lot, worth 50c a pair, offered at 35c
Another Lot, worth 75c a pair, offered at 50c
We also keep the HEALTH BRAND LADIES' VEST, in natural and white, Best Pure Wool, all sizes to suit you, each $1.00

SPECIAL OFFER TO THE BOYS—ONE PAIR OF NICE SKATES FREE.

In order to push business in our GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, every buyer to the extent of $3.50 can get a pair of SKATES FREE, or $3.50 WORTH OF OUR CASH RECEIPTS.

Don't forget to ask for our coupons. You will believe us your best adviser when you will be able to draw a fine piece of Silverware, worth over $5.00, in exchange for $44.50 worth of our cash receipts.

Mail Orders promptly attended to at same prices and Cash Receipts.

D. GAGNON & CO.,

165 St. Lawrence Street, cor. Dorchester

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on WEDNESDAY, the SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Gaol of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 13th October, 1904.

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SECOND SECTION. PAGES 13 to 22.

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HOW HALLOWE'EN WAS OBSERVED IN A SCOTTISH GLEN YEARS AGO

It Was the Grandest Night of the Year for the Children When They Gathered in the Old Manse to Celebrate

Scotchmen celebrate fewer days in the year than do the men of most nations. They are perfectly satisfied nowadays with Hallowe'en Hogmanay and New Year's Day. A number affect Christmas as they have affected many things English.

The three festival days mentioned are quite apart from the religious days of the year. These are the Communion Sundays. A quarter of a century ago the old Fast Days were observed but they had even then begun to be looked upon as a day on which to travel or make holiday and the churches ceased for the most part to proclaim them. To-day the Fast Day is only seen in some of the Highland parishes where old ways and customs die a much harder death.

But Hallowe'en Hogmanay and New Year's Day are in common vogue. The children look forward to them as well as the big folk and together they keep alive the old traditions.

Of course in the country the glories of these days are more in evidence. The country suits them and they suit the country. He who has been brought up in rural Scotland claims so at any rate.

When we were youngsters Hallowe'en was the great day of the year. The old dominie began the proceedings at school in the morning when great hampers of delicious apples were carled into the rooms and distributed to us. We were then told that there would be no more lessons that day and cheering wildly we rushed homewards in the crisp October air.

The Laird's Orchard.

Those of us whose way lay through the Cameron Glen paid our usual Hallowe'en visit to the Laird's orchard, to search for any stray apples that might have been missed a week or two before, and though the Laird must have seen us we were never disturbed. Then in the glen we made war on the crab apples that were just at their best. Sloes were almost over, but one or two could be found, while the nuts were ready. Pockets and "wames" full we made for home where the good things for the evening's entertainment were being got ready.

Never were longer hours than those between then and the gloaming when the youngsters began to arrive at the manse for the annual Hallowe'en party. We could see them from the upstairs windows coming over the muir, or wending their way up the footpath along the glen, the little girls in their clean new pinafores, and the boys in their Sunday kilt or knickerbockers. They were very shy and as they came [illegible] hesitated a while before venturing farther. The boys however, saw Robert at the door of the stable and finding in him a refuge made straight for him with many inquiries about the pony and the cows and the fowls and so forth.

Robert had been to many a Hallowe'en himself and he let them alone till we were sent to usher them in.

One or two of the girls entered by the kitchen door. They were less shy of Mary the cook than of the minister's wife, though the shyness was all begotten of the occasion.

Supper was set in the old stone-floored kitchen and the tables from end to end were simply loaded with the delicacies that the youngsters loved. Everything conceivable in the way of old fashioned Scottish cookery was in evidence, and it was a terrible strain to have to wait for the minister who was entertaining one or two of his elders in the study. The last to arrive was a tear-stained little lassie who had fallen in the burn when crossing the big stones, and soiled her new gown, but she was taken upstairs and decked out in dry things, and the evening was not very old before she was all smiles again.

Sheepish and Bashful.

The minister's entry only made the silence deeper. The girls had been whispering together in little groups in various corners of the kitchen, while the boys looked infinitely sheepish. Solemnly they shook hands with the parish priest; they liked him but this was a great occasion and the ice had not been broken so they but mumbled unintelligible answers to his questions as to the health and so on.

Tea was brought in the great brown earthenware teapot that no silver ever matched and soon the clatter of forks and knives made matters more agreeable for the bashful children. There was a sprinkling of beaming matrons who attended to their wants, content to wait for their own supper until the juveniles had been satisfied.

Jock Graham spilled his tea on his knees—he was sitting too far away from the table. Despite the fact that he was at a party he jumped to his feet with a howl of pain, knocked over his chair and danced for a minute to the tune of much mirth. Wee Jock's knees were sore; he wore a kilt but he did a good action, for he set the fun agoing.

Highland boys are nothing if not gallant. The way they assisted the girls to whom they sat next was a sight worth seeing, and the dignified grace with which the fair ones accepted the dainties would have done credit to any embryo Spanish lady. But they did not speak. Jeanie Watt, the Laird's daughter was seated beside Hamish Angus, the shepherd's son, who was dux of his class, and Hamish was not at home. He was in later years and not very long ago, when she went with him to the mission field in South America and had changed her name for that of his. We had a doctor in our glen, and Tom Frazer, his son, was beside the shopkeeper's daughter. When poor Tom was killed in Soudan, I think Teena cried more than just a little.

But they were all distributed through hither, rich and poor alike, for there is less caste in a Highland clachan than there is anywhere else in the world.

Sundry sighs, and a gradual cessation of the clatter of cups, announced that supper was over, and then the children were sent into the dining-room while the kitchen was cleared, for it would be no Hallowe'en except observed in a kitchen.

Biting the Treacle Scone.

The fun began somewhat quietly. Apples and nuts were passed round, while Elder McVitie removed one of the hams that had been cured for the winter and hung from a hook in the roof, replacing it with a treacle scone dangling from a string. Then the boys were ranged alongside one another, and the scone swung to and fro. He that got a bite was a hero.

The harder test was when an apple was hung in its place. A good few bruised lips were the result.

After enough of that the event of the evening took place, "dookin" for apples. To the centre of the kitchen floor, the great tub or 'bine" was brought, half filled with water. The red-cheeked apples of Scotland, England and Canada floated temptingly, and the minister, as master of ceremonies stood by with the porridge spurkle, ready to stir the apples boisterously around when they showed any signs of becoming stationary. With coat and collar off each was ready for the fray. Harry Sinclair, the biggest lad in the school, essayed the first attempt and as he bent down to seize within his teeth the spoil, we promptly ducked him. He was a hero indeed who could take the ducking and capture the apple as well. It was long ere anybody was successful for the "dookers" had the thorough spirit of the game, and the girls had by this time, ceased their bashfulness so that each "dooker" had a hard task.

The fun was going fast and furious when somebody noticed that the dominie had entered the room. There he stood, old Dominie McArthur, "laughing Jimmy" as we used to call him, yet the term was a compliment too, for there never was a better tempered schoolmaster. He believed in the rod with his whole heart and soul, and there was no muscular rheumatism about his arms, but he loved his brains of the glen and I shall never forget once when he was told the news in school that Alec Frazer, Tom's big brother, had got his M.B.C.M. at Edinburgh, with first class honors, he started to dance the first few steps of the fling, to the consternation of us all. But he told us we were to have a holiday and there and then, he set off at almost a run to tell everybody in the parish the glad news.

Advent of the Dominie.

So the dominie had stepped in to see what was going on, and his advent was the signal for a roar of inquiry: "Will ye dook, maister." And he promised, if the minister would too. So the two were "dooked" in inspiring fashion. Never had such fun been seen since the Hallowe'en before, and never would be again until the next. It makes us wonder now, if we could ever enjoy ourselves so well as we did in these days. Perhaps, and probably not.

Every good thing comes to an end, and before we tired of the "dookin'," the minister's wife suggested that we burn nuts. Burning nuts is one of the oldest customs we have in Scotland to determine which men shall marry what maids. Gathered round the old-fashioned ingle they crowd round to see the lady and the lad place their nuts side by side in the fire. If they burn quietly away together they will marry, but if they jump apart the will not. Occasionally they jump apart and then leap together again. That is an exciting time, and favored by the onlookers as the acme of sport.

I shall always remember that Jeanie Watts' and Hamish Angus' nuts burned away together, and they burned brightly, too. This was remarked upon at the time and remembered many years afterwards when they went away to the mission field.

Winsome lassies had their fortunes spaed, and their youthful gallants listened expectantly to the verdict. It was all very interesting, and the excitement never flagged.

By this time the Laird's piper, Sandy Robertson, had joined the party. In answer to the minister if he had brought his pipes, he blinked his eyes. He always denied that he winked, and said it was a habit he had formed under the hot suns of India when he had served during the Mutiny.

The Old Reel O' Tulloch.

So Sandy tuned his pipes. He was a character this old Argyle and Sutherland piper, and in order to impress one with his dignity, he took a long time over the ceremony. However, by the time the skirling was over everybody was on the floor for the old Reel o' Tulloch. It might have been danced many a time with more grace than on that Hallowe'en, but it certainly never was footed with more spirit, and "hoochs" were never heartier. The minister looked as if he had danced once or twice before as he swung, and his coat-tails flew. Talking of dancing, how different is the Highland reel from the dances of other nations. How tame the latter appear to a Highlander. A dance is a dance, but as sliding along a floor is wanted, it is much better to slide on ice. After the Reel o' Tulloch we had a lightsore reel, and then Tibbie McLean, or, I suppose, we should call her Miss McLean, as she was in the kirk choir and had her hair up, sang "The Macgregors' Gathering," and Mr. McArthur recited "The Impatient Lassie."

Big brothers and sisters had now joined the gathering, and the minister suggested they should pull the kail runts. So out into the kitchen garden with stable lamps in hand the party set. The men were blindfolded first, and sent on their mission. On the appearance of the runt they pulled they could tell what their sweetheart would be like, or if they would marry the one they had. To get a crooked one, a tall one, a short one, or a fat one, such would be typical of their future wives. The same with the girls, and if the runts they had resembled very closely the runts of any of the men, there was a certainty of an engagement pretty soon. At least they took it as a good omen.

The last scene of all was to be the climax. For long weeks we had been saving the few pennies we got in these days to buy fireworks. We had never seen them worked and we were certainly afraid of them. Had it been a gun we should have known all about it, for every Scottish country boy can handle a gun, but the fireworks were a dead failure. They would not work properly, and the disappointment was sore. However, it did not last.

Milk and cakes were served again in the kitchen. Big brothers and fathers took the children and the ladies home. There were only the warlocks and the witches to fear on the way, but the chances were they would arrive safely under protecting care. Hallowe'en was over for another year. J. M.

FIRST ENGLISH NEWSPAPER.

The earliest English newspapers were not printed, but simply written. For the benefit of those who wished to consult them, they were exhibited in a public place, each reader being called upon to pay a small coin called a gazetta, hence the word "gazette." The earliest English newspaper was the Weekly News, first published in 1622. In the seventeenth century several newspapers were established, and in the eighteenth century we had the famous Spectator and allied publications of the sort. The first daily appeared in 1792. It is also interesting to note that the first serial story was "Robinson Crusoe," which began to run in the London Post on Oct. 7, 1719, and concluded on Oct. 19, 1720.

A GROUP OF REPRESENTATIVE SCOTTISH CLANSMEN.

BRODIE OF BRODIE.

DUKE OF FIFE

LORD DUNMORE

THE MACKINTOSH OF MACKINTOSH

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

CAMERON OF LOCHIEL.

ARSENIC IN FURS IS HARMFUL TO HEALTH

Large Amounts of Poison Are Still Found in Rugs and Wall Paper.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 29.—The injurious effects of arsenic in wall papers, clothing and furs are discussed in a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture. There is less arsenic in wall paper now than in previous years, though some instances were found of heavy impregnations of the poison. The government experts bought samples of wall papers in the open market in Washington and made tests of 537 samples. Only four contained more than one-tenth of a grain a square yard, which is the maximum amount allowed by the law of Massachusetts, the only State in the Union having a law regulating the use of arsenic in wall paper and wearing apparel. Two of the four samples came from England, where there are no laws on the subject.

The samples most highly charged with arsenic were red and green, while one paper dyed brown was found to contain considerable. The papers of one firm were found to have no arsenic at all, though all colors were made. The experts recommended that the limit of arsenic permissible in wall papers be fixed at five-tenths of a grain a square yard.

Forty-one samples of stockings were examined, and only 2.4 per cent were found free of arsenic. Some of the stockings were heavily charged with the poison, and the experts reached the conclusion that "doubtless many cases of sore feet and even some cases of death from poisoning through excoriated surfaces of the feet have been due to the presence of arsenic in the hose."

Black stockings appear to contain more arsenic than those of other colors. No effort seems to have been made by manufacturers to eliminate arsenic from the dyes used, though attention was called to the danger years ago in an official publication:

Danger in Furs.

It is in furs that the greatest danger to health from arsenic poisoning is found. The Government experts examined forty-two samples, and in eleven found twenty to seventeen hundred times as much arsenic as would be allowed by the law of Massachusetts.

"This excessive amount of arsenic," says the report, "is doubtless added during the process of preparing the fur, either to preserve it or to repel injurious insects. Here again, as in the case of stockings, are articles which, worn around the neck and hands, are apt to come in extremely close contact with the skin. The presence of arsenic in such articles as these is as injurious, if not more so, as in hose, since it is usually present in much greater quantities; furthermore it is an intentional rather than an accidental constituent.

In the examination of fur rugs it was found that in many cases arsenic was a dangerous ingredient of the dyes or preservative materials. One brown rug, contained 16.99 grains of arsenic a square yard—enough to poison everybody habitually using the rug. Another rug, made of India tiger skin, carried 5.20 grains of arsenic a yard. Other rugs had smaller quantities.

"Such rugs as these are extremely dangerous," says the report, "in that they contain such large quantities of arsenic that there is great danger of this substance being mingled with the dust of the room and breathed in comparatively large quantities."

The conclusions reached by the experts are that the arsenic content of glazed shelf and crepe papers is as small as could reasonably be expected; that too large a percentage of dress goods, dress furs and fur rugs contain excessive amounts of arsenic, and that this is dangerous to the health of persons, especially those susceptible to arsenic poisoning, and that the amount of arsenic in miscellaneous fabrics, such as hangings, pillow covers, carpets, &c., is not unreasonably large.

JAPAN'S "HUMAN HORSES."

The feats of which the Japanese rickshawmen are capable are almost incredible, says the London Mail. I remember some years ago being driven ashore in a yacht in the Inland Sea during a typhoon. It was far beyond the treaty limits which then existed, and foreigners were not allowed to travel outside those limits without special passports. But the Mayor of the neatest fishing village was kindness itself. He promised to supply the best rickshawmen which the neighborhood could produce, so as to take us to a railway station some forty miles away. And he kept his word, for the distance was covered in less than six hours, including a halt for refreshments. Each rickshaw was drawn by two men, tandem wise, the usual fashion when long distances have to be covered. The leaders in each went through the whole distance, while the wheelers, so to speak, were changed half way. The road was over a great part of the distance little better than a mountain track, and it was raining most of the time, but there was never a break in our progress except to allow the coolies to take off or put on their clothes. They prefer running in nothing but a loincloth, and do so whenever they get safely beyond the eye of the police, who have orders strictly to administer the law against nudity. The fare paid for this prolonged journey was, if I remember rightly, about three shillings for each rickshaw, the extra shilling being a gratuity thrown in for good service. I know that it purchased so many blessings on my honorable head as cannot yet be quite exhausted. And having made our farewells at the railway station, the coolies started back at once for their own village.

Most of the Railroad Wrecks This Year Due to Negligence

Chicagoan Springs to the Defence of Companies From Attack by New York Paper—He Lays the Blame on Employes' Neglect of Rules.

Chicago, October 29.—Mr. Slason Thomson writes:—Wide circulation has been given recently to a sensational editorial from the New York Journal of Commerce in connection with the epidemic of lamentable disasters concluding with these words:

"When the laws of the various states agree in making it a good deal more expensive to kill or to maim than it is to take the precautions needed, the percentage of railroad accidents will show a measurable decrease."

Your New York contemporary discovered the occasion for this brutally unjust attack on American railway management in the following false comparison of accidents in the United Kingdom and the United States for the year 1903:

"In the round figures the length of our American railroads is ten times greater than that of the British system. But while twenty-five were killed and 769 injured in the operation of railroad trains in Great Britain, 350 were killed and 8,231 injured in the United States."

That the casualties in all kinds of railway accidents in America are compared with those limited to train accidents in England is proved by the following official figures from the British Blue Book on railway accidents during 1903 and the report of the interstate commerce commission for the year ending June 30, 1903:

Casualties to passengers in "accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc."—

	United Kingdom.	United States.
Killed	25	176
Injured	769	4,665

Casualties to passengers in "accidents resulting from the movement of trains, locomotives, or cars"—

	United Kingdom.	United States.
Killed..	148	335
Injured	2,681	7,971

The figures in the British column should be multiplied by nine to equalize the basis of comparison by the difference in conditions represented by only 22,435 miles of line in the United Kingdom to 207,186 miles in the United States.

Let me recall briefly the series of accidents accompanied by the greatest loss of life during last year, with the cause in each case.

Oct. 17.—Pennsylvania Road, near Lambertville, N.J.; seventeen killed, thirty-five injured. Failure of brakeman to stop trains by flag.

Oct. 31. — Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis in Indianapolis; sixteen killed, twenty-five injured. Conductor and engineer of passenger train disregarded rule to run through yard with speed under control.

Nov. 14. — Illinois Central in Kentwood, La.; thirty-two killed, thirty-eight injured. Flagman of train standing at station failed to signal approaching train; engineman of latter failed to keep goo dlookout.

Nov. 19. — Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis in Tremont, Ill.; sixteen killed, twenty injured. Work train continued to occupy main track after expiration of time specified in despatcher's orders.

Dec. 23. — Baltimore and Ohio in Laurel Run, Pa.; sixty-five killed, four injured. Derailment, track obstructed by timbers which had fallen from an open car, because load was not securely fastened.

Dec. 26. — Pere Marquette, East Paris, Mich.; eighteen killed, fifty-seven injured. Engineman ran past station at which he should have stopped for a despatcher's order; light in signal was found to have been extinguished in wind.

Jan. 6 — Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Willard, Kan.; eighteen killed, thirty-seven injured. Passenger train passed station without stopping; conductor did not identify freight met at station.

Feb. 20 — Southern Pacific, Jackson, Utah; twenty-four killed, thirteen injured. Freight train uncontrollable on descending grade; air brakes did not work.

July 3 — Wabash, Litchfield, Ill.; twenty-four killed, twenty-five injured. Derailment at intentionally misplaced switch.

July 10 — Erie, Midvale, N.J.; sixteen killed, sixty-nine injured. Collision occurred 470 feet beyond block signal, which had not been thrown to stop position after passage of special.

July 13 — Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Glenwood, Ill.; eighteen killed, twenty-five injured. Collision; northbound excursion on south-bound track ran into freight train, which had moved southward on same track, contrary to orders.

Aug. 7. — Denver and Rio Grande, Eden, Colo.; ninety-four killed, three injured. Derailment; passenger train broke through a trestle bridge which had been weakened by a cloudburst.

Sept. 24. — Southern Railway, New Market, Tenn.; sixty-three killed, 100 injured. Westbound train in face of explicit orders passed designated meeting place and crashed into eastbound train.

Oct. 9 — Missouri Pacific, near Warrensburg, Mo.; twenty-one killed, thirty injured. Betting collision; extra freight train left siding where it had orders to wait for passenger train.

A close scrutiny of these fourteen wrecks points with unerring finger to disobedience of special or ordinary rules and regulations, carelessness in executing orders or desperate recklessness in taking forbidden chances as at the bottom of eleven of the fourteen. Of the remaining three one was directly due to uncontrollable forces of nature, one to criminal tampering with a switch, and one to some unexplained failure of the equipment.

It is clear that neither legislation, safety appliances nor punishment of the guilty can afford protection from the periodic recurrence of such accidents. And now I come to where I believe the true seat of the trouble lies, and where the remedy must be applied.

The physical equipment of American railways never was better than it is now. The block signal system has been installed on nearly 30,000 miles of line since 1894, where there was none before. The adoption of train brakes and automatic couplers is now almost universal. The rails are heavier and practically all steel, the road bed is better, all switching appliances more reliable, and the bridges and culverts stronger.

Moreover, the codes for the operation of trains have been perfected on scientific principles, and more important still, the requirements of railroad service never were clearer, nor more exacting than they are to-day.

The trouble lies in the grade of labor. And here it is not with the individual, but with his relations to his employer and the public. His first allegiance is no longer to them, but to his union. He is no longer amenable to the strict and exacting discipline of his employment. He does not look for advancement along the line of merit and approved capacity, but leans upon the constantly deteriorating crutch of seniority.

Then we hear a popular clamor against penurious railway management echoed in such articles as that of the Journal of Commerce, and of underpaid and overworked railway employes. As a matter of fact, there is no better paid class of men in the world than railway employes. I find, for instance, that the average pay of engineers on the Missouri Pacific, where the last disaster occurred, was $1,450 a year.

As for the trainmen being overworked because of the avarice of the management—railway managers are constantly warring against the natural desire of their men to work overtime to increase their pay.

"Overwork" in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred is a ready plea to excuse culpable if not criminal carelessness, negligence or disregard of signals or orders.

OLD RELIC DISAPPEARS.

The old three-decker Duke of Wellington, once the pride of the British navy, is being broken up at Portsmouth. She was launched in 1852 and headed the fleet that went to the Baltic when war was declared against Russia in 1854. At that time she was the biggest man-of-war in the world, though her tonnage was only 6,071. But she carried 131 guns. "She can fire 300 shots a minute. What can stand up to her?" said a London paper. She was of wood, of course, and represented the produce of seventy-six acres of forest oak, reckoned at forty oaks, 100 years old, to the acre.

RAISES ANEW CRY OF GERMAN PERIL

Loceroy, French Publicist, Warns His Country of the Kaiser's Power.

Paris, Oct. 26.—The suggestion of a "United States of Europe," a confederation to resist the industrial conquest threatened by the United States of America, has given Edouard Loceroy, the eminent French publicist, a text from which he writes a pessimistic story of the real weight of his own country on the continent. In a general alliance like that proposed, he says, the Gallic power would sink and the Teuton would rule.

"In short," to quote from the essay, "Germany would become Europe."

Dominion Has Passed Forever.

"France," says Loceroy, "is admired and loved. Since her distress she has remained a refuge for the oppressed and persecuted. She is a precious agent of civilization and peace, necessary to the intellectual life of all the world. But our nation never will dominate Europe again. France has been conquered and dismembered. One must bend to force.

"Germany (in the event of a confederation) would sway the destinies of Europe. Her influence extends north, south, east and west. Italy resists, but remains her ally. Austria obeys her, and seems almost like an annexed province. Fear draws Sweden and Hungary toward Prussia."

Loceroy notes that the German Emperor has named one of his sons Attila (Eitel), and that this prince visits Budapest often and speaks the language of Hungary.

"That name," remarks the essayist, "is still popular on the banks of the Danube. When one speaks there of the conquering Hun it is with the comment: 'He was a good Hungarian.'"

Leaning on Other States.

Roumania, he goes on to say, speaks French, but has a ruler of German blood, and has laws that divert trade to Germany.

Turkey "belongs" to Berlin. The Sultan is the sworn friend of the Kaiser. Gen. Van der Folz reorganized the Turkish army. Germany disputes with France for influence in Palestine and Syria.

The Queen of Holland, Loceroy adds, married a German prince, and her country approved.

Belgium loves France, but Flanders is hostile. The Flemish call a Frenchman a "Franquillon."

Denmark is already half under German's economic sway.

Norway is well disposed to the Kaiser, who visits that land once a year on his yacht. The Norwegians raise monuments of granite along the roads he travels.

"In a United States of Europe," Loceroy concludes, "Germany would impose her regime in Lorraine, Alsace and Prussian Poland as she liked. France would again be the dupe of her propaganda and the victim of her ideas."

HACKNEYED TERMS.

A Prize Essay That Contains Useful Hints to Newspaper Men.

London Tid-Bits recently offered a prize for the best contribution on hackneyed terms used in writing and speaking, and here is the winning paper; it purports to be a law against the use of wornout expressions:

Be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the long-suffering and sorely afflicted reading public, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Any journalist, litterateur, novelist, penny-a-liner or any other ink slinger, who, after the passing of this act, shall write, print or publish, or cause to be written, printed or published any of the following or similar hackneyed or over-used phrases—that is to say, in alluding to the awful mystery of death shall refer to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns"; or, in mentioning a deceased person, shall write of him or her as having "shuffled off this mortal coil"; or shall designate the condition of the unmarried as a "state of single blessedness," or speak of a newly married couple as "the happy pair," or of a wife as "the better half," or shall deny by implication an indisputable scientific fact by asserting the possibility of a person's being "conspicuous by his absence"; or shall write with profane pen the expressions, "a sight for the gods" or "a sight to make angels weep"; or, in reference to physical attributes or peculiarities shall use any of the following expressions: "The bated breath," "the human form divine," "eagle glance," "magnetic gaze," "dilated nostrils," "willowy form," "arch smile," "daintily gloved hand," "flowing locks," "golden tresses," "delicately tinted lips," "the inner man," or shall speak of the "popular president," "the courteous general manager," "the genial secretary," "the charming hostess," "a few well chosen words," "the succulent bivalve," "the psychological moment," "so near, yet so far," "last but not least," "a dull, sickening thud," "his own inimitable style," "old Sol," "the gentle light of the moon," "a cool million," or shall use any similar hackneyed expressions, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, being thereof convicted by public opinion, shall be compelled to pay away half his salary to the Home for Old Jokes, and the delinquent shall offer an ample apology to the public, and agree never again to infringe the provisions of this act.

HIGHLANDERS AND THEIR CLANSHIP

The Most Remarkable Example of Mediaeval Survival To-day

GREAT CHIEFS AND WARRIORS

Have Now Endeared Themselves to the Royal House Which Aforetime Hated Them and Their Stuart Allegiance.

In mediaeval survivals the twentieth century is poor. From the romantic and historic point of view the most remarkable is undoubtedly that of the great Highland clans, says London Sketch. The ruthless cruelty with which the great Jacobite Rebellion of '45 was stamped out went far to extinguish the Scottish system of feudal clanship, for at one moment it was felony for a Highlander to wear his beautiful and becoming native dress. Thanks, however, to the constant efforts made by Highland chieftains, the act passed in 1747 was finally repealed, and in 1782 the Highlander was once more free to wear the kilt. At once all those Scots interested in the Highlands banded together to encourage the wearing of the national costume. The splendid courage shown by the Highland kilted regiments in the Napoleonic wars gave pause to even the fiercest opponents of the Stuarts and endeared the Highlanders to the reigning dynasty.

Queen Victoria's passionate interest in all that concerned the romance of Scotland and Highland fealty to their chiefs was one of the striking traits of her character. Even when in the South her body servants were from Deeside and habitually wore their native dresses, and the King when in Scotland always wears the traditional Highland garb and Stuart tartan.

Over Seventy Tartans.

Although the various clans differ greatly in membership, there are actually seventy to eighty distinguished Scottish families who have a right to a distinctive plaid, and, indeed, to the wearing of more than one tartan. Of those headed by the great Dukes, perhaps the most remarkable hail as chieftain the Duke of Argyll, who is head of the Campbell clan. Then comes the Duke of Montrose, chief of the Grahams, one of whose immediate predecessors actively concerned himself in the repeal of the act which bade fair to extinguish the kilt; the Duke of Atholl, who has done everything in his power to keep up the traditions attaching to Clan Murray, and whose eldest son, Lord Tullibardine, who may be said to be an authority on the modern fighting Highlander; and, lastly, the Duke of Sutherland, who heads perhaps the oldest of the Scottish clans, for it claims to be descended from the remnants of the Celtic population who inhabited the north of Scotland before the Scandinavian invasion.

Many touching stories might be told concerning the feeling of kinship which binds the members of a clan, both to one another and to their chieftain. In his own tract of country a Highland chief is regarded with almost superstitious veneration by the hundreds who bear his name, and this feeling, far from dying out with the advance of so-called civilization, tends to increase, especially since many of the later day chieftains take their duties seriously.

The Head of the Frasers.

An interesting example of this is shown by the conduct of young Lord Lovat, head of the Frasers. He is the largest land-owner in Inverness, and the South African war gave the young owner of Beaufort Castle a great opportunity, of which he availed himself, for he raised several companies of scouts. These Highlanders proved themselves valuable auxiliaries to the regular army, and their young chieftain received the personal thanks of the King.

Lord Lovat last spring entertained all the members of the Clan Fraser in the great hall of Beaufort Castle, and they presented him with a silver casket in recognition of the fame he had brought the clan during the war. At the present time Lord Lovat is in South Africa, where he has acquired a large tract of farming land, which he is colonizing from his own estate in Scotland. He was much missed at the Highland gatherings, which took place last autumn, and which have done so much to keep alive the old feudal feeling.

Every gathering has its characteristic feature. That at Oban, which may be said to owe almost its being to the late [illegible] headed by the Duke of Argyll, is noted for its musical competitions; that at Inverness, which all the chieftains of that part of Scotland make a point of attending, is noted for its games, while the Braemar, or royal gathering, has always been noted for the wonderful dancing which has been from time immemorial a Highland accomplishment.

Distinctive Badges.

An interesting point concerning the clans is their distinctive badges. The Campbells wear the wild myrtle; the Drummonds, who boast of having the oldest badge, sport the wild thyme; the Frasers wear stuck in their bonnet a piece of yew; while the Macphersons, the Mackintoshes, th Macduffs, the Farquharsons and all those attached to the curiously named parent clan known as the Clan Chattan have a piece of box as their badge; and the Mackenzies share with the Macleans a sprig of holly; while the Sinclairs have the typical gorse. It will be noticed that there are few flower badges. However, the Fergusons have the foxglove and the Macintyres white heather; the Rose clan, of whom the chieftain has the curious second title of Baron of Kilravock, wear a sprig of wild rosemary, while the Urquharts have as a badge a gilly flower. The Stuart tartan, which is, of course, worn by members of the royal family, is always seen in conjunction with the thistle.

An attempt has been made of late years to revive the famous "war cries" words of the clans. These in many cases recalled some native mountain or lake connected with the history of the clan. These battle cries are all Gaelic, but curiously enough, tartan, which plays so great a part in the history of the Highland dress, is not a Gaelic word, and may date only from the day when was drawn up the form of oath which, after the rising of '45, had to be taken by any Highlander anxious to benefit by the Act of Indemnity. In this, each man had to swear "to never use tartan, plaid, or any part of the Highland garb."

Any clans have the right to wear four or five different tartans, of which one, known as the "chief's tartan," may be worn by only the head of the family and by his heir.

BRITISH EMPIRE WEEK BY WEEK

SIR CHARLES DILKE LOSES HIS ACCOMPLISHED WIFE.

The second marriage of Sir Charles Dilke to the accomplished widow of the Oxford professor, Mark Pattison, created a sensation at the time. She went with him to the altar in the dark period of his life when he had just emerged from the ordeal of cross-examination as co-respondent in a divorce case. The loyal influence of Lady Dilke did much towards enabling her husband to again become a great factor in public life. In 1879 Lord Beaconsfield had prophesied he would become the most powerful man in the Liberal party. He is expected to be in the next Cabinet.

Lady Dilke, wife of Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, died suddenly on October 24, at her residence in Woking. She was born Sept, 2, 1840.

Lady Dilke was the fourth daughter of Major Henry Strong, H. E. I. C. S., and grand daughter of Strong, N.E.L., of Augusta, Ga. Her first husband was Mark Pattison, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, whom she married in 1862. Her second husband was Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bt. M.P., whom she married in 1885. She was educated by Miss Bowditch, sister of the celebrated African traveller, and was a contributor to the Saturday Review in 1864; to the Academy (and was for many years Fine Art critic); Annual Register, Art Register, Art Journal, Magazine of Art, Gazette des Beaux; L'Art Portfolio; Cosmopolis, Encyclopaedia Britannica, etc., an active member of the committee of the Women's Trade Union League, for which she has frequently spoken.

Among Lady Dilke's publications are Renaissance of Art in France, 1879, art in the Modern State or the age of Louis XIV, 1884; Claude Lorrain d' apres des documents inedits; Biography of Lord Leighton, (Dumas' Modern Artists), 1881; Shrine of Death and other stories, 1891; French Painters of the Eighteenth Century, 1899; French architects and Sculptors of the Eighteenth Century, 1900.

BLUE BOOKS MAY BECOME POPULAR LITERATURE.

From January 1st next the King's Printer in England, will endeavor to popularize the sale of Blue Books. The results of official enquiries, statistics and other information obtained by the Government at home and abroad, at considerable expense, are all published in Blue Book form and form the bases upon which most reliable journalistic and magazine educational articles are written. By printing these in a cheaper more convenient form it is believed the thinking public will have their ability for acquiring reliable information upon many topics of interest, considerably increased.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD AND LESSONS OF THE WAR.

With the object of collecting the views of his officers in the Channel fleet and of promoting discussion on the subject of the lessons of the Russo-Japanese war, Lord Charles Beresford has just promoted an easy competition.

Office of all ranks in the Channel Fleet are invited to write a short essay under the following heading:

With reference to the present war in the East, what are the lessons to be learnt by the British Empire, and, more particularly, by the British navy as regards: (a) organization and training for war; (b) conduct of a war especially as regards naval strategy and tactics?"

The Vice-Admiral and Captain Hope-Robertson of the Theseus, and Commander Fuller of the Majestic, will judge the essays, which are limited to 2,500 words. Each essay is to be headed by a motto written outside, and the name of the author inside. These envelopes will not be opened until after the essays have been judged.

The author of the best essay will be presented with a copy of Captain Mahan's works and towards the end of November, Lord Charles Bersford will deliver a lecture on board the Caesar giving his own views on the subject, together with a resume of the principal points of the competing essays.

HEROISM OF A DOMESTIC SUFFERED IN SILENCE.

"Old servants become friends, and share one's joys and sorrows," said Lady Jeune the other day. No more remarkable example of the truth of this statement could be given than the story of the self-sacrifice of Charlotte Elizabeth Eardley, told at an inquest at Wood Green, near London.

She had been in the service of Mrs. Leath at Ribblesdale road, Hornsey, for seventeen years. She was serving dinner as usual, and then, to the astonishment of the family, collapsed on the dining room floor.

"Oh! I have burnt my hands," was all she said then.

Later a doctor was called, and found that her body and limbs were terribly burned. Her injuries were considered so serious that she was taken to the Wood Green Hospital. She died there from the effects of burns.

In the hospital the full story of her courage came out.

Early on the day on which she collapsed her clothes caught fire while lighting a gas ring. She fought the flames without assistance, not wishing to worry the family. Before she had torn off the burning clothing she was badly injured. Nevertheless, she went upstairs and put on another dress.

In spite of the fact that she was suffering almost unendurable agony, she went about her housework and performed all her duties as usual. The accident happened at nine o'clock in the morning, and she kept on working without complaint until dinner time.

"I did not say anything to my mistress, as I did not want to upset her, as she was not well," she told a nurse in the hospital. "God only knows the agony I was in."

After the coroner had remarked on the woman's devotion, the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

300 FRENCH PHYSICIANS VISIT LONDON HOSPITALS.

About 300 French doctors, mostly from Paris, have been visiting the hospitals in London. In the former city the institutions are public; in the latter they are supported by charity. The Express thus describes a visit paid to the large St. Thomas Hospital, which faces the Houses of Parliament:

Shortly after noon a French doctor stood on the steps of the Hotel Metropole, sniffing the pungent yellow atmosphere, and laughing.

"Ah!" he exclaimed with an enthusiastic gesture, "ze fog, ze fog; eet is delightful. Now I understand how ze medical faculty flourish in London. Ah! if we only had ze fog in Paris!"

A little group of French doctors who were standing near laughted appreciatively at the jest, and then moved inside to join 160 of their colleagues and compatriots, who were the guests at luncheon of Dr. Butlin, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of London.

Then the French doctors, under the guidance of English confreres, set out to explore two of London's greatest hospitals. Guy's and St. Thomas'.

Once within the walls the enthusiasm of the Frenchmen grew. It was a marvel—well-nigh too great for them to grasp — that such palaces of pain should be maintained by the hand of charity alone.

Here it costs about 12s a day to minister to and keep a patient; 3s in the average cost in Paris. Here there is a nurse to every half-dozen patients; in Paris there is one attendant to perhaps forty or fifty beds.

And yet in Paris the public purse does what there is only charity to do in London.

ARE "TOO COMFORTABLE."

There is only one point, indeed, upon which the Frenchmen have found themselves in disagreement with the English system. There were, they said, too many "English comforts.' They had seen hospitals in London where there were too many curtains, too many screens, and too many carpets, flowers and ornaments, which harboured dust. "It is pretty; but is it science?" they asked.

Their ideals are bare glazed walls and floors, on which no miscobe could find a resting place.

At St. Thomas, however, they had not this fault to find, for here rigid antiseptism goes hand in hand with art.

It was M. Martin, head of the Pasteur Hospital, which is supposed to show a model to the world, who was most impressed with this idea. Again and again he dragged troops of his colleagues into the children's wards to see the babies in their pretty but antiseptic cots, and to look at glazed tile pictures of "Little Red Riding Hood" and "Bo-Peep" which adorned the walls.

"We must have these things in Paris," he said.

Nothing that could give the Frenchmen help or furnish fresh ideas escaped their notice, and for the benefit of doctors who could not come from Paris, a great journalistic effort is being made. Dr. Janicot, the editor of the "Bulletin Medical," has engaged a corps of specialists, who have been detailed to write full accounts of the London hospitals.

RECORD FRUIT IMPORTS.

According to the official returns just issuerd, the fruit imports into the United Kingdom during the past nine months constitute a record. Bananas, cherries, currants, tomatoes, gooseberries, and grapes are greatly in excess of last year's figures, though oranges and plums show a slight decrease. The chief imports were:

	Value.
Bananas, 2,885,589 stems	£,048,154
Apples, 2,023,822 cwt.	1,294,380
Pears, 418,548 cwt.	403,633
Tomatoes, 86,673 cwt.	881,142

Foreign flower imports are on the decline as a result of the increase of flower cultivation in England.

Weekly Budget of News Notes From the Lands Over the Sea.

ENGLAND.

Thirteen motor omnibuses are now running in London.

The new Carnegie Library at Walsall is to cost $37,500.

York has now the largest cattle market in the United Kingdom.

Porthcawl has a pig with a tail in the usual place and one between the ears.

The Bible Society is to issue a new monthly, with the title "Bible in the World."

38,000,000 acres of land in the United Kingdom is in the hands of 2,500 freeholders.

Fire did damage estimated at $5,000 at the Glamorganshire seat of Lord Dunraven.

A thousand reservists are to take part in the Lord Mayor's Show on November 9.

An explosion at Birmingham gas works has resulted in damage to the extent of $100,000.

During the past nine months over 12,000 tramps have been relieved at Oswestry workhouse.

A Mrs. Berkey, of Leeds, whose age is 108, has just been bereaved by death of her third husband.

Lincolnshire has had no dearth of fruit this season, but the crop of teachers is a poor one.

Holloway Jail (London) has been lit by electricity to prevent the inmates committing suicide by gas.

During the past thirty years, the rateable value of property of London has increased by $102,500,000.

Chief Constable Layborne, of Chester, is to be Chief Commissioner of Cape Colony detective force.

Kingston-on-Thames Workhouse has become so over-crowded that a $375,000 extension is necessary.

There seems likely to be a water famine at Manchester, unless the floodgates of heaven be soon opened wide.

Archbishop O'Callaghan, ex-rector of the English College at Rome, and former bishop of Hexham, has died of paralysis.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has gifted $200,000 to the Islington Borough Council to build one central and four branch libraries.

Carlisle curlers have become so discouraged by the frost failures of recent years that they threaten to go in for the artificial article.

Nichol, the centre-forward of H.M.S. Excellent football team, has died from lockjaw, resulting from a fractured leg sustained in a football match.

Staff-Sergt. Free, of the East Surrey Regiment, died suddenly in the Cadbury Gardens at Kingston, while sitting chatting with his sweetheart.

Manchester has 10,000 breadwinners out of employment in the working-class districts, and between 40,000 and 50,000 persons on the verge of starvation.

Good second crops of strawberries, raspberries, and gooseberries are being gathered in Lincolnshire, the yields in some instances equalling that of midsummer.

Rev. A. E. Phillips, Baptist minister of Wellingborough, has himself started the digging of the foundations for a new church, working all day with a pick and shovel.

To provide work for the unemployed, Bradford Corporation has voted $25,000, and other city improvements will be pushed forward during the winter months.

A Cardiff firm has secured the contract for the 50,000 tons of coal required by the Belgian State Railway. High time the Welsh coal-fields were owned by Government.

The Rev. J. B. Jelly, Dudley, vicar of old St. George's Church, Stalybridge, since 1867, fell dead in Stamford Street, Ashton-under-Lyne. He was nearly eighty years of age.

A two hours' fire at Longroyd Mills, Huddersfield, did many thousand pounds' worth of damage to cloth which was being prepared to the order of the Japanese Government.

Workmen are said to be drinking less beer than formerly, and at the Bath Brewery annual meeting this was attributed to the rapidity with which they are carried past the saloons homeward by means of the electric cars.

In the Wiltshire village of Malden Bradley, with a population of about 500, there are five couples who have celebrated their golden weddings, and twenty-five couples who have kept their silver weddings. The latter include the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, whose favorite seat is there.

Mr. William Sharrock, Mayor-elect of Wigan, commenced work at eight years of age in the lamp room of a colliery. By the time he was twenty he was married and in business on his own account as a grocer. Prosperity attended him, and he is now an influential colliery proprietor and one of the wealthiest men of the district.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow butchers are kicking for shorter hours.

Govan is to erect a W. E. Gladstone Memorial Institute.

Lord Stair has offered Stranraer the choice of two sites for a public park.

An Institute for the use of girls has been completed at Ayr at a cost of $20,000.

Glasgow has now 71½ miles of tramways open for traffic as compared with 66 a year ago.

The death is reported of Miss Flora Jane Cameron, school teacher at Pirnmill, Arran, for forty years.

Paisley talks of taking over four hundred acres on Gleniffer Braes for a public park and golf course.

The whale fishing has been a poor one this season, the first arrival at Dundee bringing only a couple.

Damage to the extent of $20,000 has been done by fire in the Stephens-Mitchell tobacco factory at Glasgow.

Mr. James Simpson, cabinet maker, Glasgow, who died inMay last, has left personal estate valued at £21,299.

Miller & Company's turkey-red dyeworks, at Cambuslang, have been damaged by fire to the extent of $40,000.

Rev. H. R. W. Weir has retired from the ministry of Greyfriars Parish Church, Dumfries, which he has held for thirty-six years.

The late Mr. Gilbert Beith, ex-M.P., and partner in the firm of Beith, Stevenson & Co., East India merchants, Glasgow, has left $435,000.

Dr. James Wallace, Medical Officer for Health at Greenock, has died in his eightieth year, having been in practice for fifty-four years.

The herring "droves" on the Scottish coast this season have been the poorest in profits to the fishermen for the past sixty years.

The value of the linen and cotton exported from Dunfermline to the United States during the quarter ending 30th September showed decreases of £16,134 and £2,085 respectively compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

Mr. Charles E.Legat, who passed through the forestry class at Edinburgh University in 1896-7, and has since been in the Cape Forestry Department, has been appointed head of the same department in the Transvaal.

Tay Square U.F. Church, Dundee, has been considerably damaged by an explosion of gas, every piece of glass in the premises being smashed and the building strewn with bricks, etc. The organist, who had entered with a light, was injured.

There were ten degrees of frost in the Border district a fortnight ago, and a heavy rime on the fields. Wild geese have already arrived in considerable numbers on some of the mosses of Dumfriesshire, and, as their arrival is unusually early, it is thought it may be a harbinger of a severe winter.

At a great dispersion of shorthorn cattle at Upper Mill, Aberdeenshire, some extraordinary prices were obtained. A sum of 1,200 guineas was given for the famous bull, "Bapton Favourite." The aver age for eighteen Collynie bull calves was £226, and for twenty Upper Mill bull calves was £225.

There has just died at Edinburgh, in her seventy-second year, one of the most remarkable women travellers of modern times, Mrs. Isabella L. Bishop, who spent a large part of her life in exploring unfrequented parts of the world. She was the widow of Dr. John Bishop, an Edinburgh physician, who died five years after their marriage.

IRELAND.

The body of a man which was taken from the Forth and Clyde Canal has been identified as that of Robert Spence, 120 Cross Grove Street, Belfast.

Bailie O'Hare of Glasgow has been on a visit to Ireland, and rumor says that he has intentions of securing a seat "on the floor" of the British House of Commons.

Mrs. Berkey, a Leeds centenarian, whose exact age is said to be 108, has just buried her third husband. She is a native of County Galway, but has lived for over seventy years in the east end of Leeds.

The Very Rev. Graham Craig, M.A., Dean of Clonmacroise, has died at Tullamore. Deceased had been incapacitated from performing his clerical duties through the breaking of his hip in a cycle accident three years since.

A remarkable explosion occurred recently in the Bank of Ireland, Dublin Old Parliament House). A visitor who along with other two was being shown over the premises by a porter, pulled the trigger of an old flint-lock kept in what is known as the gun-room, when a spark flew out of the flint and alighted among some cartridges. The explosion that followed knocked all four persons to the ground, and caused some damage to the room.

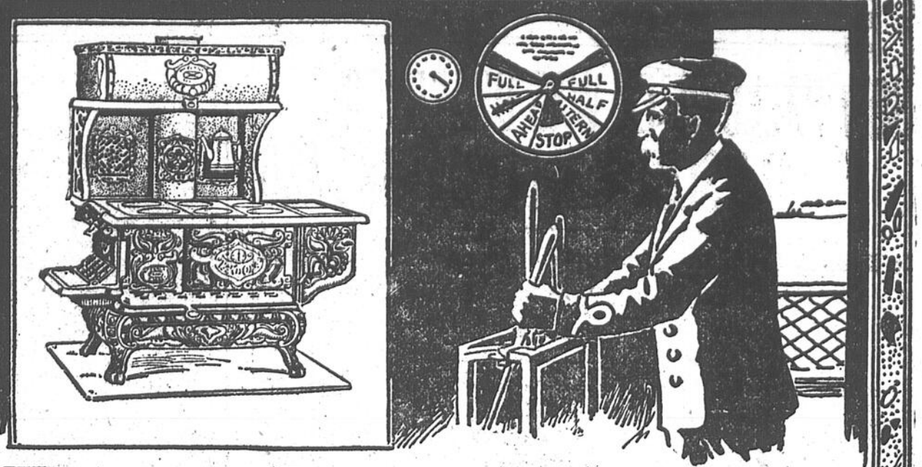
The Earl of Ranfurly's friends in the North of Ireland are delighted at his return, after eleven years' absence in New Zealand. Lord Ranfurly has spent a good deal of his time at the Antipodes, for in his younger days he went in for fruitgrowing on a large scale in one of the irrigation settlements in Victoria. He is, in fact, imbued with the colonizing instinct, which is not surprising, perhaps, in a descendant of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania.

Exciting scenes were witnessed at Fellsfoot, about sixteen miles from Cork, where an unsuccessful attempt was made to evict a tenant named Murphy, who owes six years' rent to his landlord. The bailiffs were received with stones and boiling water, and the Sheriff consequently wired to Cork for reinforcements. Messrs. Crean and Sheehan, Members of Parliament, were present, and cheered the resisters.

The anniversary of the death of Mr. C. S. Parnell was observed in Dublin by a small gathering of people who, forming a procession, marched to Glasnevin Cemetery, and placed wreaths on his grave. The ceremony a few years ago attracted thousands of people, but the procession on the present occasion was a very small one. Mr. William Field was the only member of the Irish Parliamentary party who occupied a place in its ranks.

A GENTLE REMINDER.

A wealthy gentleman, whose tastefully laid out grounds were often visited by the public, had an old gardener who was in the habit of showing parties round the grounds. At such times he would in a hurried gabbling voice explain the names to the visitors. When nearing the exit gate he would, however, suddenly pause and draw special attention to a pretty cluster of modest posies, and then, in a very significant tone of voice, exclaim: "These, ladies and gentlemen, are forget-me-nots."



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Your range can double or halve the cooking slavery of housekeeping.

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Get a range that reduces the work and eliminates the worry.

The "Pandora" range is as easily and accurately managed as an engine—it responds to the touch as quickly and certainly as the huge engine obeys the hand of the engineer.

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Will be paid by THE CALCULE COMPANY, 9 Toronto St., Toronto.

CERTIFICATE

$3,250.00 has been deposited with The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, 14 King Street West, Toronto. The money will remain in the Trusts Company's hands and payment will be made by them for the best estimates when the official figures of the total vote polled in the General Elections are issued by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE CO., LIMITED.

Figure it Out for Yourself. The following statistics may help some:—

In the General Elections of 1887 there were 668,539 votes polled throughout the Dominion; in 1891 there were 720,094, an increase of eight per cent. over the figures for 1887. In 1896 there were 835,600, an increase of sixteen per cent. over 1891; in 1900 there were 952,436 votes polled, an increase of fourteen percent. Census for 1891 was 4,833,239; for 1901 was 5,371,051.

? How many Votes will be Polled in 1904 ? SEND ONE DOLLAR ?

You have four opportunities to earn $2,500.00 for every dollar you send with your estimates—and if your estimates are received before noon of October 31st, you have an opportunity to earn an extra $250.00, making $2,750.00 in one prize.

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$250.00 for the best estimate received up to noon of October 17th.
$250.00 for the best estimate received between Oct. 17th and noon of Oct. 24th.
$250.00 for the best estimate received between Oct. 24th and noon of Oct. 31st.
$2,500.00 for the best estimate of the total number of votes to be polled. This estimate to be mailed to the Trusts Co. before midnight of Nov. 3rd.

For one dollar you may estimate that the total vote polled will be 1,050,000, 1,060,000, 1,063,000, 1,071,000, or any set of four figures you think likely, and if one of your figures is nearest to the official return you will receive the money.

Use this blank or one of your own, and mail it to THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED, TORONTO.

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ENCLOSED HEREWITH, $.....
I ESTIMATE THAT THE TOTAL VOTE POLLED AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS WILL BE:

If you want an acknowledgement send postal card or 2c. postage stamp for reply, with remittance.

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Write one of your estimates on each of above lines

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MISS ALICE HENLEY

Was a Milliner in Regent Street, London, and the Work and Worry Were Too Much for Her.

Nervousness, Indigestion and Irregularities Caused a Complete Breakdown—She Was so Depressed as to Be on the Point of Giving Up Entirely, When St. James Wafers Came to the Rescue—A Great Boon.

The ladies of London, England, take a great delight in shopping in Regent street, and especially in visiting the millinery shops for which this street is famous.

Miss Alice Henley used to work in one of these Regent street millinery shops. The ladies whom she had to attend to were so intent on choosing the latest creation in hats that they never noticed how tired the girl looked. Nor did they trouble to think that the fashionable hats they wanted making so quickly meant long hours and close confinement to Alice Henley.

But let her tell her own story. Writing from her home, 39 Lennox Road, Finsbury Park, London, on the 18th of April, 1904, she says:

"I am a milliner, and, with being extra busy and having to stay indoors for such long hours, I got run down. Then my mother fell ill, and I had to nurse her.

"It was too much for me, and I broke down completely. I was nervous and my digestion was bad. I was pale and weak, and, generally speaking, in a poor state of health. Constipation and irregularities made my life a burden.

"This went on for years, and although I had two doctors they did me little good. I had often to take to my bed, and became very depressed.

"I was on the point of giving up entirely when, hearing of the great good St. James Wafers had done to other

women, I resolved to get a box right away.

"This was three months ago, and for four weeks I continued to take St. James Wafers. Then I felt relief, and I am happy to say now that St. James Wafers have rescued me from a complete collapse which seemed inevitable.

"I would not be without St. James Wafers, for I have great faith in their power to cure, and have found them a great boon."

—Alice Henley.

Probably if we could take things easy, and get plenty of good air and exercise, we should not need medicine. But most of us have to work hard and keep indoors, and that affects the stomach. It needs assistance. St. James Wafers are the ideal stomach and nerve remedy—the modern cure for modern ills.

When you notice the street cars unable to move and everything thrown into disorder on the track, you know that something is wrong at the power-house. Now, the power-house of your body is the stomach, and that's the reason why, when there is disorder in any part of your system, you should take St. James Wafers.

They will strengthen your stomach to make good blood, which vital current will carry vigor to all parts of your body. Everything will then move along easily and naturally on the road to health.

The common-sense way to get lasting health is to go to the root of the trouble, and let St. James Wafers strengthen your stomach. They are easy and pleasant to take, and contain no alcohol.

Dealers everywhere sell St. James Wafers, in round boxes (convenient to carry in the pocket. If you prefer to order by mail, send 50c for one box, or $2.50 for six boxes, to the sole Canadian agents, LYMAN CONS & CO., wholesale druggists, 380 St. Paul st., Montreal.

R ——— U

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If not, why not?

CAMPBELL'S - 267 St. James Street.

:—REX STEAM—:

TRAPS

Guaranteed Best TRAP on the market.

SOLD ON 30 DAYS TRIAL.

WILLIAMS & WILLSON

320-326 St. James Street.

It Was a Bullish Week in Stocks in Spite of the Severe War Scare

First October Gold Exports Recorded in the Past Twenty Years.

THE LAMBS ARE GETTING BUSY.

In spite of the war scare the bulls have been on top this week.

The undertone of the market was strong, and undoubtedly the speculators have made money.

London was more nervous that the markets on this side, and there were a couple of failures there.

The only other feature of note was the resumption of gold exports from New York.

On Tuesday, October 25, the twenty active stocks in Wall street touched an average high point of 116,31, reacting that day to an average closing bid of 114.63, being a decline from the highest of 1.68 per cent. The closing bid last night was 114.04.

At the high point on Tuesday the market showed an advance of 22.76 for the twenty stocks, and this advance was accomplished without a single reaction of three points from any closing bid. We believe that this movement is without precedent—even in 1901 or 1902. It does not appear that in either of those two years there was a 23-point advance in the market without a single 3-point reaction. Remembering that the advance covers not merely over twenty points of distance, but also well in excess of five months in time, it is certainly not to be wondered at if the market should at the least pause and probably react appreciably before rising very much further. No one will deny that, technically at all events, such an occurrence would be most natural.

For three of four weeks the speculation has been fast and furious, as is abundantly evident from the fact that transactions in a single day have totalled as much as 2,000,000 shares. Probably the time will come when 2,000,000 shares a day will be the normal turn-over for our stock market, but at present it represents somewhat abnormal conditions. Granting the value of securities are increasing, it by no means follows that prices will adjust themselves to values all at once. There are many eddies in the stream, and sometimes the course of the stream doubles upon itself. Experience teaches two things, the first of which is that speculators do not as a rule "go broke" on profits that they do not make, and the other is that when the market has moved in one direction for a considerable distance, it is not usually safe to count upon indefinite continuance of the movement.

IRON AND STEEL PRICES.

The present prices of the principal articles of iron and steel compare with prices a year ago as follows:

	Now. Ton.	Oct. 28, 1903. Ton.
Fdry pig, No. 2 Cin...	$13.75	$12.75
Bess. pig, Pitts.	13.60	15.85
Gray forge, Pitts.	12.85	18.00
Lake Sup. char., Chic.	15.50	17.50
Steel billets, Pitts.	19.50	27.00
Iron bars, Shi., 100 lbs...	1.40	1.45
Keep. grooved steel, Pitts., 100 lbs.	1.35	1.45

ANTHRACITE OUTPUT.

Philadelphia—The anthracite mines will work full time this month, except Saturday, and the production, which was estimated at 4,000,000 tons at the beginning of the month, on the assumption that there would be restrictions, is now expected to be 5,000,000 tons.

THE "SOO" ROAD.

Minneapolis—The Soo is going to tap the rich wheat country in North Dakota near Canadian boundary, crossing four feeders of Great Northern. Its new line will pass west from Thief River Falls, Minn., about thirty miles north of Grafton, and will tap some big wheat country in Walsh, Pembina, Cavalier, Towner and Rollette Counties, North Dakota.

Although the cutting into Great Northern territory is so marked as to make it the feature of the extension, the Soo line officials do not regard it as an invasion. The settlers brought in by the Soo, it is believed, so developed the northeastern portion of North Dakota that Great Northern will not necessarily be affected. In a few years it is believed tonnage sufficient to provide for all lines entering it will originate in the country. This western extension from Thief River Falls is in addition to the Soo's new line under contract north of that point to connect with the Canadian Pacific at St. Vincent.

U. S. STEEL EARNINGS.

The United States Steel Corporation last quarter made net earnings equal to 50.8 per cent. of the third quarter of 1902 and 57.8 per cent. of the net earnings of the third quarter of 1903.

The present position of the corporation compared with a year and two years ago, indicates that it has passed considerably the half way stage on its return to normal net earnings, and is now making over 50 per cent. as much as it was in the highly prosperous third quarter of 1902, when the net earnings were more than $12,000,000 a month.

Taking the third quarter net earnings of the several years the comparison shows these changes:

Third quarter, 1904	$18,773,932
Third quarter, 1903	32,422,955
Decrease, 1904	$13,649,023
Third quarter, 1904	$18,773,932
Third quarter, 1902	36,945,489
Decrease, 1904	$18,171,557

In the third quarter this year as shown by the comparison, the net earnings were 57.8 per cent. of the net earnings of the third quarter of 1903 and 50.8 per cent. as much as the net earnings for the third quarter of 1902 when every available plant of the corporation was running and many on double turn.

Take the net earnings for the six months of the last three years ending September 30, and it will be observed that this year the earnings from April to October 1 never fell below $6,200,000 in any month and never exceeded $6,864,000.

In the six months of 1903, beginning April and ending with September, the net in only one month, September, fell below $10,900,000, and it reached as high as $12,992,000, whereas in the six months 1902, April to September inclusive, net monthly earnings only once went below $12,000,000 and once in May, they reached $13,120,000.

STEEL BILLETS.

The Steel Billet Association has advanced the price of forging billets $2 a ton. There is nothing significant in the advance, as the change is simply in harmony with the action of the billet association at its recent meeting in this city.

MONTREAL TRADE.

One or two adverse factors have arisen to work against a continuance of activity in trade circles here. The election campaign, now in full swing, is having its effect in quietening trade throughout the province generally. The weather has been less seasonable. A warm spell which began the latttr part of last week and extended well into this, has considerably checked the demand for winter goods which previously had been moving well. This more especially applies to dry goods. Reports from the interior state that retailers are meeting with a quiet demand which is not up to expectations. The demand for hardware goods, however, continues fairly active. Goods are still being shipped to take advantage of the summer freight rates, although the close of navigation is drawing near. From some quarters come reports of dissatisfaction with remittances. But dealers are hopeful and the general trade of the country is in a healthy condition.

TRADE IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg advices to Bradstreet's says: The approach of cold weather has created more activity in some departments of wholesale trade, although in some lines the late season is responsible for a slow movement of fall and winter goods. The outlook, however, is fairly satisfactory. Threshing operations are almost a month behind, and country dealers are inclined to be conservative in their orders. Wheat is now going east at the rate of 250 to 300 cars a day and far the larger part of it is grading 1, 2 and 3 Northern. In consequence, money is flowing more freely, although jobbers still complain mercantile collections are slow.

BUSINESS ON THE COAST.

At Victoria and Vancouver wholesale and retail trade continues fairly active. The lumber and shingle trade is still more or less demoralized, and prices are at the lowest point ever known in the province. Other industries are in good condition and the demand for goods from the interior is lively. Values generally are steady to firm.

MONTREAL EXCHANGE.

Montreal Exchange quotations today are reported as follows by Marler & Hodgson:—

New York funds, 1-16 to 1-32, dis.; 1-16 to ⅛, prem.

Sterling 60 days—8 27-32 to 8⅞; 9 to 9⅛.

Sterling demand—9 7-16 to 9½; 9⅝ to 9¾.

Sterling cables—9 17-32 to 9 19-32; 9¾ to 9⅞.

Paris, francs short—5.15⅝ less 1-16.

WHAT'S WRONG?

The true point of inquiry is, then, what is wrong with the foreign markets, that so unusual a recourse should be adopted as gold withdrawals from America in October—something which has happened only twice in the past twenty years. For the rest, we have at home just as much prosperity as we had last Tuesday, and doubtless a little more than we had a month ago. —New York Post.

OUR BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement for September usually indicates the height to which the circulation will rise when at the maximum for the year. In 1902, at the end of September, the note issues were enlarging so rapidly and in such a volume as to excite considerable anxiety. In that month the circulation rose $5,950,000 over the August total, which was an unprecedented expanse. Last year the September increase was $3,326,570, and this year $3,568,888. It is very unlikely that any of the banks will be inconvenienced by the demand for notes, though the circulation of nine or ten of them at the end of September was so high as to render it necessary to re-issue their neighbor's notes. The notes rose to $65,179,548 during September, which was only $89,809 in excess of the highest point reached in September, 1903. From this there was a decline down to $63,795,962 at the end of the month, the difference being $1,383,586, which is about the same difference as in previous year between the maximum for the month and the amount at close of the month.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The most important items in the Bank of England statement at the same period in years prior to 1902 compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserves.	Other securities.
1901....	£36,351,411	£24,828,191	£26,166,879
1900....	32,802,494	21,097,579	25,608,150
1899....	33,766,717	22,527,147	30,728,440
1898....	31,608,431	21,238,156	29,607,671

Ratio of Bank of England's reserve to liabilities at this date in years prior to 1902 was as follows:—

	Pct.		Pct.
1901.....	48¼	1896.....	53⅛
1900.....	43	1895.....	58
1899.....	44½	1894.....	63
1898.....	48½	1893.....	46⅞
1897.....	47⅝	1892.....	41⅜

GRAND TRUNK.

The Grand Trunk Railway Co.'s earnings for the second week of October show a decrease of $22,013, and for the third week an increase of $30,313. The stock quotations as compared with a week ago, are as follows:

	A week ago.	To-day.
First preference.....	106	106
Second preference	93	93⅜
Third preference.....	44	45,

INVESTMENT RETURNS.

The investment returns on leading Montreal stocks at the closing prices Friday evening are furnished by Fairbanks Brothers, 1724 Notre Dame St., Montreal:—

	Close.	Div'd.	Pays.
Can. Pac., xr.	129	6	4.65
Montreal Street	215	10	4.65
Toronto Rails.. ...	105	5	4.76
Twin City	104	5	4.80
Detroit United, xd..	74	4	5.40
Heat and Power ..	83	4	4.81
Nova Scotia Steel..	62	6	9.67
Dom. Iron bonds...	75	5	6.56
Mont. Telegraph ...	158	8	5.06
Bell Telephone ...	154	8	5.16
Ogilvie Mill pfd.. ..	120	7	5.83
Ogilvie bonds.....	114	6	5.26
Street Ry. bonds..	104	4½	4.32
Mont. Steel pfd.	95	7	7.36
Mont. Cotton	98	9	9.18
Halifax Tramway .	95	5	5.26
N. S. bonds.....	105	6	5.71
N. S. Steel pfd.....	100	8	8.00

BANKS.

Bank of B. N. A...	130	6	4.61
Can. Bank of Com.	158	7	4.43
Dominion Bank	224	10	4.46
E. T. Bank	160	8	5.00
Banque d'Hochelaga	134	7	5.22
Imperial Bank	215	10	4.65
Merchants Bank....	159	7	4.40
Molsons Bank	219	9	4.10
Bank of Montreal..	250	10	4.00
Banque Nationale ..	100	6	6.00
Bank of N. S.	263	10	3.89
Ontario Bank.....	125	6	4.80
Bank of Ottawa	208	9	4.32
Quebec Bank	126	7	5.55
Royal Bank of Can..	205	8	3.90
Bank of Toronto ...	227	10	4.40
Union Bank of Can..	135	7	5.18

LINK WITH THOMAS CARLYLE.

There has just passed away at her residence, York Villa, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, a well known and highly respected lady in the person of Mrs. Jessie Broadfoot, and by her death an interesting link with the Carlyles has been lost. Deceased, who was seventy years of age, was Mrs. Carlyle's "hereditary maid," so named by the wife of the Chelsea sage on account of her mother and others of her predecessors having been in the service of Mrs. Carlyle's family. She is repeatedly mentioned in Mrs. Carlyle's memoirs, occasionally, too, in that lady's most characteristic style. There are many graceful allusions to her clever maid, and frequent tributes to her sterling worth and honesty of character.

Mrs. Broadfoot was in the service of the Carlyles at Cheyne Row, Chelsea, when Mrs. Carlyle died so suddenly, and she remained with Carlyle some time thereafter, and had many interesting reminiscences of the great writer, his work, and his friends. She always indignantly refuted statements alleging infelicity in the Carlyle home life, and she used to testify that she never saw anything but the most affectionate regard between the two. So far from Carlyle being "a man gey ill tae leeve wi'," she stated that he was the easiest man in the world to serve. All he asked was peace and quietness to pursue his literary work.

Mrs. Broadfoot had many calls in Thornhill from admirers of Carlyle, and Judge David Wilson of Burmah, whose recent work, "Froude and Carlyle," excited so much discussion, was a frequent visitor when he was preparing his work. Mrs. Broadfoot possessed a number of letters from Mrs. Carlyle addressed to her at various periods.

IMPORTANT TO THINKERS.

He who runs may read; he who thinks can win. He who thinks for a few moments, and reads the advertisement of the Calcule Company carefully will realize this. This company is offering a rare opportunity to secure one of the many handsome rewards that they are offering to those who send them the nearest estimate to the total vote that will be polled on November 3rd—Adv.

FLOUR PRICES.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company quotes the following prices:

Royal Household	$5.80
Glenora patent	5.50
Bran, per ton	19.00
Shorts, per ton	21.00

A LONDON MEMBER.

What does it cost to be a London member, and what is expected of him when there? Anything from £500 to £2,000 per annum, according to the number of clubs the member is expected to keep on their legs—for those that pay are few and far between, says a London M. P. in the Magazine of Commerce. The executives of London boroughs are always in the hands of men who will have rich candidates, and who do not care what the man's record may be, or how long or earnestly he has served the State, unless he can "shell out," and keep up the organization subscription of £50 from a candidate and £100 from a member. And the demands upon a member's time there consist of a fortnight's campaign once or twice a year; he is not expected to appear at every local function, or to grease the wheels of every club. Local patriotism and local support are much more active in the North than in the South, but seaside resorts are the worst of all the monetary and social demands they make upon their member. I had personal experience of being passed over by a selection committee in a London borough because I would only pledge myself to £300 per annum; and my competitor promised £600, and finally lost a seat, because he would not, or could not, pay twenty-five guineas per annum for organization and registration purposes. The whole, or nearly the whole, burden of these expenses fall upon the London candidate, or member, and the poorer the constituents, the more unceasing are the burdens and demands. The largest and most steady class of appeals is that from the cricket and football clubs, which multiply year by year, and which have no compunction in asking you to become president, vice-president or subscriber to their clubs, although their headquarters are outside the constituency. You are always informed the bulk of the members are your constituents.

A GOOD PROJECT.

One of the best projects that has been placed before the public for some time is the liberal offer of the Calcule Company. This well-known concern is giving away rewards to those who guess the nearest to the total vote polled in the Dominion elections on Nov. 3rd.—Adv.

MONTREAL WOMEN'S CLUB.

The Home and Education Department of the Women's Club announce a most interesting meeting to be held Monday at the Y.W.C.A. The lectures will be by Rev. Hugh Pedley and his subject will be "Rural Schools of Quebec, Their Defects, and Suggested Remedies," which will be followed by what will undoubtedly be a most interesting and instructive discussion. Another attraction of the afternoon will be a violin solo by the talented young artist Miss Louise Murphy.

NEURALGIC PAINS

ARE THE CRY OF THE NERVES FOR BETTER BLOOD.

Enrich the Blood and Neuralgia Will Disappear—It is Only Those Whose Blood is Poor and Watery That Suffer.

No part of the human system is more sensitive than the nerves. Many of the most excruciating pains that afflict mankind come from weak, shaky, shattered nerves, and among the nerve pains there is perhaps none causes more intense suffering than neuralgia, which generally attacks the nerves of the face and head, sometimes causing swift, darting, agonizing pains—at other times a dull, heavy, aching feeling, which makes life miserable. There is only one way to get rid of neuralgia and other nervous troubles, and that is through the blood. Poor, watery blood makes the nerves shaky and invites disease. Rich red blood makes the nerves strong and banishes all nerve troubles. No medicine in the world can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a blood builder and nerve tonic; every dose helps to make rich, red blood, and every drop of this new blood feeds and strengthens the nerves, and banishes all nerve aches and pains. Among those who offer strong proof of this is Mr. John McDermott, Bond Head, Ont., who says: "A few years ago, while working as a carpenter in Buffalo, I got wet. I neglected to change my clothes, and next morning I awoke with cramps and pains throughout my entire body. I was unable to go to work, so called in a doctor. I followed his treatment, but it did not help me. As I was unable to work I returned to my home at Bond Head. Here I consulted a doctor, who said I was suffering from neuralgia, but though he treated me for some time, he also failed to help me. I had often read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so decided to try them. I had not used more than three boxes before I felt they were helping me. From that on I gained day by day, and after I had used some ten boxes I had fully recovered my old-time strength, and have since been able to work at my trade without any trouble. The pains and aches no longer torture me, and I have gained in weight. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are invaluable medicine, and shall always have a good word to say for them."

Neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitus dance, and the many other blood and nerve troubles all vanish when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are used — but you must get the genuine, bearing the full name of "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. Sold by druggists, or direct by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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MARCONI WIRELESS

The Marconi System is now in successful commercial operation.

It is now used by the British Admiralty exclusively.

The annual revenue of the company for 1903 increased 700 per cent. over that of the previous year.

The Marconi System is now employed by the Italian Government exclusively in all departments.

It is now in daily operation on nearly one hundred steamships in the Mercantile Marine.

Under a fourteen-year contract with Lloyd's great Shipping Agency, it is employed all over the world in reporting vessels registered with that corporation.

The British Post Office Department has entered into a traffic agreement with the Marconi System to deliver its messages to all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

The earnings of one department of this company (the Trans-Atlantic) when in full operation, will alone be sufficient to pay an annual dividend of 150 per cent. on the present capitalization.

The Marconi System has been heavily subsidized by the Canadian Government, and there are now in active operation on Canadian soil upwards of fifteen stations in the service of the Government.

The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph Company have each entered into traffic agreements with the Marconi System, to deliver its messages to all parts of the United States and Canada.

The Marconi System is now a permanent factor in American business life, by the commercial establishment of five stations in daily use, in the transmission of ordinary telegraphic messages.

The Marconi System is now operating in the service of a daily newspaper, published in mid-ocean, on board Cunard steamships. It is estimated that this branch of the Marconi business will bring the company a net annual profit of over $700,000.

These are but faint indications of what may be accomplished through the thorough establishment of the Marconi System. Full details concerning this and other matters of importance, bearing upon the Marconi System, may be obtained from our several publications, which we will forward, together with a copy of the "Cunard Bulletin," free upon application.

MUNROE & MUNROE

Managers for the Marconi Underwriters

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Rest Account 2,850,000

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If you want GOOD work at most REASONABLE prices go to

HEASLEY, The Picture Framer,
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"Green Cash Receipts."

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Stanstead Junction, P.Q., 12th Aug., 1893.
MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gentlemen,—I fell from the bridge leading from a platform to a loaded car while assisting my men in unloading a load of grain. The bridge went down as well as the load on my back and I struck on the ends of the sleepers causing a serious injury to my leg. Only for it being very fleshy would have broken it. In an hour could not walk a step. Commenced using MINARD'S LINIMENT, and the third day went to Montreal on business and got about well by the use of a cane. In ten days was nearly well. I can sincerely recommend it as the best Liniment that I know of in use.

Yours truly,
C. H. GORDON.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Hiram Johnson

944 ST. PAUL ST.,
Importer, Exporter and Wholesale Dealer in
Raw and Dressed Furs

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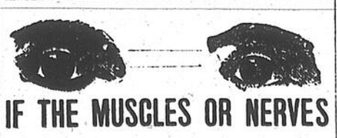
IS DRUNKENESS A DISEASE? YES OR NO

Dr. Mackay Will Cure It.

CITY HALL—EVERY WEDNESDAY.



IF THE MUSCLES OR NERVES of your eyes are strained I will put them right. . .

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Persian Lamb and Electric Seal Jackets, Ruffs, Stoles, Caperines, Boas, Muffs, in Mink, Marten, Alaska Sable, etc. Racoon Coats and Men's Fur Lined Coats, Caps. Ladies' Fur Lined Capes, etc.
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Country orders promptly attended to.

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MANUFACTURERS OF FURS
415 ST. LAWRENCE ST.
Open until 9 p.m.

CALLING IN CREDITORS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—NO. 245.

In the matter of Joseph Edmond Barnabe, of the City and District of Montreal, druggist, Insolvent.

The creditors of said Insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the Judges of this Court, in the Court room No. 31, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the fourth day of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator and inspectors to the property of the said Insolvent.

Montreal, 27th October, 1904.

H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary, S.C.

DR. J.

COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Original and Only Genuine

Each bottle of this well known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, DIARRHŒA, SPASMS, Etc.

bears on the Government Stamp the name of Inventor,

Dr. J. Collis Browne

Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles 1s 1½d, 2s 9 4s 6d
By all Chemists.

Sole Manufacturers:
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COAL

Best American and Welsh Anthracite, Scotch and Sydney Steam. Lowest Prices.

Andrew Baile 69 McGill St.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after Thursday the First day of December next.

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

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Monday, the Fifth day of December next.

The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board.

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.

Montreal, 21st October, 1904.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of THEOPHILE GEOFFRION, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, No. 232 rear Delorimier Street, Montreal, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at the place of business of said Insolvent, per inventory, on MONDAY the 31st day of OCTOBER, 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the assets ceded, to wit:

Stock of Boots and Shoes, manufactured and in process; also Furniture	$104.71
Machinery, Dies, Blocks, etc.	668.60
	$773.31

The whole will be sold for cash. A deposit of 20 per cent. will be required on adjudication. The premises will be open for inspection on Friday, the 28th October, 1904. Inventory on view at my office.

F. X. BILODEAU,
Curator,
15 St. James St., Montreal.
MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

WE INVITE YOUR DOCTOR

TO INVESTIGATE THE FORMULA OF

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

HERE IS THE CERTIFICATE OF WELL-KNOWN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS.

While we do not believe there would be any advantage (except to imitators) in printing the formula of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in the newspapers, we do invite your doctor to fully investigate their formula, knowing that he must certainly be convinced of the merits of the preparation.

So far as the curative effects are concerned, there have been thousands of testimonials published in the newspapers from persons cured of kidney and liver complaints, biliousness, constipation, stomach troubles, and kindred ailments.

The originals of these statements are on file in these offices, bearing the signatures of the cured ones, and backed by a $500.00 guarantee as to their genuineness.

Now, as to the ingredients of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, their purity and medicinal value, we know of no better authority to vouch for them than the well-known analytical chemists, Thomas Heys & Son, of Toronto, who have thoroughly analyzed them, and compared their analysis with our formula:

ANALYSTS' CERTIFICATE.—"We have made a careful examination of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and find them to contain ingredients in quantities large enough to make them of reliable medicinal value, also to be free from any injurious drug, such as morphia, etc."

(Signed) THOS. HEYS & SON.
Analytical Chemists.

Toronto, July 20, 1904.

The indisputable reliability of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills has placed them in the front rank of family medicines. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe book author, are on every box.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 603 Craig Street, Montreal. James S. Brierley, Managing Director.

Australian Railway Travel Is Safer Than Being Rocked to Sleep in a Cradle

But You Change Gauge and Carriages Every Time You Come to a State Boundary—The Compartment System Prevails but Exclusiveness Doesn't—A Colonial Office Story

(Special Correspondence of The Herald)

Melbourne, Victoria, Sept. 17.—In a literary sense, the reader of these Australian letters has been following the Man from Cook's. The progress, however, has not been very rapid. It is now some weeks since I had the pleasure of piloting you up the grandest harbor in the world, and I have detained you in Sydney ever since, seeing the sights and talking politics. Sydney is well worth even a longer visit, but there are dozens of other places in Australia nearly as worthy. So it is high time you left the quays and parks of Sydney, and boarded the train for Melbourne.

There are differences, of course, between railway travelling here and in Canada—and the advantage lies very often with Australia. The day carriages here are built on the compartment plan, first or second class. On a busy suburban line, there is no doubt whatever about the superiority of the compartment to the corridor system. A compartment train can be filled and emptied in a few seconds, and the journey to the next station commenced in half the time which would be taken up by the old lady with the band boxes, struggling down to either end of a long Canadian car. And even on a long express journey, there is a certain cosiness and exclusiveness in the compartment system. Not the exclusiveness of the aristocratic Englishman who regards every fellow-creature as an insufferable bore, and resents the familiarity of a neighborly good-morning from another traveller—for, fortunately there is none of that exclusiveness in Australia. You need never be afraid of speaking to your travelling companions here without the formality of an introduction. Whether they be men or women, you will probably find yourself talking politics with them inside of twenty minutes, and playing bridge with them by the time the first refreshment station is passed. The compartment system really promotes this convivality. Yet a man so self-centred as to desire solitude can usually find it in a first class carriage labelled "No smoking," for in this nation of pipe-smokers such carriages have seldom a patron.

THE SEXES SEPARATED.

Though the day-carriages are English, the sleeping cars are the most up-to-date American Pullmans. One difference, not in the care, but in the management, is that a curtain drawn midway down the corridor divides the men from the women, just as a high board fence separates boys and girls in the play-ground of a public school. This device is unnecessary in the sleeping cars that run between Melbourne and Adelaide. There the broad gauge makes it possible to use carriages in which the berths run cross-ways from a side corridor, instead of lengthways down a centre corridor. In that way the compartment system is introduced into the sleeping cars, and one may engage a four-berth or a two-berth section for a family or party. I doubt if there is in any country a more comfortable train for night travelling.

Australian trains are not quite as slow as they are in New Zealand. The express time between Sydney and Melbourne is at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, including all stops. Some of the stops are long ones, for there are no dining cars here and all meals must be obtained at the station. The menu is not extensive nor the cooking exquisite, but the prices are always reasonable. Among the minor advantages of travelling here it may be mentioned that the trains, though slow, are always on time; and the stations, though large, are called stations—not "depots."

But I have neglected to tell you about the most important part of the train. The engine here is a funny little English affair, sans cab, sans bell, sans head-light, sans cow-catcher—but with a ridiculous high-keyed whistle like the screech of an infant in the night.

Similarly, of course, baggage is called luggage. And, after being plastered with labels instead of adorned with checks, it is stored away, not next the engine, but at the very end of the train in what is known as the guard's van..

SAFETY IS ABSOLUTE.

But the great difference between railway travelling in Canada and Australia is the safety here. Collisions are a practical impossibility. I have talked to dozens of old officials, who have spent their lives in the service, and none of them are able to recall any serious railway accident. The reason is that all the Australian lines are operated on the "block system." According to this, the line is divided into sections, which vary in length from a hundred yards, in a busy station-yard, to fifteen or twenty miles in the far-back country and never more than one train is allowed on the one section at the one time. The country sections of express routes are seldom more than two or three miles long, and at the end of each section a signal man is stationed. Before he can allow any train to pass, he must be assured by the signal man at the next station ahead that the line is absolutely clear. Australians do not trust their lives or their property to any official who has to control a lot of trains in a big district. There is no such person as a train dispatcher here—no such thing as a train dispatcher's blunder. The signal-men at either end of a section have complete control of their little stretch of track. If there is a train waiting at either end, neither of them can proceed until the two signal men come to an agreement upon which one of them is to have the exclusive right of way. These signalmen, of course, are in electric communication with one another, and by a code of bell signals they are able to dispatch their trains with the least possible delay.

THE ELECTRIC STAFF.

In some of the States this system is made doubly secure by a contrivance known as the Electric Staff. By this method the right of way over each section of track is represented by a staff or wand which the signal-man gives to the engine-driver. This staff is the outward and visible sign of the driver's authority to proceed to the next station, the name of which is engraved upon the staff. No engineer would dream of going a yard without this tangible pass-port. And, by an ingenious mechanism, it is made impossible for more than one staff to be on a section at the same time. The staves are kept in a staff-column, which locks automatically and can be opened only by electricity applied by the operator at the other end of the section. If the man at this end has a train to dispatch, he asks the man at the other end to turn the switch which will enable him to take out a staff. If the line is clear, this assistance is given; and a staff is taken out and handed to the engineer. The moment the staff is removed, the column is locked and not all the signal-men in Christendom could unlock it until that staff is put into the column at the other end of the section. Then it becomes possible once more for the two officers to co-operate for a dispatch of another train. But it must always be a mechanical impossibility for two trains to be on the one section at the same time. In the case of express trains, the section next ahead must also be clear. Then the signalman has his staff all ready for the incoming train, and he and the engineer exchange. The staff is attached to a light wicker hoop which can be easily caught on the arm, so that the exchange can be made while the train is flying at full speed. Under this system, a collision of any kind is an impossibility—so that you make take your seat in the Melbourne express without the remotest fear of danger. It is only in progressive America that there are railway accidents.

THE LAND OF MILK AND HONEY.

From Sydney to Melbourne is a journey of more than five hundred miles, the line running in a south-westerly direction through some of the finest country in New South Wales and Victoria. A recent writer in the Canadian press made this trip, and then wrote home about crossing the Great Australian Desert. So little can one learn of a country from the window of a railway carriage! To do her justice, she probably looked out upon a landscape withered and blasted by the drought. But one shower of rain would havec hanged brown to green, and made her write newspapers letters about a land flowing with milk and honey. It is, indeed, the modern home of the golden fleece.

Gouldburn, Yass and Cootamundra are the chief towns passed in the night and Wagga Wagga is reached in the grey sleepy dawn. This is the town that the Claimant made known to fame thirty years ago. It was there that Arthur Orton sold his suet, steak and sausages before he was fired with the bold design of claiming the broad English acres and ancestral title of Sir Roger Tichborne. And he might have triumphed if his Latin had not been so rusty tht he translated Laus Deo as "The Laws of God." The story of his sensational career and final exposure has been half forgotten by the last generation, and smacks too strongly of ancient history to interest the young men and maidens of to-day. It is doubtful, however, if, outside of the Dreyfus case, there has since been a romance in real life to rivet the attention of the world as did the story of the fat and famous butcher of Wagga.

THE GUAGE NUISANCE.

Crossing the Murrumbidgee, the railway runs to the border-town of Albury upon the north bank of the Murray. It is there that the porter, in the early morning, rouses all travellers from their comfortable berths to call down anathemas on the heads of those who are responsible for the foolish variation in the gauge of Australian railways. The roads in New South Wales have a gauge of four feet eight and a half inches; the Victorian roads and the main line to Adelaide have a five-foot three-inch gauge; and the roads of Queensland, South Australia, West Australia, and Tasmania are all built upon a narrow gauge of three feet, six inches. It seems incomprehensible, but it is nevertheless true, that Australians are content to have their business hampered by this senseless system. All goods must be transhipped and all passengers must change carriages, no matter what the time of the night or the state of the weather may be. With the passengers, it is merely a matter of inconvenience; but with freight, it means additional expense that must be a heavy tax on commerce. It may have been of small account in the old days of separate colonial tariffs; but the unification of the railway gauges should soon be undertaken, now that Federation has brought inter-state free-trade.

CHANGES DUE TO FREE TRADE.

Inter-state free-trade has made Wagga and Albury more truly Victorian towns than they were before. They lie within New South Wales, but they are so much nearer Melbourne than Sydney that they have long been Victorian in sympathy. They are the main distributing points for the rich country of the Riverina, which lies between the Murrumbidgee and the Murray. Commercially, the Riverina now belongs undoubtedly to Melbourne, and Victorians claim that it ought to belong to them politically as well. The separation between the two colonies was made in 1851 by the Government of Lord John Russell. It is said that the boundary line, as originally arranged by Earl Grey, was to be the River Murrumbidgee. In the Colonial Office, however, the clerk, who was given the draft of the bill to copy, took fright at the long native name, and put the River Murray in its stead, drawing from his rich store of Australian geographical knowledge. Either the mistake was not noticed, or else it was considered too trivial to rectify. And this, they say, is the reason why the Riverina, with its fifteen million acres of pastoral country is colored wrong upon the map. I do not vouch for the story, but there is nothing in it inherently improbable.

BURRIS GAHAN.

SIPIDO IN A NEW ROLE.

The youth Sipido, who attempted to shoot King Edward, when Prince of Wales, at a railway station in Brussels, some time ago, has been drafted into the 11th Regiment of the Line at Hasselt, where he will be made a member of the regimental band. Sipido has developed a talent for music. He has learnt to play several instruments very creditably and has composed a number of pieces which are said to show great promise. He often expresses his sorrow for his attempt on King Edward.

MANY LIBERAL REWARDS.

Those who take an interest in politics will read with pleasure the liberal offer of rewards to those who send the closest estimates of the total votes cast in the Dominion Elections on November 3rd. The Calcule Company in offering these rewards hopes to stimulate the interest taken in the elections. —Adv.

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Some five or six years ago I was in very poor health. I was suffering from Nervous Prostration and Stomach Trouble, brought on by overwork and too close an application to business. I was ordered to the country by my doctors for recuperation, and had to be taken to the depot in a cab, for I could scarcely walk at all. I suffered severely from sleeplessness and impaired digestion. Almost any kind of food caused me distress and suffering.

Soon after that I took Psychine, and continued taking it for some months. The fresh air of the country and Psychine seemed to build me right up. It has not been necessary for me to take any medicine of any kind since regaining my usual health with Psychine.

—F. C. Marwood, Winnipeg, Man.

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In these days people eat too fast, work too fast, and live too fast. With the rush and bustle life dangers have increased; nerves give out more quickly; appetites fail, and loss of sleep, weakness, brain fag, and depression of spirits are common symptoms. Psychine replenishes wasted nerve tissue, makes rich red blood, and at all times keeps people well and at their best with strong, confident energies, ready for life's trials, perils, and pleasures.

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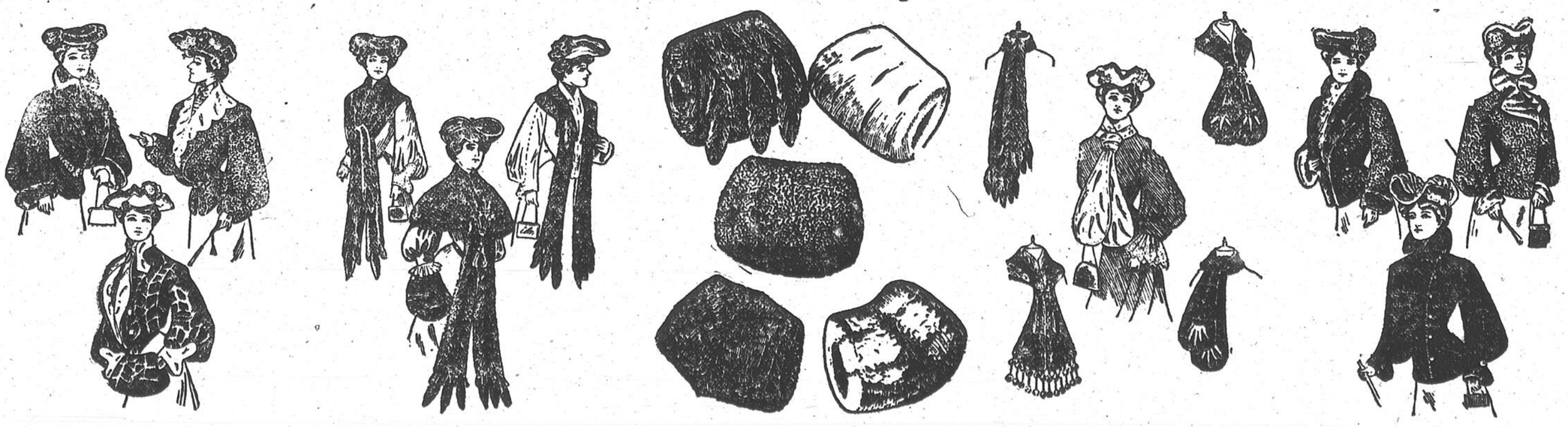

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MONDAY, October 31st—St. Denis Committee Room, 181 Carrieres.
MONDAY, October 31st—De Lorimier, City Hall, corner Mount Royal and Chausse.
TUESDAY, November 1st—Boulevard St. Denis, Lacasse Hall, 956 Beaubien.
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The Honorable R. PREFONTAINE

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MONTREAL ART PRINTERS— HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS— HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT

Little Island of Anticosti Is Owned By French Canadian, Henri Menier

What He Has Done for the Island, What He Will Do for It, and What It is Capable of Being Done by, Through Even the Medium of Very Timid Settlers

Standing sentinel-like at the mouth of the great St. Lawrence River is the Island of Anticosti. On the map it is whale shaped, barren of towns and rivers, and bearing only the names of four capes where the land is washed by the river or Gulf.

This is the land that Henri Menier has bought with gold made in his enormous chocolate factories and has turned, still with that same yellow metal, into a principality, so fair, so valuable and so completely under his rule as to excite the envy of more than one hereditary prince.

From the far days when the golden lilies waved supreme over New France the Island of Anticosti has been a thing of mystery to the sailor folk and the fishers of the Gulf. To its shores they have been lured by the abundant catches of cod and herring, but even in drawing their nets they have looked timidly at its wooded heights, and hastily crossing themselves have given thanks to their patron saint that they were still alive.

The Sieur Joliet was the first ruler the island knew, and his overlordship was purely a matter of parchment. It came to him in the ordinary course of affairs before the day of Bigot, the intendant at Quebec who would have allowed no man to own even such an island as that. Beyond a feeble and wholly useless effort to extract revenue from the land, Sieur Joliet did nothing for his territory and with him it passed from the minds of men until late in the past century, when, by right of purchase at the price of a million dollars, it became the property of a syndicate—the Island of Anticosti Limited, of London. In 1895 they were glad to hand it over to M. Menier for $160,000, something like six cents an acre.

FOUND ITS MASTER.

After centuries of waiting the island found its master. Never knowing rule or order, it has bowed to his dictates, with little liking for the process at first, but in the end with a half sullen wonder at the many changes and improved condition of the new order of things. Purchase by M. Menier was followed by speculation, that became international in a day, as to his purpose. Because the island would, if fortified control absolutely the traffic of the St. Lawrence, some English and a few French believed that he meant to found a state, probably in the interest of France, but certainly opposed to Great Britain. M. Menier smiled and answered calmly that he had in mind a game preserve for himself and his friends—such a reserve, of course, as the world had never seen, but a preserve and nothing more.

It is probable that he had no thought at that time of what the island would grow to mean to him. It has become the greatest hobby of his existence, besides which his passion for Arctic exploration has paled and to which he gives all the time he can spare and a prolonged visit each alternate year.

For his principality he has planned and executed, he has improved and he has colonized. Into its dark, forbidding interior he has driven roads. Along its shores he has established railroad communication. He has improved its harbors, and on the shores of the best of them he has built a model village, factories for the workers, homes for them all, schools and churches and an elaborate mansion for himself.

M. Menier is possessed of an indomitable will and endless activity in carrying out his purpose. Of middle age, he has great physical strength and remarkable ability as an engineer. Indeed, this was his intended profession, and the making of chocolate into millions has never caused him to forget his early devotion. Above all he is a keen and ardent sportsman, passionately devoted to yachting. He has sailed far into the icy north, and his discoveries there have been of permanent value to science.

FLOATING PALACE HOTEL.

His yachting career began thirty years ago, when he owned the steam yacht Elspeth, of 170 tons, and in her made a voyage to Constantinople and the Black Sea. He now owns the big auxiliary yacht Valleda. In 1885 he visited the Arctic regions, reaching latitude 79 degrees. M. Menier, is moreover, an enthusiastic photographer, and his collection of his own work is said to be remarkable, although it is only displayed on rare occasions. He owns a house boat on the river Seine which is in reality a floating palace hotel.

Into the hands of such a man fell the fortunes of Anticosti. At first he took up the subject broadly, determined to subordinate all things to his desire to have such a game preserve as no other man in the world possessed. For this purpose the island was an ideal spot. It is 130 miles long by about twenty-seven wide, and at only one place, Fox Bay, on the northern side, had a settlement been made. Here some dozen or two families, chiefly English, had made themselves rough homes, fishing all summer and hunting in winter.

The waters that bound the island are filled with cod, herring and mackerel, and what was more important to the island's destiny, with lobsters, the best to be found in North American waters. All over the island rivers ran to the Gulf. Inland, as Mr. Menier's explorations have shown, they are filled with trout. Near the salt water they are abundant in sea trout and salmon—in fact sportsmen who have enjoyed the owner's hospitality declare that for the fisherman it is paradise.

The woods are filled with fur bearing animals, for no one hunted more than a very small portion of them before the new owner took hold. To Canadians and to sailors and fishermen it was as completely unknown territory as is much of the wilds of Labrador to-day. Superstition, which holds full sway in the minds of men who sail the Gulf, enveloped the whole island with a hundred tales of disaster to him who set foot upon its shores and filled the uplands with such dangers that the simple folk passed by.

STRANGE TALES TOLD.

Then, too, for years a wrecker and his helpers held sway on the south side of the island. Strange tales were told of lights he made to lure vessels into his net, and with them secure upon the rocks from all escape he took his profit from their wrecks. For years he lived on what is known as English Bay, and it is characteristic of the island's owner that part of the old wrecker's home has been used to provide shelter for M. Menier when he visits the island.

No sooner had the purchase price price been paid than the newcomer had trouble on his hamlet. The settlers at Fox Bay refused to recognize his authority and defied his orders. It took a few months to bring order out of this, but in the end they yielded and left the island with all their goods and chattels.

M. Menier saw that the establishment of such a preserve as he had planned called for a scheme of colonization that would bring to the island settlers who would make it their permanent home and yet would not interfere with either its game or fish. He at first induced several French families to emigrate, but not in sufficient numbers for his purpose, and to them he has added families from Gaspe on the south and from that portion of the Province of Quebec that stretches east to Labrador. Hardy folk are these Canadian habitants, more fisher than farmer, working while daylights lasts and simple in all their requiremnts. Last of all are some English and a few Scotch, and out of the mixture of nations has grown one peculiar condition. For all his workers M. Menier has laid down the rule that no intoxicating beverages shall be drunk upon the island except by the French. There has been grumbling over the special dispensation, but the penalty is deportation and the rule is never broken.

THE LOBSTER THE CHIEF.

Having made certain of his colonists M. Menier found work for them at once in the fisheries, chief of all the lobster. Factories were built and the canning of lobster became the great industry of the island. The most approved sanitary methods were applied to the work and the entire output is shipped to France.

Work for others was found in the building of the English Bay settlement. Homes for the permanent residents were quickly built and these were followed by all the necesary buildings of a model village. For M. Menier was built a house out of the former wrecker's home and with a most wonderful kitchen attached. Here the appliances provided for the chef's convenience would cause pangs of envy in the bosom of the most exacting housewife.

But this house soon outgrew its usefulness and M. Menier began the erection of an elaborate and complete mansion. It is almost ready for occupancy, and will be finished when the owner pays his regular visit next year. Into the building of this mansion M. Menier has put much time and attention. He was his own architect and has planned every detail down to the most minute.

M. Menier's exactness is one of his chief characteristics. One instance will illustrate the degree to which he carries this. All of the metal work about the houses is fastened in place by screws in plain sight. One screw is taken as the standard and the angle which the slit in the head makes with the floor must be exactly duplicated in every other screw in the house. No excuse is accepted for any deviation from this rule.

DESIGNED BY HIMSELF.

Practically all of the furnishings of the new house have been designed by M. Menier himself. Every piece of furniture has been designed with reference to the room in which it is to be placed and the surrounding pieces. When the owner visited the land last year he made careful sketches of each room and exact measurements of all its dimensions. Having the furniture clearly in mind, he marked with chalk the exact spot where each piece is to be placed. No mark has been tampered with and the furniture will stand in each allotted position for inspection next year.

Meanwhile the establishment of the great game preserves has not been neglected. Agents have made arrangements with hunters all over Canada and they have kept up a constant supply of fur bearing animals. Red deer, caribou and moose have been turned loose in the interior of the island and the brown bears who were among the original settlers have increased vastly in number. Besides these the beaver, the otter and the fox are plentiful.

One of the features of the preserve is a fox park, some twenty acres in extent and surrounded by a wire fence twenty feet high. This fence goes down into the ground as many feet more to keep the animals from digging out. Here large quantities of the large North American fox have been turned loose and are increasing rapidly.

The island's largest river is the Jupiter, and it is one of the famous salmon rivers in all Canada. Not only are the fish plentiful in its many pools but they reach the size that delights the hearts of sportsmen, from fifteen to twenty-five pounds.

All these are for his friends, whom he will coax from France to cross the Atlantic with him in his new yacht. She will carry 6-inch guns enough to be an admirable third-class cruiser in case of need, and the discipline aboard is no wait less strict than on any war ship in the French navy.

His hardest work is over now and the reins of government are firmly in his grasp. The island knows no law other than his will, and those who will come with him will hunt and fish with a real prince, the Prince of Anticosti.

C.P.R. WILL OPEN UP A NEW FERTILE DISTRICT

Mr. L. O. Armstrong is Enthusiastic Over His Tour of Exploration in the French River System.

Mr. L. O. Armstrong, C.P.R. colonization agent, who has been on a tour of exploration through the French river system, returned to town yesterday, brimming over with enthusiasm for the new district which the C.P.R. will tap with its Toronto-Sudbury line.

In speaking of his trip to The Herald this morning, Mr. Armstrong said: "We started from Wahnapitae Station and went down the Wahnapitae River to where it strikes the French River system. Francis Parkman, the historian, used some of his most eloquent discriptions in trying to give a word painting of the French River—and he exaggerated nothing. It is not a river but a continuation of Lake Nipissing to Lake Huron. Islands large and islands small make many channels connecting smaller lakes, but the whole is one vast system with the best fishing and shooting in Canada.

Mr. Armstrong stated that within a year express trains would be coursing through those vast forest solitudes, where for hundreds of miles he never saw a settler, thus bringing this great unknown territory close to the large cities. He also said that Americans, ever alive to the value of virgin wilds, were even now sending their agents up to secure desirable sites for clubs.

REVIEWING HOGUE CASE.

Justice Department is Now Going Over the Evidence.

Ottawa, Oct. 92.—(Special)—Magloire Hogue, of Montreal, who lies under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, will not know definitely for some days yet whether he is to pay the death penalty for his crime. The evidence in the case is now being reviewed at the Justice Department here, but there will be no quorum of Ministers to deal with the matter before the middle of next month. The hanging is fixed for the middle of next month.

JEWISH DIVORCE EASY.

In a case heard in London, where a Polish Jew was summoned for being in arrears on a maintenance order to his wife, it was stated that the defendant had gone before the Rabbi and "put his wife away from him." Nothing more was necessary than for the husband to go with witnesses before the Rabbi, and, having obtained his consent after hearing all the facts and the wife's defence, to say, "I put this woman from me"; then to her, "Get thee hence, I spit upon thee"; and the ceremony was complete.

A MAN WITH AN ALIAS CANDID ABOUT HIMSELF

Accused of Forging a Cheque, He Says He is a Gambler and a Frequenter of Opium Dens.

A young man who gave his name as James Robinson, and who described himself to the police as a gambler and a frequenter of opium dens on Lagauchetiere Street, is in custody charged with attempting to pass a forged cheque at the St. James Hotel Thursday. The hotel clerk says Robinson took a room for the night and in payment wrote out a cheque for $25 on the City & District Bank, the cheque being endorsed "S. D. Freeman." The fact that he saw the date "Sept. 30," filled in, made the clerk suspicious that all was not right, and he notified Lieut. Proulx, of Chaboillez Street Station, who sent Corporal Picard and Officer Cote to investigate.

On being brought before Judge Choquet yesterday accused behaved in a most disorderly manner, and seemed anxious to fight with everyone within reach.

His proper name is alleged to be S. D. Freeland, of respectable family, and has, it is explained, been confined in an asylum. He stands remanded until Nov. 4 for medical examination.

SHE KNEW A GOOD THING.

Lottie Newcombe, the actress, who found $300 in an old valise, immediately came to the conclusion that things were coming her way. She lost no time in sending $10 to the Calcule Company, along with forty guesses, estimating the total number of votes that will be cast in the Dominion Elections November 3rd.—Adv.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNERAL OF MR. SHIELDS

Sault Ste. Marie, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The interment of the late Mr. Cornelius Shields will take place at Lacrosse, Wis. The body will be taken there, leaving the Soo on Monday evening, accompanied by an escort representing the employes of the Lake Superior Corporation. It is likely the works will be shut down during the time the body is being conveyed to the train.

The town recognizes the great services he has rendered the community in his successful management of the works, which have been put in such condition that the way will be comparatively easy for the man who succeeds him.

Mr. Drummond to Take Charge.

The directors of the company met at 100 Broadway, New York, yesterday. This meeting was a regular one, and was called some days ago. The Soo looks for Vice-President T. J. Drummond taking temporary charge here.

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BOOKS AND AUTHORS

NEW VOLUME OF STORIES BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

Rudyard Kipling is nothing if not insistently up-to-date. In his latest volume of stories, "Traffics and Discoveries," he deals with motor-cars, wireless telegraph, army reform and the like. There is only one story, "The Army of a Dream," which was not published previously. To those who loved the early Kipling, "Mulvaney," "The Soldiers Three," and "The Light that Failed," this new volume will probably prove a disappointment. There are three stories of the sea. "The Bonds of Discipline," "Their Lawful Occasions,' 'and "Steam Tactics," in which Mr. Kipling produces a new prodigy named Pyecroft, who has a copious command of engineering technology. One may marvel at the wonderful ability with which Mr. Kipling describes machinery, while at the same time weary of the technical terms which Pyecroft throws broadcast, and of his smart pranks. After the immortal Mulvaney, Pyecroft is a feeble imitation. He appears machine-made, and is clever in a laborious way. There are thre stories of the Boer war, a field on which Kipling has invariably failed. His South African stories have been generally condemned. The latest are, "The Comprehension of Private Capper," "A Sahib's War," and "The Captive." "A Sahib's War" is told by an Indian servant of Kurban Sahib, who feigns illness in India, in order to get to the front, and is treacherously slain by a minister, "who thrice took the oath of neutrality." The impression of the Sikh are set down at length. "The Capture" gives an account of the adventures of an American engineer, and here Kipling has drawn a life-like figure. It is such tours de force that have placed the author above his fellows, and which every here and there comes as an oasis in the wide waste of words, which comprise this latest volume. The best of the stories are at the end, "They," "Mrs. Bathurst," and "Below the Milldam." The first named, which was published a short time ago in the magazines, has attracted widespread attention. It is an excursion into the mystical and illusive, and shows a new and finer Kipling. Nothing better of its kind has ever been written. "They," in brief, is a story of a blind girl in a house in the woods, haunted by children—dream children—which were all she "would ever have," and of the intrusion into these strange and remote places of the man on the motor-car. It is a beautiful fantasy, constructed with exquisite taste, and one may well marvel at the fact that the same mind which produced the harsh and monotonous Pyecroft has produced this masterpiece. The cinematograph is put to dramatic use in "Mrs. Bathurst," a story with a horrible ending. The concluding tale, "Below the Milldam," is a parable on which the rat and the cat, the old wheel and the waters which turn it, discuss the coming of change. Each story in the volume is prefaced by some cryptic verse, in the usual Kipling manner.... The verse on "The Return of the Children" before "They" is, as is befitting, the best in the book. (Toronto: Morang & Company.)

SOME SONGS WHICH SAPPHO MIGHT HAVE WRITTEN.

Mrs. Charlotte Eaton, whose name appears on the title page of "Desire," has set American critics talking, and that is no small achievement for a new author in these days, when of the making of new books there is no end. The author kindly explains the nature of the volume in the sub-title; "A Collection of Passionate Prose Poems." The author's use of the word "passionate" is highly appropriate. Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox has been accused of being the "Poetess of Passion," but her poetry is mild and gray as an October sky in comparison with that of this new aspirant for poetic honors. Mrs. Eaton's delight in living as reflected in much of her work is intensely physical. The spirit of Orientalism and the long dead Omar Khayyam has tinged her thought. Mrs. Wilcox says she seems to be the feminine re-incarnation of Walt Whitman. That may not be a very high recommendation for some, for admiration for the good gray poet seems somewhat like an attack of measles. But Mrs. Wilcox goes on to make the stirring alliteration, that Mrs. Eaton possesses power, passion and purpose."

In form the poems certainly resemble the characteristic Whitman manner. The lines stop when the pen loses its breath, and the exigencies of rhyme and rhythm are entirely ignored. The following is a very fair example:

I will make merry in the possession of
my body, joying in its comeliness,
On draughts of fresh air I will fatten,
in the clear waters of the stream
I will intoxicate myself, etc."

However this is a minor objection, especially as the author has pointed out that they are prose poems. Mrs. Eaton has struck a new note, and for that the book deserves to be widely read. She has the saving grace of vigorous conception and vigorous expression. While the entire collection consists of love poems there is displayed a wide range of thought and style of treatment. Furthermore, while love in its most tumultuous form is portrayed, vulgarity is kept at a reasonable distance. Her soul unburdens itself of the most calorific sentiments and longings, and one feels somehow that she has rendered mankind a great service in thus placing in black and white the vehemence and mystery of overwhelming passion. In several of the poems there is a marked lyrical quality, and in the handling of metaphors decided skill.

No words could better convey the perfervid quality of the poetry than a selection. Of over one hundred poems in the volume—which, by the way, appears in a burning red cover—we select one at random. Charmides, here referred to, figures pretty prominently throughout the book. We would like to meet him. He must be no ordinary man to inspire such passion, and such longing. The poem is entitled "A Song":

Turn your sweet eyes to me again,
Charmides,
That I may see the keen delight within
them.
That satisfies the craving of my heart—
That so dispels my loneliness of spirit.

Hold me against your heart again,
Charmides,
Close, close, beyond all protest or resistance.
Till spent with joy I sink away in
sleep—
Your lips still breathing warm upon
my bosom.

All lovers of originality in poetry should secure a volume. It is worth the reading. (New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.)

"THE PRINCESS PASSES" BY C. N. AND A. M. WILLIAMSON

Those who were fortunate enough to read "The Lightning Conductor," and enjoy that delightful trip through the Loire valley of France, and through Italy, will require no recommendation to read "The Princess Passes," by the same authors, C. N. and A. M. Williamson. The latter is in a sense a sequel, for several of the same characters are re-introduced. It is written in the same pleasing vein of half romance, and half a travelling guide. The story chiefly concerns Lord Lane, the confidant of the "Lightning Conductor" In the opening chapter Lord Lane is jilted by an English belle, and the Lightning Conductor and his bride whirl him away for a motor tour through Europe. Vivid impressions are given of the scenery en route. In facts these charming descriptions are the attractive background to the later development of a pretty love story. At Martigny Lord Lane parts from his friends, and attended by a Swiss muleteer begins a solitary walking tour down the mountains into sunny Italy. On the way he fell in with the Boy. It would not be fair to tell who the Boy is, for during the remainder of the book he plays an important part. The journey across the Alps makes pleasant reading. There is the same dolce far niente spirit which Harland finds in Italy, and the end is eminently satisfactory for the jilted earl finds surcease of sorrow in the love of the beautiful and wistful-eyed Mercedes. (Toronto: McLeod and Allen.)

THE AUTO FURNISHES A GOOD DETECTIVE STORY.

"The Motor Pirate," by G. Sidney Paternoster, develops a new cause of alarm for those who dread the automobile. He introduces in the course of an exciting story of adventure, the element of speed locomotion as one of melodrama and many minor possibilities. The auto as an agent of crime, no less. A wonderful motor, moved by liquid hydrogen and approaching and departing with a silent, resistless power which makes it a comparatively easy matter to hold up other motor-cars, and then escape forms the basis of this clever detective story. Its chauffeur was an Oriental of singular powers and achievements, after numerous exploits which are set down in detail, the culminating point is reached in his audacious treatment of the August Person presumably sitting on the throne of England. One may speculate as to the absence of police protection for the Sovereign at this particular period of his existence. It evidently was just as lax as it is now where autos are concerned. (Toronto: Langton & Hall.)

LITERARY NOTES OF INTEREST.

The Library of Sir John Bourinot is being offered for sale. It contains a large number of valuable Canadian books, as well as sets of standard authors.

"The Quinconx Case," by Mr. William Dent Pitman, a story of smuggling on the Canadian border, is said to deal humorously with the ample material which the author has found in the borderland between the Eastern States and Maritime Canada.

Still another life of Dickens is in prospect. It is being written by the indefatigable Mr. G. K. Chesterton. Readers who have made up their minds that Mr. Chesterton is an extremely important writer will doubtless regard this announcement as important.

The novel upon which Mr. Henry Harland has for some time been at work, has just been completed and will, presumably, be printed before long. It will differ altogether, it is sai, from "The Cardinal's Snuff Box" and the other books by the same author which so closely resemble that clever piece of work. The scene of the new book is laid in America.

Mr. Heinemann announces that Mr. Hall Caine's novel, "The Prodigal Son" is to be published on November 1, and that the author's wide popularity is proved by the fact that it will be issued simultaneously in eight different languages, while translations in six further languages are in preparation.

The last adventure of Sherlock Holmes which Sir Conan Doyle will chronicle, positively the last, is to appear in the Christmas number of "The Strand," its title will be "The Adventure of the Second Stain." In the holiday season, we presume, all of the later Holmes stories may be expected in a book.

That monumental "Survey of London" on which Sir Walter Besant was working when he died was left by him in such a state that his literary executors are now convinced of their ability to bring out the whole work as it was originally planned. A third volume in the series is soon to be issued and five more are ultimately to be printed.

The work of editing the Centenary edition of Disraeli's novels, undertaken by Mr. Lucien Wolfe, has almost been completed, "Vivian Grey" being already in the press, to be followed by "The Young Duke," and "Contarini Fleming" this year. The edition will likely be completed in 1905. The introduction by Mr. Wolfe to "Vivian Grey" consists of an account of Disraeli's youth, and will be followed in another volume by a short sketch of the history of recent researches in Italy and Portugal.

The Copp Clark Company will issue this autumn the "Poems of Childhood" by Eugene Field, containing all the verses in the two volumes, "With Trumpet and Drum," and "Love Songs of Childhood," together with one or two poems from other books by Mr. Field, all of which are copiously illustrated in color by Maxfield Parrish. "Music and Other Poems," by Henry Van Dyke, being a collection of the lyrical and other verse which for some years past have been appearing from the pen of this well-known writer.

Of all authors, Henry Harland probably writes the smallest hand. So infinitely minute are his letters that on one page he has more words than usually cover half-a-dozen pages of ordinary manuscript. His chirography is very difficult to decipher, and it requires an expert to make it out. The typist who transcribes his books for him regularly uses a magnifying glass.

McClure-Phillips publish this week, "The Brethren," a story of the crusades, by Rider Haggard; "The Complete Motorist," a history and guide book on automobiling, by A. B. Filson Young, "Little Citizens," stories of school life east of the Bowery, by Myra Kelly; "Andrea—The Tribulations of a Child," from the Danish of Karin Michaelis, by John Nilsen Laurvik; "The Secret of Popularity,' 'a book of suggestions on deportment, by Emily Holt; "Monsieur Dupin,' 'a finely illustrated reprint of Poe's mystery tales.

The Putnam's have in preparation for the Christmas season a series of little leather-bound French books. Readers of French find it difficult to obtain inexpensive editions of their favorite authors in the original in any other form than the yellow covered style with the cheap paper and worn type. The series will be known as Les Classiques Francaises and will sell for a moderate price. The first book to be issued will be Octave Feuillet's Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre, with a preface by Ferdinand Brunetiere. Other early volumes will be Merimee's Colomba, George Sand's La Mare au Diable, and Sainte-Beauve's Essais, each with a preface by an Academician.

INDECISION OF ANGELA

By Harriet Moore.

It's perfectly absurd, Angela! You can't go on treating two men in this way. You must know which of them you'd rather marry!"

Angela Morse sat on the edge of a chair in the study to which her father had summoned her—a politely attentive and decidedly attractive little figure.

"But I don't," she said, raising a pair of ingenuous blue eyes. "If I did it would be so simple, except that I'd hurt the other one's feelings. I think Frank Curtis and Arthur Brace are two of the nicest men I ever met!"

Mr. Morse fidgeted irritably with his iron-gray moustache.

"That's all very well," he said; "but you're making perfect fools of the three of us. Curtis tells me he wants to marry you, and I say I've no objection, provided you are of the same mind. And then a day or two later Brace gives me to understand that Curtis tells him that he—Curtis—has no right to prevent him from paying his addresses to you!"

"That's quite true," said Angela, encouragingly, "he hadn't."

"But you hadn't refused Curtis?" said the bewildered father.

"Why, no," said Angela. "I haven't refused Arthur Brace either—exactly. I just said I didn't know. "You see, father," she added, as Mr. Morse gave a sharp, impatient exclamation, "it's just like this. I like them both quite as much, I think, as I'll ever like any man. And I can't imagine anything nicer than hunting and motoring in the country with Frank; but when I go out to lunch or a matinee with Arthur, I think town just the jolliest place in the world. It's such a pity one can't take them for alternate six months, like summer and winter residences."

"Look here, Angela," he said, "I don't mean to be hard upon you. You've had a queer bringing up for a girl—just Kelly and myself, and no mother to look after you; and it's natural, perhaps, that you're a bit—well—individual in some things. And, goodness knows, I'm not wanting you off my hands, or anything of that sort. But when two decent, straightforward fellows come and ask me for my daughter, I'm hanged if they shan't have an answer one way or the other. So, mark me, you accept one of them a month from to-day, or else the matter's off as regards either for good and all. D'you understand?"

"Yes, father," said Angela. "I really will try," she added peintently, as she got up from her chair.

"I should advise it," said Mr. Morse, grimly. "Just tell Kelly I want to speak to him, will you?"

Angela withdrew without further remark. She met Dr. Kelly in the passageway. He was a tall, clean-shaven, rather taciturn man of about 40, and formed the third member of a somewhat incongruous household. Fifteen years before, when Mr. Morse and his orphaned child were staying in a hotel in a South Coast watering place, public sympathy was aroused by an accident to a pleasure boat, in which a young bride of a week lost her life. In the half-dazed bridegroom he had recognized an old college friend, and carried him off then and there to his own house in town. And when James Kelly spoke, at length, of future plans, both men had so far abandoned reserve as to admit that they should not dislike each other's permanent company. Apparently, the pleasurable emotion had lasted ever since. Certainly the idea of separation never occurred now, either to the successful stock broker or the busy doctor, and would not have been entertained if it had.

"Father wants you," said Angela, a little breathlessly, as she almost ran into the doctor on leaving the study. "I didn't know if you'd come in."

"Just," said the doctor. "Colder than ever. Where is he—in here?"

* * *

"I suppose it was bound to come," said the doctor, enigmatically, when he had finished. "Both very decent fellow?"

"That' it. That's exactly it. Position, character, means, everything. I can't have 'em played with. It's almost incredible, but the child persists she doesn't know what she wants. I've given her one month from to-day to decide in, and then I put my foot down."

"Ah!" said the doctor, glancing involuntarily at his friend's ample, square-toed boot. "Well, if you don't want me any—"

"But I do," interrupted Mr. Morse. "I thought perhaps you'd speak to her. She generally seems to think a good deal of what you say."

"I?" said the doctor, in wonderment. "My dear chap, I—I don't believe in interfering in that sort of thing!"

"Well, if somebody doesn't, I don't believe she'll know her own mind a bit better a month hence. You see, a word from an outsider, so to speak"—Mr. Morse brought out the word with a half-apologetic little laugh—"often has much more weight than anything a relation says."

"But what d'you want me to say?" asked the doctor, uncomfortably.

"Why—er—get at the state of her feelings somehow. You're used to questioning women, and all that. It's all rot, you know, she must have a preference!"

"But—why, it's seldom enough I even see her alone. She'd think it odd."

"Nonsense! Get her to drive you out, or something of that sort; and then give her a piece of your mind!" said Mr. Morse, with growing, easy cheerfulness.

That night, with the conversation stirring uncomfortably in his mind, he asked Angela if she would care to drive him six miles into the country in his dogcart on the following afternoon to visit a distant patient. Angela accepted with alacrity.

She was ready to time next day—a neat, compace little figure in a fur coat and dark toque, with becoming touches of scarlet. The doctor, as he came down the steps to see her rubbing a soft cheek caressingly about his horse's still softer nose, felt a sudden apprehension of the attitude of the two men who preferred suspense to a definite refusal. Then he frowned as he thought of the task before him.

"Poor little girl" he said, involuntarily to himself.

Angela turned brightly at his approach.

"Be quick!" she said. "Don't let's miss a minute of this glorious afternoon!"

"Up you get, then!" said the doctor, smiling to note that his proffered assistance and that of the waiting groom were disdained as she pulled herself adroitly to her seat. "'Tisn't often I'm a gentleman at large. "That'll do, Harris, thank you."

"Why d'you never let Harris drive you?" asked Angela, gathering up the reins.

"Well, as a rule, I prefer doing my own work. Sultan's skittish to-day. Hasn't been out for two days. You'll have to drive carefully."

"Dear thing!" said Angela, as her favorite pranced and fidgeted before settling into a steady trot. "I sympathize with him. I'm in a wriggly mood myself!"

The words reduced the doctor to a sudden silence. Not until shops and private houses were fading into the cold haze of the day did he speak again. Then he rode straight at his subject.

"Angela," he said abruptly, "do you ever think of getting married?"

Angela turned a frank gaze upon him

"I don't think of much else, just now," she said. "Has father told you about Frank Curtis and Arthur Brace, or were you speaking in the abstract?"

The doctor drew a breath, and tucked his half of a brown rug more closely about his person. Then he began to speak. He enlarged upon the dreariness of a single life, and the advantage of finding a suitable partner, till Angela opened her eyes, and wondered how he had struggled through the last decade of years. He talked of the prudence of combining wealth and affection in marriage, where possible; of the thoughtlessness—to use no stronger term—that could presume upon the patience of two good men; of the anxiety from which her father was suffering; of the crises in life at which one has to step forward, alone and unaided, and choose this or that.

"You see, dear," he said finally, "you surely must have some feeling of—Look out, Angela, look out! What are you doing?"

Angela was not doing anything. She was leaving the action to Sultan, who was rearing and curvetting like some mad thing at the sudden, discordant hoot of a swiftly approaching motor car.

"Give me the reins!" 'shouted the doctor, leaning forward in his seat. Quick, or we'll be——"

Even as he spoke the terrified horse gave a plunge, which jerked them from the girl's grip. For a second they hung limply upon the splashboard, then, before the doctor had time to snatch them, slid down and trailed into the road, while Sultan broke into a mad gallop, shaving the motor car with its sublimely indifferent occupants by a bare couple of inches.

The first thing that flashed upon the doctor's mind was the conviction of his absolute helplessness. Then with a vague, desperate instinct toward protection, he flung an arm around Angela, holding her by main force to her seat in the swaying, jolting vehicle.

"Keep still!" he shouted. "I can't reach the reins. Keep still, whatever you do. He'll stop at the corn——"

The word died on his lips. They were tearing wildly toward a sharp turn in the road, and above the clatter of Sultan's hoofs and the crashing sound of the wheels, the regular hoot of a second motor car was faintly audible from the further side of the curve, coming nearer and nearer. In a flash the doctor saw the little form, still and erect as any statue within his arm, lying presently in a greater, horrible stillness; and with the vision came an odd, rapid realization of a new life in the old gray house in Bayswater—life without a girl who made "sunshine in a shady place"—life without Angela. He started blindly upright.

"Keep still! he shouted hoarsely again. "You—you shan't be hurt. I won't let you!"

The next second he was sprawling half over the splashboard, groping with difficulty after the trailing reins, while Angela held his coat as though it had grown to her hands.

"In two—no three seconds,' 'she found herself thinking, in a kind of dazed calm, "I shall probably know what dying feels like. I think he'll be quite a nice person to die with. I—ah-h-h!"

It had come. One tremendous jerk, as Sultan, checked suddenly in his reckless career, swerved so sharply aside that the cart poised itself for a moment on a single wheel, and then Angela knew that she was falling. The next second she had reached—not the frost-hardened road, but something soft and yielding and human, that broke her fall, and stayed where it was—silent, motionless. The dogcart had righted itself and Sultan stood, trembling from head to foot, as the motor car shot harmlessly past.

Angela got up, and put her hand to her forehead. No, she was not killed—at least she did not think so—only feeling very queer and giddy. But Dr. Kelly,

She dropped on to her knees with a quick cry beside the still figure in the road, a sick, terrible fear at her heart. If this awful thing had happened, those silent, parted lips would never frame a sentence to her again.

"Oh," she cried wildly, in the rushing, unconscious selfishness of a great grief, "speak. You mustn't be dead. You mustn't be! I—I couldn't do without you!"

There was a sound of rapid footsteps behind her. The motorists had pulled up with all possible speed, and jumped from their car. And at that moment Jim Kelly opened his eyes.

* * *

"—I don't understand," said Mr. Morse, feebly. "You and Angela—engaged? You?"

"Why not?" said Angela, fiercely.

It was the evening of the same day, and she sat on the hearthrug in her father's dining-room, at the feet of a man who leaned back in an armchair, white and shaken, but otherwise little worse for the fall which had stunned him.

"Well, it's a bit of a thunderclap!" said the bewildered parent.—Home Chat.

HALF SICK PEOPLE

Just sick enough to feel heavy-headed, lazy and listless; to have no appetite, to sleep badly, tossing and tumbling about sometimes until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning from one side to the other; restless and nervous, and to have what you eat feel like lead in your stomach; not sick enough to take to bed or call a doctor, but just sick enough to not know what to do.

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Anyone suffering from chronic constipation, biliousness, sick headache or liver complaint can tone up the entire system, elevate the spirits and again make life really well worth living by a single week's use of Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills. They will give you the appetite of youth, your food will agree with you and sound, refreshing sleep will wait upon you. They are Nature's laxative, entirely different from anything you have ever taken before, and always cure sick headache, constipation and biliousness in one night. 25 cents at all dealers.

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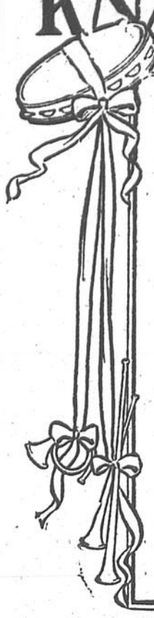

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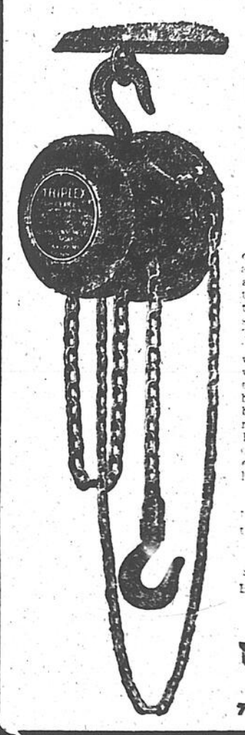

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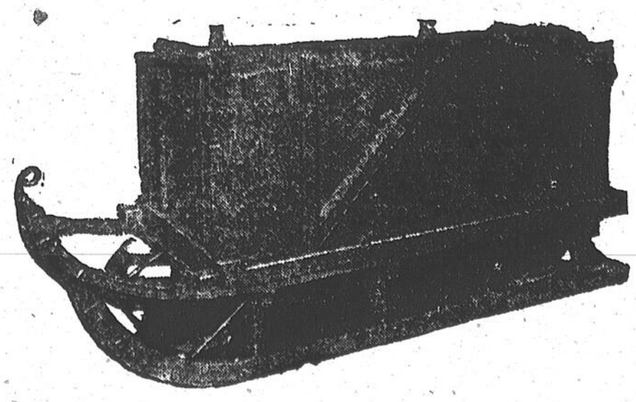

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THE SATURDAY HERALD
WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT

ESTABLISHED 1808. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1904. ONE CENT.

BY A WOMAN

Weekly Talks to Herald Readers

The streets were muddy, the sidewalks were wet and also muddy. The sky was cloudy, and it was raining hard. The air was that damp, disagreeable, bone-chilling kind that seemed to make one shiver more than zero weather.

I passed some few hundreds of people and their fretful, cold, line-drawn faces made me chillier than ever. The women held their skirts up gingerly, and once in a while made a remark about the "horrid weather," The men greeted each other dolefully, saying: "Deuced bad weather this," until I stopped in chilly despair.

"Is life worth living?" questioned I of myself.

The gray day, the gray-faced people, the dampness, shook their heads at me like an automaton.

"Life—is—not—worth—living." They chanted back at me.

The night began to fall. A light here and there broke through the dimness. A saloon door opened, and a woman's reckless laugh joined in the chorus, "Life—is—not—worth—living."

I wanted to get hold of that woman, and look at her. I thought her face would tell me why she laughed, and why life was not worth living. But the door closed again, and the street grew darker.

After a while a little yellow-haired maiden came around the corner. Her shoes were torn, and her bare feet could be seen through them. She stood there a minute, looking at the saloon door, and then at me, where I was waiting.

I spoke to her.

"Can I do anything for you, little one?"

She looked at me shyly, then shook her head,—but she smiled.

The first smile I had seen that gray day!.

Then she began to skip up and down in front of the saloon, and sing in a childish voice:

"Good-bye, my own Bluebell."

The voice rang out through the wet night, and cheered me. I hummed the tune to the time of the child's skipping.

Suddenly the child laughed, and I laughed too. The lights on the streets flared up, the cars seemed to rattle merrily by; the whole heaviness had fallen from the day.

Again and again the child sang and skipped.

Then the saloon door opened. Across the night air came again that woman's laugh. She came to the door, and stepped out. The child ran to her.

"Come, mamma," said she.

The woman turned and caught the child's hand. She pulled her away so quickly that the child commenced to cry. Then they disappeared into the darkness, and I, too, turned and joined the group of home goers.

* * *

Perhaps the Canadian Government could do little else than it does to prevent the spread of pernicious literature. In spite of continual carefulness, however, such literature can be obtained, and is obtained, by our young people, to an alarming extent, and eternal vigilance on the part of parents and teachers is the only thing that can keep such literature from circulating. The fact that anyone can delight in sending from the press any literature that is not wholesome and pure reading is sufficient answer for its suppression. There are one or two places from which such literature is known to come, and from which free sample copies of news sheets are regularly sent to Canada. Some of these sheets have been ruled out as immoral, and cannot now pass through the postoffices, even to the subscribers.

There are many still, however, which go from one to another, and are received by many subscribers as good literature, which can receive but one descriptive word, "rotten." Not only morally, but from all standpoints of good literature, they deserve such a ruling. The advertisements are the kind ruled out of respecting newspapers. The stories are poor, and uninstructive, the whole tendency of the paper is toward the degrading, not the good.

Most earnestly would I call the attention of parents and educators to this fact. It is well, perhaps, to bring up your children with their eyes open to the world, and its sinand temptations, that they stumble not through ignorance, but it is also well to instil into their minds a fine taste for the good and pure in life, and therefore in literature.

* * *

The steps ahead of us looked steep and long. The crowds of people climbing up had stopped in little groups at the landing places to take breath before st rt'ng again. Others were patiently making their way step by step, some laughing, others sober and walking slowly children caught on to their mother's skirts with little jerks and rushs as their feet wearied, girls ran hand in hand, their light laughter ringing through the trees.

It was to these groups of climbers that we joined ourselves. We ran up the first flight of stairs, turning at the roadway to look down at the groups on the walk below, to watch the elevator as it made its way past us, conjecturing as to the possibility of the cable's breaking, then looking up that steep ascent to the station at the top. We noticed the white birch trees near us, and could see a promise of the view from the mountain top, even at this first stopping place. A man with two boys came walking along the roadway. Some cabs, private carriages and horseback riders passed us.

The cool, clear air, was bracing, and we were unwearied as we started up that long second climb. People were coming down continually in little groups. Some of them had white bags filled with acorns on their shoulders. A little boy, still a toddler, came slowly, clinging to his mother's skirts. A young man sat on the rail smoking a cigar, and looking as though life was a stern sort of unpleasant thing, that must be smoked away. A boy came sliding down the railing, half frightened, but cheered on by the mocking crowd of boys above him.

It was a glorious climb, there were so many people, so much life, such splendid bracing air. Yet we were glad to rest at the first landing. We stopped half-way up the second flight to take breath, and our feet lagged wearied when we faced the last flight. Step by step slowly we went up, until at last, with a sigh of relief, we reached the top.

Then we felt the strength come back to us. We walked over to the jutting edge below the lookout to look down at the city, the river, the distant mountains. The climb was over. The clear, unbroken view of the city was before us, the mountain walks were there for us to enjoy, and the cares and smallnesses and pettiness of life had fallen from us.

Then my companion turned.

"We start out as children, glad and running and happy along life's pathway. There are others passing with us. Then we weary just a little, a very little, we even stop to rest on our way. After a little more climbing we become laggard and weary, the eyes get dim, the hands hang heavy, the feet totter. At last we reach the top. The journey is done. We can look out across the pathway, across the world, the vision clear, the top of the ladder reached, the life finished."

The stillness about us was unbroken. The city, the people, were far away from us. My companion leaned forward and broke a twig from the bush near, and held it between his fingers, snapping it slowly.

"After the life is finished," said I, "what then?"

"After the life is finished," was the answer, "there is peace. The strength returns. We stand on the hill top, with God. We look out upon the world we have left behind us, and are content to only look back, but without regret. The best of it all is when the life is finished, for the only clear view is gotten from the hilltop."

Nature in its summer beauty was dead. The brown and the barren alone caught the eye. I turned impatiently.

"Why should people die, or plants, or the birds and beasts we love. See the barrenness of it all."

My companion smiled.

"All things must die," he said quietly. "But for nature there is the spring, and for humanity——"

I stopped him, for already I was ashamed of my impatience.

"——for humanity the Resurrection!"

* * *

Very often we hear the complaint of a mistress that after some particular kindness of her's a servant has left her employ on being offered a better position elsewhere. "That is how they pay us for being kind to them," they say complainingly. Evidently the mistresses were kind only because they hoped for some reward of their kindness. It was not the kindness of heart but the keenness of business that prompted the generosity, and since it was the business instinct that prompted it the business instinct of the servant responded.

In a large city departmental store, not very long ago, a young girl in one of the departments was taken ill. She was an orphan and struggling along alone. The girl was obliged to give up her work and for many months was away from the store. During all that time her salary was continued paid to her. She came back, still no very strong, and after working a few weeks, went to her employer apologetically and told him she was to be married. She felt so keenly his generosity that she would not ha e been surprised at very great displeasure. Instead the employer said not a word of reproach and taking her into one of his departments let her choose what she wished for a wedding present. The girl was married, and the head of her department gave her away. For all of his kindness her employer received only her thanks and her probable life long appreciation, and he seemed amply repaid. This because of his generosity of heart, not from business instincts was enough for him.

So should the mistress do kindness to the servant, not because she hopes to be paid for it, but because kindness demands it. This penny-wise mistress will always have a penny-wise servant and the generous woman will receive generosity in return for generosity.

There is a decided problem in the servant question, but the woman who does a kindness from a business instinct will not help to solve it.

* * *

To one of my correspondents am I indebted for the following extract from a poem by Coleridge. It is a message for the struggling heart, for the one who has known what it is to do wrong and who has regretted that wrong. We are all struggling toward our ideal of perfection, often making mistakes and needing to take fresh courage and a new start. I wish you would keep these lines. Read them until their deepest and most subtle meaning comes to you, and if you should indeed personify that meaning you will have realized the noblest possibility of your nature.

. . . . . .
With a wiser innocence
. . . . . .
With a musing melancholy,
Inly armed, go, maiden, go.

Mother sage of self dominion,
Firm thy steps, O melancholy!
The strongest plume in wisdom's pinion,
Is the memory of past folly."

Mute the sky-lark and forlorn,
While she moults the firstling plumes
That had skimmed the tender corn,
On the beanfield's odorous blooms,

Soon with renovated wing
Shall she dare a loftier flight;
Upward to the day-star spring,
And embathe in heavenly light.

There are two lines in it that I would emphasize to you.

"The strongest plume in wisdom's pinion
Is the memory of past folly.'

Experience teaches you wisdom. Sorrow teaches you sympathy. Sin teachs you patience with others and self-control with yourself. Your past is your present school master.

* * *

"Women make one or two mistakes in their desire to get into a broader path of advancement."

The speaker was the thoughtful man. Perhaps he had reached his conclusion by observation. Perhaps he had read it. Perhaps some one had told him. One thing was sure he had not gained it by experience.

The woman who had the experience smiled without answering. Perhaps there is no more aggrevating way of replying to an argument than this.

So the thoughtful man volunteered a question.

"Do you not think so?"

The woman bent a little forward. The man thought that perhaps she was thinking deeply, but she only took a bit of thread from her skirt, held it between her gloved fingers a minute, and then let it fall.'

"Everyone makes mistakes."

The voice was quiet. The answer was not satisfactory.

The thoughtful man said no more for a few minutes. Then he continued.

"You are known as a woman with convictions, with opinions—you are called a social woman. Tell me, frankly, your unbiased opinion in regard to the matter."

The woman looked at him half quizzingly.

* * *

"When I was a very young woman," said she, "I had occasion to visit the city slums and work in them. I had occasion to realize that the only salvation of the children in those slums was the educating and civilizing of themselves as future parents. But, one must primarily get the good will of their present parents to do so. Morally the women were careless. They did not understand the necessity of keeping our recognized moral laws. There wasonly one section of humanity that could do any satisfactory work of reformation—the women of the better class. Then I took up the work. I found certain laws existed which did not help my work and I commenced to work against them. Many women joined with me. We demanded better conditions for the working girls. We worked faithfully and I know hundreds of girls who have been made better women because of it. Sometimes it has been hard work. But we have reached an easier path. We have made mistakes, it is true, but shall we say a walk is not pleasant because we occasionally stumble on the stones in our way."

The thoughtful man regarded her a little more thoughtfully than usual.

"It is possible that you are right," said he doubtfully. He was a conservative man and slow to change his views.

"I do not admire the new woman and her ways," he ventured a few minutes later.

The woman who was known to the world as such smiled again. She looked at him quietly, and answered as she buttoned her gloves slowly,

"When one does his duty, does he ask for admiration?"

The thoughtful man did not answer. The woman turned as she went out of the doorway.

"Humanity working for humanity asks approbation of Him alone, who is the Creator of them all."

CHRISTIE CAREW.

AN ACCEPTED MODE IN ERMINE.

Those fascinating neck and shoulder pieces find their best expression in ermine, and this season this white and expensive fur is seen with smart trimmings of silk cords and chenille fringes. The collar is a recent addition, this just coming comfortably around the throat, and not expected to reach to the chin. The cape part is pieced out with the addition of spreading scarf ends that droop below the waist, and are further lengthened out with a cord and ball fringe. The muff is one of the long shapes, narrow at the top and rounding out at the bottom, and is trimmed with white chenille tassels that fall from the narrowest portion of the top.

The Woman Who Thinks; The Woman Who Does

Do women think? This query is often put to us. Do women think?

We waste our time if we would attempt to argue the matter with any one, for the fact is that some women think and some do not. Some women are sensible. Some women are frivolous.

Indisputably some women do think. England can show us a George Elliott, a Jane Austen, an Elizabeth Barrett Browning. France has produced a Georges Sand, American a Frences Willard. Great men are not many. Great women are not many. But take these five representative women thinkers and you will admit they have, with one exception—an undisputed greatness.

Georges Sand, George Elliott, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Jane Austen, and Frances Willard—there is no apology necessary for these names. Georges Sand is probably the greatest woman writer that has ever lived. She is greater than George Elliott, and considered one of France's greatest novelists, not because she is a woman, but because she is a great writer. George Elliott comes next to her, almost as great, but still obliged to take second place, and next, indeed, hardly in this class at all, comes Jane Austen, whose work in its perfection of detail is unsurpassed, and whose works have taken their place amongst the classics. First and alone as a great poet comes Elizabeth Barrett Browning. There is no one to dispute her right to this place, which she holds. She is not as great as Browning, and takes her place in the secondary list of poets, but even hen has noble company. Strange as it may seem women are never great in poetry. Elizabeth Browning is the one exception, which some would say proves the rule.

America, the emancipator of women, has produced no great women, with, and I hesitate even on this name, the exception of Frances Willard. She is th e representative of the American women at their strongest point. They think and speak. They struggle strenuously, but they do not become great.

France has produced the world's greatest women, and England comes next in line. Georges Sand, some say France's greatest novelist, can stand side by side with that great animal painter, Rosa Bonheur, while the greatest woman warrior the civilized world has known was the inspired maiden, Joan of Arc. There is no getting around the greatness of these women of that country of fashion and formality, where the women were often termed "playthings," but from which some of the strongest and noblest women have come. Joan of Arc—is there a more wonderful woman's life? Rosa Bonheur—does one dispute her greatness?. Georges Sand—greater even than our own great George Elliott.

England can boast that its two greatest periods in history, in point of advancement, were those in which queens sat upon her throne. Elizabeth nd Victoria were two characters little like each other. In nobility of character Victoria infinitely surpassed Elizabeth. Yet Elizabeth had a great influence for advancement upon her ation. The influence and power for ood, of Victoria, the Queen, is altogether beyond calculation. When one hinks of her long and beneficent reign, he marvellous changes and progress hat took place during that reign, one an indeed but conjecture as to how ong that influence will be felt, yet one can safely predict that hundreds of years from to-day children will be reading and studying of the reign of Victoria the Good as the greatest in Britain's history.

Has not England also given us a Florence Nightingale, the angel of the Crimean War? Here is a woman who does, who works, who leaves a record of noble action outlasting the years to come.

Poland has given us a Madame Curie, the discoverer of Radium. Astronomy can point proudly to the names of the sisters Hershel, and these are only a few of the greatest.

Here, indeed, would I record the name of a woman who may take her place amongst the great ones of the world, when she has passed out of this life, namely, Jane Addams, of Chicago. She is, in my own opinion, a stronger character than Frances Willard, but time alone can tell.

Who are the women who think and the women who do? Remember these names, as those of the greatest only—England's queens, Victoria and Elizabeth—France's deliverer, Joan of Arc—two of the world's greatest writers, Georges Sand and George Elliott; one of its greatest poets, E. B. Browning; one of the most finished story writers in literature, Jane Austen; one of the world's greatest painters, Rosa Bonheur; one of the strongest and noblest characters, Florence Nightingale. A famous scientist, Madame Curie; one of the greatest of organizers, Frances Willard: learned in astronomy, the Herschels.

These are only a few, but to any who would question the intellectual capacity of women, I direct their attention to these names. They are sufficient answer to that question. And it is to these hard thinkers and hard workers we owe respect and acknowledgement as having been true to the knowledge and genius God gave them, for God demands a return in full fruitage of the intellect he gives to both man and woman.

OLIVE FARMING.

Women are now taking up so many new industries that one more or less does not cause comment. The one more hat they are trying is the raising of lives. For this industry California ffers the best field, as olive-culture as been attempted in Florida, Virgina, and some other parts of the continent without success. In the Santa lara valley, Santa Barbara, near Los ngeles, however, the soil and climate are admirably adapted to the growth of he olive tree, which begins to bear when three or four years old, and from this time the crop steadily increases till the yield is from two to five hundred per tree. The olive tree is not of rapid growth, and when twenty years old is not so large as a full grown apple tree. The fruit is easily gathered from ladders, the men picking into bags which are emptied on sheets spread beneath the trees. When collected from the sheets they are spread on trays, where they are allowed to cure or dry from three to five weeks until the proper stage of dryness is reached for the crushing to begin, which separates the oil.

It will be seen that with a good foreman the business is entirely feasible for a woman. A noticeable feature of the business is the leisurely manner in which it may be carried on. Olives are not perishable and there need not be the rush in gathering them necessary with a crop of apricots and peaches. In this way a manager gets along with few workmen and preserves an air of repose about the place more in keeping with some foreign lands than the rush and bustle which accompanies most American industries.

The Home.

THE SNOWFLAKE.

(By Edith M. Thomas.)

I come as a symbol of Life in Death,
Shed from the brink of yon heaven austere;
I change to compassionate dew in a breath—
Breathe on me once—and you find me a tear!

THANKSGIVING.

"With every anniversary there comes naturally to each thinking person a period of introspection; more especially is this the case when the holiday is so identified with family life as is Thanksgiving. The thoughtful housewife looks over the year that has gone and reckons up her mercies. First of all is she humbly thankful that those whom she loves are spared to her a little longer, and if there are sad, vacant places left since last the family gathered together, she tries in spite of her grief and sense of loss to be thankful for sweet memories and blessed examples. Then her thoughts will turn, perhaps, to the more material side of life, and she will be thankful for the degree of prosperity that has come to her and hers. Thus she will realize her blessings. But how many housewives, it is to be wondered, think to be thankful for their daily work, stop to be grateful that they are housewives? It has become so the fashion to speak slightingly of the "drudgery of housework" that many women seem to think it argues a superior mind to declare themselves above it. This is really as absurd as if men should declare that they had souls above the "drudgery of business." Such men do exist, but they are not considered very wonderful beings; on the contrary, many of them we call by the unkind name of tramp! Much of the discontent of women with their home work arises not because they have such superior minds, but because they have only very superficially informed minds. Were their minds broader and did they know whole instead of half truths, they would realize the immense importance of their work to the world and endeavor to do it as well and as intelligently as possible."

BURN YOUR LETTERS.

To write a personal letter when angry or excited is to make a very bad blunder—to post it is often fatal to the correspondence. The trouble made by disregarding this law is widespread. It is far worse to quarrel by letter than in person. The words lie cold and ugly on the page, irrevocable, put on lasting record. A misunderstanding by letter is seldom cleared up, and the remembrance of it persists long. Nothing is more undignified than an angry or passionate letter; and somehow these are the letters that seldom are destroyed. If Carlyle and his wife had not written so volubly on every occasion when they ought to have kept silence, how much the world would have been spared, for instance. And this leads to another law—never to keep a letter, if possible. If it be interesting beyond the usual, it probably has in it some things which had better be forgotten. If it is commonplace, it is not worth the keeping. Old love letters are often profaned by careless eyes; old gossip is raked up. Of course there are exceptions—charming letters with no sting in them. But they are exceptions. If all letters were burned as soon as answered, there would be much less trouble in the world—as any lawyer can testify."

WINDOW PLANTS.

Squares of heavy white cotton fitted to conservatory windows—or any windows where plants are kept—made long enough to come well above the middle of the sash and extend below the sill, and of sufficient width to cover the side mouldings, are of inestimable service in keeping out the cold of winter nights and the sun of summer days. Hooks on the upper corners, with corresponding nails in the mouldings, make them readily adjustable.

PANNED BIRDS.

This recipe will answer for all land birds. Split them down the back, remove the intestines, and wipe the birds with a damp cloth. Put in a baking-pan, flesh side up; cover the bottom of the pan with half a pint of hot stock or water. Put them in a very hot oven for fifteen minutes; baste, and dust with salt and pepper. Take out one bird and put the rest back for another fifteen or twenty minutes, according to the size. Cut the underdone bird in pieces and squeeze out all the juice, rind or chop the breast and rub it with the livers, which have been boiled for twenty minutes. Add to them the juice and two ounces of melted butter; heat over hot water. Dish each bird on a slice of toast, baste with the liver sauce garnish with a sour jelly, and serve at once.

Correspondence.

(All communications should be addressed to Christie Carew, The Herald, Montreal.)

POSTAL CARDS.

The Editor Woman's Supplement:

You ask how to arrange for an exchange of postal cards.

Let your correspondent send a note expressing a desire to make such exchange to Weldon's Journal, London, Eng., who will publish it free of charge. The Journal reaches most English-speaking countries and a few foreign ones and I think your correspondent will be satisfied with the results, yours truly, Stamp Collector.

What is the value, if any, of an American half-dime, coined in the year 1853?

Can anyone give the address of establishments in Montreal which buy "fancy work" from individuals for the purpose of sale?

Receipes are wanted by correspondent for lobster a la Newburg and raisin pie.

Olive—Past follies should not make you low-spirited because you continually meet those who know of your foolishness. You should, indeed, regret them, but only because your own conscience condemns you. Your desire to do better and be better is sufficient proof to me of your goodness of heart. Such carelessness of conduct, as you mention, is not easily lived down, perhaps, but you can regain the respect of your family and friends in no other way than a daily line of conduct in which you can prove to them your desire to be self-respecting and good. Do not wory over what is past. Make right what you can and then begin all over again cheerfully, courageously and honestly, waiting patiently for the line when you will have proved yourself a woman with good intentions and good purposes in life. Never let the past burden the present or the future, and I pray you to make the future a good one. There is one thing of the greatest importance to all of us—a good life— and that possibility is still with you. Do not mind others' criticisms if your purpose is right, and keep a brave heart. Actresses are engaged, I think, for ordinary companies between the busy seasons. Do not attempt the life of an actress without long consideration. One of the best-known actresses once said to a girl who desired to enter this profession: "Don't try it unless you have a capacity for drudgery and a real love of hard work for its own sake." Cocoa is a wholesome drink, but do not think the bread and milk diet suitable for an adult. Plain food but strengthening is desirable. Try cold cream to whiten the skin.

Gray Eyes.—The following novel Hallowe'en party is suggested in Harper's and I think would serve your purpose: Decorate your house with fall foliage and jack-o'-lanterns. Have a lighted jack-o'-lantern in the porch, and dress up some boy as an imp to open the door. Put jack-o'-lanterns in all corners where they would appear effective, and you can make the faces as grotesque as you please. Then start the usual Hallowe'en games. Put a row of lighted candles on the table and let each guest try to blow them out, relighting them for each trial. The number left burning stands for the number of years one must wait for husband or wife. Tie bags of candy or apples to chandeliers and doorways, letting them hang by slender strings, and let the guests try to bite off the string, their hands fastened behind them. Fill a large pan or tub with water and put apples to bobbing in it. Let the guest try to take apples from the water by their teeth. Carve letters all over a large pumpkin and give each guest a sharp-pointed dart with which he is to spear a letter which is supposed to be the initial of the name of the person he or she will wed. Such games as these will make the time pass quickly, and you can probably apply your own originality to make them interesting. For refreshments have something appropriate to Hallowe'en. Popcorn, roasted chestnuts, marshmallows, salted almonds, even mince-pie can be used. A young woman of nineteen is not too old to study music. One is never too old to study anything he desires to know. You are thoughtful and of a kind disposition.

Soubrette.—Acting can not be taught by mail. You will find the road to success along the line of dramatic acting a hard and severe one to travel. I want to advise you to be sure of one thing—that you have talent. You must have talent or you will fail before you begin. You must also have a large amount of pluck and a certain power to endure unpleasant things. There is no dramatic school in its broadest sense in Montreal. I can, however, refer you to J. P. Stephen, of the Montreal School of Elocution, and Mrs. B. R. Emslie, 2278 St. Catherine Street, who may be able to give you the training you desire. You are ambitious, kind-hearted and generous.

Teddie.—If your friend has shown that he desires to discontinue the correspondence by writing no more to you, I think you would make a mistake to write to him or explain anything you think he perhaps did not understand. You are frank, impetuous and kind.

X. Y. Z.—Hope to obtain the names of some establishments such as you speak of. A number take such work on commission, but do not know of any taking the work at regular prices from individuals.

Blue Bell.—Canada's national debt in 1900 was (gross), $346,206,980; (net), $265,493,807. In 1903 it was (gross), $361,344,098; (net), $261,606,989. You are frank, thoughtful and kind. Am asking for recipe.

A Reader.—If you wear your leghorn a great deal it cannot help but turn yellow. Your milliner can probably tell you, however, how to clean it or bleach it.

Alice.—March 24, 1881, fell on Thursday. You are a little careless, but friendly and pleasant.

Birdie.—I very much appreciate your kind words. Am very glad if anything I have said helped you. It is pleasant for me to think so. You are affectionate, pleasant and thoughtful.

Adelaide Morton.—You are ambitious, mirthful and generous.

A. LeBlanc.—Your character is almost identical with that of A. Morton. I am asking for the recipe you desire.

Annie M.—Pickled crab apples—To 7 pounds of ruit add 4 pounds of sugar and one pint of vinegar; make a syrup of sugar and vinegar; then add fruit and cook until tender. Bottle.

Mrs. W. B.—Try gasoline. See above request re coin.

Blue Bell.—Decisive, ambitious, frank and mirthful.

Mabel S. C.—You are ambitious, frank, generous and thoughtful.

Vivana. — Painstaking, kind and thoughtful.

Brownie.—Neat, careful, kind and decided.

Fairy.—Pleasant, mirthful and gentle.

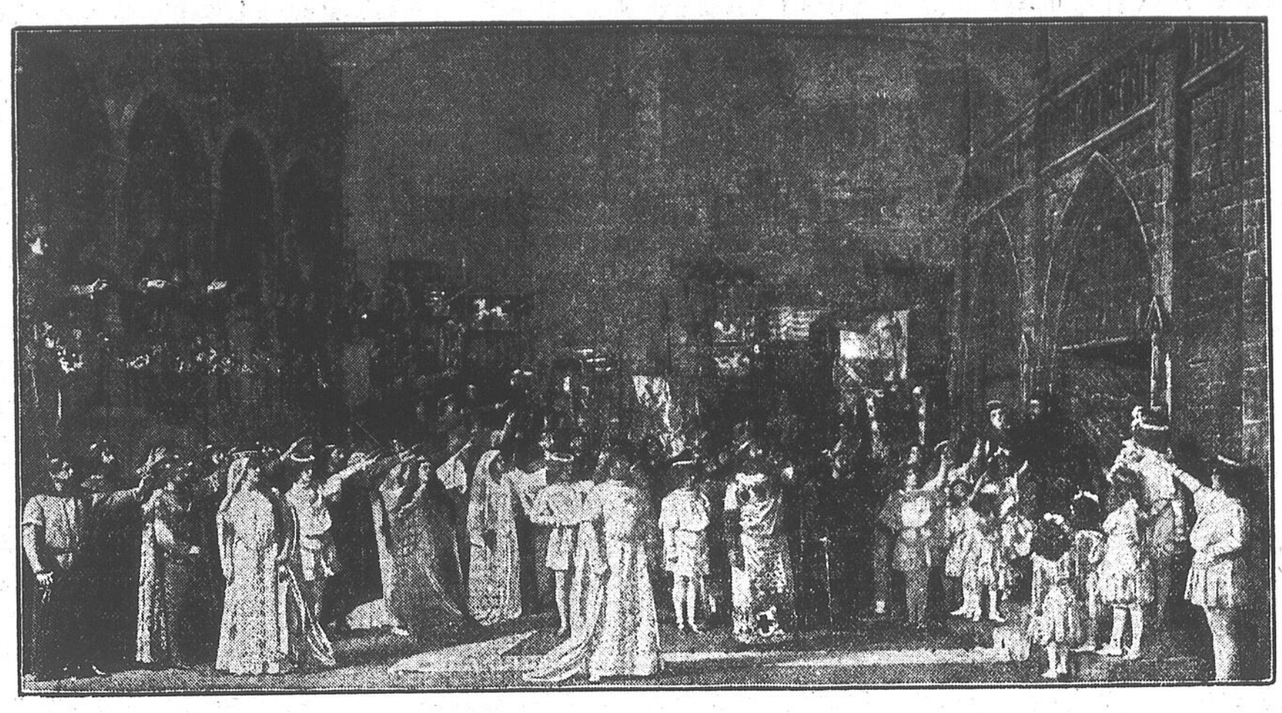
Flora.—See answer to Gray Eyes.

Talk It Over

with us, if you have any SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, Warts, and Birth Marks, Skin, Scalp, Hair or Complexion trouble. If you can't come for a personal interview, write us fully. Strictly confidential. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Dominion Dermatological Institute,
130 PEEL STREET

"Lohengrin" Will Open the Week of English Opera; Casts and Conductors for the Week Are Announced



THE GREAT SECOND ACT SCENE OF LOHENGRIN, AS PRESENTED BY THE SAVAGE COMPANY.

Politics and Music in a Severe Clash Next Week.

MRS. GILBERT STARS IN A FAREWELL TOUR

The Symphony Orchestra's Prospects Are Much Brighter Than Ever—Local Attractions—Ethel Barrymore's Development as Emotional Actress.

It is no longer fashionable to stroll in two-thirds of the way through a Wagner overture. Society has recognized that the overtures to all of the operas to be given here next week, with the possible exception of "Il Trovatore," are an important part of the musical whole. "Lohengrin," on onday, being of extra length ,will be begun at 8 sharp. The other evening performances are at 8.15, and the "Tannhauser" matinee at 2. Lest we forget.

* * *

I did not have the pleasure of attending the opening concert of the Mendelssohn Trio. When a musical fixture has the misfortune to come into collision with a great political feature, something has to go by the board; and in the havoc that politics have played with the musical season thus far, there has been nothing more regrettable than the comparatively small attention secured by this admirable musical organization.

I am informed on excellent authority that the Trio gave an extremely satisfactory performance, limited only by the fact that two of its members have not the maturity, balance and depth of comprehension necessary for the Beethoven chamber music. Mr. Bourdon, the 'cellist, is not perhaps the most interesting performer of the three, but he is easily the most mature, and his style, if safe and unenterprising, is broad in its range and equal to many different demands. The ensemble work appears to have shown promise of a great degre of perfection later in the season.

* * *

There is a curious analogy between a phenomenon now to be witnessed in the realm of musical comedy and the "dumping" of which we hear so much in political and commercial circles. And to tell the truth I can see no chance

LIEUT. ALBERT WILLIAMS,
Bandmaster Grenadier Guards.

of any dramatic Fielding putting a stop to it by means of a special tariff.

When a Canadian dealer buys "dumped" English cottons (I should have said "bought," for there is of course nothing of the kind done now), he gets them at less than average English cost price, because if he did not buy them the English mill would be closed down, and because the Englishman loses less by manufacturing and selling below average cost than by not manufacturing at all.

When a theatre anywhere at all (for this kind of dumping knows no locality) puts on a third-rate production of "A Chinese Honeymoon" before a house that would not nearly pay the average nightly cost of the production in its palmy days, it gets the show because otherwise the costumes, scenery, copyrights, advertising matter and the indefinable quanti ty that may be called public good-will, which, together constitute the "plant" that grinds out the performance product, would otherwise be an idle, dead, useless property.

* * *

There is no need to sympathize with the Shuberts for not doing big business with "A Chinese Honeymoon" this week. That particular piece, as a profit-factory, has exhausted its normal market, and is now engaged in "dumping" at a sacrifice. From the public's point of view it wouldp robably be better if the sacrifice took the form of lower prices of admission instead of fewer people at the same old prices; but that is the manager's look-out. The "Princess Chic" people adopted this policy and sent their second company to the Academy with results that were eminently satisfactory to the public,and profitable to the management. The "Chinese Honeymoon" management elected to send their third company to His Majesty's, but,as I remarked before, that is their lookout. It was an Academy show—perhaps a little above the usual Academy standard, but not enough to worry about.

There is an immense amount of capital sunk in the staging of modern musical productions, which ceases to be productive of anything the moment they are withdrawn. But the receipts of a moderately successful musical comedy attraction in two years are so vastly ahead of even the heavy salary list, that the balance sheet exhibits a sumptuous profit. After that the production can be "dumped." There is no legitimate market left to spoil, and there is a fine list of small-town theatres through which the mounting can be paraded with a certainty of earning more than the running expenses, now cut more or less near to the bottom limit. A certain number of the public, which would not pay twenty-five cents to see the work of the artists used on this "dumped" production if they were appearing in a new and unknown play without the "accessories," are prepared to shell out $1.50 to se them in what is left of "A Chinese Honeymoon." And there you are.

* * *

There are some pieces on which cheap labor could be employed without serious hurt. "The Billionaire" is a case of some rather good people being wasted on a series of acts that are below their artistic capacity. But "The Billionaire" was a pure scenic extravaganza and nothing else, while "A Chinese Honeymoon" is one of a line of English comedies that can be given some value if played with English delicacy. The company that played it this week at His Majesty's had all the delicacy of a Calithumpian band.

* * *

As generalities are always dangerous, it should be added that these statements are quite general and liable to exception. Miss Reed, who played the part of the waitress with the trunk, has capabilities for a style of work that requires a totally different atmosphere from that of the "Honeymoon."

* * *

Miss Ethel Barrymore used Rochester as the "dog" for a new piece entitled "Sunday," said to be writen by three English actors, using tae collective signature of Thomas Raceward. Mr. James O'Donnell Bennett, being impressed with the idea that Miss Barrymore means more for the future of American dramatic art than anyone else in sight, came all the way from Chicago to see it for the Record-Herald. He was obliged to admit that it was not a good play, because of the intense staginess sharacteristic of most actorial composition. But his description of it makes it evident that it is a very fine transcription of Bret Harte. Miss Barrymore portrays the old subject of a wild Western girl, protegee of a miners' camp, without father or mother, who is sent East and to England and gradually undergoes the process of "civilization" and self-knowledge—the taming of the wild. But Miss Barrymore makes it new. It is, says Mr. Bennett, "the finest acting of her career," and "disclosed her as a great emotional actress"—"a new and momentous chapter in the history of Ethel Barrymore's art."

And we need a new great emotional actress.

* * *

The extremely Shawesque attitude which Mr. Pinero adopts towards his audience is his latest play—the erotometric doll play—is nowhere more deliciously shown than in the notice issued reagrding punctuality.

"As it is quite uncertain at what point, if at any, the interest of this piece commences, the audience is respectfully requested to be seated at the rise of the curtain."

* * *

A historic artistic event was enacted in the Lyceum Theatre, New York, on Monday. Mrs. G. H. Gilbert has been on the stage for sixty years, has played every kind of feminine part in every kind of legitimate drama, and yet is known to all but the oldest generation of theatre-goers only as the supremely gifted player of old-lady parts in the productions of Augustin Daly and his successors. Known to every lover of the drama in America was perhaps its most devoted and certainly its oldest and most constant exponent. He had up to Monday never held the star part in any production in which she was cast. Her friends and her managers, not herself, desired that for her farewell appearances she should be second to none upon the stage; and Clyde Fitch was commissioned to write a play with tht object. He produced "Granny," an adaptation from the French, which contains all the brilliant craftsmanship and much less than usual of the disregard of artistic restraint and probability that are his leading characteristics. The performance on Monday was not merely the occasion for a wonderful display of personal affection that almost overwhelmed the kindly old lady to whom it was extended; it was also an exquisite artistic achievement, in which every faculty bodily and mental, was given full play, by an actress who is eighty-three years of age and has been on the stage for nearly seventy years.

A very brief tour has been arranged to enable Mrs. Gilbert to visit a few of the cities where she is as much beloved as in New York. It is unfortunately not probable that it can be extended as far as Canada.

* * *

"The Cinglee," which opened in New York on Monday, will probably afford point to my remarks of last week anent the reduction of the chances of failure in musical comedy. The cast assigned to the American production is described as out of place in a piece calling preeminently for daintiness, Miss Genevieve Finlay as the copper-colored heroine being a honorable exception. The music made no particular hit, and the dialogue was not well delivered. But so much has been spent on the mounting of the piece that there is practically no chance of its failure.

* * *

Canada has, it appears, a new organist, Mr. Arthur Ingham, was engaged this summer by the Church of the Redeemer in Toronto, to have charge of the new organ lately created for them by our own organ-builders, and gave the first of his series of recitals last Saturday. The critic of the News says of his performance that he "proved himself an organist of the very highest attainments, a soloist standing in the same rank as Lemare, and considerably in advance of Clarence Eddy." This is rather definite and rather a large claim; but it is not altogether uncorroborated by what I have heard privately concerning this new addition to the Canadian organist corps. Mr. Ingham is an Englishman, and any marvelling one may do at the idea of his settling in Toronto is qualified by the knowledge that he is married to a Toronto girl.

* * *

The most sensational reports come from San Francisco and other western cities which Josef Hofmann has already visited on his transcontinental tour. All the Pacific coast critics are unanimous in declaring that for virility and power he has no living equal, and that he has introduced to the world a new Chopin—the Chopin of the Scherzos, a Chopin of life and force and joy and rhythm, brought to his utmost development. These things give us a quickened interest in his appearance here in December.

* * *

The scintillations from George Ade's latest "The Shoo-Gun:"

"A trust is a body of money entirely surrounded by water."

"A widow! Nothing to live for? Why a widow is the corner-stone of every chafing-dish party."

* * *

England has lots of gentleman altos, so why not a lady tenor? Miss Violet Elliott sang at the Alhambra in London last Monday. That is, she did if

STELLA MAYHEW,
Starring In "Flo-Flo" at Academy of Music Next Week.

she and her audience did not suffer the same fate as overtook our latest high-sopranos booking in Monteral. There are no contralto songs written to cover her range, and so she proposes to perform "In Cellar Cool," and "The Diver." Her voice extends to D below the lower C. Apropos of this, "A Cathedral Organist," writes to the Daily Mail that he has in his choir ten boys who sing from the C below Miss Elliott's D to the C three octaves above. It may be even so. The actual range here quoted is really that of a basso. Freak voices are not however uncommon, the rarity being when they are combined with good musical quality. Anyhow it is distressing to hear of a lady with a "big, big D."

* * *

On Tuesday evening when Verdi's fine old Troubadour opera "Il Trovatore" is to be sung, Joseph Sheehan's high C tenor will be heard in the De Quella Pira and "Tower Scene," and the chorus will have its opportunity in the famous "Anvil Chorus" and the beautiful "Miserere." This opera has been given one of Mr. Savage's strongest casts, as follows:

Leonora .. ..Miss Brooks
Inez ....Miss Sherwood
Azucena ....Miss Ivell
Manrico ....Mr. Sheehan
Count ....Mr. Deane
Ferrando ....Mr. Bennett
Ruiz ....Mr. Barron
A Gypsy ....Mr. Henderson
Conductor—Mr. Emanuel.

* * *

THE GRAND OPERA PROGRAMME

The long expected visit to Canada of the Savage Grand Opera Company, together with the list of superb masterpieces in which the English singing artistes are to be heard during next week's opera festival, promises to make their first engagement in this city not only a notable society event, but will furnish the important musical event of the season. Opera lovers have been looking forward to this engagement for weeks, and the large advance sale of seats since the sale opened Thursday morning insures a series of brilliant audiences throughout the week. The record of this absolutely unrivaled organization, with its elaborate productions, historically accurate costumes and special equipment of properties and electric effects, will be maintained during this engagement, giving local music lovers ensemble presentations of the operas never before witnessed in this city.

Casts have been arranged so that the English singers will be heard in their greatest roles. The Savage Grand Opera orchestra of forty musicians, most of whom are from the New York Symphony Orchestra, will be under the authoritative direction of the Chevalier N. B. Emanuel and Elliott Schenck and will have splendid opportunity in the great overtures to the Wagnerian operas to show their merit.

On Monday evening Wagner's "Lohengrin" will be sung here for the first time in English. Music lovers the world over know of its famous "Wedding March," "Elsa's Prayer," the "Swan Song," and its great choruses. The overtures will begin at 8 p.m., precisely. The cast will be:

Lohengrin .. ..Mr. Wegener
Henry I... ....Mr. Boyle
Telramund ....Mr. Goff
Herald ....Mr. Richards
Elsa ....Miss Rennyson
Ortrud ....Miss Newman
Gottfried .. ..Miss Power
Conductor—Mr. Schenck.

* * *

One of the most attractive productions of the week will be that of Bizet's "Carmen" on Wednesday evening, at 8.15, when the much talked of contralto, Marion Ivell, will be heard in the title role. Miss Ivell is gifted with a wonderfully luxuriant voice of wide range, is rated the beauty of the company, and her wealth of dramatic temperament has proved a sensation in the States during the past two years. "Carmen" will be cast as follows:

Don Jose ....Mr. Wegener
Escamillo ....Mr Deane
Il Dancairo ....Mr. Busby
Il Remendado .. ..Mr. Jungman
Zuniga ....Mr. Boyle
Morales ....Mr. Barron
Michaela .. ..Miss Brooks
Frasquita .. ..Miss Sherwood
Mercedes ....Miss Harrington
Carmen ....Miss Ivell
Conductor—Mr. Schenck.

* * *

Thursday evening, (8.15), will furnish one of the rarest musical treats of the week, it being the first performance in Canada in any language of Verdi's brilliant masterpiece "Othello." This composition, with its stirring harmonies and dramatic grandeur, took musical Europe by storm when it was first produced in Milan, and has duplicated its success in this country. It requires one of the most elaborate scenic productions of any opera in the repertory, and has added literary value by reason of its Shakespearean text being restored by the eminent London authority Francis Hueffer for the English version. "Othello" abounds in superb song numbers, while the dramatic action is said to be even more satisfactory than that of the English drama. It will be sung by the same cast that scored such a pronounced triumph in New York on Mr. Savage's first production of the opera, the great roles being allotted as follows:

Othello .. ..Mr. Sheehan
Iago ....Mr. Goff
Cassio ....Mr. Barron
Roderigo ....Mr. Jungman
Lodovico .. ..Mr. Bennett
Montano ....Mr. Busby
Herald ....Mr. Henderson
Desdemona .. ..Miss Rennyson
Emilia ....Miss Newman
Conductor—Mr. Emanuel.

* * *

One of the most popular offerings of the week will be that on Friday evening (8.15), when Puccini's beautiful "La Boheme" based on Henry Murger's story of life in the Paris Latin Quarter, "La Vie de Boheme," will be first heard in English. This is another opera in which the English singing artists have had pronounced success. It also serves to display the remarkable versatility of Mr. Savage's forces. The characters are picturesque types found only in the Latin Quarter, and will be sung as follows:

Rudolph ....Mr. Sheehan
Schaunard ....Mr. Bennett
Benoit ....Mr. Jones
Marcel ....Mr. Goff
Colline ....Mr. Boyle
Alcindoro ....Mr. Jungman
Parpignol ....Mr. Robert
Mimi ....Miss Rennyson
Musetta ....Miss Ivell
Sergeant ....Mr. Wood
Conductor—Mr. Emanuel.

* * *

Lovers of Wagner will have their second opportunity to grow enthusiastic at the Saturday matinee when the sonorous "Tannhauser" will be the bill. The great overture will begin promptly at 2 p.m. and the opera will be given in its entirety, with the famous "Pilgrims' Chorus," "Evening Star Song" and inspiring "Tanhauser March" familiar to all. "Tannhauser" will be cast as follows:

The Landgrave ....Mr. Boyle
Tannhauser ....Mr. Wegener
Reinmar ....Mr. Henderson
Wolfram ....Mr. Deane
Walter ....Mr. Barron
Biterolf ... ...Mr. Richards
Heinrich ....Mr. Robert
Elizabeth ....Miss Rennyson
Venus ... .Miss Newman
A Shepherd Boy .... ..Miss Sherwood
Conductor—Mr. Schenck.

* * *

The engagement will close Saturday night with an attractive double bill, bringing out the full singing strength of the company, Leoncavallo's tragic "I Pagliacci," at 8.15, will be followed by Mascagni's most popular "Cavalleria Rusticana," with its familiar intermezzo. The operas will be cast as follows:

"I Pagliacci."

Nedda ....Miss Newman
Canio ....Mr. Sheehan
Tonio ....Mr. Goff
Beppe ....Mr. Barron
Sylvio ....Mr. Richards
First Peasant ....Mr Jungman
Second Peasant ....Mr. Jones
Conductor—Mr. Emanuel.

* * *

Followed by "Cavalleria Rusticana."

Santuzza.... ....Miss Brooks
Lola ....Miss Ivell
Turiddu ....Mr. Sheehan
Alfio ....Mr. Deane
Lucia ....Miss Harrington
Conductor—Mr Schenck.

* * *

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

What is declared to be one of the greatest laughing hits of the season is the new musical comedy "Flo Flo," in which Stella Mayhew is starring this season. Miss Mayhew will be seen in the role of "Flo Floral," which is particularly adapted to her. Flo Floral poses as the daughter of a huckster, but is also the owner of a pearl reef off the coast of Florida. There is the Irishman, Mickey McFenn, who has married a Jew, supposing her to have papers which would entitle him to possession of Flo Floral's pearl reef. In order to gain possession he has to pretend being a Jew, which results in all manner of complications, giving unlimited scope for comedy. There are many catchy songs and a big chorus in this piece, which plays at the Academy all next week.

* * *

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

The Cherry Blossom Burlesquers will hold the stage at the Francais next week, with two funny burlesques written and staged by John H. Perry, the well-known author and comedian. In the duo are Seymore and Hill, two of the greatest acrobats that have ever appeared in Montreal; Carlyle and Perry, two dainty little misses, known as the "fashion plate of vaudeville"; Mr. Burt Fuller, the comedian; Mr. Frank Riley, a real Irishman, who does not make up like a monkey, but is true to nature; and the Mound City Quartette, whose voices have thrilled the hearts of thousand of theatre-goers.

RITA NEWMAN,
The Dramatic Mezzo-Soprano Whose Chief Roles are Ortand and Azucena.

* * *

THEATRE DES NOUVEAUTES.

Next week the Theatres des Nouveautes will present "Le Fils de Giboyer," a play in five acts, by Emile Augier, the well-known author of "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," "L'Aventuriere," etc.

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2344 St. Catherine Street.

This play, always performed at the Comedie Francaise with the greatest success, will undoubtedly be welcome to the audiences of the Nouveautes. It will also be the first appearance of Mr. Cassin, the new leading juvenile, a much-talked-of artist just arrived from Paris. The cast includes all the principal members of the company, and will be, as usual, an excellent one. Tuesday there wil be a special matinee on account of All Saints Day.

The company is busy at rehearsing "la Famille Benoiton," one of the best works of the great playwright Victorien Sardou.

* * *

FUTURE BILLS.

Madame Gabrielle Rejane was the first French actress to introduce the plays of Ibsen, the great Norwegian dramatist, to the French people. She achieved a magnificent triumph in her interpretation of Nora in "The Doll's House," and Montreal will almost certainly have an opportunity to see this performance during Madame's engagement at His Majesty's. Ibsen himself saw Rejane play the part at the Royal Opera House in Copenhagen, where she appeared as "guest" by special invitation of the Danish Government. The grim Norwegian was delighted with the performance of the volatile Latin artist, and sent her, as a mark of his appreciation, a beautiful necklace of pearls.

* * *

Miss Nannette Comstock, in Winston Churchill's dramatization of his successful novel "The Crisis," is at the Academy of Music the week after next. Although the young star has never before been seen in this city in stellar guise, her reputation as a brilliant actress has travelled far. The demand for her services has kept her almost continually in New York for the past seven or eight years, so that the smaller cities have had slight chance to witness her work.

* * *

ACTRESS AND FAMILY WOMAN.

Can it be that the star actresses of Europe are more matronly inclined than those of the United States? On her forthcoming American tour Madame Rejane, the great French actress, is accompanied by her daughter, who acts as her personal representative. Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the English actress, is likewise enjoying the company of her daughter, Stella. The Germans have a worthy representative in Madame Schuman-Heinck, who is the mother of eight children, all of which, however, are being educated in the Fatherland, none of them being old enough as yet to travel with the prima donna. American managers, as a rule, have maintained that, from a business point of view, it is bad policy to let the public know that a star is married or is the mother of any children. The most popular actresses in the United States today are unmarried, to wit: Eleanor Robson, Maude Adams, Viola Allan, etc. With the example set by Madame Rejane, Mrs. Campbell and Madame Schuman-Heinck, it is, perhaps, possible that a new view of the matter may be obtained, and that in a few years married stars will be acknowledged as great drawing cards as unmarried.

* * *

THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

The Grenadier Guards' Band, of London, England, made their first entry on Canadian soil at Toronto, and never has any band made such an impression in that city. Fine as was the Coldstream Guards' Band last year, it was admitted that the Grenadier Guards, in its advantage of numbers and in the character of its programmes, was superior. The Toronto Mail and Empire says that the Grenadier Guards' organization was able to give a grandeur to its massed effects which the Coldstream Guards failed to equal. "Never, indeed, has such a band, which produced so vast, mellow and noble a tone in the heavy brass section been heard in this city. The reed organization is also perfection. Never did a band conductor obtain a more crisp, precise and sympathetic response from his musicians, and the smooth, fluent utterance of the performers was a delight even in the most trivial compositions. Lieut. Williams is a conductor competent to bring forth, so far as a brass organization will permit, the most delicate shades and contrasts. The pianissimo effects are of a really lovely character, and the playing in presto passages is absolutely dazzling." The Grenadier Guards will be at the Arena on Saturday and Monday, November 5 and 7.

* * *

Mr. Shaw announces a week of moving pictures at the Windsor Hall during the week in which Thanksgiving Day occurs, the machine will be the Bioscope, and among the latest thrillers will be a particularly realistic portrayal of a life boat rescue, during a storm, one of the most ambitious subjects ever tackled by a moving-picture camera.

* * *

THE SYMPHONY SEASON.

The Montreal Symphony Orchestra opens what is virtually not only a new season but a new era on Saturday night. It opens without a cent of deficit from last year, and with its greatly enhanced expenditure for this year practically covered by the greatest season subscription list on record. Practically the whole of the orchestra stalls have been taken by the subscribers.

With such auspices, and the addition of Emile Tarranto and Rosario Bourdon to the list of members, the orchestra should certainly have as prosperous a season artistically as it will financially, in which case thanks will be due both to Mr. J. J. Goulet, the conductor and to Mr. F. A. Veitch, the manager.

* * *

THE PUFF-BOX.

Miss Fay Davis will appear at the Criterion Theatre in "The Rich Mrs. Repton" about the middle of November. This is the play which R. C. Carton wrote for his wife (Miss Compton). Following Miss Davis will come Pinero's latest comedy, "The Wife Without a Smile."

Robert B. Mantell is about to appear in an elaborate revival of "Richard III."

Isabel Irving is to be seen soon in "Six Persons," a one-act piece by Mr. Zangwill, which has been played in London with some success.

James K. Hackett is soon to produce a new play by Leonidas Westervelt and Mrs. Charles A. Doremus, dealing with the life of Charles II., and his romantic attachment for Jane Lane.

Mme. Bernhardt is reporting to be considering for her next production in Paris a five-act play in verse, with Lucrezia Borgia as the principtl personage.

Chevalier N. B. Emanuel, the Italian grand opera conductor, with Henry W. Savage's English Opera Company, is said to possess the largest repertoire and the most extensive grand opera vocabulary of any conductor that has visited America. Chevalier Emanuel knows 140 operas, most of them in three languages, many of them in five, and some of the old favorites he has conducted in eight different tongues—Russian, Italian, Swedish, Danish, German, French, Spanish and English. Verdi's "Othello," now being sung in English for the first time, Mr. Emanuel had conducted in Russian and Italian before coming to America.

Klaw and Erlanger have arranged with E. S. Willard to present "Lucky Durham" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, in New York, the latter part of January. This play was written by the late Wilson Barrett, and was being presented by that actor in London with great success at the time of his death. In giving Mr. Willard the right to play this piece in the United States, Klaw and Erlanger will enable that favorite actor to pay America another visit this year in a new character.

Peter F. Dailey, Fay Templeton, Joe Coyne, Virginia Earle, Lee Harrison, Charles McDonald, Louis Kelso, Lillian Hudson and other members of the Klaw and Erlanger permanent musical stock company, which this management will maintain at the new Liberty Theatre after the engagement of George M. Cohan in "Little Johnny Jones," will begin rehearsals Monday, November 7th. Their first vehicle will be a new musical comedy by John J. McNally.

BARBERS' TOWEL SERVICE

Why should a Hairdresser bother about buying his towels and having them laundered, when we will supply him with any quantity he may require at the rate of 60 cents per hundred?

The TOILET LAUNDRY CO. Ltd.
290 Guy Street.
Phones Up 3480-3481-3482.

AN INTERESTING PROBLEM.

A great interest is being taken in the contest inaugurated by the Calcule Company, who are offering a number of prizes to be awarded to those who send in the best estimates of the total vote that will be polled at the elections to be held on November 3rd. This contest offers a great opportunity to those who take an interest in statistics. A perusal of the company's advertisement will give full particulars. —Adv.

Special Notice.

THE RUSSIANS' BLUNDER.

The Russians have made another blunder and this time they have stepped on the tail of the British lion by bombarding a fleet of fishing craft. Too much Vodka, says the reports. Moral: Drink only the best, namely, Marchant's Famous Scotch Whiskey. —Adv.

ALL HATS LOOK ALIKE

But all cleaning and dyeing is not alike. We have a clear advantage in being equipped with up-to-date machinery and skilled workmen. No disappointment in the work done here.

R. PARKER & CO,
Dyers and Cleaners, Montreal, Que.
2410 St. Catherine St., and
1958 Notre Dame Street.
Phones: Bell (Up) 3041, Main 1597;
Merchants 23.

THE HIGHEST AWARD

Gold Medal AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS

HAS BEEN GIVEN TO

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA. This is proof of the fact which we have always asserted, viz.: that in no other tea can you get the same quality or flavor.

Black, Mixed or Green. BY ALL GROCERS.

Japan Tea Drinkers, Try SALADA Green Tea

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Interior Decorator, Enamelling, Paper Hanging

Estimates given cheerfully. 4216 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

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Is Market's Standard Product only of

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SPECIAL SALE —OF— Children's Coats

Beaver, Melton and Vicuna.....$2.00 upwards
Ladies' Coats.....$1.50 upwards
Black Sateen Skirts.....49c, 65c and $1.00
Ladies' Skirts.....75c upwards

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

— WE WILL GIVE —

25 GREEN CASH RECEIPTS FOR $1.00

VISIT OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT. THE PRICES AND QUALITY ARE RIGHT.

WE REDEEM HERALD COUPONS AND TOKA SOAP WRAPPERS.

ERNEST LAMY, 209 ST. LAWRENCE ST.

LAMY & GELINAS 1558 ST. LAWRENCE ST.

TURQUOISE THE "GO" IN LONDON

London, Oct. 29. — American women in London have taken a craze for turquoises. The Duchess of Roxburghe, who has been a collector of these blue stones since she was a girl, and who owned almost a hundred brooches, earrings and pins, all of turquoises, has just had all these articles broken up and the largest among them made into a multiple collar extending half way down to the waist.

The jewellers of Europe have been searching the markets to find the extra stones required to complete this wonderful necklace. As the duchess is extremely fastidious about the exact tone of the stones, all were submitted to her in a temporary setting of wax, and many were rejected for an almost invisible flaw, so expert is her eye.

Although not possessed of so many beautiful stones the Marchioness of Dufferin, being a pronounced blonde, also is devoted to the cult of the turquoise. Her jewels are much better than those of Queen Alexandra and the largest of them are set in the form of a beautiful all-round crown, with pear-shaped points.

These stones were bought for her by her father, Mr. Davis, who spent $50,000 on some score of turquoises, all of which were of perfect color and unusually large.

Mrs. Chauncey, another fair-haired American beauty, who was for many years devoted to emeralds, has joined in the craze for the light-blue stone. Since she came to London she has never worn a tiara until this season, when one night at Lansdowne House she made a tremendous sensation in a high tiara composed entirely of turquoises, with pearl points. This ornament, which cost $20,000, is of English workmanship, and many of the gems formerly were crown jewels.

IT PAYS TO THINK.

A unique offer, one that should procure much attention, is that of the Calcule Company, whose advertisement in this issue fully explains the plans. There are very few people of age who do not take great interest in the General Elections. Many give the subject a great deal of time and thought, and are able to calculate very closely how many votes will be cast in each constituency. To those who make the closest estimate of the total vote that will be polled on November 3rd, the Calcule Company will present $3,250.00.—Adv.

ARE YOU STRONG?

Don't you want to feel the glow of new-born life in your blood and nerves, to feel the bubbling spirit of youth again? Don't you want to have a strong heart, courage, nerves of steel, self-confidence, strength, ambition, energy, grit and endurance? Don't you want to be rid of the "come and go" pains, the Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Varicocele, Weak Back, and the many other troubles that make life miserable? Then try

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

It gives lasting strength. Its cures are permanent, forever. Its touch is the touch of magnetism; it creates in a weakened body new life, strength, energy, courage, happiness and long life. It is Nature's Greatest Restorer, applied gently while you sleep. It will transform your weakened, pain-racked body into a paradise of health. Try it, you weak, debilitated, man, you poor, weary and disheartened woman; feel the life blood warming your heart, the fire in your blood and the steel in your nerves. Let it cure you.

The best argument which can be offered in praise of a curative remedy is the word of one who has tried it and says, "It cured me." Here is one of 50,000, and the evidence of the others is on file at my office for all who are interested.

CURED WITHOUT A DROP OF MEDICINE.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—When I began wearing your Belt I had been suffering from articular rheumatism for fifteen years, and was so badly affected that I had to use a cane to get around. I am pleased to say that your Belt has completly cured me without a drop of medicine of any kind, and I have recovered the use of my limbs, and can walk and run as well as ever I could in my life. I will be only too pleased to give any one the particulars of my case, which are well-known in my part of the country, where I have been in a public position since boyhood, and am well known. Yours very truly, JAS. W. AINSLIE, Drumbo, Ont.

All I ask is that you will secure me that I will receive my pay when the work is done.

FREE BOOK I want you to call if you can and test it free. If you can't call send for my book, which gives full information and is worth $100 to any weak man. Sent free, closely sealed.

DR. M. F. McLAUGHLIN, 214 ST. JAMES ST., Montreal, Que. Office Hours, 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Wed. and Sat. till 9 p.m. Not sold in drug stores

England Exacts Much From Sir John Fisher as Sea Lord

Admiral, Though Little Known, is Regarded as Strong Man of Naval Administration Equal to Any Emergency.

London, October 27. — October 21 was the day on which England celebrated the ninety-ninth anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, and it was an appropriate date for Admiral Sir John Fisher to take office as senior naval sea lord.

The British navy thus enters upon a new regime. Admiral Fisher's appointment has given universal satisfaction, and its results are looked forward to with hopeful anticipation.

A naval correspondent of the Herrald writes:—"It is at once opposite and suggestive that these two events should have taken place simultaneously, namely, the celebration of the culminating employment of the British fleet, in 1805 and the induction in office at Whitehall of the strenuous personality who is bound to fashion to his own liking and despite constitutional checks the weapon ready for use if necessity requires it in 1905.

"Sir John Fisher is a very strong man, swift of judgment, tenacious of purpose, keen to a degree uncommon in almost any walk of life (save that of money grubbing.

"A man of affairs, who has wielded large power and has influenced the march of events, once told me that the three men with whom he had come in contact who had most impressed him were Bismarck, Rhodes and Fisher.

FISHER'S SELF-MADE CAREER.

"Yet eighteen months ago the English people hardly knew there was such a man. He had arrived long since, but it was when he made his famous speech at the academy banquet in the spring of 1903 that he may be said to have first forcibly struck the public in eye and ear. His incisive directness, his somewhat boisterous humor and, above all, his absolutely assured confidence of strength made an impression which set people to inquire. An inquiry carried conviction.

"Fisher is emphatically the product of naval training. The son of a soldier, born in 1841, he entered the British naval service when but thirteen, and has made his way absolutely without interest or influence. A cheerful worker, clear thinker, vigilant observer, Fisher is a man who inspires confidence among all who come in contact with him. He is not a man of the desk only, but the clear eyes, the lurking humor of the lips, the strong, broad chin and bronzed complexion suggest the open air life—the breezy discipline of the bridge of the battle ship—rather than the close confines of study for the post that Sir John has now assumed, that of chief naval adviser to the Government.

TO CARRY OUT NAVY'S TRAINING.

"He has come to the Admiralty not so much as a reformer as one who intends to carry out the evolution of the navy, which has been the result of its scientific development to its fullest possible extent.

"The great scheme of training officers and men for which he is primarily responsible has yet to find its complement in the similar remodelling of administrative methods and in this work his extraordinary energy and versality will find ample play.

"Admiral Fisher has been compared to Nelson. I would rather compare him to St. Vincent, for it was St. Vincent who forged the weapon which Nelson so ably used. Fisher's opportunities will be enormous, for he is assured of royal support, trusted by the King's Ministers, and will be ably supported by his colleagues."

NELSON'S CENTENARY MEMORIAL.

The people of America are to be invited to participate in the commemoration of the centenary of the death of Nelson, which takes place next year.

The directors of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society have resolved to appeal to all the English speaking public throughout the world for assistance in contributing to a 1,000,000 shilling memorial fund to be employed in various charitable ways.

To this commemoration Mr. Roosevelt has sent his blessing and thanking the society for the courtesy and kindness shown to American sailors. The President says in a letter:—"Let me extend cordial greeting to you on this occasion of the centenary of the heroic death which closed the wonderful career of your great Admiral Nelson, with renewed thanks and all good wishes.

HUNTING FOR BOTTLE NOT REFILLABLE

Glass Men Have Designs Submitted to Them Every Day.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 29.—"The 'non-re-fillable' bottle game," said J. B. Higbee, of the firm of Bryce, Higbee & Co., "has occupied the time and attention of as many mechanics and scientific men, I would venture to say, as the attempt to construct a machine that will produce perpetual motion, and with the same result, total failure.

"I do not mean to say that several good non-refillable bottles have not been made, or patents taken out on them, but bottles that fulfil the requirements of the big concerns that have offered large amounts for the inventions and letters patent have not been made, and I am satisfied will not be made unless some genius discovers a new material for use in the manufacture of bottles.

"Hostetters have announced on several occasions that they will give $25,000 for letters patent on a bottle that will be non-refillable, but these bottles must have the merit of being manufactured as cheap as the present bottle. It would be of no use to any corporation to have a non-refillable bottle that would cost ten or twenty cents each.

POSSIBILITY OF A FORTUNE.

"Several patents have been granted on these kind of bottles, but one that can be manufactured at the present market price using the same material, means a fortune to the man who can design it. He would not have to sell it to any corporation. He could sell the royalties on a bottle of this kind and make a fortune every year. But it seems a will-o'-the-wisp and is as far off to-day as it was when the dealers in patent medicines offered large amounts to protect their goods and bottles.

"Years ago, when Hostetter was introducing his bitters all over the civilized world, he realized that his advertizing was making his medicine famous and that other concerns, selling inferior goods, would try to use his bottles over again, imitating the bitters and peddle refilled bottles to wholesalers and jobbers at cost. He found that the old bottles were being gathered up and sold to dishonest persons, in many instances to the injury of his own business and the bitters he was manufacturing. He then made his offer of $25,000 for the non-refillable bottle, and the struggle began.

"Other concerns supplemented this offer, until big rewards for the invention spurred inventors and mechanics to try to accomplish what looked, as it does to-day, like the unattainable.

"The United States government has issuel thousands of patents covering the field, no two alike, yet the result is as far off as ever, because all require too costly molds, too much glass and too much time to turn them out cheap enough to make it an object for any corporation to use them as they do ordinary bottles now on the market.

"Only last week I talked to three men who had good designs, yet I saw at a glance that they were too costly to manufacture. I see little hope that all qualities will be found in any invention, but when it does come it will be a revolution in bottle making and put every ordinary bottle out of the business."

PUNCTURING A ROMANCE.

"Do you see that old gentleman sitting out there" said the well-to-do New York merchant to his country friend. "Thirty-three years ago he came to New York with worn out boots, a ragged suit of clothes, and only ten cents in his pocket. He bought ten cents' worth of apples from my store and I lent him a basket, and he hawked them in the streets, and netted twenty cents the first day. How much do you think he is worth now?"

"Oh, half a million," said the countryman.

"Guess again," said the merchant, with a smile.

"Two millions."

"Take another try."

"Oh, I give it up!"

"Well," answered the merchant, with a chuckle, "he isn't worth a red cent, and he still owes me for the basket, which he never returned."

PERIL IN KISSES JUST DISCOVERED

Crawcraw Name of Disease Found in England Traced to Osculation.

London, Oct. 26.—A new danger has been added to the many which medical men assert surround the habit of kissing. According to Dencer Whittles, a lecturer on dental histology and pathology at Birmingham University, the crawcraw disease, common on the west coast of Africa, has been introduced into this country. Birmingham, he says, has hundreds of cases, while traces of the disease have been found in many other places.

The disease is due to the presence of the nematode worm, which has a peculiar penchant for destroying the white corpuscles in the blood. The chief symptoms is an intense itching of the skin.

KISSES SPREAD DISEASE.

Kissing, Mr. Whittles asserts, is one of the means by which the disease is disseminated. There are large numbers of courting couples suffering from crawcraw in Birmingham, he said, and oftener than not one transmits the disease to the other by kissing.

In one case which came under his observation the engaged girl was kissed by her sweetheart, who was a victim of the disease. Shortly afterward she complained of a terrible itching. The trouble was incorrectly diagnosed, and the young woman, who slept with her sister, transmitted the disease, and the latter passed it on to a younger brother. Thus four persons became affected through kissing.

ANOTHER CASE IS CITED.

In another case a barmaid went to see her brother(a soldier, on his return from war. They kissed each other, and the result was the young woman a few days subsequently complained of intense itching of the skin.

The soldier was unaware of the fact that he himself was suffering from the disease, the nematode worm being distinctly shown in a number of blood films.

Your watch cleaned from $1.00; guaranteed for one year. R. Hemsley, Watchmaker, 255 St. James Street.—Adv.

A PERFECT EXPLANATION.

Another story of the late Prince Herbert Bismarck:—At a certain royal reception he rudely pushed against an Italian prelate, who looked at him indignantly, "You evidently don't know who I am," said the Prince; "I am Herbert Bismarck." "Oh!" replied the prelate, "if that does not amount to an apology, it is a perfect explanation."

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finset powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

NOT "MACHINE-MADE."

WHAT'S the difference between a "Machine-made" shoe, and a shoe made with machines?

Just the difference there is between their products—the average $3.50 shoe, and a "Slater Shoe."

Very little skill goes into "machine-made" shoes, the process being almost automatic, the result unreliable as it is cheap.

"The Slater Shoe" is practically "Custom-made," by skilled workmen who uses certain ingenious machines, as the bench-workman uses tools.

These complex tools work five times as fast as Awl, Wax-thread, and Knife, but they do sure work nevertheless.

Don't forget that they are used merely as tools, and that the individuality of the workman is in no way affected.

He can put into each pair, the same "Custom-made" style and service that would cost double if he used regular bench tools instead of the Goodyear Welt machines.

These machines give to each workman five pairs of arms, and his head can direct the five pairs as well as one pair.

We only permit him to use such of these machine-tools as do better than custom-work.

But a large part of "The Slater Shoe" is still made and finished, by hand, though there are machines that would do that work far cheaper but less reliably.

It is the skill, and the hand-work in "The Slater Shoes" that costs most, makes them look better, and wear longer than "Machine-made" shoes of the same price.

The slate-frame trade-mark, stamped inside the shoe lining, protects your interests, and tells the Makers' price, $3.50 or $5.00.

The— GOODYEAR PROCESS

Slater Shoe

SLATER SHOE STORES

225 St. James Street, 47 St. Lawrence Street, 1551 St. Catherine Street, 2350 St. Catherine Street (French & Smith).

SUB-AGENCIES.

739 St. Catherine St. (Maison Viau) 830 St. Denis St, (Arsene Lamy)
1497 Notre Dame St. (A. Fleury) 144 Centre St. (Thos. Hickey)

3 For 1! 3 For 1!

2 Days Only 2

Every Purchaser will receive a Herald free To-day.

SPECIAL OFFER IN READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT ONLY, 3 for 1 SATURDAY & MONDAY.

SATURDAY & MONDAY

To finish the month we decided to give our customers a chance to fill their books.

Ready-to-Wear Department Only—With every sale in that department we will give Green Cash Receipts

3 for 1.

We always carry in stock the best range of Blouses, Ladies' Jackets and Skirts, Fancy Ruching for the Neck, Fur Boas, Umbrellas, the best range of Fall and Winter Capes, Black Mercerise Satin Underskirts, etc.

COME EARLY.

COME EARLY and Be Sure to Have the Best Choice 3 for 1 SATURDAY and MONDAY

TRAHAN FRERES,

THE BIG ONE PRICE WEST END DRY GOODS STORE,

Cor. NOTRE DAME AND GUY.

Retiring from Business

And a most complete stock of the various grades of fine Carpeting, in WILTON, AXMINSTER, RUSSIAN VELVET, BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY. Also a fine range of TURKESTAN CARPETS, in various sizes. PARQUET and KENSINGTON

Carpets and Rugs.

SWISS, TAMBOUR, IRISH POINT CURTAINS, in white and two-toned effects.

CORK and INLAID FLOORING, LINOLEUMS and OILCLOTHS, BEDS and BEDDING, all at our popular Retiring Discounts.

Thomas Ligget, EMPIRE BUILDING, 2474-2476 St, Catherine Street.

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MONTREAL ART PRINTERS— HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT

RELIABLE FOOTWEAR STEWART'S

3 Stores.

2295 St. Catherine Street,
237 St. James Street,
1541 St. Catherine Street.

Office Supplies...

No house in Montreal is better equipped with Office Supplies of all kinds. Stationery, etc.

Printing, Bookbinding, Ruling, Embossing, Reliefs, etc., quickly and cheaply executed.

JOSEPH FORTIER, 254 ST. JAMES STREET.

R. & W. Kerr 2226-2230 St. Catherine Street.

FOR GENERAL UTILITY

A Stove that is easy to regulate, burns any kind of fuel, has a quick draught when required, and gives all the heat possible from fuel consumed. This you get in Kerr's Oak Heater

DRINK BEAVER Caledonia Water

Health endorses it. Taste prefers it.

Reed's Asphalt Cement

Ready for use. Just the thing for small repairs to metal or gravel roofs. Put up in 5 and 10 lb. tins.

35c and 50c

GEO. W. REED & CO.

ROOFERS, ETC.

785 Craig Street

PRICES FOR LOWER

Quality considered, than any other

Needles, Oil, Repairs FOR ALL MAKES AT

Singer Stores

2327 Notre Dame Street.
1427 St. Catherine Street.
2437 St. Catherine Street.
166 St. Lawrence Street.
1862 St. Lawrence Street.

WILSON High-Class SCALES

HIGHEST MEDALS at Paris, France.

Dough Mixers and Sausage Machinery

GASOLINE ENGINES

Get Special Terms To-day

C. WILSON & SONS.

43 Esplanade St. East, Toronto, Ont.

ARONSON & RUTENBERG, Pawnbrokers & Jewellers, 221 Craig St. Money to Lend on Diamonds, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, Furs and Dry Goods. Furs stored during summer months.

Battenberg Lace Pieces

A limited number of Tea Cosey Sides, Doylies and Centrepieces to be sold at special prices.

Battenberg Lace Tea Cosey Sides, made of linen Battenberg braid, all hand work, with rings in the centre. 10 dozen only to be sold at, each side 25c

Battenberg Lace Doylies, to match, size 7 x 7 inch, square shape, each 15c

Battenberg Lace Centrepieces, size 17 inches, round shape, each 95c

Directing Your Thoughts

Into Money-Saving Channels Between 8 and 10 a.m.

And all for the purpose of encouraging you to shop early. Because we've persuaded a large quota of afternoon shoppers to perform this duty in the morning, we're serving a great many more people now in the course of the day. Our 8 to 10 a.m. Specials—interesting to read—profitable to heed. Scan the list for Monday:

Curtain Poles—Any Style

Hardwood Curtain Poles, with all fixings complete, from, each 25c

White Enamelled Wood Curtain Poles, in any length up to 12 feet, each 99c

Swinging Portiere Brackets, in new styles, with complete furnishings, each $1.10

Brass Poles, in all sizes, from 1-4 inch to 2 inches, with best English fittings, in great variety. Prices, according to size, from 30c to $10.00

Extension Rods, in brass, extending from 20 to 42 inches, complete; very special, each... 5c

Remember The Mail Order Dept.

We fill Mail Orders carefully, properly and in the quickest possible time. True, we've made a similar statement many times before, but facts of this nature will bear limitless repetition.

No need to send large orders, though you save by doing so. Our custom is to pay the express charges on an order for Dry Goods delivered at an express office within 300 miles of Montreal. Also, the costs of freight transportation on an order for general Groceries, or other bulky merchandise, also consigned to a railway station within 300 miles of this city.

DISTINGUISHED LOT OF

Ladies' Fashionable Blouses

Blouses made of every imaginable approved-by-fashion fabric, in numerous new and becoming styles. You could count sixty, seventy modes and still find the stock-keeper passing out more styles for inspection.

A stylish Lustre Blouse, of very fine value, made in the latest mode, with the large pleats front and back, finished with stitching, large plain bishop sleeves and smart tab collar; unlined. Colors of brown only; sizes 32 to 42..... $3.00

Fancy Silk Striped Voile Blouses, in very fine quality and newest styles, made with yoke and large pleats front and back, full sleeves with pleats to match front, finished with cuffs, neat tab collar. Colors of white only; unlined; sizes 32 to 42..... $3.15

What Quantities of Dress Goods

We're Selling This Season.

Many thousands of yards more than in any previous year. For one thing the variety is vastly superior, while another trade-attracting feature is the values. Five thoroughly representative ones described below:

5 pieces of 54 inches wide Mixed Suitings, in ten different variations of a gray mixture; contrasting tones are red, green, brown, black and blue. Very fine goods and adapted for tailor-made costumes. Regular value $1.65 yard. Special sale price 99c

20 pieces of fine Mixed Suiting, 40 inches wide, in a large variety of patterns. Regular value 65c yard. Special price 45c

10 pieces of heavy Zibeline and Frieze Coating, 54 inches wide, in Oxford gray. Regular value 85c yard. Special price 59c

20 pieces of Mixed Dress Goods, boucle effects, in green, brown, red, and black and white, suitable for children's suits, 38 inches wide. Regular value 50c yard. Special sle price 25c

3 pieces only very fine Canvas Mixed Suiting, in brown, gray and green, 42 inches wide. Regular value 75c yard. Special sale price 49c

300 Pairs of Boys' Knee Pants, 49c

Boys' knee length Pants, of All-wool Tweeds and Homespuns, in light and dark shades, sewed with the best linen thread, lined throughout, finished with buttons at knee. Sizes 4 to 16 years. On sale Monday, per pair 49c

Mats and Rugs

Only a few more left to sell at these prices:—

Smyrna Door Mats (reversible), size 16 x 34 inches, several different bright hued patterns. Extra special, each 30c

Velvet Pile Rugs, with fringed ends—
Size 27 x 63 inches for, each 75c Size 33 x 63 inches for, each.. 90c

Cocoa Door Mats, in all sizes, at reasonable prices. One line, size 13 x 25 inches, extra special, each 25c

Mounted and Unmounted Screens

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever." Scroggie's showing of Grate and Panel Screens is worth coming a distance to see, but to be the possessor of one would be a joy indeed:—

Oak and cherry finish Grate Screens, trimmed fancy silkoline, each 50c

Grate Screens, trimmed pastoral and other scenes, figures, etc., each.. $1.10

White Enamel three-panel Screens, special $1.00

Japanese four-panel Screens, decorated in all the imaginative aesthetic art of the Orient; prices from, each $4.95

Candles, Candle Shades and Candle Sticks

A THREE DAYS' SALE

A general reduction in prices. Reasons: Incoming stocks of Christmas goods are clamoring for position, and a reduction of present stocks becomes, therefore, imperative.

CANDLE SHADES.

Tissue Paper Candle Shades, nicely crimped, in a large variety of light colors, such as red, pink, pale blue, light green and white. Each 12½c
OR 3 FOR 35c

Silk Candle Shades, in pink, mauve, red, green, white and blue. Regular 24 1-2c, for 18c
OR 2 FOR 35c

Large size Silk Candle Shades, with silk fringe. Colors: light yellow, pink, white. This lot is a trifle shop worn. Regular $2.15, for.. 50c

Linen Candle Shades, with silk fringe and silver filagree. Colors: green, pink and red. Regular 25c. Sale price 18c
OR 2 FOR 35c

Tissue Paper Electric Light Shades. Regular 39c. As we only have them in red color the sale price will be 15c

CANDLE STICKS.

White Metal Candle Sticks, silver plated, all new designs—
75c for 59c
$1.35 for 98c
$1.10 for 89c
$2.50 for $1.89
$1.75 for $1.10

CANDLES.

Wax Candles, plain or twisted, in white, red, pink, blue and green. Each 2½c
OR 1 DOZEN FOR 25c

Fancy decorated Wax Candles, in all colors—
15c for 12½c
20c for 15c
25c for 18c
OR 2 FOR 35c
Brass Shade Holders..... 5c
Nickel Shade Holders..... 10c

Grocery Dept.—Hallow'een Suggestions

Finest New Table Raisins (just arrived), prices, per lb.: 15c, 20c, 25c

Finest quality Layer Table Figs (all new goods), per lb.: 10c, 12½c 15c and 20c.

Mixed Nuts, all kinds, per lb..... 15c

Gleason's Unfermented Grape Juice, pint bottle, 25c; quart bottle, 45c

Jamaica Oranges, fine selected stock, per dozen 25c

3 pkgs. Imperial Dates, 1 lb. each, for 25c

125 different kinds of Fancy Biscuits to choose from.

The Best Walking Skirt Values of the Season

True we've made a similar remark about many that have gone before, and at the moment of writing the statements were quite correct. But this is a progressive store. It's newest efforts must always be—is, too—a betterment upon its previous best.

The bargains came about in the usual way. Mr. Manufacturer offered to Scroggie's—"the only store whose patronage seemingly warrants the purchase of large quantities, and able to pay spot cash,—and that's my greatest need at the present moment," said he, a liberal size lot of Walking Skirts made in the newest modes. The question of price was settled to our—and your—mutual satisfaction. Monday's 8 a.m. shoppers will be confronted by the two undernoted splendid specials.

$3.00 WALKING SKIRTS FOR 95c

Ladies' 7 gore Walking Skirts, in two shades of gray, also black Cloth; tailor seams, full flare style, deep facing, with several rows of stitching. Lengths: 38 to 43 inches. Up-to-date in every particular. Worth $3.00. Special price 95c

$4.00 WALKING SKIRTS FOR $1.25

Ladies' Mixed Tweed Walking Skirts, gray, brown and black effects, 7 gore, full flare style, deep facing, some knife pleating, some box-pleated to knees. Lengths: 38 to 43 inches. Worth $4.00. Special $1.25

Particularly Good Silk Underskirts, $3.95

Weighing Them in the Store's Approved Scales of Value Establishes Their worth to be $7.50.

"Good luck" befriends the wide-awake store. It was the "good luck" of one of our ever watchful corps of buyers to meet a manufacturer seeking a quick cash market for a desirable surplus lot of Taffeta Silk Underskirts on Thursday last. It took but a matter of moments to decide the conditions of purchase. The Underskirts are here, ready for inspection the moment the store is ready for business: Monday, at 8 a.m. The headline $7.50 Silk Underskirts for $3.95, indicates that all the monetary advantages of the purchase as usual, belong to you. Descriptive details:

Ladies' Black Taffeta Silk Underskirts, circular flounce, with four tucks, trimmed with frill and two narrow ruffles, made of a superior quality, glove-finish Taffeta Silk. Worth, $7.50; special sale price..... $3.95

The Underskirt is an even better style than the cut would indicate.

Ever a Good Store for Ladies' Coats

Better than ever this season, because of the better range—the bigger assortment; the larger quarters—increased facilities for display. The larger staff, too, assures quick and proper attention to your commands. The assortment runs the gamut of styles, anticipating the varying degrees of tastes, the limits of every income. The plain practical inexpensive Coats, which depend upon the quality and the fabrics and the tailoring for their style and your favor, are here in liberal array. The finest of fine styles too—and many of them.

Ladies' three-quarter length Coats in black, Beaver Cloth, fitted back, deep military cape, fly front, bishop sleeves, with self applique..... $18.50

Ladies' Coats in black and fawn Beaver, tight back, pointed cape, fly front, full sleeve, deep cuff, gun metal buttons, piping of black satin..... $14.00

About 25 Children's Coats

AT A REDUCED PRICE!

The last of several styles—several values, that we do not intend to re-order. You're probably aware of the unequalled range of Children's Coats we've shown this season, the general excellence of the regular values, and will show prompt appreciation of this chance by shopping early Monday.

Children's Ulsters made of navy blue Frieze, stole collar, box back, full sleeve, deep shoulder cape, finished with red satin piping. Ages 4 to 8 years. Clearing sale price for this lot, each..... $4.75

45c JAP SILK FOR 35c

10 pieces 27 in. White Jap Silk, natural finish, fine even thread, heavy quality, special finish, for blouses and dresses. Regular price 45c, Special Monday 35c

MEN'S TROUSERS FOR $2.98

Some usual $4.00 values that were bought at a material discount from regular prices, which we pass on to you at corresponding reductions:

Men's Trousers of all wool striped Worsted, in light and dark shades. These trousers are cut by experts, and are well tailored. All seams are overcast and sewed with a double lock stitch. Neat and dressy styles, worth $4.00, for.... $2.98

St. Catherine & University Streets. **W. H. Scroggie Limited** St. Catherine and Victoria Streets.

"THE STORE OF SATISFACTION."

$2.00 Black Coney Fur Collarettes $1.69

MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

Black Coney Collarettes, in a neat style, with deep storm collar and trimmed with fur pom-poms, lined with black satin. Regular $2.00. On sale Monday 8 to 10 a.m. $1.69

$1.25 Scotch Flannel Blouses for 75c

MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

A very good quality Scotch Flannel Blouse, made with deep pleats front and back, finished with stitching and small brass buttons down front, full plain sleeves, neat tab collar; unlined. Colors of pink, gray and green. Sizes 32 to 40. Regular $1.25. Monday 8 to 10 a.m. for 75c

Ladies' 89c Flannelette Night Gowns 64c

MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

Ladies' Flannelette Night Gowns, turn-down collar, front with hemstitched tucks, trimmed around collar, down front and around sleeves with frills and imitation torchon lace edging. Regular 89c. Special between 8 and 10 a.m. Monday 64c

Children's 98c Cashmere Dresses for 65c

MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

Children's Cashmere Dresses, waist trimmed with silk embroidery, lace around neck and sleeves; skirt with deep hem. Regular 98c. Special between 8 and 10 a.m. Monday 65c

45c Cushion Girdles for 19c

MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

THIRD FLOOR.

On Thursday we had a most successful sale of Tapestry Cushion Covers, and to meet the consequent demand for Cords and Tassels, will place on sale for two hours Monday morning about 25 dozen highly mercerized Cushion Girdles, in an immense variety of color combinations. Worth 45c and 50c each, for only.. 19c

Ladies' $2.00 Beaded Slippers for 99c

MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

120 pairs Ladies' fine Dongola Kid Slippers, jet beads on vamp and strap, half French leather heels; sizes 3 to 7. Splendid value at $2.00. Our special price to-day is $1.50. To-morrow morning 8 to 10 a.m. only, choice for 99c

No Mail or 'Phone orders accepted.

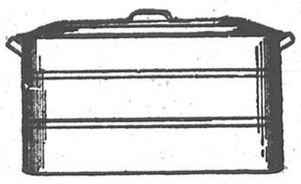
Ladies' 35c Flannelette Drawers for 28c

MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

Ladies' Striped Flannelette Drawers, with frills and lace edging. Regular 35c. Special between 8 and 10 a.m. Monday..... 28c

Wash Boilers for 37½c

MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.



Heavy Tin Wash Boilers, large size, strongly made, riveted handle. Worth 65c. Monday between 8 and 10 a.m..... 37½c

BASEMENT.

$3.00 Carpet Sweepers, $1.95

MONDAY 8 TO 10 A.M.

Cyco Ball-bearing Carpet Sweepers, usually sold for $3.00. Special price between 8 and 10 a.m. Monday $1.95

Acid Proof Enamelware

The very best quality—double coating of Enamelware tenaciously applied. More fine, extra values for Monday's shoppers: 75c to 90c utensils on sale at 59c.

Consisting of Dish Pans, Tea Kettles, Soup Pots, Water Pails, Saucepans, Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Moulds, etc., etc. All articles worth from 75c to 90c. To be cleared at one price, each 59c

THIRD FLOOR.

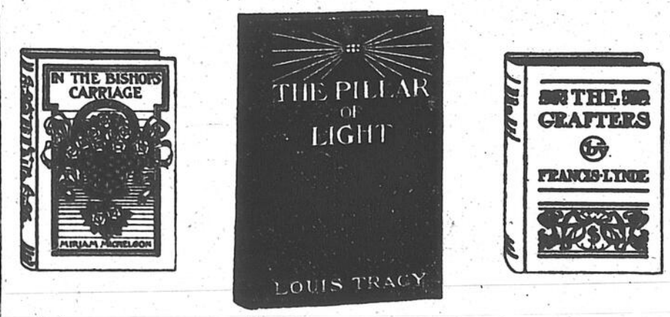
Tin Dish Pans for 10c

10 quart size heavy Tin Dish Pans, made of heavy tin. Worth 18c. Monday 10c

BASEMENT.

COAL HODS

Assorted sizes, black japanned Coal Hods. Price ranges: 15c, 20c, 25c and 35c.



The Newest Books

We're keen on getting such so soon as issued from the press. The reward of our up-to-datedness is that the Book Store is becoming one of the most important and largest departments in the store.

Mail order customers can have any one of the undernoted Books forwarded by mail by including 10 cents extra for postage.

"Beverly of Graustark," by George Barr McCutcheon, author of "Graustark." "Castle Craneycrow" and "The Day of the Dog." Cloth bound..... $1.10

"God's Good Man," Marie Corelli's latest book; author of "The Master Christian, etc., etc. Cloth $1.10

"The Pillar of Light," by Louis Tracey, author of "Wings of the Morning," "The Albert Gate Affair." Cloth $1.10

"Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," by John Fox, jr., author of "Christmas Eve on Lonesome," etc. Cloth $1.25

"Double Harness," by Anthony Hope, author of "The King's Mirror, etc. Cloth $1.35

"Old Gordon Graham," more letters from a self-made merchant to his son, by George Horace Lorimer. Cloth $1.10

"Tommy & Co.," by Jerome K. Jerome. Cloth $1.20

"Gabriel Prold's Castle," by Alice Jones, author of "Bubbles We Buy." Cloth $1.25

"The Princess Passes," by C. N. and A. M. Williamson, author of "The Lightning Conductor," etc. Cloth $1.20

"The Hound From the North," by Ridgwood Cullum. Cloth.. $1.25

"Hearts in Exile," by John Oxenham. Cloth $1.25

"Barbre of Grand Bayou," by John Oxenham. Cloth..... $1.10

Winston Churchill's latest books: "The Crossing," "The Crisis" and "Richard Carvel."

"To Have and to Hold," by Mary Johnston, author of "Sir Mortimer." Cloth $1.25

"The Last Hope," by Henry Seton Merriman. Cloth..... $1.20

"Whosoever Shall Offend," by F. Marion Crawford. Cloth. $1.35

"At the Moring's," by Rosa N. Carey. Cloth $1.10

"Captains of the World," by Gwendoline Overton, author of "Anne Carmell." Cloth top. $1.35

"The House of Fulfilment," by George Madden Martin, author of "Emmy Lou." Cloth. $1.10

"The Grafters," by Francis Lynde. Cloth $1.10

"The Loves of Miss Anne," by S. R. Crockett, author of "Strong Mac," etc. Cloth $1.10

"The Form of the Dagger," by Eden Phillpotts. Cloth..... $1.35

"The Closed Book," by Wm. Le Queux. Cloth $1.35

"Brave Hearts," by W. A. Fraser, author of "Thoroughbreds." Cloth $1.10

"The Gold Wolf," by Max Pemberton," author of Doctor Xavier." Cloth $1.30

"Traffics and Discoveries," by Rudyard Kipling, author of "The Light That Failed," etc., etc. Cloth $1.20

"A Ladder of Swords," by Sir Gilbert Parker, author of "Seats of the Mighty." Cloth..... $1.15

Ladies' Dancing Slippers

An Almost Endless Variety

All the newest ideas are embodied in our range of these Slippers. The undernoted prices are from 10 to 25 per cent. lower than the same quality of Slippers are usually sold for.

Ladies' Satin Slippers, white, blue and cardinal, $2.50 and $3.00

Ladies' White Kid Slippers at.. $1.50

Ladies' Champagne Slippers at $3.50.

Ladies' fine Vici and Kid Slippers from $1.50 to..... $4.00

Ladies' fine Patent Kid Slippers from $1.65 to..... $5.00