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THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER. Fair and cold. Sun rose to-day at 6.47; sets at 4.40.

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CHAMBERLAIN'S FLYING CAMPAIGN REMINDS AMERICANS OF BRYAN

Canada
31-Dept. of Agriculture
Archives Branch
31 Dec 03

Crowds Wait for Him at Every Turn, But Party Leaders and Newspapers Hold Aloof or Openly Criticise—Nothing Like it Since Midlothian—Heading for Protection—Preferences as Consolation for Alaska Loss—Personality the Secret of the Present Applause.

(From The Herald's Representative at the Big Fight.)

Liverpool, October 28.—After an evening with Mr. Chamberlain one begins to ask whether the night's excitement will bear the morning's reflection. There can be no doubt as to the excitement. In this country we have seen nothing like the enthusiasm which has attended the ex-Colonial Secretary's progress since the great days of the earlier Midlothian campaigns of Mr. Gladstone. People flock to the railway stations to witness his arrival or departure or the mere passing of his train; they stand for hours in the rain to cheer him as he drives through the streets; they wait for him in crowded halls, receive him with rapturous acclamations and the singing of "God Save the King"—a confusion of ideas by the way scarcely flattering to our actual Monarch—pelt him with orchids, and, in short, come as near to an apotheosis, the astutest politician of the day as if he were indeed the saviour of his country. Visitors from the United States tell me that they remember something like it some years ago in their own country. They refer, I think, to Mr. Bryan's Free Silver campaign. One wonders what Mr. Chamberlain would think of the parallel, and, in particular, one wonders if the parallel will be maintained to the end.

Personality His Greatest Asset.

It is certainly curious that with all this effervescence of popular feeling, the new crusade should have failed so entirely to attract support in the recent bye-elections, that, on the other hand, it should have alienated so many of the leaders of public opinion, and that, of the older newspapers, only the Times, the Daily Telegraph and the Morning Post, in England, and the Scotsman in Scotland, should be found offering Mr. Chamberlain a wholehearted support. Take to-day's Liverpool papers. They give full reports of the speech in the Liverpool Hippodrome, publish portraits of the orator, devote columns of description to his elocution, mannerisms, dress, eye-glass, orchid, and favorite beverage, and then (in two of the three morning papers), fall with fury on his arguments, twit him on the trivialities of his rhetoric, and implore him sarcastically to let the existence of the Empire be taken for granted and employ the time thus saved in a practical exposition of his plan. We have seen the same sort of process in the recent bye-elections, especially at Leamington, where Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, the new Secretary for the Colonies, contrived to get back to Parliament albeit with a diminished majority, by sending sandwich-men through the streets to proclaim that he was opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's food tax policy. Yet in Leamington, as well as elsewhere, the name of Mr. Chamberlain is more loudly cheered than that of any other politician. People seem to be able to admire his personality while condemning his politics. Lord Hugh Cecil and Mr. Winston Churchill have said that they esteem the man, and yet they are fighting him with all the ardor of youth. One of the most influential leaders of the Young Liberal party told me the other day that if only he could convince himself that Mr. Chamberlain was on the right track he would follow him anywhere. And this is a man, between whom and the ex-Minister some of the bitterest words ever heard in any controversy have recently been exchanged! I mention these incidents to illustrate the importance and at the same time the isolation of Mr. Chamberlain's greatest asset—namely his personal magnetism. Without that incalculable quality Mr. Chamberlain would long ago have been laughed off the platform. His speeches have been miracles of unreason, and their blunders, misstatements, self-contradictions and inconsistencies have been exposed day by day with merciless precision by politicians of all parties, and economists of every school. Nevertheless, Mr. Chamberlain sails serenely along. The secret of his method is to ignore criticism, or, rather, to attack the critic. A popular audience asks for nothing better. Last night, for instance, the cheer of the evening was reserved for a single exclamation. Somebody had found fault with one of Mr. Chamberlain's assumptions. How did the orator dispose of the objection? Quoting the words, with an intonation of contempt, he fixed his eye-glass in his eye, screwed his features into an expression of disgust, and facing the audience, uttered the memorable comment, "Pshaw!" That was all, but it was enough. The people rocked with laughter and cheered the brilliant controversialist to the echo. If great questions could be solved by the applause of public meetings, Mr. Chamberlain would be Prime Minister to-morrow, armed with a mandate to reconstruct the British Empire according to his fancy.

More Desertions.

In English politics, however, one has always to reckon with one of the type of the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Goschen—the great territorial magnate and the cautious financial student. They are a class whom enthusiasm never moves, and whose strength only becomes apparent when votes are being polled. To this class Mr. Chamberlain has hitherto made his appeal with only partial success. Some of the landowners are with him, but it is doubtful whether they may not prove a source of weakness rather than of strength, for their presence on Protection platforms is constantly cited as a proof that the object of the campaign is to enrich the wealthy and impoverish the poor. On the other hand, the commercial classes hold aloof. It was so at Glasgow, and it was so again both last night and to-day at Liverpool. Two of the Unionist members for the city, Mr. Charles McArthur and Mr. Austin Taylor, declined to appear on the ex-Colonial Secretary's platform, lest their presence should be construed as an expression of sympathy with his programme.

Mr. Chamberlain's speeches, with their frank and heady appeal to sentiment, would have been far more effective had they been delivered in the heat and hurry of a general election. But they are unsuited to a controversy in which time is given for thought, and for the consideration of rival arguments. "I give you my solemn pledge," said Mr. Chamberlain last night, "that my proposals will not cost you a farthing." Two weeks ago, Lord Goschen proved to demonstration that Mr. Chamberlains' proposals must cost a good many farthings, and against such proof and argument as were then forthcoming a solemn pledge is not enough. It might have been enough if the election had been to-morrow, but with Lord Goschen on the pounce and eager for a further destructive analysis of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, and the election still a long way off, this sort of stuff will not do.

Heading for Protection.

A significant point to be noted in connection with Mr. Chamberlain's latest utterance is the extent to which he is now advocating a purely protective policy. His Liverpool speeches are almost entirely concerned with what Mr. Asquith calls "Dumpophobia," with the result that preferential tariffs appear to be falling into the background. Even if Mr. Chamberlain has no intention of dealing with his programme in the same way, the fact that in his speeches he should think it expedient to say less about preferences and more about retaliation may be taken as a straw that shows how the wind is blowing. Somewhat to the surprise of most people he has refrained altogether from touching on the Alaska decision, although some of his supporters, being less well informed of its history, are ingeniously using the incident as an argument in favor of preferential tariffs, which are to be accepted, one gathers, as a sort of consolation stakes. In steering clear of the question, Mr. Chamberlain has probably remembered that at the time the treaty was ratified he was evolving his present scheme in the solitude of the South African veldt, and that had he been at home attending to the affairs of other parts of the Empire events might have pursued a happier course.

J. D.

Africa will be erected in the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral; the authorities of the cathedral waiving the rule that no monuments be erected in the nave. The design is to be carried out in bronze and represents "Triumph and Sacrifice," the idea of death being swallowed up in victory. An inscription for the tablet has not yet been decided upon, but the names of the colonies which sent contingents will be recorded thereon.

COLONIAL OFFICERS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, November 7.—The Broad Arrow says that colonial officers have a strong claim to honorary army rank.

PERISIAN IN COLLISION.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 7. — The Allan liner R.M.S. Parisian, outward bound, has been in collision with the Houston line steamship Homereus during a fog in the River Mersey. Damage done was slight.

WANT PIT PROPS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Birmingham, Nov. 7.—The Canadian commercial agent here has had several enquiries for one million tons of pit props for use in Welsh collieries. Lengths required vary from 6 feet to 13 feet, and diameter 4 to 9 inches.

CANADIAN IMPORTS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 7.—The imports from Canada for October were:

		Value.
20,695	cattle	£355,746
9,648	sheep and lambs	14,383
758,800	cwts. wheat	266,265
360,200	cwts. wheat, meal and flour	175,552
19,240	cwts. peas	9,165
55,041	cwts. bacon	142,495
10,526	cwts. hams	27,425
47,289	cwts. butter	221,919
291,270	cwts. cheese	783,910
142,474	great hundreds eggs	56,451
13	horses	460



THE ALASKA CRACKER.

Uncle Sam—"What's the matter with this?"
Miss Canada—"Rotten, I say."

—Punch.

PROVINCE TO GRANT LANDS TO VETERANS

Premier Parent Receives a Deputation From Canadian Association.

The Provincial Government through Hon. S. N. Parent, has promised that members of the Canadian Veterans Incorporated Association will each receive a grant of 160 acres of land.

The announcement was made at the Government offices yesterday afternoon, when the Premier was waited on by a delegation composed of fifty members of the association, headed by Commandant E. Escarbeau.

All the members of the association are veterans of the Fenian raids.

Speaking in favor of the claim of the association, Commandant Escarbeau, after mentioning the great assistance the grants would be to the veteran's, pointed out that the Ontario Government had already made a grant of 160 acres to all veterans living in that Province.

The Premier in his reply said that he was entirely in favor of the grant being made, and that it would be arranged as soon as possible.

The delegates included M. Watts, Capt. Patterson, L. Patenaude, H. Dechene, G. Corbeil, S. Duplessis, J. Martineau, T. Durand, G. B. Demers, N. Boyer, A. St. Thomas, Dr. Mount. Lord Strathcona is honorary patron of the Canadian Veterans Incorporated.

SEEK TO IMPROVE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Movement to Place Butter and Cheese Factories Under Provincial License.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—At the closing session of the Dairy Conference, resolutions were passed favoring the quoting of cheese and butter prices in fractions of tenths of a cent instead of halves, quarters, eighths and so on as at present.

Another resolution expressed the belief that the addition of a grade other than "finest" and "under finest" would tend to improve the make of butter and cheese.

A third resolution declared that "it is desirable that cheese and butter-makers, before being allowed to conduct tests upon which the proceeds of milk are divided, should be compelled to pass a prescribed examination, and thus secure a certificate entitling them to do such work."

The unsanitary condition of some factories was dealt with, and a resolution adopted as follows: "Resolved, that it is advisable, in the interests of our dairy industry, that butter and cheese be made only in factories that are free from sanitary defects and possessed of well-constructed and readily-cleaned rooms, pure water, good drainage, and clean utensils and surroundings; and that in order to secure the above conditions, it is suggested that each cheese factory or creamery should be compelled to take out a provincial license, to be granted only to those institutions which comply with said conditions."

It was resolved that the duties of the dairy instructors appointed in each province should be to inspect the factory buildings and surroundings and all milk or cream supplied at such times as he shall visit any factory or creamery, and report on such details as are required of him to assist the makers in improving the quality of their products, (2) by suggesting changes in building, equipment and the method of manufacture, (2) by co-operating with the manufacturers in securing more milk or cream of better quality by distributing dairy literature, addressing meetings of the patrons, and calling upon them when necessary, and in such other ways as are directed by the provincial authorities.

The conference was pleased that the system of syndicating factories for instruction was growing, and resolved that it was advisable to extend the system as rapidly as possible to all parts of the Dominion.

The curing of cheese was dealt with in the following resolution: "Whereas, too much Canadian cheese is still being cured in curing rooms where the temperature cannot be controlled, and the advantages of curing cheese at an even cool temperature have been demonstrated, be it resolved, that this conference urge upon all factorymen the advisability of improving their curing rooms or providing some other means of curing their cheese at a cool temperature."

A resolution of thanks to Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, and to Mr. J. A. Ruddick, chief of the dairy division, for the opportunity afforded the conference of meeting in Ottawa was adopted.

CHINAMAN MURDERED.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 7.—A Chinese storekeeper at Stsveston, a washing and fishing town at the mouth of the Fraser River, was found this afternoon in bed with his throat cut from ear to ear. Robbery was evidently the motive of the crime, as his trunk, supposed to contain $500 or $600, had been ransacked and his gold watch and chain missing. The police are investigating.

HON. J. A. DAVIDSON DYING.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 7.—(Special.)—A despatch from Neepawa says that Hon. John A. Davidson, Provincial Treasurer, is dying at his home there. He is still conscious, but too weak to speak. The doctors say he cannot live more than twelve hours.

READ PAPERS ON INSURANCE.

At a meeting of the Olivet Men's Association of Olivet Baptist Church last evening, papers on insurance were read by Mr. Henry Timmis and Mr. George Hodge. Dr. Alloway and Mr. John McKergow also spoke urging the value of insurance in all its forms. At the next meeting of the association, Nov. 20, Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill will speak on "John Wesley."

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS

New York—Mongolian, Campania.
London.—Oreadian.
Naples—Citta di Napoli.
Queenstown—Lucania.
Genoa—Princess Irene.
Hamburg—Pretoria.
Boulogne-sur-Mer—Rhyndam.

Through The Herald's Sieve.

IT MAY TRANSPIRE later that the Hon. Joe Chamberlain's tariff will also cure corns.

MONTREAL WATER is so substantial that it now runs in direct competition with breakfast foods.

WHEN HE LEARNS that Herald readers have decided that he is the fourth greatest Canadian, Sir Charles Tupper will accumulate another inch expansion in his chest measurement.

IT IS NO reflection upon Montreal's discriminating taste to learn that the feature of the Windsor Hall Horse was the big, fearless demand for pumpkin pies.

PATTI ACCOUNTS for it by explaining that she is 60 years young.

"MR R. HAWKIN, writing to the Leader, attacks Mr. Chamberlain for importing Hon. Foster, a statesman for whom Canada has no use."—London cable. Come home, George. They've discovered you.

THE AMERICANS who are making goo-goo eyes at Canada would perhaps be astonished



if they saw some leading Canadian business men executing a sun dance around the reciprocity proposition.

Can't Beat It.

Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast,
So has money.
A word of cheer may comfort the distressed,
So may money.
The silent grave brings peace to those who sigh,
Love lends glad brightness to the tear-dimmed eye,
Faith moves the mountain whose crest cleaves the sky,
So does money.
Wisdom is an overmatch for strength,
So is money.
Its efforts win the world's regard at length,
So does money.
Home spreads a charm upon the homely face,
Chance rewards fools to rover and to place,
The distant sun still holds the world in space,
So does money.

WHEN A WOMAN is charged with always having the last word she insists on having the last word in denying the charge.

A Good Word for Women.

(Hartford Post.)

A woman's pulse may run up to 97 when she sees a mouse scamper across the room, but at a hospital to undergo an operation she has at least 10 times the courage and fortitude of mere man.

SCIENCE SAYS that the cow is a nervous animal, and the more gently you treat her the more milk she gives. Many milkmen, however, attain the same results by stroking the pump.

BRIDGE WHIST SEEMS to have departed to the same section of oblivion occupied by ping pong.

AS SOON as it began to rain the anarchists in Bilbao, Spain, fled for their lives. The rain would have given them a wash, and what true anarchist would stand for that?

"THERE ARE in the human head about 120,000 hairs."—Chicago Record-Herald. It would be good news to a lot of men if this were true.

PLEASE OBSERVE that the Balkan war cloud, before going to Manchuria for the winter, advertises its spring opening at the old stand next year.

THE YALE TEAM having introduced a bear into the scrimmage line for practice purposes, might go a little further and have antelopes at the quarter, and a good, active elephant at full-back.

November 7th, 1900.

It was just three years ago to-day that the electors of Canada turned out and decided that the country could manage to struggle along without the services of the following well known assortment of rapid fire orators:

SIR CHARLES,
THE HON. GEO. E.,
J. G. H. BERGERON,
FATHER'S SON,
And many others.

TO MARK TWAIN.

[Mark Twain says he can't think of anything new to write about.—Exchange.]

If there's any way to do it—if there's any way to find
Any trail that leads to Boyland and its fancies, would you mind
Going back to where Tom Sawyer is with Huckleberry Finn
And reminding them we're waiting for more trouble to begin?
If there's any way to find them with their whistle and their song,
Will you go, and while you're going take a lot of us along?

You must know where they are staying.
Can't you let the nations glide,
And get up a big excursion to the place where they abide?
Let us quiver with the purest, unadulterated joy
Of another introduction to a sure-for-certain boy,
If there's any way to find them, we are all prepared to grin
When Tom Sawyer comes to greet us, leading Huckleberry Finn.

If there's any way to find them at their old familiar pranks,
There's a million of us ready to declare a vote of thanks;
There's another million ready to be tickled through and through,
At the thought of once more reading what those fellows say and do.
If there's any way to reach them—you know where they've always been;
Won't you go and find Tom Sawyer, and call Huckleberry Finn?

AT ANY RATE, the U. S. papers will be restrained from criticizing the marksmanship of that Colombian gunboat which shelled Panama and only killed 11 Chinamen, when they recollect that the whole U. S. fleet once bombarded Matanzas and only killed one mule.

AFTER CAREFULLY reviewing the events of the week, the most humorous incident was the announcement by the Hon. Mr. Tarte that he might not speak while in England.

THE STAR has a cable saying that in English eyes Tarte and Foster will voice the opinions of all Canada in their speeches. The funny part is the childlike confidence with which the Star prints these things.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA are not going to war, and Tarte and Monk are going to talk from the same platform. If this keeps up the war correspondents will have to be loking for new jobs.

THE HON. JOE CHAMBERLAIN'S gout is painful, but he is taking a lot of vocal exercise just the same.

OUR TYPHOID FEVER statistics do not bear out the assertion that the Montreal water is full of health giving microbes.

RUBIN KAPLANSKY SLASHED WITH SWORD WHILE CROSSING STREET

Commander Comte and Adjutant Murray, of the Ville Marie Guards, Are Arrested for Assault, But Plead Not Guilty.

Rubin Kaplansky, who is employed at 126 St. Francois Xavier Street, is not deeply impressed with the idea that absolute justice obtains in Montreal; in fact, he is decidedly of the opinion that some matters of city government could be considerably improved, and that without entailing a severe tax upon the intellect of any average citizen.

Mr. Kaplansky's opinions may or may not be induced by the severe usage which he received at the hands of certain members of the Ville Marie Guards last Wednesday night. At any rate, he asserts he was the central figure in a small-sized riot which, but for timely intervention, might have had serious consequences.

As it is, Mr. Kaplansky has a bad cut on his head in which it was necessary to put five stitches, and is bruised from head to foot as the result of his encounter with the mimic soldiers.

Mr. Kaplansky Tells Story.

His story told this morning is as follows:

"On Wednesday evening the Ville Marie Guards, accompanied by a band, marched to La Presse building to hold a demonstration in celebration of an anniversary of that paper. I had been to the theatre, and returning home, met the guards at St. Lawrence and Sherbrooke Streets.

"Adjutant Daniel Murray was leading the procession, and was about fifteen feet ahead of the band. I attempted to cross the street, and in doing so, passed in front of the procession.

"As I passed Murray he struck me across the back with the sharp side of a sword. The blow hurt me, and turning, I told Murray he was uncivilized. At this he struck me in the face with his clenched fist.

"I ran, and the guards broke rank and followed me. They caught me against a brick wall near Mr. Miller's cigar store.

Kicked By the Paraders.

"Several of the paraders jumped on me, knocked me down and kicked and beat me. One of them slashed me across the head with his sword and cut it so the blood poured out.

"At the sight of blood they jumped back and gave me time to run into Mr. Miller's store, which, fortunately, was open.

"Several of the guards followed me into the store, but Mr. Miller stopped them from beating me again.

"He then helped me to wash away the blood, called a cab and sent me to the hospital, where the doctors put five stitches in the gash in my head.

"I asked Colonel Gordon if the Ville Marie Guards had authority to carry swords on the street.

"As they are not identified with any militia corps, and are not recognized by the Government, I do not believe they have this right, and I think they and all other such organizations should be prevented by the police from carrying dangerous weapons."

The Officers Are Arrested.

Mr. Kaplansky has had warrants issued for Joseph Comte, commander of the Ville Marie Guards, and for Daniel Murray, who, he says, first assaulted him.

Both were arraigned in the Police Court yesterday, pleaded not guilty, and were remanded until next Friday morning.

A prominent military officer was asked this morning if the Ville Marie Guards had authority to carry swords. His reply was that he supposed they had the same rights as the Knights Templars or any similar organization. They had, however, no military status, and are not recognized as a military corps.

Asked if there was any law to prevent a citizen from passing through the ranks or in front of any such procession, he replied that although he was not certain of the provision in such cases, he did not think the act which Mr. Kaplansky claims provoked the assault could be construed into a misdemeanor.

The case has aroused considerable comment, and future developments will be awaited with interest.

DEATHS.

GAY—At 151 Ash Avenue, on November 6th, 1903, Maria Beswick, beloved wife of Thomas Gay, in her 57th year. x

Cable Service.

CANADIAN VIEWS MISREPRESENTED

So says Ottawa Correspondent of Economist—Mr. Aylesworth Still Being Praised.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, November 7.—The Ottawa correspondent of the Economist says Mr. Chamberlain displayed singularly little knowledge of the trend of opinion in Canada in regard to his projects. Nowhere in Canada has separation from England entered the minds of its people. The Economist referring to its correspondent's letter says it is quite possible that an additional preference might be obtained from Canada, but it would operate over a very small part. Canadian feeling would be altogether against any kind of undertaking to avoid starting new industries which might compete with those existing in the Mother Country.

The Spectator asks that the fiscal freedom of the colonies be not tampered with in any way. The excess of windy rhetoric in Mr. Chamberlain's policy must, in the end, impair the fiscal freedom of the colonies. If, instead of keeping our market open to all comers, we impede the access of the majority of sellers to them and introduce a system of preference, we shall expect the colonies, not only to give privileges but also not to withdraw privileges, without our consent.

PRAISE FOR AYLESWORTH.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 7.—The Saturday Review says Mr. Aylesworth is a patriot of the right quality, his Toronto speech was both strong and reticient. The Canadian commissioners were, on all accounts, forced into a refusal to sign the award and we could have excused them if that protest had been associated with some petulant or rebellious expression. Mr. Aylesworth has gone out of his way to recommend the good tempered acceptance of an unjustifiable decision.

THE COLONIAL MEMORIAL.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, November 7.—The memorial to the colonial troops who fell in South

EMPLOY EARTH CURRENTS TO FORWARD MESSAGES

Telegraphers on the Canadian Pacific Work One Thousand Without Batteries.

At Fort William, telegraphs a Herald correspondent, the C.P.R. telegraphers are working 1,000 miles without batteries.

"That is perfectly correct," said Mr. J. F. Richardson, this morning to a representative of The Herald. "The reason is that we occasionally make use of the earth currents.

"Of course, these are intermittent, for which we are sorry, for we should like to use them always, but the longest time in my experience that we have ever been able to utilize the natural currents is fifty-five minutes.

"We are still feeling the effects of the Aurora Borealis," continued Mr. Richardson, "though it has not hampered us very much since Tuesday. We shall feel it intermittently for about a year. It gradually wears away becoming less and less powerful in its effect."

YOUTH IS BADLY INJURED.

Omer Voisard, of Laurier Avenue, was arrested yesterday by Detective Guerin on the charge of having assaulted Lorenzo Blyth, a youth of 1583 St. Hubert Street. Young Blyth is in the General Hospital and is in a serious condition. Judge Lafontaine went to the hospital yesterday and endeavored to secure a statement from the injured boy, but was unable to do so as the lad was unconscious.

WHAT IS GOING ON

Academy—"A Chinese Honeymoon."
Proctor's—"A Prince of Tatters."
Francais—"Hearts of Oak."
Arena—Animated Picture Show.
Royal—Burlesque and Vaudeville.
Theatre National—"Le Doigt de Dieu."
Monument National—Jewish Stock Company.
Theatre les Nouveautes—"La Souris."

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 48—50; Calgary, 32—52; Qu'Appelle, 48—58; Winnipeg, 18—52; Parry Sound, 22—34; Toronto, 28—36; Ottawa, 30—32; Montreal, 28—32; Quebec, 26—34; Halifax, 44—50.

Market Reports

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE DAIRY MARKETS

The weakness that has characterized the cheese trade throughout the week held good to-day, and there are those who predict that the bottom has not been reached yet. Buyers continue to hammer down prices in the country, and in many instances salesmen display a disposition to hold off. But with the present cold weather the makers cannot last much longer, and high prices can hardly be expected. Prices are quoted here nominally at 10⅝c for western colored, 10½c for white, 10⅝c to 10½c for townships, and 10¼c to 10⅜c for Quebecs.

The Butter Market.

There is a firmer feeling in the butter market, with a fair amount of business doing. Very choice Townships creamery would bring 21½c, with choice at 21c to 21¼c. Quebec creamery is quoted at 20½c and western dairy at 16c to 16½c.

Local Grain Market.

The local grain market continues dull. There has been a slight demand for export oats, and a sale of 30,000 bushels of No. 2 white is reported at 29¾c. Export wheat is practically nil, prices being out of line. We quote coarse grains as follows: Peas, 71¼c to 72c afloat; rye, 58c; No. 3 extra barley, 51c; buckwheat, 52c to 52½c; No. 2 white oats, 34c; No. 3, 33c; and ex store No. 2, 35c; No. 3 at 34c to 34¼c bushel.

The H. D. Metcalfe Company, Limited, of the Board of Trade Building, received a despatch from their Winnipeg office giving the closing prices for Manitoba wheat in that market as follows: No. 1 northern, 80c to 80¼c; No. 2, 76c to 76¼c; No. 3, 72c to 72¼c, ex store Fort William, for delivery early November.

How Cheese Sold in the Country Yesterday.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—Salesmen on the Ottawa cheese board who held their product from last week in hope of an increased price, met with disappointment yesterday, as they were offered 10c for white and 10 1-4c for colored, against 10 3-8c for white and 10 5-8c for colored a week ago. There were 1,637 cheese offered yesterday—1,176 white and 461 colored, and of these 1,131 were sold—908 white at 10c, 175 colored at 10 1-4c, and 50 colored at 10 1-8c. A proposition to adjourn the board for two weeks, instead of one, was voted down. The buyers were: Robert Hunter & Co., Ross, Lovell & Christmas, and Hodgson Bros., at 10 1-8c.

Napanee, Ont., Nov. 7.—There were 820 boxes of white and 1,195 colored cheese boarded here. Sales: 700 at 10 1-16c; rest selling on curb at same price.

Perth, Ont., Nov. 7. — There were about 2,000 boxes of cheese on the market here yesterday. None sold; salesmen holding for higher prices. Buyers present were: Webster, Bissell and Ferguson.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 7.—After the Frontenac cheese board closed Thursday, buyers refusing to sell at 9 7-8c, nearly all the cheese boarded was bought up on the curb at 10c.

Kemptville, Ont., Nov. 7.—The offerings at the cheese market last night was 1,012 boxes, 658 colored and 390 white. Bidding was at 10 1-8c for white and 10 1-4c for colored, and several lots of colored changed hands at the latter figure.

South Finch, Ont., Nov. 7.—The regular meeting of the cheese board was held last evening. Number of cheese boarded, 1,843 boxes. Price offered, 10c for white and 10 1-8c for colored; none sold. Buyers present: Weir, Fraser, Pruner, Gibson, Ault, Keenan and Hogan. Board adjourned for two weeks.

The Week's Egg Shipments.

The shipments of eggs for the past week from the port of Montreal were:

	Cases.
To Liverpool	7,788
To London	1,915
To Glasgow	4,496
Total	14,199
Same week, 1902	10,298

MONTREAL PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET

CHEESE—Quiet.			
Finest Ontario	.10⅝	to	.10¾
Eastern Townships	.10⅝	to	.10⅝
Quebecs	.00	to	.10¼
BUTTER—Fairly steady.			
Townships, finest	.21¼	to	.21½
Townships, good	.00	to	.21
Quebec, finest	.00	to	.20¾
Ontario creamery, best	.00	to	.19
Dairy, choice	.16	to	.16½
Dairy, good	.15	to	.15½
Quebec, good	.00	to	.20¼
FRUITS—Steady and active.			
Apples, Northern Spy, per brl.	.00	to	3.50
Apples, Fameuse, selected	.00	to	3.00
Apples, Northern Spy Russets	2.25	to	2.50
Grapes, Almeria, extra fine	.00	to	5.25
Grapes, Almeria, 5 or 10 brl. lots	.00	to	5.00
Grapes, crisp, sound	4.50	to	4.75
Cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy, per brl.	.00	to	11.00
Sweet potatoes, New Jersey	.00	to	4.00
Oranges, Jamaica, per brl.	.00	to	4.90
Lemons, fancy	3.00	to	3.50
Cocoanuts, per bag	.00	to	3.75
Peanuts, per lb.	.00	to	.09¾
Peanuts, coon brand, roasted	.00	to	.07
Italian chestnuts, per lb.	.00	to	.12
Almonds, per lb.	.00	to	.13
Walnuts, per lb.	.10	to	.14
Filberts, per lb.	.09	to	.10
Brazil Nuts, per lb.	.00	to	.15
Pecans, per lb.	.14	to	.15
Malpecque oysters	.00	to	7.25
MAPLE PRODUCT—			
Maple sugar, per lb.	.08½	to	.09
Maple syrup, per lb.	.05½	to	.06
Maple syrup, small tins	.50	to	.55
Maple syrup, large tins	.70	to	.75
HONEY—			
Strained honey, per lb.	.08½	to	.09½
White clover, in comb	.13	to	.14
EGGS—Good demand.			
Straight gathered	.00	to	.26
Selected	.00	to	.24
No. 1 candled	.00	to	.19
Montreal limed	.18	to	.18½
Cold storage	.00	to	.18
No. 2 stock	.00	to	.16
BEANS—Unsettled.			
Pea beans, per bush.	1.45	to	1.50
Marrow peas, per bush.	.90	to	.95
HAY—			
Clover hay, per ton	.00	to	8.00
No. 3 hay, per ton	.00	to	8.50
No. 2 ordinary, per ton	.00	to	9.50
No. 1 ordinary, per ton	.00	to	10.50
No. 1 good, per ton	.00	to	11.00
VEGETABLES—			
Potatoes	.00	to	.70
Onions	.00	to	1.75
Cabbage, per dozen	.30	to	.40
Pumpkins	.90	to	1.00
Turnips	.00	to	.60
DRESSED POULTRY—Steady.			
Turkeys, per lb.	.12½	to	.14
Chickens, per lb.	.10	to	.12½
Ducks, per lb.	.12	to	.13
Geese, per lb.	.07	to	.09
HAMS, BACON, Etc.—			
Small hams, per lb.	.00	to	.14
Large hams, per lb.	.12½	to	.13
Breakfast bacon, best cuts	.00	to	.15
Breakfast bacon, medium cuts	.00	to	.14
Windsor, backs	.00	to	.14
Rolls	.10	to	.11
MESS PORK—			
Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork per brl.	.00	to	21.00
Canada short cut clear pork, per brl	.00	to	20.00
Heavy Canada short cut clear pork	.00	to	19.50
LARD—			
Choice refined lard, compound, 20 lb. wood pails	.08¼	to	.08½
Tin pails, 20 lbs. gross	.07¾	to	.08
Extra pure lard, 20 lb. pails	.09	to	.10
Finest kettle lard, 50 lb. tubs	.09¾	to	.10
30 lb. pails	.10	to	.10¼

GRAIN SHIPMENTS FROM WINNIPEG MUCH REDUCED

Winnipeg, Nov. 7.—The reduction in the movement of grain since September 1, the beginning of the present crop year,, up to and including October 31, amounts to nearly 2,131,000 bushels. During the months of September and October this year 11,378 cars wheat were inspected at Winnipeg, compared with 12,500 cars during the same two months in 1902, and 12,419 cars in 1901.

Not only has the amount inspected shown a falling off, but quality also is by no means equal to that of the two previous years. Extremely wet and unfavorable weather in August and September had a disastrous effect on grades, and while last year 7,731 cars, or 57 per cent. of the total wheat inspected graded leaving a balance of 36,290,974 bushels No. 1 hard this year only 349 cars, or exactly 3 per cent., reached the grade which has made Manitoba famous. No. 1 Northern about holds its own, being only 560 cars short of last year, but No. 3 Northern, which in former years totalled much less than either of the two superior grades, shows an increase of more than 200 per cent., as compared with last year.

In other grains—oats, barley, and flax—while the movement has been smaller than in former years, the quality holds well except possibly in barley. The flax arriving is of excellent quality, and well up in quality.

The following figures give the number of bushels of the various grain inspected during September and October, and comparisons with the same months last year: Wheat, 1903, 11,378,000; 1902, 12,509,000; oats, 1903, 240,000, 1902, 207,600; flax, 1903, 212,000, 1902, 174,000; barley, 1903, 57,000, 1902, 44,000; speltz, 1903, 1,000, 1902, 2,000; total, 1903, 11,888,000; 1902, 13,936,000.

Toronto Grain Market.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—Wheat—There is a good demand for home milling, and the market is firm at 78c for No. 2 red and white, middle freights and east; goose, 70c for No. 2 east; spring, 73 1-2c for No. 2 east. Manitoba is easier at 80c for No. 1 hard, 86c for No. 1 northern, and 82 1-2c for No. 2 northern at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—Firm at $3.10 bid and $3.15 asked for 90 per cent. patents in buyers' bags east. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba is quoted at $4.55 to $4.75 for cars of Hungarian patents, $4.25 to $4.45 for second patents, and $4.15 to $4.35 for strong bakers, bags included, on the track, Toronto.

Millfeed is steady at $17 for cars of shorts and $13.50 for bran in bulk, east. Manitoba is quoted at $20 for cars of shorts and $18 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Dull at 45c for No. 1, 43c to 44c for No. 2, 40c to 41c for No. 3 extra, and 39c for No. 3, or feeders.

Buckwheat is quiet at 40c for No. 2 or east.

Rye is steady at 50c to 51c for No. 2 or east.

Corn is quiet. American is quoted at 54c for No. 2 yellow, 53 1-2c for No. 2 mixed or No. 3 yellow, and 52 1-2c for No. 3 mixed, in car lots, on the track, Toronto.

Oats are steady at 29c for No. 2 white, high freights north and west, and 29 1-2c middle freights. No. 1 white is quoted at 30 1-2c to 31c, and No. 2 white at 30c to 30 1-2c east.

Oatmeal is steady at $3.60 for cars of bags, and $3.80 for barrels, on the track, Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas are quiet at 61c for No. 2 high freights, north and west; 63c bid east, and 62c middle freights.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Mary McKillop, who was found drowned in the canal Tuesday. Coroner McMahon presided. A verdict of accidental drowning was returned, with the possibility that a distracted mind may have led to the occurrence.

Right Rev. C. J. Corle, Bishop of Corea, is expected to reach Montreal within the next few weeks, and will, it is understood, occupy the pulpit of S. John the Evangelist. The bishop, who is now in England, has been in Corea for thirteen years. He was at one time chaplain-general in the British navy.

Cable Service.

LORD GOSCHEN WANTS DETAILS

Not Opposed to Retaliation on Certain Conditions—Hot Shot for Hon. G. E. Foster.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 7.—Lord Goschen, propounding fiscal dilemmas for Mr. Chamberlain asked how an inter-imperial exchange on corn could be guaranteed if Canada found a better market in the United States than England. An 80 per cent. tax on English tin plates could not keep them out of the States and a 5 per cent. tax on corn could not keep out American products and give the rise to cultivation of more corn in Canada.

The trusts, by which many Americans become millionaires at the cost of the community, were the children of protection; but he was not opposed to retaliation so long as the corresponding disadvantage of the country taking such a step was not apparent. The leading idea of Lord Goschen's speech was an appeal to his opponents to show their hands.

India's Place in Scheme.

Mr. Chamberlain, writing Sir Bhownagree, M.P., as to the position of India on the proposed fiscal reforms, says he omitted India because he had no opportunity of acquainting himself with Indian opinion, but thought that India would greatly benefit by preferential arrangements for tea, indigo and wheat, but as she had not joined the self-governing colonies in asking for a preference, it was not necessary to deal with the matter at present.

One for Mr. Foster.

Mr. R. Hawkin, writing to the Leader, attacks Mr. Chamberlain for importing Mr. Foster, a statesman for whom Canada has no use. Canada recommended him because of his unsuccess.

England Got the Control.

The value of the Canadian preference to England was eloquently attested at the launching of the steamship Lady Strathcona at Newcastle yesterday. The new vessel will link Newcastle and Montreal, running in connection with the Canadian lake steamers. Wm. Peterson, of the shipbuilding firm, said he had carried 40,000 tons of German rails for Canadian railways and these were admitted free. Latterly German manufacturers said they could not supply an order for 10,000 tons, owing to the preferential advantage given England. The order was then placed in England, and part was carried this season. He considered Chamberlain the greatest man who ever tried to solve the problem of British shipping.

DYSPEPTICS AND INVALIDS.

Find relief and comfort in SWISS FOOD. It cools the blood, regulates the bowels, and acts as a general tonic to the whole system. —adv.

A fire in the basement of Rheume & Bros., manufacturers of picture frame, 75 St. Lawrence Street, late yesterday afternoon, did considerable damage before it was extinguished.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c. If your druggist hasn't it in stock send 50 cents (Canadian stamps accepted) to the Pa'a Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., manufacturers of Laxative Brome-Quinine, the celebrated Cold cure.

OGILVY'S

Linen Department Items

BATH REQUISITES

Bleached Turkish Bath Towels, cotton fringed, 22c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 75c each.

Cotton Hemstitched, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, 85c and $1.00 each.

Bleached Linen Towels, hemstitched, 85c and $1.10 each.

Bath Mats, 65c, $1.00, $1.40, $2.50 and $3.00 each.

Bleached Cotton Bath Sheets, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.85 each.

Pretty Blouse Flannels

We are showing a large selection of Blouse Flannels or Flannelettes.

Lovely Flannels in pretty colorings and designs, 50c a yard.

Silk Embroidered Flannels, in twelve different shades (this line is fast being sold out), 50c a yard.

Blouse Flannels, in various colors and styles, from 39c a yard.

Blouse Flannelettes, in endless variety, in green, blue, pink, crimson and other effects, from 10c a yard.

Do You Need a Blanket Suit!

Call down to our Basement and see our variety of Colored Blankets in gray, navy, brown, black, etc., with fancy colored stripes, at popular prices.

Dress Trimmings

Always to the front with something that is new and exclusive in Dress Trimmings, in all the newest Persian effects, also black, white, and black with white.

A full assortment of Applique Trimmings.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

OGILVY'S

ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.
Corrected to October 19th.

ST. JOHN, N.B., HALIFAX — Lv. †7.35 p.m. Ar. (x)8.35 a.m.

TORONTO, HAMILTON, CHICAGO—Lv. †9.30 a.m., *10 p.m. Ar. *7.35 a.m., †7.15 p.m.

WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. *9.00 a.m. Ar. *6.30 p.m.

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

OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger †8.20 a.m., †5.40 p.m. Ar. †12.40 p.m., †10.30 p.m. 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.

QUEBEC — Lv. †8.30 a.m., †2.00 p.m., §3.30 p.m., *11.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., †2.10 p.m., †6.35 p.m., §6.30 p.m.

BOSTON—Lv. 9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m. Ar. *6.15 a.m., *9.15 p.m.

VAUDREUIL—Lv. †8.45 a.m., †9.30 a.m., *9.40 a.m., §10.00 a.m., (f)1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., (a)5.15 p.m., *10.00 p.m., *10.10 p.m. Ar. *7.35 a.m., *8.00 a.m., †8.40 a.m., †11.45 a.m., †12.15 p.m., *6.30 p.m., †7.00 p.m., †7.15 p.m., §9.45 p.m.

SHERBROOKE — Lv. †8.30 a.m., †4.30 p.m., †7.25 p.m. Ar. (x)6.35 a.m., †11.55 a.m., †7.05 p.m.

JOLIETTE—Lv. †8.30 a.m., †5.00 p.m. Ar. †8.35 a.m., †6.25 p.m.

BERTHIER—Lv. †8.30 a.m., †2.00 p.m., †5.00 p.m. Ar. *8.30 a.m., †2.10 p.m., †6.35 p.m.

ST. JEROME — Lv. †9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (f)11.45 p.m., †5.25 p.m., (a)6.25 p.m. Ar. †8.30 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †6.55 p.m., §9.45 p.m.

STE. AGATHE — Lv. (n)9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., †5.25 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m., †6.55 p.m., §9.45 p.m.

LABELLE — (m)9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., †5.25 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m., (m)6.55 p.m., §9.10 p.m.

* Daily. † Week days. § Sunday only. (z) Monday only. ‡ Daily except Saturday. (x) Daily except Monday. (a) Daily except Saturday and Sunday. (b) Friday. (f) Saturday only. (m) Thursdays only. (n) Tuesdays and Thursdays.

GRAND TRUNK.

TORONT LOCAL—Lv. 7.40 a.m., 8.15, 8 p.m. Ar. 9.50 a.m., 7.05 p.m. Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO THROUGH—Lv. 9 a.m., 10.30 p.m. Ar. 7.00, 7.30, 6 p.m. Daily.

PORTLAND LOCAL—Lv. 8 a.m., 8 p.m. Ar. 7.30 a.m., 6.50 p.m.

ISLAND POND AND QUEBEC—Lv. 4.15 p.m. Ar. 1 p.m.

CANADA ATLANTIC.

OTTAWA—Lv. 8.40 a.m., 4.10 p.m. Ar. 11.20 a.m., 7.15 p.m.

INTERCOLONIAL.

LOCAL—Lv. 7.40 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 11.45 p.m. Ar. 10.30 a.m., 10 p.m.

MARITIME EXPRESS—Lv. 12 noon. Ar. 6.00 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK—Lv. 9 a.m., 8.40 p.m. Ar. 7.20 a.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.15.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

One Way Second Class Tickets on Sale Until November 30th, 1903, from

$48.90 —Montreal to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle Tacoma, Wash., and Portland, Ore.

$46.40 —Montreal to Nelson, Rossland, Spokane, Wash.

$45.90 —Montreal to Ogden, Salt Lake, Helena, Butte and Anaconda.

Proportionately low rates to other points.

SUNDAY SERVICE—Leave Windsor St. 10 a.m. FOR OTTAWA and Intermediate Stations. Returning, arr. Montreal 9.45 p.m. Leave Place Viger 9.15 a.m. for ST. JEROME, LABELLE and Intermediate Stations. Returning, arr. Montreal 9.10 p.m.

CITY TICKET AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 129 ST. JAMES STREET, next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

"INTERNATIONAL LIMITED"

Daily at 9 a.m., ar. TORONTO 4.40 p.m., HAMILTON 5.40 p.m., NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., 6.45 p.m., BUFFALO 8.00 p.m., LONDON 7.43 p.m., DETROIT 10.30 p.m., CHICAGO 7.20 a.m.

Elegant Cafe Service on above train.

REDUCED FARES TO WESTERN AND PACIFIC POINTS.

Until Nov. 30, 1903, Colonist fares from MONTREAL to

Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, Rossland, Nelson, Trail, Robson	$48.90
Spokane	$46.40
Anaconda, Butte, Helena	$45.90
Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo	$45.50
Salt Lake	$45.90
San Francisco, Los Angeles	$49.00

CITY TICKET OFFICES:
137 St. James Street, Telephones Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

THE MOOSE

Open Season Commences in
QUEBEC ..... September 1st
NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA ..... Sept. 16th

The Maritime Express

Which leaves Montreal daily, except Saturday, for Levis (Quebec), Moncton, St. John, Halifax and The Sydneys, is one of the finest, solid vestibuled trains being run on the Continent, and is so spoken of by the many who travel by it.

Quebec Service

Trains leave Montreal at 7.40 a.m., 12 noon, and 11.45 p.m. To this train is attached a Sleeping Car for Levis, which passengers can occupy at 9 p.m. and remain in same until 8 a.m.

Trains leave Levis (Quebec) at 12.10 p.m. and 4.20 p.m.

On Monday an express train leaves Levis at 10.25 a.m., arriving at Montreal at 4.05 p.m., replacing the 12.10 p.m. train which is cancelled on that day.

The English Mail Train

Leaves Montreal at 7.45 p.m. every Saturday, for Rimouski, stopping at St. Hyacinthe, Ste. Rosalie, Drummondville, Levis (Quebec), Montmagny, L'Islet, St. Anne, St. Paschal, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Trois Pistoles and Bic. A Sleeping Car is attached to this train.

All trains depart from Bonaventure Station.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
143 St. James Street, and Bonaventure Station

A GOOD RESOLUTION,

If there's anything wrong with your head—especially with its covering—is to determine to invest in a new Hat at the Royal Stores. Nothing completes a man's attire so well as a dressy, becoming Hat. We have lots of Hats of lots of styles in lots of sizes. Let's help you to pick out one to your liking.

ROYAL STORES,

227 MAIN STREET. 2246 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
2400 ST. CATHERINE STREET. 41 MAIN STREET.
2637 NOTRE DAME STREET. 225 M'GILL STREET.

SHIPPING.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived—November 6.

SS. Universe, H. Bull, Sydney, coal, Dominion Coal Co.

SS. Otta, H. Linchausen, Sydney, coal, Dominion Coal Co.

SS. Kastalia, W. Glasgow, SHRD

SS. Kastalia, W. Webb, Glasgow, general cargo, R. Peford & Co.

Cleared—November 6.

SS. Southwark, J. Dann, Liverpool, passengers and general cargo, D. Torrance & Co.

SS. Manxman, J. Christie, Avonmouth, general cargo and cattle, H. & A. Allan.

SS. Cervona, C. Stooke, London, general cargo and cattle, H. Reford & Co.

SS. Universe, H. Bull, Sydney, in ballast, Dominion Coal Co.

SS. Leopold, G. Annett, Gaspe, general cargo, J. G. Brock & Co.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Melville, Windmill Point.
Bray Head, foot of Berri Street.
Turret Bell, Windmill Point.
Alexandrian, Windmill Point.
Hurona, King Edward pier.
Frisia, below Sommer Park.
Corinthian, Allan wharf.
Hextos, Papineau Avenue.
Kastalia, Jacques Cartier pier.
Otta, Hochelaga.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Quebec, November 6.—Steamship Hibernian arrived up at 7.3 p.m. and anchored at Allan's wharf, to discharge cargo, she will leave for Montreal this evening.

Steamship Congal passed up at 5 p.m.

Steamship Montfort arrived down at 11 a.m., and having completed cargo, left at 8 p.m. for sea.

Passed up—Montreal at 3 p.m., Fridtjof Nansen at 7.30 p.m.; Colon at 7 p.m.

Passed down—Pomeranian at noon, Britannic at 12.15 p.m., Manchester Commerce at 12.30 p.m., Juno at 2 p.m., Bratsberg at 8.30 p.m.

PAINS, LIKE THE POOR, ARE ALWAYS WITH US.—That portion of man's life which is not made up of pleasure is largely composed of pain and to be free from pain is a pleasure. Simple remedies are always the best in treating bodily pain, and a safe sure and simple remedy is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. You cannot do wrong in giving it a trial when required.—adv.

Arrangements are being made for the holding of special services on Sunday evening, among Canadians' corps of the Salvation Army, in memory of the late Mrs. Booth-Tucker, consul of the Salvation Army in the United States. Memorial services will be held in St. Alexander Street, Bourgeois Street and St. Lawrence street, barracks.

SUMMARY OF SOME BARGAINS.

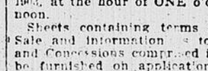
Monday's principal events at The S. Carsley Co., Limited, are: A Special Sale of Ladies' $1.75 Black Sateen Underskirts at 98c. Two lines of Ladies' Evening Gloves, 8 button lengths and regular $1.20 values, for 50c pair; 16 button lengths, and $1.75 values, for 75c pair. Several desirable sizes of Khyber Carpet Squares, at substantial price reductions, to atone for the slight soils that frequent handling occasion.—adv.

Free night life classes will be held at the Art Gallery, Phillips' Square, for the winter season, under the control of the resident Royal Canadian Academy, beginning next Monday evening.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.—adv.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for next week are: Mr. George Creak, Mrs. George Creak, Miss Cramp, Mrs. Norton.

Edward St. Jean, hotelkeeper, 644 Notre Dame Street, died yesterday of pneumonia. He was 31 years of age, and leaves a widow.



Auction Sale of Timber Berths.

Public Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to authority of Orders-in-Council, the Red and White Pine Timber in the following Townships, Berths and Areas, namely:

IN THE DISTRICT OF NIPISSING — The Townships of Hutton, Creelman, Parkin, Aylmer, Mackelcan, McCarthy, Merrick, Mulock (part of), French (part of), Stewart, Lockhart (part of), Garrow (part of), Osborne (part of), Hammell and Phelps (part of).

IN THE DISTRICT OF ALGOMA — Berths Nos. 195 and 201, the Townships of Kitchener and Roberts, and Block "W," near Onaping Lake.

IN THE RAINY RIVER DISTRICT—Berths G19, G21, G23, G29 and G38, and the following Berths with the right to cut and remove the pine, spruce, tamarack, cedar and poplar:—G4, G6, G17, G18, G24, G25, G26, G27, G28, G33, G35, G36, G37, G39, G40, G41, G42, G43. Berths Nos. S1, S2, S3, and S4, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the Parliament Buildings, in the City of Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, the NINTH day of DECEMBER, 1903, at the hour of ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

Sheets containing terms and conditions of Sale and information as to Areas and Lots and Concessions comprised in each Berth will be furnished on application either personal or by letter, to the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, or the Crown Timber Agencies at Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Rat Portage and Fort Frances.

E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner Crown Lands.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto July 29, 1903.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this advertisement will be paid for.

BY RAE & DONNELLY.

Tuesday and Friday

AUCTION SALES OF
Household Furniture,
CARPETS

Curtains, Linens, Tweeds, Linoleums, Oilcloths, etc.

Sale at 2.30 p.m. each day.

RAE & DONNELLY,
Phone M. 2017. Auctioneers.

VALUE

We give you good value for money you spend with us. Our expenses being moderate our profits are in proportion.

Leather Purses	$ .60
Leather Card Cases	.50
Leather Cigarette Cases	2.10
Leather Cigar Cases	2.70

GEO. C. ROBINSON & CO., JEWELLERS,
2397 St. Catherine St.
What about Pearl Pendants?

The anuual ball of the St. Andrew's Society will be held on the evening of November 30. Hon. Senator Mackay is chairman of the arrangements committee. The annual church service will probably be held on Nov. 29. The following were elected officers of the society: Mr. Charles Cassils president; Principal Peterson, vice-president; Mr. F. S. McLennan, hon. treasurer; Alex. Robertson, hon. secretary. The old committee were named.

Always remember the full Name
Laxative Brome Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

A Book and Six Bottles

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

On Trial to the Sick.

The cost is absolutely nothing to you if my Restorative fails. I simply ask you to learn by actual trial what this remedy can and will do. I want people to know what I know about this prescription. There can be no safer, no more certain way to convince the sick than to say "Take Dr. Shoop's Restorative a month on trial." And that is just what I will do if you write me. I know absolutely that it will help you if you will use it. I know you will willingly bear the cost—$5.50—if it succeeds. I know this, because for five years I have made this offer everywhere.

Thousands have written for my book—have accepted my offer—and only one out of each 40 has said, "it did not help me." Just think of it. My past records show that 39 were helped where 40 tried the Restorative. I am proud of that record. I failed with one in 40—but there was no expense to that sick one.

I cannot cure cancer. No medicine can. There must be some failures. Dr. Shoop's Restorative will do the utmost that medicine can. It is my greatest achievement, after thirty years in hospitals and at bedsides. I have found, at last, a way to cure even obstinate, deep-seated diseases.

I treat—with Dr. Shoop's Restorative—the inside nerves. Here lies the secret to my success. It is my discovery. My Restorative is the only prescription that reaches these nerves. Without this inside nerve treatment, I could not offer "a month's treatment at my risk." No other known remedy would stand the test.

In thousands of homes it is now constantly kept as a safeguard. Off days will come to us all, but a few doses will set things right again.

How to Secure Trial Treatment.

Send no money. Simply ask for the book you need. A postal will do, or sign the coupon. Then I will arrange with a druggist near you, so that you can secure six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative to make the test. Send me no money. You go to your druggist, remember. Use the Restorative a full month—then decide. If it succeeds the cost to you is $5.50; if it fails I will have the druggist bill the cost to me. Could anything be more fair?

To delay, means to forget. Write now, while you have it in mind. This is important.

DR SHOOP'S RESTORATIVE

At the Doctor's Risk

Dr. Shoop, Box 28, Racine, Wisconsin.
Send me book No.—and tell me where I can secure six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative on 30 days' trial.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia
Book 2 on the Heart
Book 3 on the Kidneys
Book 4 for Women
Book 5 for Men (sealed)
Book 6 on Rheumatism

Name .....
City ..... Province .....
Street .....
Write plainly.

News Garnered From City, Town and Country.

QUEBEC.

The silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mason, of Mansonville, P.Q., was celebrated last week.

Mr. Francis J. Hunter, an old Ottawa boy, has been appointed Assistant Inspector of the Manitoba and N.W.T. branches of the Bank of Montreal, with headquarters at Winnipeg.

The Windsor Hotel, Valleyfield, which has been under the management of C. Langlois for the last 15 years, has been sold to A. Deguire, of Deguire Bros. The price was $14,000. The property was bought years ago for $6,000.

The body of A. F. M. Brooke, of the Northwest Mounted Police, Gleichen, who was drowned September 26th, has been found in the Bow River and was buried with military honors at Calgary. Deceased was a brother of Rev. H. A. Brooke, formerly of Stanbridge.

Mr. G. W. Hill, of Granby, has gone to Italy. He expects to be back in Granby next July for a couple of months, and will then return to Paris. His trip abroad is for the purpose of superintending the casting of the bronze for the Strathcona monument, which is to adorn Dominion Square, Montreal, and for which he was awarded the prize for the best design.

Mr. W. I. Briggs, manager of the Eastern Townships Bank at Ottawa, has been given leave of absence for six months. Mr. W. D. Fraser, manager of the Magog branch, is manager pro tem. Mr. Briggs has been in the service of the bank for about forty years. As a boy he entered the private bank of the late John C. Baker, Esq., at Stanbridge. When the Cowansville branch was opened over thirty years ago he became manager. In January, 1876, he was appointed manager of the Waterloo branch, holding the position ever since.

ONTARIO.

Norman Munro and W. C. Pearce, of St. Thomas, were injured while working on the M.C.R. blacksmith shop.

The St. Thomas municipal street railway carried an average of 1,029 people daily during the month of September.

Mr. E. Blaine, of the Blaine Harrow Manufacturing Co., of Toronto, visited Exeter with a view to the establishment of his factory there.

William B. Wareham was married at Peterboro on Wednesday to Miss Edith Lovelace, who had come from England for that purpose.

Mrs. Oliver L. Hepinstall, of St. Thomas, died in the Victoria Hospital, London, on Thursday

Mrs. Richard Watson will have lived for over half a century in Reach Street, at Epsom, Ont. Her husband, aged 95, survives her.

Mr. Hugh A. Gunn, grandson of the late H. G. Merkley, of Morrisburg, is expected to arrive at Montreal on the next steamship from South Africa.

A big car ferry has been launched at Buffalo for the Pere Marquette. The largest river ferry in the world is now being built for the company and will p.y between Port Huron and Sarnia.

Mr. Thomas Robinson, of Guelph, died there on Wednesday. He was born in England, but has been in Guelph since 1838. He married in 1857 Miss Elizabeth Budgeon, and leaves three surviving sons.

Dr. Moore, Dominion veterinary expert, has pronounced the horse disease prevalent in Wolfe Island and Pittsburg Township as typhoid influenza. Seventy per cent. of the cases have proved fatal.

Jas. Bannister, one of the pioneer settlers of Plympton, Ont., died Nov. 1, aged 86 years. Deceased was a native of England, and came to Canada in 1833. He was married in Hamilton in 1847 to Miss Elizabeth Marshall, who died about one year afterwards. In 1849 he married Miss Harriet Gammon.

OTTAWA VALLEY.

After a rest of a few weeks the Rosamond Woollen Co.'s mill has resumed operations in all departments.

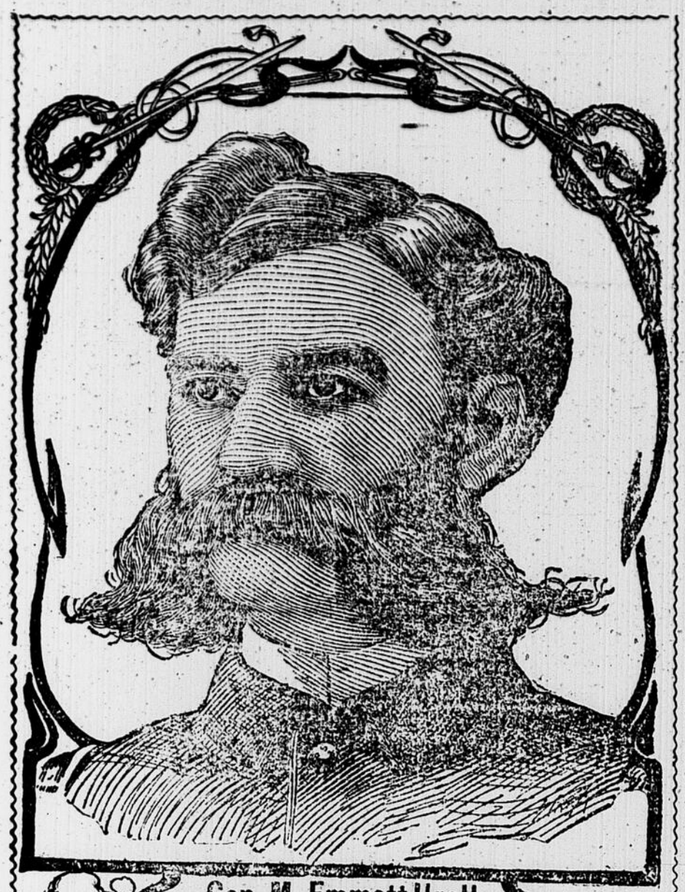
The John Gillies Estate Co., of Carleton Place, have installed a four-horse power gasoline engine in the Almonte Gazette office.

Mr. Alexander Smith, for a number of years chief organizer of the Liberal party, is about to practice his profession as a lawyer in Ottawa.

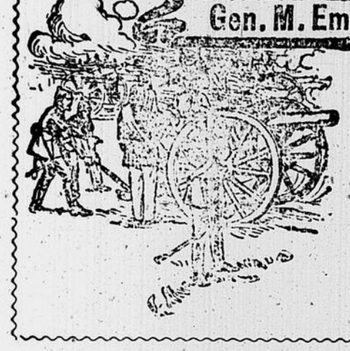
IN THE WEST.

A.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF SPANISH WAR VETERANS



Gen. M. Emmett Urell.



General Urell is Only One of Twenty-eight Generals of Our Army Who Endorse Pe-ru-na.

General M. Emmett Urell, was newly elected Commander-in-Chief of the National Organization of Spanish War Veterans of which President Roosevelt is a member.

This prominent General recommends Peruna in the following words:

"Many of my friends have used Peruna with beneficial results as an effective remedy for catarrh."—M. Emmett Urell, 813 12th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

J. U. Kannuf, 1445 N. 9th St., St. Louis, Mo., writes:

"I have found Peruna the greatest remedy on earth to stop my aches and pains. I have been troubled with indigestion, everything seemed to lay heavy on my stomach. I was also troubled with aching of bones and backache. I felt as tired in the morning as at night, and was troubled with a cold which settled on my chest and lungs, and had a heavy cough every winter. Peruna cured all these disagreeable symptoms, and I recommend it to all. I cannot praise Peruna too highly, and would not be without it. I feel like a new man now, and my health is perfect."—J. W. Kannuff.

Peruna is not a sleep medicine. Peruna is not a narcotic. Peruna does not stupefy. Does not bring about artificial rest. Peruna helps weak nerves. Builds up broken down constitutions. Brings refreshing sleep, not by producing stupefaction, but by invigorating the nerve centres.

Peruna produces a natural appetite. It strengthens the digestive power. It fills the lacteals full of nutrition and sends surging through the blood vessels the recuperating currents of new life. It does all this by producing healthy mucous membranes.

Peruna makes clean, strong mucous membranes in the nose, throat, stomach and digestive organs. In this way it reaches the origin of all life, all strength and all activity.

Peruna cleanses these membranes of every vestige of catarrhal congestion. This leaves them strong and able to do their work.

Then follows refreshing sleep. Then nervousness disappears. Then a man becomes confident, vigorous, hopeful and happy.

This is why it is that Peruna is the tonic of tonics. It cleanses the sources of the blood. Good, rich, red blood is the result and health follows as a natural consequence.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

RAIN SPOTS ON CIGARS

The hundred thousand cigar smokers in Montreal will be interested to know that during part of the winter, the majority of the weeks will be very dark and as full of spots as a leopard. Many cigars that are now on the market are badly spotted, and the query has been frequently put as to whether their quality was impaired.

A buyer for a local manufactory, who has just returned from Havana, informed The Herald yesterday that largely on account of the heavy rainfall this season, the tobacco leaf was covered with pale yellow and sometimes black spots.

"You will see most of the cigars of the same appearance very soon," he said. "The quality is not at all spoiled, but the odd appearance makes smokers suspicious. Even now it is very hard to get a cigar of light color. The leaf took in so much moisture this year that cigars are much darker than ordinarily; but some of these black cigars you see now, are not necessarily the strongest."

"There is a superstition that the green spots often seen in cigar wrappers indicates extra quality," concluded the tobacco man. "They do nothing of the sort. Those spots are what we call sand spots, and are the result of sand falling on the leaf during a rain."

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

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.

Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

SAVE THE BABY.

Thousands of infants fall daily from want of nourishment. This is not necessarily due to lack of parental attention. Their efforts in behalf of the child's health are simply wrongly directed. Don't make the mistake of feeding your little one with animal fats and oils which their weak stomachs cannot digest. Give the child good nutritious food, and Angler's Petroleum Emulsion four times a day after meals and at bed time and that pinched, woebegone expression will depart from your little one's face. It will regulate the stomach and digestive organs, act as a natural laxative on the bowels and promote nutrition. The arteries will become filled with pure, rich, red blood and firm flesh will grow on the little limbs. Angler's Petroleum Emulsion is pleasant to take. Children like it. It will lay the foundation for a more vigorous maturity and fortify the system against disease attacks.

A NEW CAR COMPANY.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—The Dominion Dump Car Company, with headquarters in Ottawa, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $2,500,000. The applicants for the charter were Harry Stittson Hart, of Chicago; Spence Otis, Chicago; Thomas F. Sheridan, Chicago; Eli S. Hart, Chicago, and James F. Smellie, of Ottawa. The company is to purchase Dominion patent rights of H. S. Hart and Spencer Otis and to construct railway cars of all kinds. The operations are to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada.

WAR OFFICE BOARD.

London, Nov. 7.—It is officially announced that Premier Balfour has appointed a commission to advise concerning the creation of a board for the administrative business of the War Office, and consequent changes involved. The committeemen named are: Viscount Esher, Admiral Sir John A. Fisher and Colonel Sir George S. Clarke.

GERMANY TO AID RUSSIA.

Vienna, Nov. 7.—An unconfirmed rumor is current here that as a result of the meetings of the Czar and Emperor William at Wiesbaden and Darmstadt, Russia and Germany have signed a convention by the terms of which Germany will support Russia in the Far East, if Japan declares war and is assisted by Great Britain.

MAY NAME AYLESWORTH.

Kingston, Nov. 7.—The Liberals of Lennox and Addington may ask A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., of Alaska arbitration fame, to contest that riding at the general election for the House of Commons. He was born at Newburgh, Addington County.

SIR WILFRID, STRATHCONA, SIR CHARLES

Head the List of Canada's Greatest Living Men in Voting Contest.

HERALD READERS THE JUDGES

Roster of Ten Completed with Names of Parker, Van Horne, Blake, Girouard, Jette, Fielding and Mount-Stephen.

Herald competition, No. 1, announced two weeks ago to-day, has resulted in an interesting contest. The subject was, "Who are the ten greatest living Canadians?" and the result of the voting shows remarkable unanimity in regard to the three names which should head the list of Canada's roll of honor. Without exception, everyone of the great number of ballots which have come into The Herald office during the last two weeks has borne the name of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In a large majority of cases his name headed the list, but no ballot was received which did not contain it near, if not at, the head. Lord Strathcona's name ran a good second, few of the ballots omitting it, and many of them placing it as the name of Canada's greatest son. Sir Charles Tupper's name appeared on about 70 per cent. of the ballots, and while considerably behind, Lord Strathcona's name is far ahead of the next name, that of Sir Gilbert Parker, who takes fourth position, with about half the number of votes cast for Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Sir William Van Horne and Hon. Edward Blake run Sir Gilbert Parker closely in the order named. A little below comes Sir Percy Girouard, while close to him are Sir Louis Jette and Hon. W. S. Fielding. The tenth name is that of Lord Mount Stephen.

Canada's Ten Greatest Men.

The following is the roll of Canada's ten greatest living sons, in the opinion of the readers of The Herald who voted in this contest:

1—SIR WILFRID LAURIER.
2—LORD STRATHCONA.
3—SIR CHARLES TUPPER.
4—SIR GILBERT PARKER.
5—SIR WM. VAN HORNE.
6—HON. ED. BLAKE.
7—SIR PERCY GIROUARD.
8—SIR LOUIS JETTE.
9—HON. W. S. FIELDING.
10—LORD MOUNT-STEPHEN.

The first prize in this competition, the Encyclopaedic Dictionary, seven volumes, valued at $14, goes to Mr. W. S. Porter, manager of the Maitland Telephone Company, Port Maitland, N.S., whose list was as follows:

1 Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
2 Lord Strathcona.
3 Sir Chas. Tupper.
4 Sir Wm. Van Horne.
5 Sir Richard Cartwright.
6 Hon. W. S. Fielding.
7 Hon. Edward Blake.
8 Lord Mount Stephen.
9 C. G. D. Roberts.
10 Sir Gilbert Parker.

It will be noted that Mr. Porter succeeded in regard to eight out of the ten. The only names included in his list, which did not find entry in the list of the majority, being those of Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. C. G. D. Roberts. Mr. Porter was successful also, it will be seen, in placing the three leading names in the correct order.

Second Prize for Mr. Miller.

The second prize goes to Mr. P. C. Miller, 30 Seymour avenue, Montreal, whose list was as follows: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lord Strathcona, Lord Mount Stephen, Sir Chas. Tupper, Hon. R. L. Borden, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Percy Girouard, Sir Louis Jette and Mr. A. B. Aylesworth. Mr. Miller has eight out of the ten, but he loses by placing Lord Mount Stephen ahead of Sir Charles Tupper.

The third prize goes to Mr. Leslie H. Burket, of Rockfield, Que., whose list was as follows: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lord Strathcona, Lord Mount Stephen, Sir Sandford Fleming, Sir Wm. Van Horne, Hon. Edward Blake, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Percy Girouard, Sir Louis Jette and Mr. A. B. Aylesworth. He also has eight correct.

The fourth to tenth prizes, two choice works of fiction, are won by the following, in the order named:

4 F. J. Sears,
50 Milton St., city.
5 Miss D. Crutchlow,
230 Hibernia St., city.
6 W. R. Miller,
30 Seymour Ave., city.
7 Albert Weir,
816 Dorchester St., city.
8 E. C. Eaton,
154 Drummond St., city.
9 Chas. C. Palliser,
Lachute, Que.
10 E. W. Grimith,
70 Beaver Hall Hill, city.

All these, with the exception of the tenth, had eight correct names; the tenth had but seven.

The Three Chief Names.

It is rather interesting to note the relative standing in the opinion of a large number of people of names familiar to Canadians. There will be little surprise that the three names which came most readily to the minds of those taking part in this contest were those of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lord Strathcona and Sir Charles Tupper. That Sir Gilbert Parker should come fourth is, however, an interesting fact, as, while Sir Gilbert is a novelist of high standing, a good many people will be surprised that he should be given precedence in such a list over intellectual giants of the calibre of Sir Wm. Van Horne and Hon. Edward Blake. The part which Sir Gilbert Parker and Sir Percy Girouard have taken in what may be called Imperial politics has, no doubt, had much to do with the esteem in which they are evidently held by their Canadian fellow-citizens.

Names that occurred frequently in the lists, but just escaped securing an entry into the charmed circle, were those of Hon. R. L. Borden, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Sir Sandford Fleming, Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, Ralph Connor and Mme. Albani, whose name, by the way, is that of the only lady given prominence in the list.

Of the ten chosen ones, three are of French-Canadian birth—Laurier, Jette and Girouard. One of American—Van Horne. Two of Scottish—Strathcona and Mount Stephen. Four of Canadian—Tupper, Parker, Blake, and Fielding.

COMPETITION NO. 2.

It is evident, from the large number of answers already received, that Competition No. 2 has caught the popular fancy. The subject is, "How many words can be made out of the letters in the three words, "The Montreal Herald." The rules governing the competition are:

The words must be English words in common use, according to Webster's or Worcester's dictionaries. Obsolete, slang, or foreign words will not be counted. Neither will proper nouns, nor abbreviations. Words with two meanings will be counted once only. Letters cannot be used more times than they occur in the three words. For illustration, only one "o" can be used in any word.

Answers must be in Herald Office by Wednesday, Nov. 11, and the results of the competition will be published on Saturday, Nov. 14.

The Prizes.

For the largest list, the Encyclopedic Dictionary, valued at $14.00—seven volumes. For the second largest list, one pair best quality shoes (lady's or gentleman's). For the third largest list, one dozen cabinet photos. Fourth to tenth largest list, two choice works of fiction, bound in cloth—"A Study in Scarlet," "Shadow of a Crime."

Address replies to "Competition Editor, The Montreal Herald.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—Would you kindly inform me, through the colums of The Herald, if past participles and other derived words containing the correct letters are eligible in contest No. 2—example, "Do," "done." Yours truly,

SUBSCRIBER.

[Yes, when they are distinctly different words.]—Ed. Herald.

COMPETITION NO. 3.

Will be announced next Saturday. It has been found that when the competitions overlap, confusion results, and in consequence it is thought better to hereafter give two clear weeks between the contests. For next Saturday an unusually interesting competition is being prepared.

In this connection the following letter has been received:

SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad letter from a lady whose Husband was Dissipated.

How She Cured Him with a Secret Remedy.



"I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering, misery and privations due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvellous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and, as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know what it was that so quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly and we now have a happy home. After he was completely cured I told him what I had done, when he acknowledged that it had been his saving, as he had not the resolution to break off of his own accord. I heartily advise all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address THE SAMARIA REMEDY CO., Dept. 98 21 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

CANADA'S SECRETARY OF STATE CELEBRATES GOLDEN WEDDING.



HON. R. W. SCOTT. MRS. R. W. SCOTT.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 7.—(Special.)—The celebration of the golden wedding of Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State, and Mrs. Scott, will take place to-morrow at their residence on Daly Avenue. Owing to the feeble state of Mrs. Scott's health, it will be a quiet family gathering, and only the six children and ten grandchildren will be present.

The children are: Mr. W. L. Scott, Master-in-Chancery, Ottawa; Mr. D'Arcy Scott, barrister, Ottawa; Mrs. Everard Fletcher, Victoria, B.C.; Mrs. G. Desbarats, Sorel, and the Misses Francis and Mary Scott.

To each Mr. Scott will present a small gold souvenir, bearing the dates 1853-1903 and a suitable inscription.

Hon. Mr. Scott is 78 years old and Mrs. Scott is 70 years old. The family will assemble at the house to-day and on Sunday evening there will be a quiet family dinner.

The staff of the Department of the Secretary of State will present Mr. Scott with a handsome piece of gold plate.

Hon. Richard William Scott, K.C., is the son of the late W. J. Scott, M.D., who, after serving under Wellington in the Army Medical Department, came to Canada. He was appointed Registrar of the county of Grenville, and resided in Prescott, where the present Secretary of State was born, February 24, 1825. He was educated under a private tutor and studied law in the office of Crooks and Smith, Toronto, and was called to the Bar in 1848. He entered on the practice of his profession in Ottawa, where he was elected Mayor in 1852, and at the general elections in 1857 was returned to the Legislature as member for that city.

After being defeated in 1863 he remained out of public life until the Union of 1857, when he was elected to represent the Federal Capital in the first Legislature of Canada. He was appointed Secretary of State under the Mackenzie Government, retiring therefrom with his leader and colleagues, Oct. 16, 1878.

On the formation of the new Liberal Cabinet under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he accepted office as Secretary of State and Registrar-General of Canada, and continues in the same at the present time. The legislative enactment by which he is most widely known is the Canadian Temperance Act, 1875, otherwise known as the "Scott Act."

Hon. Mr. Scott possesses a marked ability for administration, and although he has passed the allotted period of three score years and ten he is still very active and enjoys the best of health. He seldom takes a holiday and during the period that the other Ministers are enjoying themselves he is the one member of the Government who may be always found at his office. He has been called upon at one time or another to discharge the duties of almost every position in the Cabinet.

In 1853 he married Mary, daughter of the late John Heron, of Ottawa. Mrs. Scott is a lady of high accomplishments and for some years was vice-president of the National Council of Women. She shares alike in the popularity of her husband.

In religion both Mr. and Mrs. Scott are devout Roman Catholics.

Men, Women and Happenings

Miss F. Peddington, of Quebec, is in town visiting friends.

Mrs. Squires (Miss Jennie Rankin), of Bishop Street has returned from Europe.

Mrs. Albert Brown, Crescent Street is entertaining at luncheon on Monday next.

Miss Berroughs, of Toronto, is in town the guest of Mrs. Buchanan, Drummond Street.

Miss Frances Watt, Upper Stanley Street has left Montreal to spend the winter in New York.

Mrs. James Fairie, University Street is entertaining at the tea hour on Wednesday, November 11th.

Miss Dunbar, of Quebec is giving a large farewell afternoon tea to-day in honor of Miss Cecile Pacaud.

Miss Paton, of Sherbrooke, is in town the guest of her sister Mrs. Herbert Holt, Upper Stanley Street.

Miss Muriel Fairman, Westmount, has returned from Ste. Agathe, where she was a guest at Miss Wand's.

The women's branch of the Antiquarian Society will hold an afternoon tea on Monday, Nov. 20th, at 4.30.

Miss Alice Kane, Crescent Street, while in Quebec, will be the guest of Mrs. Mayter Reed at the Frontenac.

Miss Sybil Bonta, Sherbrooke Street, who leaves Monday for Ottawa, will be the guest of Miss Ethel Chadwick.

Mrs. R. A. E. Greenshields, Simpson Street, entertained at luncheon this week in honor of Miss Anna O'Brien.

Mr. Dawes Gillmore, Dorchester St., has returned from Cookshire, where he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Pope.

Miss Amy Mathewson, The Sherbrooke, is giving a tea on Wednesday, in honor of Miss Millichamp, of Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Reid Hyde, have returned from their honeymoon and taken possession of their flat in Westmount.

Miss Bottrell and Miss Bottrell have returned from California, where they spent the last six months and have taken possession of their house on Sherbrooke Street. Mrs. Bottrell is much improved in health.

Miss Helen Grier, Sherbrooke Street, who has spent the summer visiting in England sails from Liverpool for home on Nov. 19.

Mrs. D. Macpherson and Miss Muriel Taylor who have been guests at the Lambton Club, Toronto, are expected home to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Campbell Oswald, leave for Quebec to-day where they will be the guests of Mrs. Oswald's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar.

Owing to the death of Mrs. Laurier, the luncheon for which Mrs. Turgeon, of Quebec, had issued invitations to meet Lady Laurier, has been postponed.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray Williams have returned from St. Annes, where they spent the summer and taken possession of their new residence, 128 Crescent Street.

Mme. C. Trudelle, widow of Chevalier Charles Trudelle, entered the Sacred Heart Hospital at Quebec yesterday, where she will assume the habit of a religieuse.

Mrs. Henry Archibald, Durocher Street, entertained at luncheon yesterday in honor of Mrs. Bush, of Boston; Miss Wilson, of Cumberland, and Miss Evelyn Clay.

The Misses Featherstonhaugh, Sherbrooke Street have issued invitation for a large tea on Monday afternoon in honor of Miss M. Millichamp, of Toronto, who is their guest.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayter Reed, are giving a dinner at the Chateau Frontenac on Monday evening in honor of Miss Pacaud, whose marriage to Major Lafferty takes place on Wednesday.

At the marriage of Miss Anna O'Brien to Mr. Alexander Buchanan, which takes place very quietly on Friday, Nov. 27, Miss Lulu Ferget will be the only bridesmaid and Mr. Angus Hooper will be best man. Only relatives and a few intimate friends have been invited to be present.

Rev. Canon Ellegood has offered a prize of twenty-five dollars to the student of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, who shows the best experimental and practical knowledge of the Bible for teaching purposes. The competition is open to all divinity students, but there must be at least five competitors.

Mrs. Robert Emmet Cox, formerly Miss Emma Kormann, will receive for the first time since her marriage next Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mr. E. J. Cox, 270 St. Antoine Street, and will afterward be at home at The Marlborough on the third and fourth Tuesdays of the month.

The Misses Weir Sherbrooke Street, were the hostesses yesterday afternoon at a most enjoyable and largely attended tea. Mrs. Weir received in a gown of black brocade with white applique and Miss D. Weir, who received with her mother were white taffeta with white lace overdress and Miss Eva Weir was gowned in pale blue silk The tea table was daintily arranged with red carnations, a large red shade hung over the table and there were tiny lights, shaded in red. Lady Tait poured tea and Mrs. King the coffee, assisted by Mrs. Guy Boyer, Misses Meagher, Miss Hilda Wainwright and Miss May Wilson. Among those present were the Misses Burnett, Miss A. Morrice, Miss Kathleen Davidson, Miss Amy Mathewson, Miss Winifred Stanway, Miss Edythe Acer, Miss Isobel Burke, Misses Featherstonhaugh, Miss Minda Buchanan, Miss Burroughs (Toronto), Miss Isobel Binks, Miss Alice Shaughnessy, Mrs. H. Carter, Miss Fairman, Mrs. Burgess, Miss Hall, Miss King, Misses Clark Murray, Miss Anna Ewan, Miss P. Dunlop, Miss F. Brown, Miss M. Read, Miss Hilda Marler, Miss Muriel Coristine, Miss Ruth Allan, Miss Jean Taschereau, Misses Hays, Miss Ruby Ramsay, Miss Margaret Stearns and many others

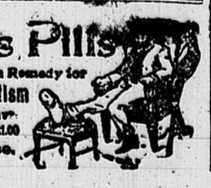
Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism

Safe, Sure, Effective.

All Druggists 40c. and $1.00

LYMAN SONS & CO. MONTREAL



AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY Last 2 Performances To-Day (Mat.) and Night

"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

—ALL NEXT WEEK—

FIRST TIME HERE.

"VAS YOU EFER IN ZINZINNATI?" "WALK, MISTER, WALK." "OH, HEIDELBERG, DEAR HEIDELBERG." "ONE COUNTRY, ONE FLAG, ONE WIFE AT A TIME!" "AN ALDERMAN IS A FALSE ALARM STATESMAN!"

HENRY W. SAVAGE will offer the musical comedy furore.

THE **PRINCE OF PILSEN**

The Entire Broadway Theatre, N.Y., Cast and Production Intact.

Week of Nov. 16: Another Henry W. Savage Success

"THE YANKEE CONSUL."

Introducing RAYMOND HITCHCOCK. Direct from three months' run at the Tremont Theatre, Boston.

Calvary Church
GUY ST., Above St. Antoine

SUNDAY, 8 NOV.

At 7 p.m., the Pastor, Rev. E. H. TIPPET, will preach on

"What Think Ye of Christ?"

This Sermon will be ILLUSTRATED by means of an ELECTRIC LANTERN.

Children unaccompanied by Adults will not be admitted

86th Anniversary of the St. James Methodist SABBATH SCHOOL.

Sunday, November 8th, 1903.

Services will be conducted by

REV. W. SPARLING, B.A., B.D.
(Now of Metropolitan Church, Toronto)

11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.

Special Singing in morning and afternoon

REV. J. WELLINGTON GRAHAM, B.A.
REV. CHAS. SYKES, B.D., Pastors.

L. M. M. C.

Concert, with Mr. Gould's Chorus and FRANCIS ROGERS.

Art Gallery, Nov. 26, 8.15 p.m.

TICKETS, $1.00.

Three Chamber Music Concerts—
KNEISEL QUARTET
SPIERING QUARTET
ADAMOWSKI TRIO

Art Gallery, Dec. 7, Jan. 25, Feb. 22. 8.15 p.m. Subscription—3 tickets each concert, $3. 2 each concert, $6. 1 each concert $1.75. On sale after Nov. 12 at Y. M. C. A. (911) and Pratt's Music Rooms.

1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers.

Classes of Instructions for N.C. Officers and Privates wishing to qualify, will be organized Tuesday, Nov. 10th, at 8.15 p.m., at the Armories, and will continue every evening except Saturday, till further order. Classes will be divided into Senior, consisting of (Sergeants) and Junior, consisting of (Corporals and Privates), and will parade alternate evenings, commencing with the Seniors, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 10th, 1903.

By order,

T. H. FERGUSSON,
Capt. and Adjt.

WE GIVE THE **BEST MASSAGE** IN THE CITY to Ladies or Gentlemen, at residence if desired. Our treatment is entirely new. It is another advance in science in this direction.

A. TARDIFF, 2685 ST. CATHERINE ST. Opp. Grey Nunnery.



"The Righteous Man Careth for His Beast,"

"We are told by Solomon. A wise and good woman careth for her canary. See that it gets the best food on the market. Sweet, Clean, well-packed Seed.

Brock's Bird Seed & Treat

Is Unrivalled For Sale by All Grocers and Druggists.

"Hello, Jack! what's the matter?"

"Been shaving myself."

"What did you cut that notch in your chin for."

"To remind me to go to Palmer's next time."

Jack was a wise man, for he came and was delighted with the shave that he got. He said that it was the finest to be had in the city. Follow his example and go to

PALMER'S,

1745 Notre Dame Street.

Phone Main 391 — Cars pass the door.

PROCTOR'S | ALL THIS WEEK. AL. H. WILSON IN **A PRINCE OF TATTERS**

NEXT WEEK

Beginning MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 9th

3 Matinees only—Wed., Fri. and Sat.

DAVIS and DARCY

(CHARLES L. YOUNG, Mgr.,) present

Viola Allen's Original New York Production

IN THE PALACE OF THE KING . .

ISABELLA EVESSON as DOLORES.

PRICES—50, 35, 25, 20 and 10c.

FRANCAIS | MATINEES Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday.

THIS WEEK:

JAMES A. HERNE'S GREAT PLAY "HEARTS OF OAK."

ALL NEXT WEEK

Roland & Clifford's

GIGANTIC SCENIC PRODUCTION

Over Niagara Falls

A Picturesque, Elaborate and Perfect Presentation of a Thrilling and Powerful Play! ASTOUNDING ELECTRICAL EFECTS!

PRICES—10, 20, 30, 35 and 50c.

ROYAL. Every Afternoon and Evening.

THIS WEEK—Nov 2.

The Blue Ribbon Girls

And a complete gathering of Vaudeville Stars

Prices 10c, 20c. and 30c.

NEXT WEEK—The Majestic Burlesquers.

Dancing School.

A. ROY MACDONALD, CITY CLASS. KARN HALL, 2362 St. Catherine Street.

Adults, Monday and Thursday, 8 p.m. Juveniles, Tuesday and Friday, 4.15 p.m.

This class is strictly for beginners; will be kept so, as advancement is made they transfer to another class. No need to mislead you. Come and see for yourself.

Halls to rent for concerts, balls, new tables and chairs for euchre parties.

Westmount classes, Tuesday and Friday, 8.15. Tel. Mount-458. Pleased to send my booklet on application.

ARENA, THURSDAY, NOV. 12

Madame Adelina **PATTI**

Seats now on sale at 2461 St. Catherine West.

PRICES—$2, $2.50, $3, $4, $5. Tel. Up 2471.

Art Association
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Art Association Classes—Painting Class

A Painting Class (from the Draped Model) will be held on Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 2 to 4 o'clock commencing November 4. The Advanced Art Classes are held every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings from 9.30 to 12.30. The class rooms are open daily for study.

For particulars apply to the secretary.

FANCY FAIR

In aid of the Protestant Infants' Home

WILL BE HELD IN THE

WINDSOR HALL

In the Afternoons & Evenings of

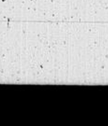
Friday and Saturday, NOV. 6 & 7.

Commencing at 3 o'clock. Admission 10c

EDUCATIONAL.

THE MONTREAL **CONSERVATORY**

of Music (Founded 1893, by Mr. C. E. Seifert), 928 and 940 Dorchester st., Westmount Branch, Victoria Hall Building, Westmount. All branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and Elocution. Arrangements for lessons 5 to 6 p.m. daily at the Conservatory, 938 Dorchester street. Mason & Risch Pianos used.



Montreal Phrenological Institute and SCHOOL OF PALMISTRY affiliated with Fowler's Institute London, England. Hours, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Readings 50 cents to $2.00.

PROF. A. YOUNG, Principal
2304 St. Catherine St.

INTERNATIONAL **Business College**

Place d'Armes, Montreal.

EVENING CLASSES

Resumed Sept. 28th. Commercial Subjects, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, etc. Individual instruction. Prospectus mailed free. Tel. Main 209. CAZA & LORD, Principals.

More Popular Than Ever

The Popularity of the Suits and Overcoats made by

J. ROSENTHAL,

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TAILOR & OUTFITTER

Tel. Main 3259. 179 St. Antoine St.

TRY **STILLWELL'S POPULAR 15c MEAL**

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Cor. CRAIG AND ALEXANDER STS.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

KINGS AND QUEENS IN EVERY DAY LIFE ARE LIKE ORDINARY PEOPLE

They Are Familiarly Addressed by Nicknames—King Edward in the Family Circle is Known as Bertie.

"Why, he's just like one of us," a Yorkshire farmer once exclaimed in a tone of mingled surprise and disappointment, when he saw a royal prince for the first time in the flesh, says London Tit-Bits. And perhaps it would be impossible to pay a more welcome compliment to our royal family than to say with the farmer that, apart from the trappings and ceremonial of their exalted position, they are after all very much like ourselves.

If one were privileged to see them in all the freedom and privacy of home life this conviction would surely be deepend; for to one another the most stately sovereigns and most highly placed princesses are simply "Nicky" and "Alix," "Bertie" and "Loule," just as though they were the unconventional members of a middle class household in the suburbs.

The late Czar, the mighty "Autocrat of all the Russias," loved nothing better than to be addressed as "Uncle Sachen" by his devoted nephews and nieces, or as "Alec" by his elder relatives; and most of his letters addressed to members of his privileged circle were signed "Sachen" in a neat, school boy hand, with an awkward flourish from the tail of the "n." Even to-day, when he is certainly one of the three most powerful and exalted men in the world, the present Czar insists on being called "Nicky" by his many cousins, just as in the days, when, a boy, he used to romp and run races with them; and to them all the supreme ruler of more than 100,000,000 people signs himself "Nicky" in a hand even more primitive, and boyish than that of his fathtr, "Sachen."

King Edward and Emperor William.

To his relatives the German Emperor is either "Wilhelm" or "Willie," according to the degree of affection and familiarity, and his signature, "Wilhelm," is as simple and free from flourishes as that of any village carpenter. In his younger days the King of the Belgians was known to his intimates as "Leo"; the Grand Duke of Hesse is still "Ernie" to his countless cousins and nieces and aunts; the Duke of Saxe-Coburg answers equally to the name of "Charlie" and "Teddie," and the King of Spain to his mother and sisters is still "Fonso," as when he first learned to play with his toy soldiers.

Our own King has always been "Bertie" within the family circle—the pet name given to him first, and always used by his mother; although, curiously enough, his father, after whom he was named Albert, often wrote and spoke of him as "Eddie." Queen Alexandra still loves to be addressed as "Alix," the name by which she was known in the nursery of the Gules Palace, Copenhagen, just as her sister, the Dowager Empress of Russia, is always "Dagmar" to her intimates.

Duke of Edinburgh as "Alfie."

The late Duke of Edinburgh had many pet names, "Alfie," "Allie" and even "Freddie," to all of which he answered indiscriminately. The Prince of Wales is always "Georgie" to his lady relatives and "George" to other intimates, although in his time he has borne many strange nicknames, from "Pickle" to "Jud." The Princess of Wales, who was for so many years known and loved by thousands as Princess "May," is "Toria" to her family and privileged friends, and to these she invariably subscribes herself "Toria" in small, neat, unembellished characters.

The Duchess of Fife loves to be addressed as "Loule"; her sister, the Princess Victoria, is "Vicky" at home, and her signature is bold and flowing, with a quaint flourish, resembling a sprawling figure "2," over, instead of under, the autograph. It is a little odd that Princess Maud, who has been playfully known for many years as "Charlie," should marry a husband of precisely the same name, the Prince Charles of Denmark. Princess Charles, however, elects to be called by her proper name, "Maud," which she signs in a strong, angular hand, eloquent of her decision of character; although she occasionally in affectionate and playful moods appends "Audie" to her letters.

Duke of Clarence.

The late Duke of Clarence was always "Eddie" to his parents and to all who loved him, and his boyish autograph, with its clearly formed, small letters and its flourish underneath, is much treasured by the few who possess it. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, is always "Louise" to relatives and friends alike, and her strong and yet graceful signature, with its suggestion of boldness and vigor, is an epitome of her character as a woman of energy, capacity and marked artistic tastes. It is curious and interesting to note that her signatures as Princess and as relative or friend are entirely different in character; but this is rather a common characteristic of royal autographs, illustrating the dual lives of the writers.

Princess Henry of Battenberg's signature, "Trixie" (her favorite name), bears a strong resemblance to the autograph of her late mother, Queen Victoria. It is the same flowing, graceful, admirably clear handwriting, but is distinguished by a qualit terminal flourish resembling a written capital "E." The Duke of Connaught answers to the humorous pet name of "Pat," which, however, he rarely appends to his letters, preferring his first Christian name, "Arthur," or, in playful moods, "Con O," for Con-naught.

CURIOUS FADS OF COLLECTORS

Nothing Sacred to Them From Skulls to Snuff Boxes—King Edward a Collector.

In these days of crazes absolutely nothing is sacred from the collector, from a derelict tobacco-tin to a hangman's rope, or from discarded buttons to brains for which their owners no longer have any use; and of all weaknesses, says London Tit-Bits, if weakness it be, this of collecting is surely the most cosmopolitan, for it attacks equally the nobleman, the millionaire, and the nondescript dockland, the "man in the street."

There is everybody in exalted circles, a young and beautiful countess, who boasts the finest existing private collection of skulls, and those grim relics of mortality are almost universally to be found in almost all her rooms. One of the most known peers has a unique collection of every criminal who has been executed during the last fifty years, from highwaymen to a section of the gallows, with a full stop to his career. The Kaiser, if Cornell University is to be believed, is prouder of his hobby than of all his "medals" and "orders" of distinction.

But there is no less pleasure than curious thought even of such gruesome collections as these, and it is a common sight to see the King's walking-stick, Queen Alexandra's hats and bonnets, the Queen of Italy's laces, and other articles adorned the beauty of the fingers of Princes.

King Edward's Collection.

King Edward is very proud of his walking-sticks, a number nearly 200, and which range from specimens in exquisitely carved ivory brought from India, to a stick made from one of the piers of old London Bridge and an elaborate bit of carving on which Sir George Dibbs, the Australian statesman, lavished many months of loyal and loving work. Ex-President Cleveland, too, has a very remarkable collection of sticks of all countries and ages, including one which is a marvellous mosaic made from the horns of every kind of animal to be found in Texas; and a wealthy New York doctor has another collection which includes a specimen with a handle containing three pounds of solid gold, thickly encrusted with diamonds, embedded in which is a gold chronometer with the doctor's monogram also in diamonds.

Earl of Lonsdale's Whips.

Of collectors of whips the name is legion. The Earl of Lonsdale has a room full of them, many worth considerably more than their weight in gold; the Duke of Beaufort has a large number of the whips used by riders of Derby Winners for nearly a century past, and in the Hon. Michael Sandys' collection is a whip, just 243 years old, which was offered by King Charles II. as a prize at Newmarket. The Princess of Wales is a great whip lover, and the gem of her collection is a beautiful production in ivory and holly, decorated with twining May blossom in gold. This was one of her many wedding presents.

Queen Alexandra is said to have accumulated the largest private collection in England of photographs, thousands of which are the product of her own skill.

Prince of Wales's Stamps.

The Prince of Wales was for many years one of the keenest collectors of stamps in the world, and this fascinating hobby divided his spare time with that of filling countless scrap books with press cuttings recording his doings, and the late Duke of Edinburgh was deservedly proud of his collection of old and rare violins, and of his fleet of vessels beautifully fashioned in silver.

Lord Beauchamp has an unrivalled collection of historic muff boxes; Lord Dunmore's collection of English miniature tint portraits is the finest and largest in the world; Lord Rhayberley and Sir Henry Tichborne are rival and unrivalled collectors of guns and firearms of all kinds; Lord Amherst, of Hackney, makes a hobby of accumulating Egyptian antiquities, and Lord Alington has devoted years of enthusiastic work to his "White Farm," at Crichel, Wimborne.

Duke of Bedford's Menagerie.

Among ardent animal collectors, we must also include the Duke of Bedford, who has quite a wonderful menagerie at Woburn Abbey; Lord Tankerville, with a mania for white cattle; the Hon. Walter Rothschild, Sir Edmund Loder and many other men of rank. Sir Edmund Loder has, too, a wonderful collection of tusks. Mr. Selous, the "mighty hunter" of stuffed wild animals, and Mr. Justice Grantham, of foxes' brushes, many of his own winning.

Lord Ashburnham has an incomparable collection of inlesale, the Bishop of Ripon has devoted a lifetime to picking up Dante literature, and Sir Edward Fry has no rival as a collector of British mosses. Mr. Baring Gould has for many years had a keen and industrious eye for collectible specimens of old oak. Mr. Guy Boothby collects live fish from all the world over, and Miss Marie Corelli has spent nearly thousands of pounds on the purchase of rare old volumes.

MEETINGS FOR YOUNG MEN.

Sir Algernon Coote, vice-president of the British and Foreign Bible Society, will be the speaker at the Men's Meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The week of prayer for young men in all lands will be observed beginning Sunday. Reference will be made to it at the meeting of the local association, and brief prayer service will be held each night. The topic for the week will be "Christ the Light of the World," and subjects of prayer are stated for each day covering the young men in different countries both at home and abroad. Mr. Geo. P. Rorke will lead the Young Men's Meeting this evening at 8 o'clock, and the Young Men's Bible Class will meet to-morrow afternoon at 2.45 as usual.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The King's birthday next Monday will not be observed as a holiday in Canada, the Government having transferred the observation of the anniversary to Victoria Day. At noon, however, a royal salute will be fired in Montreal as elsewhere throughout the British Empire. The salute may be fired from the Champ de Mars, King Edward is honorary colonel of the Prince of Wales Fusiliers, and the officers and non-com. officers of the regiment will hold a dinner. Lieut.-Col. Finlayson will, during the day, send a congratulatory telegram to His Majesty.

GREAT PROBLEMS OF LIFE.

"Life's Great Problems" will again be spoken of at the Point St. Charles Congregational Church Sunday evening. Following the last discourse on "Character and Heredity," the pastor, Rev. W. R. Harvey, will speak on "Character and Environment." Special music will be rendered, including a quartette "Jesus the Friend we Need;" anthem, "Arise, Shine, for Thy Light is Come," and a soprano solo by Miss E. Maud Clark, "Shepherd of the Fold."

The City Pulpits and Who Will Fill Them To-Morrow

(Church Notices, to ensure publication in these columns, should be sent to The Herald Editorial Rooms not later than 3 p.m. on Friday.)

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

LESSON VII.—NOVEMBER 15.

DAVID'S TRUST IN GOD.—Psa. 23.

Golden Text.—The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want.—Psa. 23, 1.

METHODS AND PLANS FOR TEACHING.

A Good Outline is: 1. The Good Shepherd; 2. His provision for the sheep; 3. His superiority to all foes; 4. Victory over enemies.

Another Excellent Method: Explain every "orientalism," and without any other outline show how every pictured detail in the psalm is an emblem of a deep spiritual experience. This may be made effective with young children.

The scholar should be impressed with the blessed truth that it is only impossible for a saved soul to fall from grace and be ultimately lost by dwelling forever in the house of the Lord, and by living in communion with God. "Dwelling in the house of Jehovah does not mean merely frequenting his sanctuary, but being a member of His household."

ANGLICAN.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. VEN. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. H. S. Boyle, M.A., assistant—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Sunday school and Bible classes in Synod Hall, 3 p.m. Rev. Mr. Boyle preaches at the morning service and the vicar at night. Subject, "The Law of Liberty."

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, RT. REV. JAMES Carmichael, Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, rector.—Holy Communion, 9.30 a.m. and after morning service. 11.05 a.m., morning prayer. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 7.05 p.m., evening service. Bishop Carmichael preaches in the morning, and Rev. J. Elliott in the evening.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE. Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A., rector; Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant.—Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Rev. H. A. Brooke preaches in the morning, and the rector in the evening.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WEREDALE Park, corner Dorchester Street and Atwater Avenue. The Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.D., D.C.L.; Rev. E. I. Rexford, M.A.—Celebration of Holy Communion at 8 and 11 a.m. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Rev. J. S. Ereaux preaches in the morning, and Rev. O. W. Howard in the evening.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, COR. DORCHESTER and Champlain Streets. All seats free. Rector, Rev. W. W. Craig.—Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Holy Commun'on on the first Sunday at 11 a.m., on the third Sunday at 7 a.m., other Sundays at 8.30 a.m. The Army and Navy Veterans parade at 11 a.m. The rector will preach.

ST. SIMON'S CHURCH, ST. HENRI.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

GRACE CHURCH, WELLINGTON STREET. Archdeacon Ker, D.D., rector; Rev. F. Lewis Whitley, M.A., assistant.—11 a.m., morning service. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening service.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, REV. G. OSBORNE Troop, M.A., rector.—11 a.m., Holy Communion. 7 p.m., evening service. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcome. All one in Christ Jesus. Special preacher at both services, Rev. J. M. Snowdon, M.A., of Ottawa. Special music.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, COR. OF MARIE Anne and St. Denis Street.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Rev. D. J. Meugerrite, Jewish missionary, preaches in the morning and Rev. M. Day Baldwin in the evening.

BELCHER MEMORIAL CHURCH, VERDUN. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, COTE ST. Paul. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock.

TRINITY CHURCH, ST. DENIS AND VIGER Square. Rev. Charles G. Rollit, rector.—11 a.m., Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Strangers welcome at all services and shown to seats. The rector preaches at both services.

ST. MATTHIAS CHURCH, WESTMOUNT.—Holy Communion at 8.30 a.m. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m., with Holy Communion. Sir Algernon Coote speaks in the morning.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.—SERVICES AT 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Children's service at 3 p.m. The rector preaches in the morning, and Rev. Principal Rexford in the evening.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, NOTRE DAME ST. East. Rev. Canon Renaud, rector.—Services: 11 a.m., Holy Communion and morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. The rector preaches in the morning, and Rev. J. S. Ereaux in the evening.

ST. CYPRIAN'S ADAM STREET MISSION.—Morning prayer and Holy Communion at 11 a.m., preacher, Rev. H. Jekill. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.—Services: Plain celebration, 8 a.m. Matins, 10.45 a.m. High celebration and sermon, 11 a.m. Catechising, 3.30 p.m. Evensong and sermon, 7 p.m.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, COR. OF COURSOL and Vinet Streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector, Rev. J. S. Ereaux, assistant.—Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Rev. J. S. Ereaux preaches in the evening.

ST. BARNABAS CHURCH, ST. LAMBERT. Rev. Rural Dean W. J. Hart, M.A., rector.—Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, CORNER OF Dufferin and St. Paul Streets.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, WESTMOUNT. Harvest Festival services at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. Holy Communion will be celebrated at the early service.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—PREACHing at both services, the rector.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, DORCHESTER ST. Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, ST. CHARLES ST., Bonsecours, Carlton. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 6.30 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Sewing class, Friday, 3 p.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (ST. ANDREW'S). Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Rev. J. Edgar Hill preaches at both services.

CHALMERS' CHURCH, PRESBYTERIAN, corner Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence Sts. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.—Divine service will be conducted at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. English Sunday school at 3 p.m.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 2645 Notre Dame Street. Rev. J. Lyall George, M.A., pastor. Residence, 416 St. Antoine Street.—Services at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

CRESCENT ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. John Mackay, pastor.—The pastor preaches at both services.

ST. GABRIEL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject, "John the Beloved Disciple."

KNOX CHURCH, COR. MANSFIELD AND Dorchester Sts. Rev. J. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and young men's class at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 9.30 a.m. and 3.15 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S FRENCH PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH.—REV. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor, will conduct services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese Sunday school at 9.15 p.m. United prayer meeting Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers are always welcome.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Drummond and Dorchester Sts. Rev. Prof. Ross, D.D., minister in charge.—Communion after the morning service. Subject of sermon, "The Blessing of Foreign Missions." Evening subject, "God's Call to Young Men."

MELVILLE CHURCH, WESTMOUNT. REV. T. W. Winfield, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

MAISONNEUVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. Letourneau Avenue and Adam Street. Rev. Colin Duguid, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class, 3 p.m. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, CORNER WELlington and Bourgeois Streets.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor, Monday.

METHODIST.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor preaches at both services. Evening subject, "The Testimony of Experience."

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH. REV. Thomas Griffith, Ph.D., pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Bible class, 3 p.m. A public service will be held at 8 p.m. on Wednesday. The pastor preaches at both services. Class meeting and Junior Brotherhood, Sunday, 10 a.m. Sunday afternoon subject, "Christian Brotherhood."

SHERBROOKE ST. METHODIST CHURCH, corner St. Charles Borromee Street. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Rev. Prof. Elliott's Bible class at 3 p.m. Rev. W. R. Hainey preaches in the morning, and the pastor in the evening.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, COR. Plessis and Lagauchetiere Streets. Rev. E. W. Crane, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bi-Centenary missionary service will be held. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 2.45 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, 8 p.m. A welcome awaits you.

ST. JAMES METHODIST. REV. J. W. Graham, B.A., Rev. Chas. A. Sykes, B.D., pastors.—Rev. Wm. Sparling, of the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, preaches at all services.

METHODIST CHURCH, HOCHELAGA. REV. Mr. Armstrong, pastor. — Services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

WEST END METHODIST, CORNER CANning and Coursol Sts. Rev. G. S. Reynolds, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class, 3 p.m. You are welcome at all services. Rev. Mr. Phillips, of London Conference, will preach at both services.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH, COR. St. Antoine Street and Metcalfe Avenue. Rev. James Lawson, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Young people's meeting Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

CONGREGATIONAL.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CORner of Mance and Milton Streets. Rev. H. G. Rice, pastor. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Morning subject, "The Royal Marriage Feast." Evening subject, "Why Ought I to be a Christian?"

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH corner Clarke and Western Avenues, Westmount. Rev. William Munroe, pastor.—The pastor preaches at both services. Morning subject, "God the Affirmation of the Universal Heart." Evening subject, "The Secret of Happiness."

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL Church. Rev. W. R. Harvey, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Rev. C. E. Bland, of Sherbrooke Methodist Church, preaches in the morning, and Rev. W. H. Harvey in the evening.

CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Guy Street, above St. Antoine. Rev. E. H. Tippett, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday night at eight o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers and visitors welcome at all the services. The pastor preaches. Evening subject, "What Think Ye of Christ?"

EMANUEL CHURCH, ST. CATHERINE AND Stanley Streets. Pastor, Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A.—Rev. W. H. Warriner, D.D., will conduct both services.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH. — THE congregation of St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal Church will worship for the present time in their temporary quarters, Alexandra Rooms, 2204 St. Catherine Street, opposite Christ Church Cathedral, to-morrow, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

BAPTIST.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH. REV. J. L. Gilmour, B.A., pastor.—Services are now being held in the new building, at Dorchester and Guy Streets, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday, at 8 p.m.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH. REV. Frank S. Weston, pastor. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers welcome. The pastor preaches at both services.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.—SERVICES at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. W. S. Barnes will preach. Sunday school at 12.15 p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, 41 Closse Street, Western Square.—Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject for the day, "Mortals and Immortals."

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND Homes, Longue Pointe.—Divine service at 3 p.m., conducted by Rev. E. W. Crane.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION, BRITISH Methodist Episcopal Church (Colored). — Sunday school at 1 p.m. Service at 8 p.m. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION, in the American Presbyterian Chapel, 75 Inspector Street. Rev. J. Ohling, pastor.—The pastor will preach at both services. All Scandinavians are invited.

THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST WILL MEET in Royal Arcanum Hall, 2444 St. Catherine Street. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., by the pastor, F. C. Ford.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH. — OPENing service will be held on Sunday next, October 4, at 11 a.m., by the Rev. Emil Jestinsky.

THE RELIGO PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY will worship in Arcanum Hall Sunday, 8 p.m. Services conducted by Rev. A. Wheeler. Subject, "Spirituality."

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—IN STANley Hall, corner St. Catherine and Stanley Streets, Sunday, Nov. 8, at 7.30 p.m., divine service, held by Rev. J. C. F. Rupp. All are cordially invited.

SIR ALGERNON COOTE, VICE-PRESIDENT of the British and Foreign Bible Society, England, will preach in St. Mathias Church at the 11 o'clock service on Sunday.

REV. J. SNOWDON, RECTOR OF ST. George's Church, Ottawa, will preach at St. Martin's Church Sunday morning and evening. This is the first visit to Montreal of the famed preacher.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. SECOND students' service.—To-morrow evening the second of the special services for students will be held in the Cathedral, when the vicar will preach on "The Law of Liberty." The public is cordially invited to attend. All seats free.

PSYCHIC RESEARCH SOCIETY WILL ship in Karn Hall, St. Catherine Sunday, at 3 p.m. Subject: Satan." All Liberalists are invited. Rev. A. Wheeler, pastor.

Herald Classified Advertisements.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words for 10c; 6 insertions for 25c.

WANTED — A GIRL ABOUT 14 OR 15, AS mother's help. Apply 229 Liverpool street, Point St. Charles. 265

WANTED — THREE SMART GIRLS, TO assemble work and box it; steady work the year round. Apply, between 9 and 10 only, at 61 St. Sulpice st. 258

WANTED — SMART BOY OR GIRL, TO answer telephone. 87 Union ave. 264

WANTED — HOUSEKEEPER, FOR WIDower, three children; good home for working housekeeper; wages, $12.00. Address R 1,000, Herald Office. 262

WANTED — TRAVELLER FOR THE COUNtry, to carry side lines in shirts, pants and overalls. Address K 336, Herald Office. 263

WANTED—SMART BOY. APPLY AT ONCE. Herald Publishing Co., Craig st.

WANTED—TRAVELLER FOR THE COUNtry, to carry side lines in shirts, pants and overalls. Address K 320, Herald Office. 262

NOTICE — FOR EXPERIENCED FURNACE men, kitchen help, drivers, grocery clerks, office hands, etc. Apply J. M. Welch & Co., 808 Craig st. Phone Main 4081. 263

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT; NO washing or ironing. Apply 314 Prince Arthur st.

WANTED — YOUNG BOY AS HOUSE SERvant, willing to make himself generally useful. Apply 314 Prince Arthur st.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELler for hardware specialties, for Western Ontario, and another for City of Montreal and vicinity; must have good connections. None but first class, steady men, need apply. Address K 311, Herald Office. 262

WANTED — SORTERS AND CHECKERS. New York Steam Laundry, 191 St. Urbain.

WANTED — YOUNG GIRLS, WILLING TO learn to repair shirts; permanent employment; time work; good pay. Skelton Bros. & Co., Duke and William. 260

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 E. D. Smith, Winona, Ont.

WANTED — GIRLS FOR MAIL ROOM afternoons from 3 p.m. Apply Herald Mail Room, Chenneville st.

WANTED — GIRLS, LEARNERS FOR BOOK folding and general bindery work. Apply Herald Bindery.

WANTED—A GOOD BLANK BOOK SEWER; steady position. Apply Herald Bindery, 203 Craig st.

WANTED — METAL SPINNER; STEADY job. Apply The Booth Copper Co., 119-122 Queen st. E. Toronto, Canada. 260

WANTED — At once a respectable young man as grocery clerk; bring references. Apply 319 St. Antoine street. T. Coggins.

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT for a small family, living west of Peel street, above St. Catherine street; wages fifteen dollars for competent help. Address "Comfort," P. O. Box 1093, Montreal.

WANTED — BLANK BOOK SEWERS AND book folders. Apply 603 Craig st.

WANTED — A STRONG BOY, TO LEARN stereotyping. Apply Foreman, Stereotyping Herald.

WANTED — BRIGHT, ENERGETIC BUSIness woman, for position of trust; good pay, permanent situation. Reply to No. A 5, Herald Office.

WANTED — CITY TRAVELLER, WITH good connection with the grocery trade to sell special lines of biscuits. Apply 9 to six, 242 St. Antoine st. 264

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT FOR small family; references required. Apply 113 Crescent st. 259

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERATORS on Wheeler and Wilson No. 9 and 12 lock stitch sewing machines; also experienced hand and collar makers. Steady employment; plenty of work. We pay weekly. Apply after noons. Apply to Mr. G. H. Hargrowe Co., 8 Beaver Hall Hill.

WANTED — GIRLS, EXPERIENCED ON hand folding machines; steady work and good wages. Canada Envelope Co., rue Latour and Busby.

WANTED — YOUTH AS APPRENTICE TO engraving. Must have a knowledge of drawing. Reply A 4, Herald Office.

WANTED — BY A WELL-KNOWN MANufacturing firm, a reliable man to travel and do collecting. Address K 329, Herald Agent, Box 2420, P.O., Montreal.

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, who can do cooking. Wages $15. Apply to employer required. Apply 3 Metcalfe st., Shitter st.

WANTED — BRIGHT CLERK FOR LIFE Fire Insurance Co. Must have experience. Apply, stating age, experience and salary expected to R 317, Herald Office.

WANTED — STRONG BOY, ABOUT 15 OR 16, to drive with doctor and make himself useful about house. Apply 9 Dorchester.

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT FOR family of two. Apply 28 St. Mary's ave., Thursday, between 2 and 5 p.m.

WANTED — TWO TABLEMAIDS AT THE Merchants' Lunch Rooms (ladies'). Competent girl will be paid $5 per month; girl with imitations not wanted. Apply 21 Hospital street.

WANTED — A MOTHER'S HELP WILLING to help with light housework in small family; comfortable home. Apply immediately, with references, at 55 St. Hubert street.

WANTED — SMART BOYS. APPLY 603 Craig st.

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; good wages; small family. Apply at 32 Crescent st.

WANTED — A STRONG BOY, ABOUT 15 years of age, for a wire mattress office. Good chance of promotion to the right party. Apply to The London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., 1741 Notre Dame st.

WANTED — A WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, at the Rectory, Longueuil, Que. Must be fond of children. References required.

WANTED — A COMPETENT GENERAL servant, for family of three adults; all laundry work sent out; a woman comes one day each week for sweeping and cleaning. K 319, Herald Office.

WANTED — BOLTMAKER; MAN EXPERIenced on screw bolt heading machine. State experience. Apply K 316, Herald Office. 255

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, FOR ONE flat; good wages; references. Apply after 4 p.m., 10 Phillips Place. 263

WANTED—A SHORTHAND AND TYPEwriter clerk, one who is a good correspondent. Apply K 214, Herald Office. 258

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, very liberal wages to really competent girl. Apply 7 Lorne ave., Uptown. 265

Be sure to mention Herald when replying to advertisements.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words for 10c; 6 insertions for 25c.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG woman as plain cook; need not be very experienced if willing to be taught. Apply at 8 Park ave., city. 258

WANTED — COAT MAKER, MAN; STEADY employment the year round. Apply to H. A. McCollum, Halifax, N.S. 264

WANTED — ACTIVE AND CAPABLE MAN, with small capital, to work up a paying business. Apply A 7, Herald Office. 261

WANTED — TWO BOYS. APPLY HERALD Mail Room, Chenneville st.

WANTED — FIRST CLASS CABINET MAKers. Apply at The Northern Electric & Mfg. Co., 371 Aqueduct st. 258

WANTED — BUFFER AND POLISHER; one who is accustomed to all kinds of buffing. Steady man only need apply. Steady work for a good man. 537 Craig st. Rubenstein Bros. 254

WANTED — ACTIVE AGENTS, TO REPRESent the largest instalment Real Estate Co. on the American continent. Good remuneration to the right men. Address No. 97 St. James st., rooms 72, 73.

WANTED — SMART MESSAGE BOY. APply to Le Galleo Bros., Engravers and Printers, 19 Bleury st. 266

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, FAMILY of two. Apply to 116 Matthew st., Thursday, between 2 and 9 p.m. 267

NOTICE — FOR EXPERIENCED FURNACE men, kitchen help, drivers, grocery clerks, office hands, etc. Apply J. M. Welch & Co., 808 Craig st. Phone Main 4081.

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to 120 Crescent st.

WANTED—General servant, family of three adults; no washing. Astoria Flats, 737a Sherbrooke street.

WANTED — AT ONCE, A FIRST-CLASS cake baker; references required. Apply at 609 St. Antoine St.

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN COOK; NO WASHing, early dinner; three in family; city references. Apply 217 Milton St. 258

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT; NO washing. Apply to Mrs. Carter, 371 Clarke avenue. 259

WANTED — A GORDON PRESS MAN. APply Herald Job Dept.

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT; FAMILY of two. Apply morning or evening, 4294 St. Catherine st. 259

WANTED — YOUNG MAN AND YOUNG lady, speaking both languages, as clerks in jewellery store; reference required. Apply by letter, A. J. Allan & Co., 66 St. Lawrence street. 259

ROOMS AND BOARD

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words, 1 insertion, 10c; 6 insertions for 25c.

ROOMS — TO LET, TWO LARGE CONnecting rooms, for married couple or gentlemen, near Fort st. H 713, 2407 St. Catherine.

ROOMS—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM to rent, on bathroom flat, suitable for either one or two gentlemen; every convenience, telephone, and private family. Apply 24 St. Famille st. 262

ROOMS — FRONT PARLOR BEDROOM, ON first floor. 87 Union ave. 260

BOARD—MRS. DOCTOR SEARL, STRICTLY private accommodation for ladies with professional attendance; ladies treated and attended. 28 St. Monique st. 264

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; no children; rent moderate. 103 Duke street. 257

ROOMS — TO LET, FRONT PARLOR BEDroom. 87 Union ave. 264

ROOMS — A LADY AT NO. 219 LAVAL AVE. has two or three furnished rooms to let, with partial board; a quiet and warm home. 259

ROOMS — DOUBLE FURNISHED ROOMS, very bright, gentlemen preferred. 208 Bleury st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—NO. 10 PHILLIPS' Place, first class; large and small connecting, double parlors, private baths, central. 264

ROOMS — FURNISHED, IN QUIET HOUSE, modern conveniences, central locality; English references. 267 St. Urbain st.

ROOMS — IN WESTMOUNT, DOUBLE room, suitable for two gentlemen; partial board if desired, strictly private family; references exact. Address K 318, Herald Office. 260

ROOMS — TO LET, FURNISHED ROOM, with board, gentleman only. Address E 45, Herald Office.

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, bathroom flat, hot and cold water; with or without board. Apply 276 St. Urbain st.

ROOMS — NEWLY FURNISHED, GOOD LOcality; gentlemen only. 48 Cathcart st. 252

ROOMS — TO LET, FURNISHED ROOM, bright and well heated, gentlemen preferred. 227 St. Urbain st.

ROOMS — LARGE DOUBLE ROOMS, WITH first class board. Telephone Up. 3245. 79 Union ave.

ROOMS — WANTED, TWO FURNISHED, en suite, by newly married couple, with or without board, in private family preferred; West End. Address K 299, Herald Office.

EDUCATION

THINKS MUNICIPAL GAZETTE USEFUL

City Clerk David Reports tu the Finance Committee in Favor of its Establishment.

The meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon was uneventful.

It began with the reading of a communication from Bellhouse, Dillon & Co., asphalt contractors, who appear tired of keeping Notre Dame Street and part of Craig Street in a passable condition. Their contract for the work done on the streets calls for repairs for a certain number of years, but the company offers to give $4,000 of its guarantee deposit of $6,936 to be relieved of this responsibility. Messrs Bellhouse, Dillon & Co., also offered to repair the said streets at $1.10 a yard, with a two year guarantee. Their offer was referred to the Claims Committee.

Senator David, the City Clerk submitted a report on Ald. Payette's scheme for the establishment of a municipal gazette. He said that any estimate of the cost must depend on the character of such a publication. A Municipal Gazette that merely recounted proceedings of the Council and committees would be useful, but less useful than one which contained information on municipal affairs, and which discussed the municipal problems of other cities. He figured that the publication of a Municipal Gazette of from 16 to 20 pages would cost in the neighborhood of $5,000 a year, which included all expenses.

The city might reckon on $1,000 a year from subscribers, but the revenue from advertising would not be much, unless the publication of sales, were made obligatory in the Municipal Gazette, by a by-law. Whatever the character of the gazette, the advertising of municipal by-laws, etc in the daily papers could not be dispensed with according to law.

Summing up, Senator David said that if properly edited, a Municipal Gazette would be of great service to the aldermen, to the civic administration and to the public at large.

As for establishing an office for the deposit of municipal archives, he was not prepared as yet to offer an opinion. Copies of Senator David's report will be made for distribution among the aldermen, and Ald. Payette's argument in favor of a Municipal Gazette will also be distributed. Further than this, the committee reached no decision.

Mr. Louis Rubenstein appeared before the committee to ask on behalf of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association that the bicycle tax be removed. He explained that workingmen were the principal users of bicycles, and they should not have to pay a fee.

As the committee cannot change the by-law of its own free will, Mr. Rubenstein was advised to have petitions presented to the City Council for the purpose.

The cab stand trouble at the Place Viger furnished the committee food for discussion. The proprietor, Mr. Lapointe, threatens to sue for $10,000 damages because he was ordered off the spot by the police. There are 21 other claims for the same thing, as the cabs stood on C.P.R. ground, on which the city has no jurisdiction. No decision was reached in the matter.

MUNICIPAL SYSTEM OF GLASGOW HIS SUBJECT

Mr. Charles M. Holt Reads an Interesting Paper Before the Caledonian Society.

At the regular meeting of the Caledonian Society, held last night in the rooms of the society at St. Andrew's Home, Aqueduct Street, Mr. Charles M. Holt, K.C., LL.D., read an interesting paper on the "Municipal system of Glasgow compared and criticized." Mr. James Mitchell, president of the society, presided, and the meeting was largely attended by the members and their friends.

At the beginning of his paper Mr. Holt said that in all his comparisons he desired it to be remembered that while British methods may suit Great Britain best, Canadian methods might perhaps suit Canada best.

Particular attention was then given to the three principal municipal franchises of Glasgow, telephone, tramways and lighting. The efforts made by the corporation to acquire the right to run a municipal telephone system disclosed a state of affairs entirely different from those existing in Montreal. Glasgow, Mr. Holt said, had the most successfully operated tramway company of any corporation. Under its operation the passengers carried on the street railway had increased in seven years from fifty-seven millions to 163 1-2 millions. So great were the profits that the corporation had been able to reconstruct the whole of the permanent way out of revenue. Glasgow now has control of its gas and electric light systems.

MORE PROTESTS AGAINST THE RAILWAY FRANCHISE

Mr. Hoolahan Tells of an Encounter With Ald. Couture on a Pointed Question.

In spite of the cold, between 200 and 300 electors gathered at Roy and Mentana streets last night to discuss and protest the Street Railway franchise extension.

Messrs. Aubeau and Jas. Hoolahan were the speakers, and after denouncing the proposed extension, they went on to deal with the civic administration, referring in particular to the police and market departments.

Mr. Hoolahan told of an encounter he had had with Ald. Couture, when the latter enquired where the money came from to pay the expenses of these meetings. Mr. Hoolahan offered to prove that it was all done at his personal expense, if Ald. Couture would support leaving the franchise question to the vote of the electors. He said that Ald. Couture declined the arrangement.

OBITUARY.

London, Ont.—The remains of Mr. Michael Traves, who was at one time a prominent citizen here, and who has of late years resided at Nelson, B.C., were interred here. Mr. Traves had reached the ripe old age of 77 years, and leaves behind him five sons, E. C. and T. A., of Nelson; W. H., of Detroit; W. F., of Cleveland, and C. E., of Fresno, Cal.; also four daughters, two of whom are Mrs. G. Smith, of Point St. Charles, and Mrs. R. Boe, also of Montreal. All the family were present at the funeral. Mr. Walker Smith, grandson, of Sanden, B.C., and Mrs. Fred Wright, son-in-law, Kenwood, Ont., were also present.

SPEAKS OF SKIN DISEASES.

At last night's meeting of the McGill Medical Society, Dr. Shephard gave an interesting and instructive lantern demonstration dealing principally with diseases of the skin, and cases and cures of hare lip. A subject also dealt with in an interesting manner was the analysis of 486 cases of pneumonia with appendix of forty-two postmortems. This paper was given by Dr. John Macrae. Messrs. W. E. Ainley, B.A., and J. C. Fyshe, A.B., also contributed interesting papers.

ASKS DAMAGES FOR INJURY.

Mr. J. A. Dion, attorney, has entered an action for damages in the Superior Court on behalf of Mr. L. Perrault against James Simson et al. The amount stated is $1,999. The action arises out of an accident sustained by plaintiff Feb. 16, while engaged as a carpenter on the premises of the defendants.

EVERYTHING

Depends on Food.

How often the kind of food eaten determines a question of future health and happiness or even life or death.

"Our little girl when but five weeks old had to undergo a very severe operation which left her unable to take her nourishment in the natural way, that is by nursing, and of course she had to be fed. She was naturally frail and the food did not help her. At the age of eleven weeks she was subject to a second operation and from that time she continued to grow thinner and weaker until she was but a mere shadow," so writes a lady of Ohio.

"We tried many kinds of infant foods and then the doctor directed us to try Grape-Nuts. We did so and at the end of the first week noticed an improvement and after that she began to improve rapidly. As we continued to give her Grape-Nuts she kept gaining until she is now more than two years old and strong and healthy. Her main food has always been Grape-Nuts and to Grape-Nuts she owes her life. Naturally we are firm friends of the food and never lose an opportunity to speak a good word for it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

WILL HOMOLOGATE THE TOWN VALUATION ROLL

Council of Westmount Decides to Accept Report Presented by Assessors' Board.

The Westmount Council last evening decided to homologate the valuation roll as submitted by the assessors.

The report of the Board of Chairmen was presented by Councillor Rodger and showed that the valuation roll for the present year had an increase of $547,490 over that of 1902-3. The increase was made up of $254,930 taxable property, and $292,560 non-taxable. The total valuation of the town was $11,444,925 taxable property and $1,247,840 non-taxable.

Appropriations had been made as follows: Salaries and expenses connected with Council, $6,000; Police, Fire and Health Committee, $14,700; Road Committee, $15,000; Water Committee, $10,600; Light Committee, $10,400; maintenance of parks, $1,800; library, $2,250; Victoria Hall, $800; auditors and valuators, $1,750; discounts, $3,000; legal, $1,750; parks, interest and sinking fund, $13,426; Turnpike Trust and maintenance of insane, $635; or a total of $82,-111, an increase of $4,500 over the previous year.

NEW RATES FOR STATIONERS.

Full Winter Schedule to Be in Operation November 16.

The Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Railways have announced a new scale of rates to the wholesale booksellers and stationery trades. These new commodity rates will operate from Nov. 16.

The reason for the new tariff is said to be a disagreement between the trade and the railway lines. Formerly there was an arrangement by which the railroads charged the same rate for freight all the year round, but the proviso was that they should have the whole business. However it seems that several firms have given no business to the railways during the months of navigation, when it was found that the boats could carry the traffic at a still cheaper rate.

Accordingly the railways have retaliated by charging the full winter rate.

ETHICS OF ADVERTISING.

Very many persons, otherwise very well informed, observing a large sale for a certain article which has been long and continuously advertised, conclude that it is the advertising alone that obtains the large sale and not any special merit that the article itself contains. This opinion has been expressed relative to Hercules Reds, and is a great error. By impartial test by Professor C. H. C. Wright of the School of Science the weave in Hercules Spring Beds has been determined to be nearly five times better than the ordinary and inasumch as the Hercules weave is patented it follows that the Hercules is much the best and that its advertising is by no means the basis of its success and great sale but its intrinsic merit and goodness. In any case its superior quality has enabled the makers to guarantee that a No. 0 or No. 1 Hercules Spring Bed will be exactly as good in Five Years after use as the first day.—Advt.

Late Telegraph Briefs

Ottawa.—The head office of the North American Chemical Company is to be removed from Montreal to Clinton, Ont.

Ottawa.—Mr. D'Arcy Scott, son of Hon. R. W. Scott, is a candidate for the Mayoralty. His father was Mayor of Bytown in 1852.

London.—Early yesterday morning burglars cracked a safe in Napierville village, owned by Postmaster Field and stole $400.

Winnipeg—The Hudsons Bay Company have decided to put a freight and passenger steamer on the Peace River next season. It will be a stern wheeler.

Fort William.—W. D. Matthews, largest Canadian steam freighter, has arrived on initial trip at Fort William. The boat was built at Collingwood. It will take out 185,000 bushels of wheat.

Sherbrooke.—Mr. J. M. Dufresne, local manager of the Bank Nationale here died this morning at half-past six, after a few days illness.

Rome.—An official note has been written by Monsignor Merry Del Val, Papal Secretary of State, under instructions from the Pope, accepting the invitation to be represented at the St. Louis Exposition.

Bristol, Tenn.—"No developments; deny emphatically all rumors; son is yet missing and there is no clue to his whereabouts," was taht J. S. Wentz, father of Edward L. Wentz, who disappeared from the mountains near Big Stone Gap four weeks ago last Wednesday, said when asked for a statement by a reporter.

NEWS NOTES.

New Brunswick will celebrate next June, including a reproduction of the sailing into St. John harbor of Champlain and his reception.

The election petitions in North Ontario and North Grey in the Dominion House, it is understood, will be sawn off.

A Mississippi mob lynched a young negro for assaulting a white woman.

An attempt was made to wreck a Windsor, Ont., street car by placing a beam on the track. Fortunately the motorman saw it.

James A. Lomas, the Toronto letter carrier, charged with stealing money from unregistered letters, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five years in Kingston Penitentiary.

STOCKS WERE DULL BUT HELD WELL

There was not a great deal doing in the local stock market this morning the early trading being confined chiefly to Power which advanced to 75 1-2.

January cotton in New York sold up to 10.90.

Mr. C. D. Monk's messages said: Americans in London closed steady with steels firm. Bessemer Steel bars cut $6 from $32 to $26. Reported agreement among members of Steel pool to make moderate uniform reduction in manufactured steels of all kinds. 36 roads 4th week October, average gross increase 7.38. News Bureau says: The last 3 days have effectually extinguished a widespread hope and even general confidence for improving times in Wall Street. The occurrences yesterday tended to strengthen rather than lessen the feeling of pssimism with which the community is now thoroughly imbued. It is not higher prices which are needed, it is more business. Improvng prces are merely a necessary forerunner to improving business. Railroad list showed even yesterday a tendency to rally if it could be let alone. The bond market shows disposition to improve and widen if it could be freed from the incubus of new issue after new issue. The stock list cannot free itself from U. S. Steel situation. No one interested person in company believes the common will pay another dividend, no one seems to know where the enormous blocks of the preferred came from or why it was thrown on th market on a 13 1-2 per cent. basis. The opinion is growing that the Standard Oil interests will before long be found to be absolute owners of the Iron and Steel industry subject only to a mortgage for a few hundred millions owned by Mr. Carnegie. Outlook not bright for good bank statement. Sterling continues its downward course. Reported from Chicago wholesale reduction in salaries ordered by United States Steel corporation and more plants will be closed down. Several thousand coal miners of Sloss Sheffield at Birmingham will have wages reduced 2 1-2 cents a ton November 1st. London consols money 88 3-8 advance 1-4. The bank statement uncertainty will act as deterrent on commitments. Rigid economy is proposed by steel corporation in all departments which may hove some effect on the securities, the gentlemen who are in control seem to have commenced in earnest, the deadwood and ornamental positions being first to receive attention. Railroad list shows disposition to improve.

Grain in Chicago.

December wheat opened in Chicago at 78 3-4 and went off to 78 1-2. May opened at 78 3-4 and was later quoted at 78 5-8. December corn opened at 44 1-2 and was off to 44 3-8, May corn 43 5-8.

SALES TO 11 A.M.

75 Power at 75½.
25 Power at 75½.
25 Power at 75½.
50 Power at 75½.
100 Power at 75½.
75 Power at 75½.
10 Toronto at 96.
100 Steel at 7¼.
10 Steel at 7.
3 Commerce at 152.
100 Pacific at 118.
13 Halifax Ry. at 90.
5,000 Steel Bonds at 51.
1,000 Steel Bonds at 51.
1,000 Steel Bonds at 51.
50 Coal pfd. at 110.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

By private wire to Mr. C. D. Monk, from J. S. Backe & Co.:—

DESCRIPTION	Nov. 6. Op.	Cl.	Nov. 7. Op.	Cl.
Amalgamat. Copper	38¾	86¾	36	36
Amer. Loco. com.	12¾	12¾	....	....
Do. do. pfd.	72	74	....	....
Amer. Sug. Ref. Co.	111¾	115	115¾	115¾
Do. Do. pfd.	....	....	....	....
Amer. Sm. & Ref. Co.	41¾	42¾	....	....
Am. Car Foundry	18¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Anaconda Min. Co.	....	....	....	....
Atch. Top. and St. Fe	64¾	64¾	65	64¾
do. do. pref.	94½	96	....	....
Baltimore and Ohio	74¾	75	75¾	74¾
do. do. pref	88	88	....	....
Brooklyn Rapid T.	34½	35¼	....	....
Chic. and Alton com	28	28½	....	....
Canadian Pacific	117½	118	118	118
Canada Southern	....	....	....	....
Ches. and Ohio	29¼	30¼	30	30¼
Chic. Burl. Quincy	....	....	....	....
Chicago and N. West	164	163½	....	....
Chicago R. I. and Pac.	....	....	....	....
Chicago Mil. St. P.	137½	138¼	138¼	138¾
Colorado Southern	....	....	....	....
do. do. 1 pref.	54	55½	....	....
Consolid'd Gas N.Y.	174	175	176	176
Colorado Fuel Iron	....	....	28¼	28¼
Clev. C.C. and St. L.	....	....	....	....
Detroit United Ry.	....	....	....	....
Dela. Lack and West	....	....	....	....
Delaware Hudson	....	....	....	....
Denver Rio G. pref.	....	....	....	....
Duluth S. Sh. Alt	7¾	7¾	....	....
do. do. pref	....	....	....	....
Great Northern pfd	....	....	....	....
General Electric	....	....	....	....
Jersey Central	....	....	....	....
Hocking Valley	....	....	....	....
Iowa Cen. Com.	....	20	....	....
Kansas Texas com.	....	....	....	....
Kansas Texas pfd	....	25	....	....
Louisville Nashville	99¾	100¼	99¾	99¾
Man Elevated	134¾	136¾	136	136
Missouri Pacific	89	89¾	89¾	89¾
Metropolit'n Trac.	109	109¾	110¼	109¾
N. Y. Cen. Hudson	117¾	117¾	117	117¾
Erie Railroad	28	28¾	28¾	28¾
do. do. 1 pfd	69¾	69	68¾	68¾
do. do. 2 pfd	46	46	45	45¾
N. Y. Ontario. West	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Norfolk West Com	59¾	60¼	....	60¾
Northern Securities	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	....	....	31¼	30¾
Penn. R. R.	116¾	117¼	117¾	117¾
Pressed Steel Com.	6¾	27¼	26¾	26¾
do. do. pref	....	....	....	....
Peoples Gas	92¾	93¼	....	....
Phil. & Reading	44¼	44¾	44¾	44¾
do. do. 1 pref	....	....	....	....
do. do. 2 pfd	....	....	....	....
Pullman	....	....	....	....
Southern Ry. com.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
do. do. pref.	73	73½	....	....
Southern Pacific	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Tenn. Coal Iron	27	27¾	26¾	26¾
Texas Pacific	....	....	....	....
Twin City	86	86¾	86	86
U. S. Leather com.	7¾	7¾	....	....
do. do. pref	75¾	75¾	....	....
U. S. Steel com.	10¼	10¼	11	10¾
do. do. pref	51¾	53¾	53¾	52¾
U. S. Rubber. com	....	....	....	9¾
do. do. pref.	....	....	....	....
Union Pacific com.	71	72	71¾	71¾
do. do. pref.	85	85	85½	85½
Wabash	18¾	19¾	19	18¾
do. pref.	51¾	52¾	52¾	51¾
Western Union Tel	....	....	....	84
Wis. Cen. com	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
do. pref.	83½	84	....	83¾

THOMAS FRASER,
BROKER,
NEW YORK STOCKS.

56 Francois Xavier St.
Phone Main 4575.

All listed stocks BOUGHT or SOLD in lots of 10 shares or more for cash, or carried on margin of three points or more. Direct private wire.

TOM BOUCHER JUMPS.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—Tom Boucher is playing in College scrimmage to-day. He went over last night from the Rough Riders.

A representative of the Consolidated Lake Superior reorganization committee is quoted as saying that $6,700,000 has been subscribed or promised toward the underwriting.

Mr. Major, who resigned his position of inspector of pot and pearl ashes some time ago, will continue to perform the duties of the office until a successor has been appointed.

Mrs. J. Vermilyea, Belleville, and Mrs. Graham, Gananoque, are visiting their mother, Mrs. Lingham, 130 Park avenue.

CLEAN MILK, ITS VALUE AND HOW TO OBTAIN IT

Stables and Yards Must Be Kept Clean —The Duty of the Milker.

There is no place where cleanliness is more important than in the milk cans, and no place perhaps where its importance has until recently been less appreciated. Therefore the treatise on the subject "Clean Milk," just published by S. D. Belcher, of New York, should attract wide attention. Dr. Belcher has approached the subject from the point of view, not of the dairymen, but of the medical student and bacteriologist. A New York physician, for two years he travelled over the city's milk territory, taking farm after farm and making weekly visits to over 600, until he succeeded in getting their milk up to the standard. In addition to this work Dr. Belcher made bacteriological analysis of the milk of all the producers sending to the city market. He is now research worker in the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, attached to the research laboratory of the New York City Department of Health.

Dr. Belcher's method of treatment is intensely practical. He considers first the cow yard and pasture, the evils of insufficient field quarters, of yards which become quagmires, one huge heap of rotting dung, attracting flies, which not only annoy the cows but light upon the milk as it is carried through, and often inoculate it with the germs of typhoid fever. Indeed, that unavoidable impurity, manure, is one of the chief foes to the cleanliness of milk. Flies are not the only means of contamination; the manure itself, more often than is realised, actually gets it to the milk, rendering it entirely unfit for human consumption. To prevent this the voidings should be removed from the stalls at least once a day, preferably before each milking, and carried, not in a gutter whence some is sure to come back, but directly to the ultimate resting place, the field, or at any rate to a safe distance from any building forming part of the dairy or the home.

The cow barn is of course a most important factor in securing a clean product. The herd which is there sheltered against the inclemencies of winter is in too many cases exposed to dangers hardly less fatal. Insufficient light and air often make the stables veritable breeding places of disease. In protesting against the cramped cellars, Dr. Belcher, however, does not mean to insist upon a cow-palace, beyond the reach of the business dairyman. It may be the simplest business kind of structure—"practically a shed, with a continuous row of windows in the side walls and a monitor skylight in the roof, extending the entire length of the building." But it must be built and used solely as a stable for dairy cattle; "it should not be used as a storage place for feed, vehicles or utensils, nor as a stable for other animals. This singleness of purpose means that the needs of the cow will be the principal consideration." The interior of the side walls should be smooth and of a material such as plaster which can be made light in color. The smoothness is important because dust is apt to be a source of infection, and the least possible opportunities should be given it to collect; the light color increases the light of the barn, and light is one of the worst enemies of the tubercle bacillus. Cement makes the best flooring. Good air is usually assured if there is an outlet overhead, because the warm exhausted air will rise and pass out and fresh air will be drawn in. Cubic feet of air space is not a matter of great importance, if there is good ventilation. "A small amount of air constantly renewed is far better than a great quantity of stale air."

The stalls should be of skeleton framework, so as to reduce the dust surface and not to impede the circulation of air and the diffusion of light. The tipping stanchion (set at an angle instead of vertically) used in combination with a floor beginning to slope at the rear of the stalls, is recommended. Feeding from the floor is preferable to the use of mangers, which are sure to contain a great deal of infectious matter. No feed should be given just preceding or during milking, because of the dust which will be raised; if the cows must be fed then, give a scant ration of moist grain. Sick cows should be immediately separated from the rest of the herd.

After the cows are properly housed and cared for, one's next concern is the milker. He should be free from disease, and be clean in person and clothing. To secure the first condition, the moment a man is ill he should be relieved from milking duty. He should not use tobacco or intoxicating liquors, should emphatically have clean hands, and should wear a special milking suit, or at least a jacket, overall or apron, donned for the purpose. When the milk is drawn, do not expose it more than is absolutely necessary, and keep it at a low temperature. Some exposure is inevitable, but the bad effects from this may be counteracted by cooling. This should be done as soon after milking as possible. When milk is maintained at a temperature of 40 degrees, the bacteria do not increase rapidly in numbers, and are not active in performing these functions which result in such changes as souring, and the formation of deleterious products. Finally the milk should be placed in sterilised bottles, and then the task of the producer is completed.

There is, however, another end of the milk problem, at which stand the dealer and the consumer, and the duties and opportunities of each are briefly touched upon. The dealer should make his establishment an object lesson to his farmers; the consumer should use some care in handling and keeping the product before it comes to his table.

Dr. Belcher takes throughout an advanced position, setting the standard, it may seem to some, hopelessly high. Few farmers will be able actually to reach it; about some details there may even be room for difference of opinion. But there is no doubt that in the main it is the standard of the future, or that those dairymen who are working not from hand to mouth but for large and lasting results, will more and more to bring their practice into conformity with it.

KING EDWARD'S CORONATION ROBES.

King Edward has decided that the Imperial mantle assumed by himself ceremonially in the course of the coronation solemnity and the magnificent train that was worn by Queen Alexandra on that occasion shall be placed in the Tower of London. Nothing more magnificent in needle craft has been executed in modern times than these splendid robes, and it is certain that to the thousands who visit the Tower every week they will possess an interest scarcely less than that of the regalia itself. The ground material of the King's pallium is cloth of gold, the strands of precious metal carrying even less alloy than would be found in our gold coinage. Its emblematic adornment was carried out at the Royal School of Art Needlework, and it bears in exquisite stitchery and correct heraldic coloring the Imperial crown, the eagle, the rose of England, the thistle of Scotland, the shamrock of Ireland, and the lotus of India, this latter appearing for the first time on the ceremonial vestments of a British sovereign. The Queen's train was of ruby-purple velvet, and lined throughout with ermine. Upon it was the richest gold embroidery from a design by Mr. Frederick Vigers, F.R.I.B.A., embodying the symbolism of the growth of the Empire in a rose tree into whose branches are entwined the Norman fleur de lis, the thistle, the shamrock, and the crown of India, while over the upper part, suspended from the shoulders, the Imperial crown is worked at intervals. This embroidery was done by members of the Ladies' Work Society in Sloan Street.

SLAVERY DAYS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Miss Mary Palmer, of Windsor Forks, N.S., has in her possession the original deed of sale of a negro slave, Mintur, sold to her great-grandfather, John Palmer, at Windsor, N.S., in 1779, by one Joseph Northrup. The price of the negro was £100. Traditions of "Mint," as the slave was always familiarly styled, still linger on at Windsor Forks. He was noted amongst other things for his great strength. On the farm a rock may still be seen which requires four oxen to move it. On holidays the boys of the neighborhood would come to see "Mint" roll the rock on a dray with a crowbar, returning the next holiday to see him roll it back to the ground again. One day at haymaking time a load was being hurried in for fear of rain, when suddenly one of the oxen broke his bow. This did not hinder "Mint" in the least. He drove the ox out of his way, and putting the yoke on his shoulder, pulled with the others till the load was in the barn. He was given his freedom and as much victuals as he could carry on his back. He then walked through the forest to Queen's County, where he spent the rest of his life. His wife was not a slave, and their son, who worked later on the same farm, was called Freeman. In the days of Canada, the possession of slaves in the province by the sea, especially Loyalist grants, was by no means unusual. In fact, "to keep slavery" was looked upon as a distinct mark of respectability.

Mr. J. M. M. Duff announced to The Herald yesterday that he would be a candidate for the City Council in St. Antoine Ward, probably in opposition to Ald. Ames.

Too Late for Classification.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED [illegible] for lumber camp. Apply J. M. Welch & Co., 205 Craig st. Phone Main 3301.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A GENERAL servant for small family; no washing or ironing; city references. Apply 3335 Drummond st.

LOST — ON SUNDAY, A BLACK AND TAN collie dog, with white front; name Laddie; suffering from tonsilitis. Reward, 214 Mance street.

PERSONAL — PAINTING, PAPER HANGING, whitewashing, tinting, etc. Prices moderate. J. D. Smith, practical painter, 1204 St. Antoine st.

ROOMS — TO RENT, THOROUGHLY FURnished parlor bedroom, also bedroom and sitting room, all modern conveniences. 2 Cherrier st.

ROOMS — LARGE, WELL FURNISHED room, ground floor; rooms on both sides Auer light, hot water. 29 Metcalfe st., facing Dominion square.

EVERY HOUSEWIFE NEEDS IT. NYE'S Ready Mending Tissue. No needle and thread; no sewing. Mends all fabrics. Big seller for agents. 15c. Southern Mercantile Co., Box 202, Hattiesburg, Miss. 270

WANTED — AT ONCE, BY THE W. CAWley Co., Limited, 2 competent salesladies for lace department, 3 salesmen for blankets, cotton and house furnishings departments. Must speak English and French. Also 1 fireman and 2 drivers. Apply at once, to the Manager.

WANTED — [illegible] ALL kinds of work; also young girls wishing to learn. Skelton Bros. & Co., cor. Duke and William sts. 270

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.

Thoroughly capable and experienced young man; immediate engagement.

Apply, with references, The [illegible] Electric Co'y., 10, 12, 14 Beaver Hall Hill.

I WILL BUY

1000	Aurora Consolidated	$ 0.16
5000	Aurora Extension	.07½
100	Colonial Invt. & Loan	6.00
10000	Dominion Consolidated	.03¾
2000	Eastern Consolidated Oil	.07
100	Granby Consolidated	2.25
100	Para Rubber Plantat'n	6.00¼
5000	Plumas Gold Mining	.01
100	Mine La Motte	7.00
25	Sovereign Bank	117.00

I WILL SELL

4000	Alaska Oil & Mines	$0.07
1000	Chenohilula Gold	.17
12	Dominion Permit Loan	80.00
2000	Empire State Gold	.03
1200	Ethel Consolidated Mines	.11
2500	El Capitan Copper	.07
4000	Erie Ontario (sacrifice sale)	.03
2100	Gold Tunnel (D.L.)	.08
1500	Hidden Fortune (B.H.)	.03
1000	Morgenthaler Horton	.10
2000	Medoan Ex. & Dev. "A"	.03
1000	Ohio & Cal. Ref. Oil	.16
1000	Union Consolidated Oil	.15
1400	Vizmaga Gold Mining	.18

If you don't find my prices cheaper than you can secure them from any other source, I will meet any legitimate quotation. Send your orders to me, thereby dealing with HEADQUARTERS. MY PRICE LIST you should have. MY MARKET LETTER IS RECOGNIZED AS AUTHORITY. SEND YOUR STOCKS TO ME TO BE SOLD.

NORRIS P. BRYANT,
Largest Dealer In Unlisted Stocks on this Continent.
84 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

OVER 12,000 PRESENTS

WERE GIVEN AWAY FRIDAY and still our collectors of GREEN CASH RECEIPTS ARE NOT ALL SUPPLIED.

We beg to thank our patrons for the enthusiasm shown, our only regrets being for the want of time and space, our inability to extend the proper care we would have liked to. Any person who lost anything in the rush, please notify us.

Any who did not have things explained properly, kindly call at our office next week, when our regular staff will, under normal conditions, extend every courtesy.

About 5,000 remaining presents will be distributed to-day — while they last — to bona fide collectors, with 2 full pages in their books, who have not yet been supplied.

THE TEN WINNERS THIS WEEK IN THE GREEN CASH RECEIPT COMPETITION.

are as follows: (Winners kindly call for prizes.)—

G. FOSTER, No. 10 Police Station.	J. E. HERBERT, 160 Canning St.
Z. BELANGER, 667 Wolfe St.	R. M. MILLS, 362 Cherrier St.
MRS. D. TATE, Montreal West, P.Q.	J. KILGOUR, 9 Buckingham St.
W. W. BROWN, 225 St. Antoine St.	THOS. DARLINGTON, 16th Iberville
JOHN MANION, 100 Adam St.	A. LE BRUN, 11 St. Charles Borromee.

As there winners cannot possibly win another prize in this contest, we trust they will make it a point of honor not to mention the number of their guess to anyone, as it would give them an undue advantage, knowing the result of this week.

We want to conduct the contest on thoroughly fair lines. Any winner now making a breach of this kind would not be worthy of the confidence we place in them. Winners kindly oblige.

The competition this week is for the benefit of those wishing to support MR. JAS. COCHRANE to continue

AS MAYOR OF MONTREAL.

IF YOU ARE IN FAVOR of him, and willing to do what you can, either by voting, working, or inducing others to vote for him, write your name and address below.

NAME ..... ADDRESS .....

Also mark in this space..... your estimate of the number of people who will express themselves in his favor, by returning this Coupon, signed, to our office.

This will appear in THE HERALD, WITNESS, STAR AND LA PRESSE, if not too late.

Only one guess will be allowed each person. Any winner having sent in more than one guess will be disqualified. The ten parties estimating the nearest to the correct total number of answers we receive, will get their choice of any of the valuable articles in our show rooms.

Answers will be received until FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, at 6 p.m., and the winners will be notified through the papers on Saturday, November 14.

Any one who has no reason for not supporting MR. JAS. COCHRANE, should answer.

All have an equal chance. Your number, taken at random, may win you a magnificent prize.

With the kind permission of MR. H. LAPORTE, his picture will figure in this competition next week. Address all replies:

This Coupon is Worth One Green Cash Receipt
When Presented at the Office of the
TRADERS ADVERTISING CO.
210 St Lawrence Street.
Nov. 7, 1903.

Traders' Advertising Co.,
210 St. Lawrence Street.

HE'S GIVING AWAY A FORTUNE

A BOOK FOR EVERY HOME

A Masterpiece of Philanthrophy by Hon. James R. Kenney, Ex-Mayor of Reading, Pa.



HON. JAMES R. KENNEY,
Statesman, Author and Scientist, the Man Who is Giving Away a Fortune in Books.

Hon. James R. Kenney, ex-Mayor, is giving away a fortune in books. He is putting them right into the homes of the people absolutely without cost or trouble to them save the small trouble of writing. He has had prepared and printed, the most remarkable work on personal magnetism, hypnotism and how to succeed in life that has ever been written. It is brimful of intensely interesting and practical information. It is just what the young man needs, who is starting in life to give him vim, push and energy; to make him magnetic, to enable him to overcome obstacles and surmount every difficulty to his success. It is just what the middle-aged man needs to enable him to win and hold friends, to become a leader in his community, to influence and sway the minds of his business associates and make his mark in life. It is just what every father and every mother needs to eradicate bad tempers and evil inclinations in children, to strengthen their moral faculties, banish diseases and make them grow to be men and women such as God intended they should be.

It is just what every minister of the Gospel needs to help him hold the wavering steadfast in their faith, to help him turn the minds of the wicked toward morality, honesty and right living. It is just what every lawyer needs to help him influence juries, control witnesses and to deliver his argument in that forceful convincing manner which carries conviction with every word. It is just what you need, no matter who you are or what you do, to enable you to get out of life the success, pleasure and happiness which the Creator intended should be yours. If you are not successful, if you are not making money, it is because you do not know that secret power that rules the thought and minds of men. If you are already successful you can become more successful if you will but master the hidden forces around you. Learn to use the secret magnetic power with which nature has endowed you.

Honorable Mr. Kenney's book proves every one is born with this mighty subtle power, that anyone can easily develop it at home without the knowledge of his intimate friends or associates, and influence people secretly to carry out his thoughts and ideas. It certainly is a wonderful force, capable of infinite good.

"Hypnotism truly reveals the secret of life and the mysteries of nature," writes J. H. Schneller, 1412 Avon Street, La Crosse, Wis. "My own father could not have convinced me of its wonderful power if I had not actually tested it for myself. I consider a knowledge of it invaluable to those who wish to get the best out of life; to those who wish to achieve success and live up to the full measure of their possibilities."

J. R. Gaskins, Newport News, Va., writes: "I must admit that I doubted very much that hypnotism could be taught the back with the sheep side of practically taught. In four days after receiving your work, however, you demonstrated to my entire satisfaction that I was never further from the truth in my life. I have met with wonderful success. Your free book is the finest thing of the kind I have ever seen."

A. C. Myers, of Ithaca, N.Y., writes: "If any fault could be found with your instruction it would be that you give too much, thereby giving too many people the opportunity to acquire great secrets that have been guarded and known only by a very few for centuries—secrets that confer upon the possessor a wonderful power over their less informed friends."

Rev. John Lovelling, of Brownville, Neb., writes: "You are engaged in a glorious work. Hypnotism sets us free from poisonous drugs. I have just cured a case of throat and lung trouble which the doctors had pronounced incurable. I am applying your teachings every day. I congratulate you upon your work for suffering humanity."

Mr. Kenney ordered printed three months ago 10,000 copies of his new book for free distribution. The first copies are just now coming off the press. They are elegantly illustrated with the finest engravings and will prove a valuable addition to any library. If you would know all about hypnotism, the wonder science of the age, personal magnetism, thought force, magnetic healing, self-mastery, self-confidence, and the higher development of will-power and kindred sciences, write for a free copy of this remarkable book at once. It will be sent to your address, postage pre-paid. But will be delighted, mystified and benefited more than words can tell. Nothing like it has ever before been printed. Mr. Kenney is giving them away for the benefit of the public. He believes by so doing he is accomplishing more good than by donating his money to hospitals, public libraries or anything of this nature. He gives you a book worth more to a young man than a college education. He gives it to you for your own personal use to keep in your library or to carry with you. On account of the great expense in preparing and printing this book, only those are requested to write who are especially interested in fostering themselves in life and who actually wish to make practical use of the information given in the book.

If you want a free copy, a postal card addressed to S. A. Rapp, Secretary to Hon. Jas. R. Kenney, Dept. 1264, Rochester, N.Y., will bring it to you by return mail, post paid.

THE HERALD

Established 1808.

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The circulation of The Daily Herald is largely in excess of that of any of the other English papers—with one exception—published in Montreal. Its circulation in all parts of the Dominion is growing rapidly, and it is now in the front rank of Canadian advertising mediums. Rates on application.

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LONDON, ENG.—J. B. Mortimer, 22 Great St. Helen St., E.C.
NEW YORK—M. Tobin, 108 Fulton St.
TORONTO—H. V. Kahle, 708 Temple Bldg.

JOB PRINTING.

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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MAIN 1073 —Private Branch Exchange connecting with all departments.

HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY.
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JAMES S. BRIERLEY,
Managing Director.
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THE WAR OFFICE COMMISSION.

Mr. Balfour evidently intends to live up to his Sheffield declaration as far as that can be done. He assured his followers there that he would not leave office without making an effort to do what was needed for the better organization of the Army. His critics have very naturally poked fun at the resolve, holding that while Mr. Balfour might try, he would not be very apt to succeed, the same powerful influences which caused the bad showing being probably able to continue their influence. No doubt there is much in the argument, but at all events Mr. Balfour is acting boldly. He has appointed a commission, two at least of whom are men of strong character, to devise a plan of organization for the future, and it may be expected that any report signed by Sir John Fisher will not advocate any half measures. Mr. Balfour may or may not be in office when that report is made, but whoever is will have something good to go upon. It will be well for Mr. Balfour if the report is in before the next session, as the Opposition will be bound to ring the changes on the now famous report, and unless he has a reconstruction scheme ready to apply he has no answer.

THE TROUBLE AT PANAMA.

The happenings on the Isthmus of Panama have of course again attracted attention to the Canal project and lent interest to the statement of the situation as it appeared to a veteran Colombian statesman some ten days before the revolution, then maturing, became un fait accompli.

In his interview in Paris with the correspondent of the London Times, this personage who was, apparently, one of the negotiators of the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Colombia regarding the canal, helps us to realize how much the recent revolution suits the purpose of those influential parties who wish to see the Panama scheme rather than the Nicaraguan scheme carried out. The entire question must soon come under the serious consideration of President Roosevelt and Congress. Hitherto the engagements with Colombia and the efforts of conflicting rings have combined to delay the arrangement of a definite scheme. It is also pretty generally understood that a number of Senators and United States politicians interested in the transcontinental railways are not at all anxious to facilitate the construction of a waterway which would unite the Atlantic with the Pacific.

M. de Lesseps, who, however poor a financier, was certainly a constructive genius, all along insisted that a canal would have no future unless it were made on a level with the sea, and it is only by the Panama route that this can be accomplished. The Nicaraguan scheme would involve the construction of a series of locks; but the size of ocean steamships tends to increase so rapidly that there would be little possibility of finality in any lock construction that might now be made. When the convention was entered into between the United States and Colombia it was stipulated that 5,000 ton vessels should be provided for; had the work gone on at that time it would today be comparatively useless for the most profitable freight carriers are boats that run to 20,000 tons and 600 or 700 feet of length.

As to the interest of Britain and Canada in the enterprise, it is only necessary to be reminded that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the Hay-Herran convention both contained provisions which made it almost impossible that international friction at all events between London and Washington—can result no matter which route is eventually adopted. The canal must come and it surely should have beneficial influence upon the sea commerce and trading facilities of the world at large. For years Lord Palmerston endeavored to thwart the Suez project, upon political grounds; to-day it is realized that British commerce has benefited more than any other by that great work carried out by French engineers and almost entirely with French capital.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AND THE SWING OF THE PENDULUM.

With a population of nearly 42,000,000 crowded into an area about half the size of the Province of Ontario, it is not wonderful that there is in Great Britain little difficulty in finding 5,000 to 10,000 persons anxious to attend a public meeting when such an orator as Mr. Chamberlain is to propound a political programme. It is necessary to bear this in mind when one attempts to estimate the significance of the great demonstrations in favor of a change in fiscal policy of which the cables are now so full. Lord Rosebery, Mr. Morley, Mr. Asquith have also found audiences too large to be accommodated in any covered structure in the great cities. Were an open air demonstration called for in Hyde Park, London, by either the Free Food, the Tariff Reform or the Free Trade parties and all the machinery of these organizations employed to advertise it, there is not the least doubt that—given a fine day—a quarter of a million of people could be attracted by each in turn.

It would not be wise, however, to assume that the Chamberlain issue is the only one at present interesting the British masses or is going to be the only great test at the next general election.

There is an organization existing throughout Great Britain which carries its influence into the remotest villages, with populations, sometimes, of under a hundred persons; an organization not constructed upon political lines, but which—when certain principles are at stake—does not hesitate to put up an electoral fight which in zeal and pertinacity throws the efforts of the purely political organizations into the shade. We, of course, allude to the great Nonconformist organizations, which include among their supporters almost every Protestant sect not acknowledging allegiance to the Anglican community. Those who have travelled much in Britain since the passing of the Education Bill of 1902, and who remember the campaign which resulted in the election of 1868 and the disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1869, followed by the tremendous agitation which rent the Liberal party as a result of Mr. Foster's Education Bill in 1870, are at one in the opinion that the feelings of Nonconformists are now more actively stirred up to political antagonism than they were even in those exciting times. After 1870 and the disappointments which Mr. Gladstone's great educational measure engendered a reaction set in which destroyed the solid political allegiance of the body; these differences were accentuated by the Home Rule question when the great leaders of Nonconformist thought were found differing as widely and seriously as did the political captains of the Liberal party. It is only after the quiescence of thirty years that we find the old enthusiasm aroused and aroused in the old way, that which makes it the first test question in every constituency, no matter who the candidate: "Will you if elected vote for the repeal or amendment of the Education Bills of 1902 and 1903?"

This is an agitation being carried on silently by comparison with the exciting demonstration of which we hear by cable, but it is a thorough agitation all the same, appealing to a conscience which does not need great oratory or pleading pamphleteering to ensure its success.

It is no secret either—the recent election at Leamington, Belfast, and the previous ones at Woolwich, Barnard Castle and Uxbridge, Middlesex, go to prove that there are other factors in the situation which will have an effect upon the action of that—generally indolent—mass of voters which usually holds the balance of power. The Conservative or Unionist party has been in power, practically, for 18 years; the cause for which the alliance was formed and the men who cemented it are no longer in the foreground; there is discontent with the present personnel of its leaders and irritation against the incapacity of individual departmental administration; the political pendulum has commenced to swing with the old British regularity; Liberals 1838—Conservatives 1874—Liberals 1880—Conservatives 1885-6—Liberals 1892. The Chamberlain propaganda must, of course, have an influence upon the campaign; it will probably turn the scale in the Birmingham area, in Sheffield and other large urban districts. The result of the election may show, a great growth in the "groups" from which British politics have hitherto been so remarkably free as compared with other Parliaments, but there is little evidence that the issue which Mr. Chamberlain has forced into such prominence will be so considered as to give a ministry the mandate of that great majority necessary before the fiscal policy of over half a century can be reversed.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Forward Canada!

No fifty-year franchises.

Mr. Foster will not speak in England to-day. Since 1900 he thinks November 7 unlucky.

All that remains for Mr. Monk is to let his new leader, Mr. Tarte, have the party nomination for Jacques Cartier.

Mr. Tarte was all ready to go to Europe three days ago, but has stayed over for a week to be on the same platform with Mr. Monk next Tuesday. He wins.

Three years ago to-day Hugh John Macdonald disappeared and has never been heard from since. He is supposed to be somewhere in the wilds of Manitoba.

Poor Mr. Monk has had to come to it at last, it seems. He and Mr. Tarte are to appear together next Tuesday. It was a long struggle, but it was against fate.

The Star announced last night that if Mr. Tarte joined Mr. Foster in England, Englishmen would accept their united voice as the voice of Canada. If that's the case Englishmen have still a lot to learn about Canada's voice, as about other things Canadian.

PERSONAL AND PERTINENT

The New Mayor of New York.

It was a lucky day for a young reporter whose name was George McClellan, when Richard Croker, whom he used to see pretty often, first found out that he was a son of the Civil War general, and then took a personal fancy to him. He has been on easy street ever since. He was just turning his twenties at this time. When a difficulty arose over the Brooklyn bridge it was necessary to name a secretary to a new board of management. Croker appointed McClellan at $4,000 a year, which enabled him to quit reporting and study law. When he was through law he was elected to Congress for the district of which Charlie Murphy, then unheard of outside New York, was Tammany leader. At Washington he became pretty popular, and learned the game as it is played there. Now that Croker no longer lives in New York, it is McClellan's luck that his own district leader is head of Tammany, silent, discreet, sticking by his friends as of yore. He has made his young protege Mayor of the greatest of American cities. Reporter, lawyer, congressman, mayor of New York, and backed all the time by two strong men who are supposed to have been training him for President, McClellan may well bless the stars that shone on his natal day.

Cold Fit and Hot Fit.

It is said in Toronto that Mr. E. King Dodds is to go to England to stump for Mr. Chamberlain. It may not be true, but there is no special reason why it shouldn't be if forceful stumping is what is wanted. And what a shift of scenery it would be, to be sure, to have him and Mr. Foster working together. They have seen pretty much the same parts of Canada, for in the old days, when people busied themselves rather more with the temperance question than anything else, Mr. Foster was the chosen champion of cold water and Mr. Dodds the apostle of hot punch. Each looked the part. Mr. Dodds is as stout as Mr. Foster is thin. Mr. Foster's physiognomy shows the bulge at the top, Mr. Dodds' at the bottom. Mr. Foster's argument is adapted to a temperature just above the freezing point; Mr. Dodds' to a few marks below blood heat. Mr. Foster's sneer would make an interrupter feel like melting into his own boots; Mr. Dodds came back so straight that there generally resulted a spontaneous movement looking to throw the interrupter out the window. Put the two together on a platform, and every able-bodied man for miles around would be there to see the sport. Of course it might not be so well worth while in England, where they would both say the same thing.

A Man Who Knows His Mind.

When Mr. Chamberlain went to Liverpool the other day he found, as he had found earlier at Glasgow and Newcastle, that some of the local M.P.'s of his part would not sit on the platform with him. One of these, in the Liverpool case, was Mr. Austin Taylor, M.P., a young man who is giving a fine example of sticking to your guns in face of discouragement. Most politicians, especially most young ones, in a case of this kind, find out what their constituents want, and govern themselves accordingly. This one made up his mind first what he wanted himself, decided to break with both Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour, and then sent a letter to his election committee telling them about it. They replied by voting confidence in Mr. Chamberlain. In the circumstances it is pretty hard to see where the young fellow's future comes in, but it is easy to discover that he has lots of grit.

The Company One Keeps.

A writer in this month's Blackwood's tells of a politician of the early days of the last century who was a great orator, but whose habits were such that he could not get on. At last he began looking for an office of emolument, and as one after another passed out of reach, he grew impatient. Finally, when he had missed one worth only £500 a year he went to Lord Melbourne to demand an explanation. He got it. "The truth is," said the minister, "that I meant to give it you, but first thought it as well to sound those with whom you would be associated, and found that all three refused point blank to sit with you." Not long ago, the story goes, an Ontario politician expected to be appointed to a position on a certain board of which Mr. A. E. Ames, of Toronto, then at the height of his career as a Napoleon of finance, was a member, and didn't get the appointment because Mr. Ames had scruples of the sort mentioned by Lord Melbourne. The politician, however, did not take it lying down, and mentioned that a day would probably arrive when he would reciprocate. He has not failed to profit by recent stock exchange developments, and certainly he has not actively controverted those who have said hard things about the young Napoleon since his Waterloo. Quite the contrary, in fact.

Wiping Something Off the Slate.

Nathaniel Louis Cohen encountered a heavy frost when he tried to tell the other Chambers of Commerce delegates at Montreal some things they didn't particularly want to hear, but no has evened up by writing to Secretary Hadrill, of Montreal, who gave the letter to the papers yesterday. Nathaniel Louis came here with a reputation as sociologist. Being a, distho press gallery said his make-up would make a fortune for any comedian who could work it into a part for the stage. At the Congress he seemed to have something on his mind that he wasn't able to get off. He always had a big sheaf of papers under his left arm, and he leaned over to the right so much whispering things to his English colleagues that his head took a heavy list to larboard. His long black beard and glistening eye made the rest of the impression. He got his ten minutes on the fiscal resolution, but had not said anything when Lord Brassey banged the bell. Then he fought hard for more time, and brought down the house on top of him. In the very last stages he tried it again, appealing for time for just three sentences. They heard the first one all right, but when he had taken five as an introduction to the second the crowd howled. Nobody heard what he said as he squared away for the third, the yelling was so persistent. But you could tell he wanted to get it off his mind by the way he waved his arms and worked his shoulders and enlarged the opening between the upper and lower sections of his beard. At last, in his letter to Mr. Hadrill, he seems to have accomplished his purpose. No use trying to silence a distinguished sociologist from London, that's clear.

CORNS, WARTS, BUNIONS, removed for all time and without pain, by applying Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. Contains no acids, never burns, always cures promptly and effectually. Use only "Putnam's."

The Isthmus and Its History



The City of Panama, which was shelled by the Colombian warship Bogota, has a population of about 35,000, and is the capital of a department of the same name.

Strange to say, the department, which has just secured autonomy, was also independent of Colombia from 1859 to 1861. It has an area of 31,571 square miles, and a population of 290,000. Panama City, the chief town of the district, is the seat of a large export and transit trade. It was burned by Morgan's buccaneers in 1671 and rebuilt on its present site in 1673.

Th present outbreak follows the rejection by the national senate at Bogota, the capital of Colombia, of the treaty with the United States for the building of the inter-oceanic canal, and the people of Panama department resent this action as being extremely hurtful to their interests, both industrial and commercial. They strongly favor the treaty with the United States and declared their independence to procure the construction of the canal by this Government.

It is believed that the United States will negotiate a treaty with the new republic for building the canal.

A serious outbreak in the department of Bolivar also is reported. The district affected is near Baranquilla, and commands the mouth of the Magdalena River. This is a strategic point of great importance, and its capture by the insurgents would greatly hamper the Colombian Government.

The whole country is in a highly feverish state, the clique at Bogota who control affairs is merely out for "graft"—to make all they can out of the canal concession, and the fall of President Marroquin, who only assumed power in 1900 as the result of a revolution, may be looked for at any time.

CAUGHT AT THE DOCK

There was an air of rush about the Donaldson liner Marina as she lay alongside the wharf on an afternoon towards the end of the present week. She was scheduled out for the Clyde and cargo was being sent aboard in a fashion that made it plain even to a ploughman that the vessel would soon be under steam for the Atlantic.

Two young men eyed her longingly from the corner of an adjacent lumber pile. They were not of haughty style and were by no means even joyful, if one might judge by outward appearances. On the contrary they looked as if anything from the position of cattle-whacker to stowaway would adequately fill a vacancy on their route bill.

In truth they were greedy for the home-going!

• • •

Less than a couple of months ago they had left their homes in one of the murky iron towns of Lanarkshire,

In Far Away Scotland.

Things were busy enough in a way in their native parts and for men willing to work actively there was money sufficient to keep them fairly "blen." as they say in the north countree of the U. K.

But a more attractive picture had been colored for them.

Moulders and kindred tradesmen were in demand in Canada! Specially attractive engagements were going a-begging in Toronto—long engagements and big money.

True, there was a labor trouble on! But that fact they shut their eyes to, and with the emigration fever worked to a warm glow by the many eulogistic newspaper articles from "our special representatives," they made up their minds to come along to this Eldorado of the Nor-west seas.

Happy-hearted they sailed from Glasgow, and, after a pleasant trip, got their moulders implements a-going in promising style at Toronto.

But, bye and bye a change came over the young Scotties. They took on

A Worried Kind of Look.

The work was to their liking, the wages pleased them, but it was easy to see there was discontent on hand and an evident longing to return to the land of brown heather and shaggy wood.

Perhaps they had begun to take thought of the men whose places they had come to fill; to ponder over the possibility that there might be women folks and bairns with not too much to eat because their husbands, fathers and brothers had got no work to do.

Anyhow on a morning last week-end they failed to "turn their ticket."

• • •

On Wednesday afternoon they stood on Montreal's quay-front.

The Marina was going to their loved Clydeside. Could they manage?

Other labor was to their hand, but "Home Sweet Home" kept a thrumming on their heartstrings, and their eyes strained out to the sunrise, towards their ain native hame.

All very well so far!

But the two young Scots had overlooked one very important factor in the situation. They neglected to get up to the fact that.

The Laws of the Dominion

do not look in favor on desertion of properly signed and partly-paid workmen; that on the contrary provision is made for prompt handling of run-aways.

Others had not forgotten.

A well known labor man from Scotland, who had something to do with the immigration of the two homeward-bounders, happened along to the Donaldson wharf that particular afternoon and no sooner did he sight them than he was in communication with the authorities.

The authorities acted promptly.

• • •

The lowing of cattle, bound for the far away valley of the Clyde, mingled with the musical rhythm of the pistons as the Marina was carried ocean-ward on the mud-stained bosom of the St. Lawrence.

But there were no Scottish moulders there!

J. R. S.

ANNUAL BANQUET BY BAR.

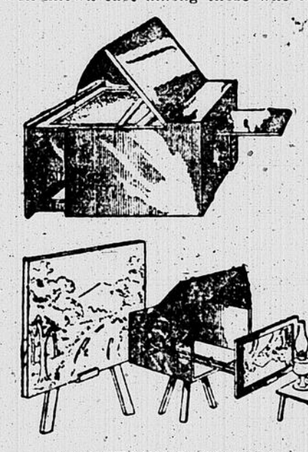
The annual dinner of the Bar of Montreal will be held at the Windsor Hotel this evening. Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., the batonnier of the Bar, will preside. Arrangements have been made so that the dinner will begin promptly at 7 o'clock. The toast list is a short one, and will be dealt with by several prominent speakers, including Sir Elzear Taschereau, Mr. John G. Milburn, of Buffalo; Mr. John H. Nimms, of Vermont, and the chief justices of the various local courts.

The Inventor.

A SKETCHING CAMERA

A Process in Which the Artist's Skill Largely Enters.

Sometimes the objection is raised to a photograph that it is largely a mechanical process, and therefore skill and art do not to any great extent enter into the making of a picture by this means. In order to provide something which will combine the accuracy of the camera with the skill of the operator, has been devised in a sketching camera, which has been lately brought out, and which is shown in the accompanying cuts. By the employment of this instrument one of the greatest advantages, at least, of the camera is secured, that of the ability to see on the ground glass the view which it is contemplated to reproduce. It is a well-known fact among those who are



A SKETCHING CAMERA.

acquainted with the operation of the camera that a scene which will appeal to the eye as very beautiful will, for a number of reasons, appear very unsatisfactory when it has undergone the process of reduction into a comparatively small space, as in a picture or photograph. Often, by a slight change of the point of view, the artistic aspect of the picture will be entirely changed, thus eliminating some objectionable feature of the landscape, or introducing some desirable one. This can be done with the sketching camera, as with the photographic instrument. The former has a lens, but somewhat larger than that used in the camera of the ordinary type, but it is also supplied with a mirror which projects the light rays upward on to a ground glass in the top of the camera, where the sketch can be conveniently made.

In the type of sketching camera under discussion, this glass may be removed, and the sketch which has been made may be placed in the rear of the apparatus, and by placing a lamp behind it, the picture may be projected in enlarged form on a sheet of paper and redrawn.

In the design of the sketching camera a great deal of ingenuity has been exercised in order to make the apparatus in compact form for transportation, without sacrificing any of its various functions. When folded it makes as neat a package as many of the types of camera now in general use.

AN IRISH TEACHING ORDER

Representative of Irish Christian Brothers May Come to Montreal.

In view of the fact that a number of people interested in the question of primary instruction as it applies to the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal have looked favorably upon the project of inviting members of the Irish orders of Christian Brothers to come here, it is of interest to note that Rev. Brother G. T. Frisby, representing the order, arrived in New York recently, and may possibly pay Montreal a visit before his return to Ireland. His present mission is to raise funds for the training college of the order, which has been erected on the historic plains of Clontarf, near Dublin. The order was founded in 1802 by Edmond Ignatius Rice, a retired Irish merchant, who felt very keenly the great necessity for some means of education for the children of the poor of Ireland.

Last year the centenary of the establishment was celebrated in Dublin with great enthusiasm, and the cornerstone of the new training college was laid by Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, who eulogized in glowing terms the services the order has rendered for three generations. Of the former pupils of the Christian Brothers many have risen to eminent positions both in business and in the various professions. Prominent New Yorkers who received their early education in their schools are W. Bourke Cockran, Recorder John W. Goff and Judge James Fitzgerald, and among their distinguished students at home are Timothy M. Healy, one of the most brilliant and versatile men in the British Parliament, and Thomas Sexton, the great financier and managing editor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

During the past quarter of a century the pupils of the Brothers have won 75 per cent. of the prizes and distinctions at the Irish intermediate examinations, a good indication that they have received a thorough secular education.

HAMILTON'S

SALE OF SILK WAISTS

ON MONDAY Will be THE Sale of the Season

The waists that we'll sell on Monday are so different from the ordinary kind that it is somewhat difficult on a brief write up to do justice to their charm, novelty and value, so we made a window display for your benefit.

THERE ARE 200 WAISTS in all, in the leading fall shades, including black. Sizes range from 32 to 40. Waists that would in the regular way retail at from $4.00 to $8.00. They are the end of the season clean up of a leading New York maker. We secured them at ⅓ price that enables us to offer you your choice of them on Monday at $2.98

From the above you'll perceive there's a choice amongst them that is worth coming early for. As a matter of course the best will go to the early shoppers.

Monday's Display of Trimmed Millinery

We have made extraordinary efforts to have the Finest, Newest and most Modish Millinery Productions shown in this city. And on Monday we invite you to come and see our IMPORTED TRIMMED HATS, as well as the productions of our own workrooms. It will be a worthy exhibit, the loveliest combinations of Furs, Feathers and Foliage, and, what is most important, the prices you'll find remarkably moderate, whether your fancy is a $5.00 Hat or a $30.00 one.

Come in and see them, whether you intend buying or not. You're welcome.

Three Very Special Values In Dress Goods!

The month of November should see wardrobes, well-nigh completed. We don't like to hurry folks, but really the season is advancing. We perceive it from the odd lines and broken assortments in our Colored Dress Goods Department. There are ZIBELINES, SNOWFLAKES, VENETIANS, BROADCLOTHS, LLAMAS, BOXCLOTHS, CHEVIOTS, GRANITE CLOTHS, etc., that we sold quantities of earlier in the season at from 50c to $1.25 a yard. Now that we haven't every shade in every line, we have divided them into 3 big lots for Monday selling, at ..... 25c 50c AND 75c YARD

Some Very Special Values For Monday Only!

1,000 COLLAR FOUNDATIONS, in Chiffon, Net and Muslin, both black and white, pointed or round shapes, all sizes. Monday's Special Price, each 4c
24 ENVELOPES and 24 SHEETS NOTE PAPER, in box. Monday 5c
BOYS' HEAVY UNION UNDERWEAR, both Shirts and Drawers. Sizes from 4 to 14 years, 39c. Monday 25c
SOLID HEADED PINS, assorted. Worth 3c. Monday, per paper 1½c
BUNCHES OF TAPE, assorted. Worth 5c. Monday, per bunch 2½c
SEWING MACHINE OIL. Worth 5c. Monday, per bottle 2½c
PEARL BUTTONS, in assorted sizes. Worth 15c. Monday, per dozen 7½c

THE HAMILTON COMPANY

St. Catherine and Peel Sts. and Dominion Square.

What Canada Thinks of Chamberlain's Plan

(Canadian Correspondence of the London Times).

It is not a simple matter to ascertain the opinion of the average business man in Canada on the fiscal relations between Canada and the Mother Country. The Canadians are sincerely loyal and attached to England, whilst they have, at least, a tinge of jealousy or antipathy in their feelings towards the United States. Nevertheless, they imitate and admire the feverish energy and business capacity of their southern neighbors more than the deliberate and solid methods of their cousins in the old country. They accept with gratitude, but as a matter of course, the security and peace assured to them by the taxpayers of the United Kingdom in the maintenance of a powerful navy and of an army whose efficiency is naturally viewed with suspicion after the recent report of the War Commission.

But when we pass from the region of sentiment to the hard aspect of business it must not be forgotten that Canadians of all ranks are violent protectionists, and that their watchword is "Canada for the Canadians." This affords a strong contrast with the deep-rooted creed or prejudice for free trade in England, and with the absence of any cry or thought or movement of "England for the English" or "Great Britain for the British."

To the Canadian the proposed duty on wheat appears an advantage which he would accept with thankfulness, provided he is not expected to give too much in return. The existing preferential rate with Great Britain is deemed too high, where little or nothing is granted in return. He desires to protect all his existing industries to whatever extent necessary to safeguard their prosperity. The price paid by the consumer is not his main consideration. Internal competition is trusted, perhaps wrongly, to bring down prices to a fair level.

Take the case of woollen goods, on which the tariff with Great Britain is declared to be altogether insufficient. The great woollen mills in Canada are practically at a standstill owing to their failure to compete with the English imports. It is true that the Canadians themselves are partly to blame for this. Retailers find it profitable to claim that their stock consists of imported goods, and it is a fashion to buy higher priced articles from England. In many cases they are securing a better material, but it is claimed that there has recently been a falling off in the quality of imported cloths. It is useless to urge the advantages of a low tariff to the consumer. The questions are made in reply, What about our woollen mills, the capital and labor which they employ? How about the farmers and the farm hands? To whom is our wool to be sold? If you are brave enough to suggest that the wool can be sold in England and returned as cloth the proposal meets with strong disapproval, because Canadians desire their industries to be self-contained and entirely independent of England. Their ambition is to export and not to import. They wish to place a tariff wall around their boundaries as strong as that of the United States, and they will do so unless Great Britain speedily offers them reciprocal advantages in return for the existing preferential tariff.

It is curious to find that Canadian wool cannot be sold with advantage in England, because the quality is somewhat coarse, due perhaps, to the climate, or more probably to want of careful selection by the breeders of sheep. In any case the argument for protection deliberately condemns the majority of Canadians to wear more expensive cloths of a coarser fibre in order to ensure the prosperity of sheep-farmers and the manufacturers of woollen goods, and to secure the employment of capital and higher wages to laborers and artisans. Extend this instance, and the genuine wish of the Canadian is gauged—commercial independence of their factories as regards England, whom they love, much more so as regards the United States, whom they love less. There is great wonder expressed that Britain has so long been blind to her own interests by persisting in free trade, and there is a conviction that hostile or rival countries will be perturbed by a protectionist policy.

DESKS!

EVERY GRADE! PRICES RIGHT!
TEES & CO., 300 St. James St.

New and used Organs from $25 to $400. Pianos from $75 to $1,500. Easy payments. Layton Bros., 144 Peel St. —Adv.

CLASSES FOR THE FUSILIERS.

The First Prince of Wales' Fusiliers classes of instruction for non-commissioned officers and privates will begin at the Armory next Tuesday evening at 8.15 o'clock, and will continue every evening except Saturday for some time. The classes are divided into the senior, which sergeants will attend, and the junior, for corporals and privates. There will be a parade nightly for the senior and junior classes on alternate nights, beginning with the juniors next Tuesday.

THE LACHINE CHORAL UNION.

The Lachine Choral Union met last evening and elected officers for the season. Mr. W. Thornloe acted as chairman. The following officers were elected: Hon. president, Mr. A. J. Dawes; president, Mr. E. G. Esplin; accompanist, Mrs. W. Thornloe; conductor, Mr. Cornish. Rehearsals were fixed for Tuesday evenings, the first to be held next week. The membership of the union has increased to 40.

Diamond Dye Fast Black For Silk and Feathers

WILL RENEW



for wear all dingy, soiled and faded Ostrich Plumes, Tips and other Feathers.

Ask your dealer for the DIAMOND DYES; take no Substitutes.

IMMORALITY GAINS GROUND IN CANADA

That Was the Burden of a Paper Read at W.C.T.U. Convention in Ottawa Yesterday.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—The National Women's Christian Temperance Union held the opening session of its thirteenth convention yesterday in the lecture hall of the Dominion Methodist Church, being preceded by a consecration service, led by Mrs. Gordon, superintendent of the evangelistic department. Mrs. Annie O. Rutherford, of Toronto, Dominion president, was in the chair. After roll call reports of superintendents followed. Raftsmen and lumbermen were reported by Mrs. Ella Toller, of Quebec; unfermented wine, by Mrs. McClurg, of Manitoba; peace and arbitration, by Miss Olive, of New Brunswick; heredity and health, by Mrs. Craig, of Alberta; purity, by Mrs. Lucas; exhibitions aid fairs, by Mrs. Rigg, of Quebec.

In her report on purity, Mrs. Lucas reported that immorality was on the increase. An advance, she said, had been made by the Ontario Union, which had a purity missionary to work among the schoolboys. In legislation, however, the advance was slow. The age of consent was still 16 years, all efforts to raise it to 18 being balked by the Senate. The age of responsibility in males had been raised to above 18, thus retarding instead of advancing the movement. Mrs. Lucas thought that nothing better need be expected until women are given a vote. The union is, however, progressive in advancing "the white life for two." In Quebec a clause regulating houses of ill-fame had been bravely fought by the Montreal Union and the Ministerial Association, and although it had passed the Legislature, had been stopped by the Council.

The First Baptist Church was crowded to overflow this evening to hear Mrs. Brehms give an address on Woman's Suffrage. Mrs. Rutherford presided, and with her on the platform were Mayor Cook, Rev. A. A. Cameron. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Mrs. Alexander, on behalf of the local union, and Mayor Cook, on behalf of the citizens, to which Mrs. McClurg, of Manitoba, responded.

Miss Brehm presented her argument for the extension of the franchise with much force. She has a fine presence and a good voice.

BURGLARS ARE FOUND GUILTY.

Chevalier and Villemaire Convicted in Court of King's Bench.

George Chevalier and Napoleon Villemaire were found guilty yesterday afternoon in the Court of King's Bench of burglary.

They were charged with breaking into a barber shop and stealing cigars, razors and some money Sept. 4. The defence was conducted by Mr. C. Rodier, and Mr. R. Lemieux appeared for the Crown.

The case of Max Kert, charged with the murder of George Greenley at Ile Bourdon August 29 will come up Monday morning. It is the last trial of the November session of the Court of King's Bench.

MR. MANN IS CANDIDATE.

Mr. George A. Mann has accepted the nomination for president of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association, extended by a large number of members, and will be a candidate in the elections this month. Mr. Mann has been on the board of management for the past six years, and for two years has held the position of vice-president. He was nominated for the presidency last year, but retired in favor of Mr. James Robinson.

HEADACHE RELIEVED INSTANTLY

Got a constant headache? Ten chances to one the secret of your suffering is that "white man's burden," catarrh. Here's a sentence from one man's evidence for Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder: "One application gave me instant relief, cleared the nasal passages and stopped the pain in my head." It's a quick, safe and sure treatment, and it never fails to cure.

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure is for heart, stomach and nerves.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame. 36

ST. HYACINTHE STATION AGENT KILLED BY TRAIN

Tried to Run Across the Track in Front of a Ballast Train This Morning.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Nov. 7.—(Special.)—Mr. W. Nichols, agent of the Grand Trunk at St. Hyacinthe for over twenty years, was instantly killed about 6.50 this morning by the ballast train at the siding past the bridge across the Yamaska River. The body was found shortly afterwards by some of the section men, and was frightfully mangled. It is supposed that in endeavoring to run across the track on the approach of the ballast train he slipped and his feet caught between the rails. The remains have been conveyed to the morgue, where an inquest will be held. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Nichols' family.

MONEY IS PLENTIFUL WITH MANITOBA FARMERS

November Paper Was Well Met, Say the Winnipeg Banks and Outlook is Promising.

Winnipeg, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—The Free Press says: "A careful canvass of many bank managers, implement men and jobbers regarding payments justifies the most optimistic conclusions. It is generally recognized that the money movement is much better than last year. Although the cash proceeds of the crop are not yet in the storekeepers hands, the heavy paper out for settlement on November 4 was admirably met. As a matter of fact payments were proportionately better than they have been."

IRRITATING PIMPLES AND DISFIGURING BLOTCHES.

They place many young girls at a great disadvantage in life. The only cure is a blood purifier like Ferrozone. It cleanses the crimson flood of poisons and impurities, renews and strengthens it, and makes lots of red corpuscles that manifest their presence by a ruddy, healthy glow in the cheeks and lips. Ferrozone quickly masters all skin eruptions, builds up broken-down constitutions, and gives to weak, sickly women an abundance of spirits, vitality, energy and beauty. Try Ferrozone, it's all right. Price 50c per box, or 6 boxes for $2.50, at druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. —Advt.

MISSIONERS OF CANADA IN COREAN INSTITUTES

Presbyterian Church Has a Number of Workers in the Land of War Troubles.

The Presbyterian Church of Canada, and especially the eastern section, is deeply interested in the progress of events in Corea.

For in the three northern provinces on the eastern side, covering about half the frontier facing Siberia and Manchuria, and along the whole length of the boundary river, Yuman, there are scattered missionaries engaged in the foreign work of the Canadian branch of the Presbyterian Church.

The arrangement of the mission board is that the eastern section, or the maritime provinces, is responsible for a certain portion of the foreign field. Under the eastern section comes the work in Corea, and in that country at present the following Canadians are stationed: Rev. W. R. Foote, Mrs. W. R. Foote and two children, at Wanram; Rev. D. M. McRae, Mrs. D. M. McRae, at Ham Hung; Rev. Robert Grierson, M.D., Mrs. Robert Grierson and two children, Rev. A. F. Robb, Mrs. A. F. Robb and one child, at Song Chin; Miss Louise H. McCully, Miss K. McMillan, M.D., at Wonsan; Miss Jennie Robb, St. John.

The Presbyterian Church owns extensive property in Corea, which is constantly increasing in value.

Mrs. Chartrand, of 164 Visitation St., fell dead on the street in Beaudry St., near Demontigny Street last evening. Coroner McMahon disposed of the matter without calling a jury.

GET A BOOK Get it at CHAPMAN'S

Plain Facts, Plainly Put

ABOUT FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

There is a great sense of satisfaction experienced in buying Furniture and Carpets here. In the first place you have the largest stock in Montreal from which to select; the newest stock and a stock containing the greatest variety of designs and textures. Shopping is also simplified here, because all goods are plainly marked and there is but one price —for you, for everyone.

Our new store is really worthy of a visit, whether you need any Furniture or Carpets now or not.

We are always pleased to show you around.

Renaud, King & Patterson

"The Home Furnishers"

Corner Guy and St. Catherine Streets.

SERIOUS TROUBLE AT SAN DOMINGO

Steamer Stopped by Dominican Warship—Minister Powell's Demands Refused.

San Domingo, Nov. 7.—A Dominican warship stopped the Clyde Line steamer Cherokee as the latter was nearing Puerto Plata, and informed the captain that he could not enter that port. The Cherokee then proceeded for Samana, and was also prevented from entering that port, the Minister of War ordering the captain of the Cherokee to proceed direct to the capital. On the arrival of the vessel here the Government demanded that the cargo intended for Puerto Plata and Samana be landed at this port. The agent of the company and the captain of the Cherokee refused to comply with the demand, and appealed to United States Minister Powell for protection.

Minister Powell interviewed the President and argued that since the Government of Santo Domingo had not advised the foreign legations of any blockade, it could not prevent the Cherokee from entering the ports of Puerto Plata and Samana, and insisted that the cargo should be landed at its destination.

Powell's Demand Refused.

When the Cherokee was ready to leave for Azua clearance papers were refused, and it was again demanded that she land her cargo at this port. Minister Powell wrote a sharp note to the Government demanding a permit for the Cherokee to depart. The Government refused to allow a pilot to board the vessel, and Minister Powell then instructed Captain Archibald to take his ship out and proceed for Azua, keeping his cargo aboard and landing it at the ports of destination.

The action of Minister Powell has caused a great sensation, especially as his proceeding lacked the support of an American warship. The Cherokee left the harbor without a pilot.

The city is quiet, but preparations looking to its defence are in active progress.

German Warships Ready.

St. Thomas, B.W.I., Nov. 7.—The German warships here are coaling, and it is reported that they have been hurriedly ordered to San Domingo owing to the seriousness of the situation there.

LARGE AUDIENCES GREET MADAME ADELINA PATTI

Concert Next Thursday Evening at the Arena Will Be Her Canadian Farewell.

All the old magic of Adelina Patti's presence and voice were made apparent in the two concerts she has already given in New York city. Before appearing here she will have gone to several cities, where it is already determined that large audiences await her. Her opening house last Monday was the largest concert audience that she ever played to in this country, the receipts being close to $14,000.

The expressions of pleasure last Monday night were largely those of mingled surprise. Everybody was saying: "Isn't it wonderful! The same Patti at such an age." And it was true; it was still the same Patti—the voice a little diminished in compass, perhaps, but with that same extraordinary combination of tone that partakes alike of flute and organ.

It will not be long the same Patti, however, for the occasion on which Montreal will hear her next Thursday is positively the last that it will ever know. There is no managerial joke about this farewell tour; it is the fact.

CLASSES ARE WELL ATTENDED.

Council of Arts Has 930 Pupils Under Its Control.

The Council of Arts and Manufactures has compiled a report showing the attendance in the different classses under its control. The report shows a total of 930 as follows:

Freehand drawing, 151; architecture, 71; sign painting, 22; modelling, 27; lithography, 24; mechanical drawing, Monument National, 76; Point St. Charles, 33; East End, 13; ladies dress-cutting and sewing, 223; solfeggio, 181; miscellaneous, 169.

The course in free-hand drawing will be enlarged by adding the living model.

The lessons will be given Tuesday and Friday evenings in the Monument National.

CITY HAPPENINGS

Joseph Quennenville, of 478 Craig St., left a gas jet open when he went to bed Thursday night. He was found yesterday in a serious condition and was sent to Notre Dame Hospital. He will recover, but has had a very narrow escape.

Paul Drosi is a Hungarian and has been at work at Massena Springs, N.Y. In an altercation Chaisun Jani shot him, the bullet lodging in the right breast. The injured man was brought to Montreal, and at Notre Dame Hospital the bullet was removed. Jani is under arrest.

Burglars paid a visit to Lavigne's cigar store in St. Lawrence Street, near Prince Arthur Street, early yesterday morning. They secured a considerable quantity of cigars.

Joseph Beland, of 63 St. Germain St., is in Notre Dame Hospital with his right arm badly shattered as the result of a gunshot wound. He was at Longueuil yesterday afternoon shooting when the accident occurred.

The Montreal Engineers Company will be inspected this afternoon at the Drill Hall by Lieut.-Col. Gordon, D.O.C. The company will hold a church parade to-morrow afternoon.

Ald. Sadler has issued a circular to his electors asking for careful consideration of his record, and for support in the approaching elections.

Montreal Chapters of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew will meet in the Synod Hall, University street, next Monday to hear the reports of the delegates to the convention recently held in Toronto. The meeting will be open to all men interested in the work of the organization.

Arthur Labelle, 22 years of age, was brought from his home in Lachine at midnight last night to Notre Dame Hospital to be treated for a revolver wound in the head. He and Albert Moquin were examining a 42-calibre revolver in their boarding house, 3460 Notre Dame street, when it exploded and the ball entered Labelle's head at the right ear. The wound is not dangerous.

Leopold Desorniers, 17 years of age, was handling a revolver at his home, in Plessis street, yesterday, when it exploded. The bullet lodged in his hand, and was extracted at Notre Dame Hospital.

RECIPROCITY OFFER.

Jamaica Wants to Balance Flour With Tobacco.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—A gentleman in Jamaica who says that he has been deputed by the tobacco manufacturers there to negotiate a reciprocal treaty with Canada writes the Department of Trade and Commerce suggesting that the Canadian tariff on tobacco and cigars should be reduced to ten per cent., for which consideration he suggests that Jamaica would be willing to knock off a shilling per barrel on Canadian flour going into Jamaica. As the duties on tobacco and cigars and cigarettes are the highest on the tariff the suggestion is received with a very broad smile.

PRIZE FOR HERBERT SPENCER.

His Scientific Work Receives Financial Recognition.

Stockholm, Nov. 7.—Herbert Spencer has received one of the Alfred Nobel prizes.

Alfred Nobel, the inventor, by the terms of his will, left a large sum of money to be distributed annually in five prizes, each individual prize being worth from $48,000 to $55,000, to be distributed amongst those who have made the most important discoveries or inventions in physics, chemistry, medicine and literature, as well as a prize for those who adopt the best means for advancing the fraternalization of all the nations, the abolition or diminishing of standing armies and the propagation of peace.

"HONESTY THE BEST POLICY."

"Honesty the best policy," will be the subject of Mr. Roswell Fisher's lecture to-morrow afternoon before the Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Society in the Conservatory Hall, 2269 St. Catherine Street. All are welcome.

RUPTURED ?

B. Lindman, 130 Peel Street, the well-known Rupture and Hernia Expert, with patients extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is almost daily in receipt of such testimonials as the following:

"I used your Truss for six months, and I think it is the best Truss on the market. I was examined by a doctor and he said I was cured of rupture. I have left it off for several days and I think that I am completely cured. I recommend your Truss to anyone obliged to wear one.

JOHN HAMILTON,
249 St. Martin St., Montreal.

SHIPPING.

MEDALS FOR SHIP CAPTAINS.

The captains of ships engaged in the transportation of troops to Africa and back home are to be decorated with bronze medals in recognition of their services, and for the excellent manner in which they handled the troops in their care. Among those who will receive the medal are the following: Captains Angus Macnicol, John Brown, J. M. Johnston and J. Gambell, of the Allan Line; C. Stooke, D. Murray and W. Cummings, of the Thomson Line, and H. Parry and W. D. Jones, of the Elder-Dempster Line.

LAKE MANITOBA IS COMING.

The Lake Manitoba, Canadian Pacific Atlantic Line, passed Cape Ray at 1 p.m. yesterday from Liverpool to Montreal. She has 145 second, 430 third and the following saloon passengers: Mrs. J. Wood, Dr. J. McConnell, Mrs. McConnell, Mr. R. C. Damon, Mr. Cullen, Mrs. Cullen and infant, Mr. J. Neal, Mr. Crowdy, Mr. Scott, Mrs. Dale Harris and two children, Miss C. Harris, Miss Pakenham, Miss Emily Mussen, Miss Mussen, Mrs. A. M. Cassel, Miss Cassel, Miss Cassel, Dr. M. Gillies, Mrs. A. M. Chatterton, Mr. J. B. Murdock, Mr. A. H. Ross, Miss A. P. Moody, Miss Piers, Miss Isabel Piers, Miss M. Smyth, Mr. J. H. Cayford, Mr. Cayford, Mrs. W. H. Corry and two children, Miss N. B. Bell, Miss Bell, Miss Davies, Mr. F. X. Garneau, Mr. Arthur Davies.

CAPTAIN GOODERICH NAMED.

Captain J. E. C. Gooderich, M.V.O., R.N., according to advices received by the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been appointed commander of the Pacific station. He will sail from England Nov. 26, accompanied by his staff, on his way to Esquimault, via Halifax and Montreal, over the Canadian Pacific.

SEASON ON THE LAKES.

With the approach of winter, the shipping season on the upper Canadian lakes is fast drawing to a close. The last Canadian Pacific boat will leave Owen Sound for Fort William Nov. 28, and the last boat of the Northern Navigation Company will leave the same port on November 21 for points on Georgian Bay and Sault Ste. Marie.

GENERAL NOTES.

Dense fogs have prevented the sailing of the R.M.S. Parisian, Allan Line, from Moville.

The Lord Lansdowne, Cardiff to Montreal, passed Martin River at 12.50 p.m. yesterday.

The Roman, Dominion Line, Antwerp to Montreal, passed Martin River at 9 a.m. yesterday.

The Monmouth, Canadian Pacific Atlantic Line, passed Martin River inwards at 3 p.m. yesterday.

The Hibernian, Allan Line, Glasgow to Montreal, passed Father Point at 6.15 a.m. yesterday.

The new lights placed in the channel between Montreal and Sorel are most highly commended by captains of ships sailing into Montreal. At present a ship does not find it necessary to anchor in the channel, but can make port at almost any hour of the night, providing that the weather is favorable.

Mrs. P. Ryan, wife of the well known cattle dealer of that name, of Compton, P.Q., and an old Quebecer, died on Monday last at her home.

FITS STOPPED FREE Permanently Cured by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

No Fits after first day's use. CONSULTATION, personal or by mail, free and $2 TRIAL BOTTLE FREE. Permanent Cure, not only temporary relief, for all Nervous Diseases, Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance, Debility, Exhaustion. Founded 1871.

DR. R. H. KLINE, Ld. 931 Arch St., Philadelphia.

THE SMOKER OF

FRISCO CIGARS

Can depend on a pleasant smoke. Made only by the best Union workmen. Once tried always used.

AINSLIE'S



U NO that "AINSLIE'S" Scotch Whisky is the Best,

Try a whisky cocktail and you'll want no other.

Sold in all cafes.

Ask for it.

L. CHAPUT, FILS & CIE, Sole Agents, MONTREAL.

$73,500,000.00

Seventy-three and a Half Millions Wiped Out.

There were in October according to R. G. Dun & Co.'s report 1,086 commercial failures in the United States with total liabilities of $18,387,567.00, 21 banking suspensions with liabilities amounting to $13,084,635.00, 316 manufacturing defaults amounting to $11,995,369.00, 720 trading failures for in all $5,536,129.00 and 19 other failures for $856,069.00. Duns attribute excess above nominal losses to the protracted decline of securities and the interruption to structural work through Labor controversies.

Judging by Montreal's experience in the Stock Market the protracted decline in the prices of securities had more to do with the October failures than the Labor Controversies. During the year ending in October eighteen of the principal stocks dealt in on the Montreal Stock Exchange declined in value from $255,828,484.00 to $182,288,720.00.

In other words the principal stocks in which the people of Montreal have been gambling during the past year are worth just about seventy-three and a half millions dollars less than they were twelve months ago.

The properties these securities represent are worth as much as they ever were, but that is not much consolation to the man who is being dunned for more margins. For all practical purposes his share of seventy-three and a half millions is completely wiped out of existence. The truth is that the securities were never worth anything like the $255,828,484 to which price the fever of stock gambling ran them up last year. The reaction was inevitable and to-day the prices of many stocks are far below their real value.

It must be comforting to the Londoners to know that during the last ten months the sales on the Montreal Market were only a little over a million shares, as against over two millions in the corresponding period last year and that as a consequence seats on the Stock Exchange are sold at about half last year's price.

All this time the value of Montreal real estate has been steadily advancing. That land in Montreal will ever be worth any less than it is to-day is inconceivable because the city is growing and must continue to grow. Wherever you see "sky scrapers" going up. Land is a safe investment for a long way around. People do not build any "sky scrapers" where land is cheap or likely to be cheap.

Houses have never been so difficult to obtain in Montreal as they have been this fall. Landlords are as independent as Good Cooks, and houses and flats are being let before they are completed. The Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk are creating an Enormous Local demand for Land and Labor. The biggest locomotive works and the biggest freight yards in the world are in course of actual construction in and around Montreal.

There is no safer, no more promising investment in the world than Montreal real estate at present prices.

CHOICE BUSINESS SITES on St. James, Notre Dame and St. Catherine Streets. Plans, estimates and full information will be furnished to investors on personal application.

CHOICE RESIDENTIAL SITES on the best streets in the City.

The Finest LOT on Sherbrooke Street, corner of Simpson, 75 x 140.

TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on Sherbrooke Street, 25 x 103.

TO BUILDERS, SPECIAL TERMS. Money furnished for two single houses and two houses with 3 flats each.

WESTMOUNT. The best and cheapest lots in the market. Special lots on Claremont Avenue and Sherbrooke Street, can be bought on easy terms. Small cash payment with monthly or quarterly payments.

THE LARGEST LIST of Suburban properties on the market.

ST. DENIS BOULEVARD has the most complete Street Railway system, also the fastest of any property in Montreal. Sewers, Water, Schools. Lots from $125.00 and upwards, payable Monthly or Quarterly, including interest.

ST. HENRY lots run from $200 up. Best terms. HOUSES IN St. Henry command the highest rent of any place on the Island. Plans and full information given on application at office, or by letter, or my agents will call on you.

I HAVE CONTROL of the most desirable manufacturing sites on the Island, with Railway switches and water communication.

TWO DESIRABLE BUILDINGS suitable for factories.

For all information apply to

R. A. MAINWARING,
147 St. James Street.

WESTMOUNT PROPERTY FOR SALE! TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

ELEGANT NEW CORNER HOUSE—Situated on Cote St. Antoine Road. Three stories; ten rooms; two bath rooms; three mantels with fireplaces; laundry. Beautifully decorated and hard wood floors on all ground floor.

NEW SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE—Beautifully situated on Western Avenue, looking into Westmount Park. Nine rooms on two floors; fine, high basement with cement floor; enamelled iron wash tubs; w.c., etc. Hard wood floors on all ground floor.

THE ABOVE HOUSES are built and finished first class in every way, and only need to be seen to be appreciated. Easy Terms.

ALSO FINE CORNER LOT for a detached villa; choicest situation in Westmount.

For particulars apply to—

CHAS. J. BROWN AND ED. RIEL,
4257 St. Catherine Street.

R. & W. Kerr

2226-2230 St. Catherine Street.

OAK HEATERS



— ARE —

Economical and Powerful

Most people know that Kerr's Oak Heaters combine with a most durable construction an amount of heating surface much larger than the amount of floor space occupied. As they take up so little room they can be placed in narrow halls and small flats where it would not be practicable to use other patterns.

These Oak Heaters have a simplicity of design that is more elegant than the many over-decorated and nickeled patterns which are such trouble to keep looking well.

Burning any kind of fuel they are indeed "economical and powerful heaters."

$7.20 up.

FURNACE WORK

We employ a large staff of competent workmen for the careful fitting of this class of work. Furnaces put in order for season's work, pipes renewed, etc.

GERM PROOF PRESSURE FILTERS, $5.00 up

Attached to water main deliver clean water from the tap. Any capacity or size for family use or hotels or institutions. As water is so particularly dirty at this season of the year one of these filters is almost a necessity to protect oneself and family from disease.

R. & W. KERR, St. Catherine St., Near University. Montreal.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS— HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS— HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

$500 Cash

A handsome sandstone front residence, ground flat, finished in hardwood, six bedrooms, library, foyer hall, extension kitchen, laundry, etc.; a perfectly appointed gentleman's house; would cost $9,000 to build; price, for immediate sale, $7,500, $500 cash, balance very easy terms. A discount for cash. Fifteen minutes from Canada Life Building.

FRANK E. DONOVAN,
ROOM 225, TEMPLE BUILDING.

To Bargain Hunters.

Look at two exceptional Corner Lots, 13 minutes from corner Craig and Bleury, for $2,200. Great future for these Lots, situated at the gateway to OUTREMONT. Easy terms.

FRANK E. DONOVAN,
ROOM 225, TEMPLE BUILDING.

$4,500.

Two solid brick tenements on Richmond Square, rental $408; all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Only $2,000 cash required.

FRANK E. DONOVAN,
Room 225, Temple Building.

Acre Property For Sale. $200 Per Arpent and Upwards.

Persons desirous of investing in this class of property for future profit would do well to consult my list. I am offering several choice pieces, ranging from 7 to 116 arpents, at prices that must appeal to investors as certain to yield a handsome profit in the near future.

H. L. PUTNAM,
1st Floor, Temple Building.

BRICK YARD FOR SALE

A well equipped Brick Yard, a short distance from Montreal. Best natural clay beds, covering 30 acres. All machinery and appliances new. Clay free from gravel and other foreign substances. Good local market and city markets within easy reach. Full particulars and terms on application.

H. L. PUTNAM,
1st Floor, Temple Building.

Stone House, Mackay Street, For Sale.

A handsome house on the upper part of this street. Good large rooms. Bay windows. Furnace heating, etc. Call for permit.

H. L. PUTNAM,
1st Floor, Temple Building.

To Let—Furnished

Houses on Mountain and Drummond Sts.

For the Winter Months or Longer.

Moderate Rentals.

The Cradock Simpson Company
SECOND FLOOR, MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING.

Modern Residence FOR SALE.

Dorchester Street, Westmount.

Solid brick corner house, with ample side light. High basement, with double cement floor. Contains ten rooms. Splendid verandah in rear. Gas and electric light. Grates and mantles in five rooms. Hot water heating. Price moderate.

Terms easy.

The Cradock Simpson Company
SECOND FLOOR, MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING.

Money to Lend

We have always money to lend on first mortgage on city real estate. Low rates of interest for large amounts. Expenses kept down in all cases. Loans put through quickly when required.

The Cradock Simpson Company
SECOND FLOOR, MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING.

WEST END RESIDENCES

REAL ESTATE Page bgkqj 6.. 6.. 6..6..

CRESCENT STREET—Above St. Catherine st. Very handsome buff and red sandstone house. Specially designed and built for owner. Very handsome interior. Replete with every modern comfort and convenience of the highest quality. $15,000.

DORCHESTER STREET, WEST — Fine cut stone residence. Semi-detached, double house. Facing open street. Full view of mountain from lowest rooms. Large, handsome rooms, well appointed. Extra well built. Fine stables and coach house. Side and rear entrances. $17,500.

BISHOP STREET, near Sherbrooke st.—Fine fancy stone front house. Three stories. Extension. Modern in every respect, and fitted with every convenience. Beautiful interior. $15,000.

HANDSOME STONE BOW FRONT HOUSE. Opposite wide street. Three storeys. Well laid out. $9,000.

NEW AND MODERN STONE FRONT houses, good situations, 2 storeys and extensions, natural wood finish, up-to-date. $6,000, $6,750, $7,000.

STONE FRONT COTTAGES, 2 storey extensions. All modern. Nice gardens. Close to cars. $4,000 and $4,800.

WESTMOUNT RESIDENCES.

PALATIAL SUBURBAN VILLA, on fine high situation, with very large grounds, $28,000. Extremely comfortable and very fine investment. Land worth money.

FINE LARGE STONE HOUSE—Twenty-one rooms. Extra well built, fitted and finished. Very large grounds. Two frontages. Good investment. $20,000.

A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, on best residential streets in Westmount. Superb new pressed brick and sandstone residence, detached, extra well built and arranged. Replete with every comfort and convenience. Conservatory, wide verandahs, galleries. Extra land if desired. $13,500.

ELM AVENUE, near Sherbrooke—Fine cut stone front, large deep bow, all on two floors, deep extension, six bedrooms. Very comfortable. $8,500.

ARLINGTON AVENUE, above the Park—A favorite street. Wide stone front house, deep extension, all modern, six bedrooms. All on two storeys. Long garden. Worth $7,500 to-day. Price, $6,500.

FINE MODERN STONE FRONT AND pressed brick cottages, all up-to-date, $3,600, $4,000, $4,500.

SOLID BRICK TWO STOREY COTTAGE. $3,250.

FRED. R. COLE, 138a ST. JAMES ST.
Tel. Main 1687.

DOUKHOBORS WERE NOT IN FREE FIGHT

Ottawa Receives a Denial From Governmeut Agent Stationed at the Colony.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—The Department of Interior has been definitely advised that there is no ground whatever for the reports sent out as to the killing of three men and wounding of a fourth by a mob at the Doukhobor settlement near Thunder Hill, Manitoba. The department has been so advised by its representative at Swan River, a few miles from the scene of the alleged riot. The information received is that the people are all busy ploughing and threshing, and as their crops have turned out very satisfactorily this year they are happy and contented. It is thought that the report was sent broadcast throughout the United States by interested persons, with the idea of injuriously affecting the immigration work of the department in the Western States.

ALL WELL ON THE NEPTUNE IS WORD JUST RECEIVED

Supt. Moodie, N.W.M.P., Reports that They Have Been Well Received By the Fishermen.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—A report has been received by the Government from Supt. J. D. Moodie, who is in command of the police detachment attached to the expedition to Hudson Bay. It was written at Cumberland Sound on the 6th September, up to which date the voyage had been satisfactory. Several vessels having been met and a number of fishing posts visited, all expressing pleasure at hearing that the Government had decided to give them supervision and protection. All members of the expedition were in good health and contented. It is expected that by this time the SS. Neptune, carrying the party, is in winter quarters somewhere in the northwest corner of Hudson's Bay, and it is not likely that anything further will be heard from them until next year.

NINE MEN DIE IN FLAMES IN A BURNING GOLD MINE

Superintendent Turner Gave Up His Life in an Effort to Save the Men Entombed.

Butte City, Nov. 7.—A Virginia City special to the Miner says a fire in the Kearsarge mine, six miles from Virginia City yesterday, killed nine men. The damage to surface buildings is slight. The dead include Superintendent R. B. Turner, of Butte, one of the best known mining men in the northwest. Stationary Engineer Geo. Allen, and seven miners were also killed. Four bodies have been recovered.

The Kearsarge is one of the principal gold mines of the state and is considered very valuable. About 5 o'clock this morning fire was discovered issuing from the tunnel house on tunnel No. 1.

Superintendent Turner had entered the mine to try and save the others.

MORNING MUSICAL CLUB ARRANGES FOR CONCERT

First of the Season Will Take Place Nov. 26 in the Art Gallery.

The first concert of the season under the auspices of the Ladies' Morning Musical Club, will take place in the Art Gallery, Thursday evening, Nov. 26, and will give the Montreal public an opportunity of hearing Mr. Francis Rogers, of New York and also some delightful selections by a chorus of mixed voices conducted by Mr. Joseph Gould. Mr. Rogers, to quote from the New York papers "possesses a rich baritone, and sings with real musical feeling and fine taste. He is very popular and deservedly so;" altogether this concert promises to be an artistic treat. Under the same auspices will follow the Keasel Quartet of Boston, Dec. 7, the Spiering Quartet of Chicago, Jan. 25 and the "Adamowski Trio" on Feb. 22.

GAYNOR AND GREENE.

Capt. Carter Will Not Turn State's Evidence.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Marlone Erwin, special assistant to the Attorney-General in charge for the United States Government, of the suits for the recovery of the funds charged to have been embezzled by Captain Oberlin H. Carter, denies the statement that Carter will turn states' evidence, so as to be used as witness against Greene and Gaynor. Mr. Erwin said: "The Government does not need Carter's evidence to convict Greene and Gaynor. What the Government needs is to have Greene and Gaynor before the United States courts.

LADY COOTE GIVES LECTURE.

Speaks Before the "I Will Trust" Club of the Y.W.C.A.

Sir Algernon Coote, Bart., one of the great landowners of Queen's County, Ireland, and Lady Coote are staying at the Windsor.

Lady Coote is deeply interested in the work of the Young Women's Christian Association, and has been visiting the branches of the association in the different cities of Canada.

Her Ladyship considers that the tenants would be better under good landlords than under new conditions which would offer a kind of independence. In some quarters there was a disposition to get everything out of the landlords. She thought if agitation ceased and if the influence of the priests was thrown on the side of quietude, the salvation of Ireland would soon be accomplished.

The social condition of the Irish people was much improved, chiefly owing to the introduction of new industries,

GROWING LENGTHWISE

You want the children to grow, but not all lengthwise. When they start that way Scott's Emulsion will help them to grow right—with due plumpness and outward proportion, and with inward vigor and good spirits.

The Emulsion increases digestive power and strengthens the vital organs to get the best and make the most out of all the other food. It gives a kind of help that every growing child ought to have.

We'll send you a sample free upon request. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York.

The S. CARSLEY Co. Limited. The S. CARSLEY Co. Limited. The S. CARSLEY Co. Limited. The S. CARSLEY Co. Limited. The S. CARSLEY Co. Limited.

TAFFETA SILKS

50 pieces of Colored Taffeta Silks, in all the latest evening and staple colors, 20½ inches wide, advertised by other stores as worth 85c yard. Our special price on Monday, per yard..... 46c



Rich assortment of Fancy Colored Taffeta Silks, all the new designs and colorings. Prices, per yard, $1.45, $1.85 and $2.05

Elegant Blouse Silks, in pink, sky, mauve and cream, all with white silk lace insertion. Per yard, $1.00

(Store No. 4, Centre Aisle, Ground Floor.)

Going to Distribute Some Bargains in Ladies' Underskirts on Monday that We Bought



Judging by performances, it would appear that The Big Store possesses unequalled facilities for securing desirable bargains. And each new bargain appears to be an improvement on the predecessor. The management believe that an inspection of the bargain described below will confirm the opinion they entertain: that these skirts are good value at $1.75; though they propose to place them on sale Monday at, each..... 98c

The description is as follows:—

600 Ladies' Black Sateen Underskirts, with the soft, smooth finish that characterizes a Kid Glove, perfectly free from dressing, made with 11 inch flounce and three ruffles, edged with brier stitching; all seams are double stitched, and flounce is finished with twin needle stitching.

(Store No. 5, Notre Dame Street side, 1st floor.)

Black Dress Goods

Something that every ladies' wardrobe should contain: An all Black Costume.



Black Henrietta, with fancy stripes, 54 in. wide. Per yard, $1.10

Black Vicuna cloth, all wool, 54 in. wide. Per yard, $1.40

Black Sibeline, with camel's hair finish effect, 48 in. wide. Per yard, $1.95

(Store No. 4, St. James Street side, Ground Floor.)



Men's Fashionable Clothing

The Big Store has gained the confidence of Montreal's most fashionably dressing men. It maintains a custom tailoring organization, to convenience these whom ready-to-wear Clothing fails to suit.

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' STRIPE TWEED PANTS, in dark effects, well made and finished. It is an exceptional case where these fail to fit..... $3.25 & $3.50

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' NAVY BLUE AND BLACK BEAVER OVERCOATS, velvet collar, fly front. A Coat that no custom tailor can excel in either the cut or the workmanship..... $12.00

(Store No. 2, St. James Street side, 1st Floor.)

A Sale of Khyber Squares



Slightly soiled, though not to the extent that the reduction in prices might lead you to expect. The quantities of each size and the comparisons of regular and Monday's prices follow:—

	Regular.	Monday.
4 Rugs, 2 x 2½ yds., each	$2.40	$1.90
4 Rugs, 2 x 3 yds., each	3.80	2.90
11 Rugs, 2½ x 3 yds., each	3.40	2.65
4 Rugs, 3½ x 3½ yds., each	4.20	3.25
6 Rugs, 3 x 3 yds., each	4.05	3.25
5 Rugs, 3 x 3½ yds., each	4.73	3.90
2 Rugs, 3 x 4 yds., each	5.70	4.75
2 Rugs, 3½ x 4 yds., each	7.10	5.75
8 Rugs, 3½ x 4½ yds., each	7.60	5.75

(Carpet Dept., 2nd Floor.)

LADIES' COATS— Secured Direct from the Designers



We import just sufficient quantity of each kind to prevent them from becoming too common and to secure the lowest quotations—a feature that enables us to sell them at such reasonable prices.

LADIES' ¾ COATS, in Black Frieze, sack style, flat collar, in pearl velvet and cloth, loose sleeve, lined over cuff, horn buttons, mercerized lining..... $11.65

LADIES' ¾ COAT, in Dark Gray Frieze, with plain black cloth appliqué, double cape, latest sleeve with cuff, sleeve finish sateen lining, fly front, side pockets..... $16.80

LADIES' FINE BLACK BOX CLOTH COAT, right fitting, military cape and sleeve, flat collar, inside of green or red velvet, brown bullet buttons, satin lining..... $31.20

(1st Floor, St. James Street side.)

Another Sale of Horse Blankets

Special line of Stable Blankets, Kersey lining, stripe effects, snap to buckle. Regular price, $1.15. Monday, at..... 90c

Horse Blankets, for street wear, of all grades and in all colors. See that line we will sell Monday at..... $1.45

(Harness Dept., 2nd Floor.)

Ladies' Costumes



A fine variety of stylish effects secured from many authoritative sources. These among the number:—

MISSES' SNOWFLAKE GRAY AND FAWN CLOTH COSTUMES, short lined jacket, with full front and gores, piped with bias, velvet mock skirt, Spanish..... $16.50

LADIES' HEAVY MIXED TWEED COSTUMES, in pretty shades of gray and brown, ¾ coat, with belt, deep shoulder cape of Brown velvet, trimmed with black and white fancy braid, full front, new pouch sleeves, velvet lined skirt..... $16.80

LADIES' MIXED TWEED COSTUMES, in steel gray, Norfolk style, pleated skirt..... $18.45

(1st Floor, St. James Street side.)

Two Fine Bargains in Ladies' Evening Gloves



Come in a critical mood—you are certain to depart in a satisfied frame of mind and with a quota of these bargains.

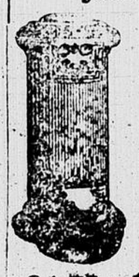
Suede and Mousquetaire Gloves in 8 and 16 button lengths, made in France, which authorities designate: "the home of Kid Glove making." The colors in which they may be obtained are pink, blue, helio, fawn, straw, cream, biscuit, gray and other equally as desirable shades. Sizes 5 3-4 to 7 in the combined shades. While the sale will continue until the total quantity is disposed of, the most satisfactory selections will undoubtedly prove to be those that are made from the full range on Monday.

The former price of the 8 button length was $1.30; during this special sale, per pair..... 50c

16 button length, formerly sold at $1.65; offered during this sale at, per pair..... 75c

(Store No. 4, Notre Dame Street side, ground floor.)

QUEBEC HEATERS



There are Heating Stoves and heating stoves, but possess find the Quebec Heater the most satisfactory of all. No grate to become clogged with cinders; will burn any kind of fuel without deadening the fire or lessening the heat, and requires very little room — a great convenience where the apartments are small. Be sure and get the genuine — they are on Sale at The Big Store, at these little prices:

$4.75, $5.90, $7.35 and $8.85.

(Basement.)

The Most Wanted Ribbons

obtainable in all grades, colorings and widths at The Big Store. Lowest prices—that is always understood, even though the fact be not emphasized.



Good quality of Soft Satin Duchess Ribbon, in all the newest color tones, 4 in. wide. Per yard, 19c

6 in. wide — Superior quality of Soft Satin Duchess Ribbon, embracing all the approved colorings. Per yard, 43c

Black and White Taffeta Ribbon, white ground, with black stripes and spots, 5½ in. wide. Per yard..... 34c

(Store No. 8, Notre Dame and St. Peter Street side, Ground Floor.)

All Demanded Grades of Ladies' Hosiery

Lower prices for every grade. We never guess—always look around before instituting price comparison or expressing an opinion.



Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose, double feet. Per pair, 25c

Ladies' Very Heavy Plain Black Cashmere Hose, spliced feet and ankles. Per pair, 27c

Ladies' Heavy Black Wool Overstockings, a good stretching quality, that can be easily put on. Per pair, 38c

(Store No. 2, Notre Dame Street side, Ground Floor.)

Monday's Grocery List

Practically a duplication of our Friday prices, which experience, probably, has convinced you, are unmatchable.

	Regular.	Monday.
Finest Creamery Butter, per lb.	...	22c
Finest Dairy Butter, per lb.	...	20c
Redpath Sugar, 23 lbs. for	...	1.00
Rolled Oats, 7 lbs. for	...	21c
Windsor Salt, 8 lbs.	5c	3c
Currants, 3 lbs. for	...	20c
Orange and Lemon Peel	15c	12½c
Lyle's Pure Golden Syrup, 2 lb tins	30c	25c
H.O. Breakfast Wheat, 3 pkgs. for	...	25c
Corn Meal	5c	3c
Pure Jams, 7 lb pails	75c	55c
Corn or Peas, 2 tins for	...	25c

(Basement.)

Coal Scuttles



Hundreds of Scuttles in stock, japanned and galvanized. Various sizes, not made merely to sell, but for service, 19c, 24c, 35c and 43c.

(Basement.)

Ample accommodation and efficient service provided in The Big Store's Dining Hall, 5th floor. Hours: 8.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. every business day of the week.

Light refreshments or full meals.

LINENS and COTTONS

Always proud to display the values you get at Carsley's to your friends—can't be bettered, in fact, rarely equalled elsewhere:—

TABLE LINENS

UNBLEACHED LOOM TABLE CLOTHS, 1½ x 1½ yards. Each..... 58c

BLEACHED DAMASK TABLE LINEN, 54 inches wide. Per yard..... 25c

COTTON SHEETINGS

PLAIN, 8-4 width. Per yard..... 22c

PLAIN, 10-4 width. Per yard..... 28c

TWILL, 8-4 width. Per yard..... 24c

TWILL, 9-4 width. Per yard..... 26c

UNBLEACHED TWILL COTTON SHEETING, 8-4 wide. Per yd. 16c

UNBLEACHED PLAIN COTTON SHEETING, 9-4 wide. Per yd. 22c

(Store No. 7, Notre Dame Street side, Ground Floor.)



All Next Week at the Window Shade Store

500 doz. assorted stock shades complete with roller and brackets, all colors and great variety of trimmings, 22c to 65c each. Window Shades made to order at all prices. Measures taken free of charge.

THE MARTEL-STEWART CO., 631, 633, 635 CRAIG STREET.

A. BUDD Endured the Agonies of Dyspepsia For 35 Years

Mr. A. Budd, Shanty Bay, Ont., writes as follows about the efficacy of the medicine that cured him:—

"After suffering from dyspepsia for thirty-five years, and trying with many failures with other medicines, I decided to use Paine's Celery Compound, having heard of so many cures effected by it. The compound produced miraculous results and banished my troubles. From a condition of helplessness—being unable to sleep or eat—I now feel well and strong. I am astonished at the results, as my trouble was an old and chronic one. I have recommended Paine's Celery Compound to some of my neighbors and in every case it has given [illegible]

PAINE'S Celery Compound Cured Him.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited, 1765 to 1783 NOTRE DAME ST., 184 to 194 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited, 1765 to 1783 NOTRE DAME ST., 184 to 194 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

CHECKS SPEED OF VEHICLES.

Westmount Town Council Decides Upon Brand New Regulations.

The Westmount Council has decided to regulate the speed at which automobiles, street cars and other vehicles propelled by electric, steam or chemical power shall run through the streets of that town. Ten miles an hour is the general speed limit, but this must be reduced to four miles when approaching corners or street crossings.

A by-law, which will make it a misdemeanor to exceed this speed, and for which the offender will be liable to a penalty not exceeding $20 and costs, has been prepared by the Council, and received its third reading at the last meeting. It will be sent to the Legislature for enactment.

GRAVEYARD OF GREAT LAKES.

Long Point Island, a few miles east of Port Burwell, Ont., which thrusts itself out for 20 miles into Lake Erie, has acquired the name of the "Lake Graveyard."

It was United Empire Loyalists who first made use of the Island. A certain Captain Ryerson obtained it from the English Government to complete his grant of land on the mainland. For many years it formed an admirable breakwater for the excellent harbor of Port Ryerse, on the north shore of the bay.

Most of Long Point's fame has come from its tragedies. The island lies in such a position as to be a natural menace to navigation, no matter from what direction a gale blows. The prevailing wind on Lake Erie is from the southwest, and the low waves, getting their impetus at Toledo, and paced by a sixty-mile breeze, strike the south shore with tremendous force. A ship caught in a strong wind cannot avoid being forced from its course, and if it fetches up against Long Point there is little hope for it.

Within the point there is excellent anchorage. Let there arise a southwest storm and every vessel on the lake immediately puts for Long Point Bay, and often in the fall one can count a score or more of ships, from 400-footers to eighty-ton schooners, all waiting for the wind to go down.

During the great November storm of 1897 sixty-nine vessels lay waiting there for a week.

In the hundred years of navigation it is estimated, and the estimate is probably low, that 1,500 men have been drowned near Long Point. Nearly every year there has been a serious wreck off the island.

At seven places on the beach there are whole hulls of vessels, cast high and dry by the waves. A dozen lie on the bars, and there are perhaps forty wholly submerged. Some of them have been there so long that their names are forgotten; others still retain the paint.

Long Point is a great resort for the sportsman, fish and game being found in abundance.

PRODUCT OF WORMS SUPPORTS TWO CITIES.

Enormous Development of the Silk Industry in Lyons and Milan in France.

For scores of years Lyons and Milan, in France, have been the two greatest silk manufacturing municipalities in the world. In all civilized lands the silk manufacturing industry shows great annual gains, yet, despite that fact, Lyons continues to remain at the head of the procession. A recent report made in France shows that during last year the "condition" house in that city "conditioned" 110,500 bales of raw silk with an aggregate weight of 15,763,033 pounds, and that was a gain of over 500,000 pounds or 250 tons over the previous year. Vast as these figures are they are passed by the reports from the condition house of Milan, which conditioned nearly 6,000,000 more pounds than did Lyons, but these figures do not cause Lyons to yield the palm, because there are in Milan many branch houses of great firms which have their headquarters in Lyons, and those houses send vast quantities of raw silk to Milan annually and Lyons receives the greatest percentage of the financial rewards on all such transactions.

Were it not for her vast silk mills and condition houses, Lyons would suffer greatly, for her wealth all comes from the making of the delicate goods which have made the name of Lyons famous for many years. Last year the finished silk goods sent from the looms of Lyons had an aggregate value of $38,940,000, and the increase of over a million dollars above the figures of 1901 was due almost exclusively to the greater demand everywhere.

Much of the silk made in Lyons remains at home, or rather in France, but the export trade is vast, and England leads, with the United States second. An estimate is that $72,000,000 worth of silk is sent each year to the various countries of the world from there and England is accredited with taking the greatest amount.

One can but stand amazed at the industry of the tiny silk worm when looking at the startling figures which are tossed in here with a seeming disregard for the startling term "million." Little fat worms eating, eating, always eating at the leaves of the mulberry bush, are responsible for those figures, for every thread which goes to make up the countless bales and the almost uncountable tons of the rich cloth which rustles and rattles as Milady walks down the aisle at church, has to be spun by the countless millions of worms which work unceasingly to keep Lyons where she has so long been—at the top of the list of silk-producing cities.

The Accident Insurance Underwriters' Association of Canada held a meeting at Toronto yesterday. Mr. D. Murphy, M.L.A., Ottawa, was elected honorary president of the association.

The Dominion line passenger steamships in the service between Liverpool and Portland will call at Halifax this winter on the westward voyages.

Russia has prohibited Jews from visiting health resorts in the Crimea or Caucasus on the Baltic.

It is reported that the Bondelzwarts have murdered many storekeepers near Warmbad.

Safe-crackers in Madoc, Ont., blew open two safes yesterday, one in the G.T.R. station, and the other in Thompson & Dafoe's hardware store, but in neither case got anything for their pains.

A. BUDD Endured the Agonies of Dyspepsia For 35 Years

Mr. A. Budd, Shanty Bay, Ont., writes as follows about the efficacy of the medicine that cured him:—

"After suffering from dyspepsia for thirty-five years, and trying with many failures with other medicines, I decided to use Paine's Celery Compound, having heard of so many cures effected by it. The compound produced miraculous results and banished my troubles. From a condition of helplessness—being unable to sleep or eat—I now feel well and strong. I am astonished at the results, as my trouble was an old and chronic one. I have recommended Paine's Celery Compound to some of my neighbors and in every case it has given [illegible]

PAINE'S Celery Compound Cured Him.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The first number of the Bishops' College School Chronicle will appear shortly. Up to the present the school has depended upon the hospitable columns of the Mitre, the college organ, but in future it will have its own magazine. The editor is Mr. G. V. Hudson, B.A., and the paper will appear once a term.

The weekly meeting of the Undergraduates' Literary Society last evening was well attended. The programme consisted of readings by Geo. Hamilton Arts '04; John Owen, Arts '06. A well contested debate added much to the evening's enjoyment. The subject was Resolved that the French army system is superior to that of the British. Messrs. Stewart '05, Monsarrat '06, were the affirmative speakers and Messrs. Hamilton, '05, Rexford, Shaugh '06, Frank Rutherglen acted as judge.

Next Wednesday promises to be an interesting meeting will be held this afternoon in the interests of the Medical Missionary Society, when Prof. Kimmins, of Harvard, will speak on "Missions."

Dr. Clark Murray will address the men's meeting in the museum to-morrow afternoon.

The Presbyterian Missionary Society met in the Presbyterian College last evening and decided to send delegates to the Rochester Y. M. C. A. Convention. Mr. Hamilton was prevented from the address which he had delivered during the summer by sickness. Mr. Hamilton, Port Neuf, W. Bury; Whitfield, Dr. Millet; Verchin, J. D. Macdonald; Farnham, A. Greenstown; Sorel, W. Tranter.

The McGill Medical Society will meet this evening, when the following interesting papers will be given: Lantern demonstration by Dr. Shepherd; vocal solo, Mr. C. Waterman, '05; pneumonia, Analysis of 428 cases with appendix of 42, Dr. J. McRae, Mr. W. F. Ainley, B.A., '04, and Mrs. J. C. Fyshe, A.B., '04.

Mrs. Albert Johnston, of Smith's Falls, formerly Miss Lizzie Gardiner, is dead.

James Chapman, Postmaster of Murray Corner, N.B., was buried last Sunday. Over 100 teams followed.

Mr. Peter Eakes, one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of Pembroke, is dead.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.

Must have experience and first class references. One having $2,000 or more to invest in the business on an interest basis preferred.

Apply—HERALD Office.



Steer a Safe Course

The safest course for delicate skins is to use BABY'S OWN SOAP.

No Other Soap is as Good.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. Montreal.

Mr. Thomas Robinson, contractor, of Outremont, died there, aged 72. He married Miss Elizabeth Dudgeon, of [illegible], in 1[illegible].

Piles [illegible] Dr. Chase's Ointment

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

BIRTHS.

HOWES—At 438 Claremont Avenue, Westmount, on Oct. 23rd, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Howes. x

BURTON—At Toronto, Oct. 26, to Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Burton, a son.

McINTYRE—At Whitby, Nov. 3, the wife of Judge McIntyre, of a son.

CRAW—At Thornton, Oct. 28, to Rev. Geo. L. Craw and Mrs. Craw, a son.

SHEAHAN—At St. Catharines, Nov. 4, the wife of Dr. J. Sheahan, of a daughter.

WOODS—At Ottawa, Nov. 5, a son to Mr. and Mrs. James Woods.

SHANNON—At Ottawa, Nov. 2, to Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Shannon, a daughter.

NASH—At Morrisburg, Oct. 29, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred. A. Nash, a daughter.

CASSELMAN—At Berwick, Oct. 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Casselman, a daughter.

CALDWELL—At Pomeroy Ridge, to Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Caldwell, a daughter.

HALL—At St. Stephen, Oct. 31, to Mr. and Mrs. Levi Hall, a daughter.

NEAL—At Moncton, Oct. 21, the wife of R. H. Neal, of a son.

COLLINS—At Trenton, Oct. 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Collins, a son.

COUTURE—At Trenton, Oct. 23, to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Couture, a daughter.

FAIR—At Kingston, Nov. 2, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fair, a son.

PACKARD—At Marlington, Nov. 1, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Packard.

COLT—At Maxwelton, Nov. 1, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Colt.

SAWYER—At Beaver Plain, Ont., Oct. 23, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Sawyer.

KERRIGAN—At Beaver Plain, Ont., Oct. 21, a son to Mr. and Mrs. James Kerrigan.

HARPER—At Halifax, Nov. 1, to Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Harper, a son.

PARKER—At Halifax, Oct. 31, to Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop Parker, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CROOKER-KENNEDY—At Clarke Harbor, Oct. 21, William R. Crooker to Miss Lottie C., eldest daughter of Capt. Charles E. Kennedy, of Clarke Harbor.

TRASK-HALL—At Sandford, Oct. 21, Mr. Arnold Trask, of Sandford, and Miss Maggie A. Hall, of Pembroke, Yarmouth Co., N.S.

ROBINSON-LEON—At Barrington, Oct. 21, A. C. Robinson, B.A., to Miss Carrie M. Leon.

BALCOM-BARTRAM—At New Tusket, Oct. 21, E. G. Balcom, of Bowser, to Grace Bartram, daughter of the late Hamlet Bartram, of New Tusket, Digby Co.

WAGNER-WAGNER—At Bartram, Digby Co., N.S., Oct. 7, Mr. Budd C. Wagner, of Barrington, to Maud Eliza Wagner, youngest daughter of George Wagner, of Barrington.

DOUGLAS-PRIOTT—At Harrington, Oct. 21, George Douglas, of Upper North River, Colchester Co., to Harriet, daughter of Robert C. Priott, late Methodist, Richmond Co., C.B.

CHARLESWORTH-ROBINSON—At Shubenacadie, Oct. 21, by Thomas Lonsdale, of Grand Mere, to Miss Lena A. Robinson, daughter of Mr. John Robinson, Shubenacadie.

CRAIG-CRAIG—At Egmont, Oct. 20th, Alexander M. Craig, of Lake Midi, to May, daughter of T. Craig.

LEBLANC-LEBLANC—At St. Johns, Oct. 2, Mr. Thomas Leblanc, of Grand Mere, to Miss Le Blanc, of Shawinigan.

RENNIE-MATTHEW—At Belmont, Que., on Oct. 21, by Rev. J. Bond, B.A., of Bonsecours, Que., Mr. John Rennie, of Brooklyn, Ont., to Miss Annie Flood Matthew, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Matthew, of Belmont, Que.

MACKENZIE-WILLIAM—At Shawinigan, Que., Oct. 21, by Rev. J. John McCormick, of Shawinigan, to Minnie, daughter of John Matthew, of Shawinigan.

TENNESSY-CAMPBELL—At Bedford, Mr. Jimmy Tennessy to Miss Bessie Campbell.

MATHER-CARTER—At Lindsay, Nov. 3rd, Alice E. Carter to John W. Mather.

WATTMAT—At Toronto, Nov. 4th, James Watt, jr., son of James Watt, Esq., secretary of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, to Lillian, youngest daughter of Mr. S. A. Mat Toronto.

MARTINEAU-[illegible]—At Toronto, Nov. 4, Olivia, daughter of W. Pemberton Pain, Esq., to Rev. S. T. Martin, M.A., of Streetsville, son of S. T. Martin, Esq., of Chatham, Ont.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

NEWELL—At Norwood, Oct. 31, Leon Newell, aged 4[illegible] years.

JEFFERY—At Woods Harbor, Oct. 31st, Mr. [illegible] Jeffery, aged 73 years.

WINTERS—At Norwood, Oct. 31st, Jacob C. Winters, aged 77 years.

FORBES—At Kentville, N.S., Oct. 31, Sarah Forbes, widow of the late John P. Forbes, in the 85th year of her age.

OSBORNE—At New Hay, Nov. 2, Arthur F. Osborne, aged 29.

CLIFTON—At Bridgetown, N.S., Oct. 1, James Clifton, a native of St. John, N.B., aged 80.

SHERWOOD—At Upham, Kings Co., N.S., on Oct. 29, Lizzie A., aged 24 months, daughter of Lillie and Herbert Sherwood.

KING—At St. John, Nov. 1, Charles King, in the 84th year of his age.

SCOVIL—At St. John, Nov. 2, Edward George Scovil.

SMITH—At Johnville, Nov. 1, Mr. Abner M. Smith, aged 84 years.

SEVERSON—At Bury, Oct. 22, Carl Severson, aged 11 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Severson.

MORROW—At Robinson, Oct. 27, Wm. Morrow, aged 81 years.

RYAN—At Compton, Nov. 2, Isabella Alexander Ryan, wife of P. Ryan.

ADDIE—At Marbleton, Nov. 3, George Addie, late agent of the Quebec Central Railway at Quebec, aged 73 years.

BAILLIE—At Toronto, Nov. 4, John Baillie, son of William Baillie.

O'LEARY—At Toronto, Nov. 4, Mary Josephine, wife of John O'Leary.

LOWES—At Toronto, Nov. 4, Charlotte Losee Lowes, widow of John M. Lowes, aged 74.

CORYELL—At Toronto, Nov. 4th, Miriam, daughter of Charles S. and Nellie M. Coryell, in her 14th year.

KEMP—At Trenton, Oct. 31, Elizabeth Kemp, aged 75 years.

YOUNG—At York Road, Township of Murray, Nov. 2, John Young, aged 68 years.

DICK—At St. George, Nov. 3, John Dick, in the 82nd year of his age.

REXFORD—At Ayer's Flat, Oct. 25, George W. Rexford, sr., aged 88 years.

WATTS—At Toronto, Oct. 29, William Norris, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Watts, aged 1 month and 10 days.

ALLEYN—At Quebec, Nov. 4, Henry, aged 3 years, third son of E. R. Alleyn, advocate.

MARTICOTTE—At St. Roch's, Nov. 4, Rose Delima Marticotte, aged 60 years.

POWER—At Halifax, Nov. 3, Albert Edmund, son of the late Captain and Eliza Power, in the 31st year of his age.

McDONALD—At Halifax, Nov. 4, James McDonald, son of the late Richard and Maria McDonald, in the 36th year of his age.

DOYLE—At Bedford, Nov. 3, Frances Janet, wife of James Doyle, aged 60 years.

Jilted Jemmie

consoles himself with lady charlotte gelatine—so good.

AMBULANCE HEADQUARTERS.

Bell Telephone Up 2037.

WM. WRAY,

Undertaker and Embalmer.

[illegible] VICTORIA STREET, Corner Seventh and Beaumont Streets.



HEADSTONES

We have a number of attractive headstones, Moderate Cost at prices ranging from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. ALL HEADSTONES RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

The Forsythe Granite & Marble Co., LIMITED.

Monumental Branch, 93 to 99 Bleury. Head Office and Factory, 600 to 670 William.

JOHN MORLEY STATES THE CASE FOR STICKING TO FREE TRADE

In Free Trade Hall, on the Site of Peterloo, He Declines to Apologize for Cobden—What Free Trade Has Done for England—What Will the Colonies Do for Lancashire?—Lord Salisbury's Warning.

At Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on the evening of October 19, Mr. John Morley addressed an audience that crowded the great hall. After some preliminary remarks he proceeded, noticing the presence of Mr. T. H. Russell, M.P., on the platform:

Without at all saying what should be the right line of tactics in given localities—those tactics must be settled in the localities themselves—I for one shall regret if we free traders, whether Liberal or Conservative, do not somehow or another come together and resist this crude, this raw, this unthought out set of proposals. But someone says you are making too much fuss; the only thing that is proposed is a two-shilling duty on corn and a five per cent. duty on meat. Well, but then I am very much afraid of this shy, insinuating infant of a two-shilling duty on corn. They had that sort of thing in Germany, and what happened to Germany. They started with two-shilling duty, just as we are invited to do, and they find themselves landed to-day in a 7s 6d duty. In France they started it, and I do beg of you not to take this as a party question; I do beg of you Lancashire people to look at this. They started in France with a thirteen-penny duty, and it is now 12s, so this little, shy, insinuating duty, which some of your friends want to attract you to, has grown to the same hoary and ugly creature of which Cobden and Bright, very much on the spot on which I am now standing, dug the grave—as they thought—a great many years ago. Therefore, do not be so easily taken in.

• • •

No Apology for Cobden.

I, for one, offer no apology for Cobden and Bright in this hall. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Do not let us be in a hurry to send our ancestors to the hammer. (Hear, hear.) When I think Cobden and Bright were right in the repeal of the corn laws, that Cobden was further right when he procured the rectification and the passing of the French treaty which increased our trade in this country by an enormous amount, and when I think they were right on the Crimean war and upon the American civil war, I am not going to apologize for them. I will not apologize for them, and I will say here, what I have said again and again in print, that no man ever had a surer vision of the needs of his country in the times and circumstances in which he found it than Richard Cobden. (Cheers.) They call us Cobdenites—for I never call myself by any name, and as for the name that other people call me I do not care two straws—"Doctrinaire," "Utopian," "Pessimist." Who is the pessimist to-day? I never said that if we do not give the colonies this or that preference they would break away — Little Englander as I am. (Laughter and cheers.) I never said "Jeremiah" though they call me—I never said that our trade and industry were going to be demolished. On the contrary, I have always said that if you take the right steps—and by the right steps I mean avoid a Jingo policy —(load cheers)—if you do that you are all right. I am no pessimist. Most of us on this platform—some have managed to save themselves a little—(laughter)—have been called the friend of every country but their own. Well, but now our pastors and masters tell us that all countries are wise except their own. I do not believe it. I am not a Little Englander, but I am an Old Englander, and Old Englander knows very well what he is about. I do not lay down the law for any other country, but this I do say, that Great Britain—because I am a Scotch member—knew very well what she was about sixty years ago.

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In the Good Old Days.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, what does all this start from? It is said that free trade has been a failure. Well, has it? (Cries of "No.") I passed the first twenty years of my life in the town of Blackburn, not very far from here, and when I think what that great cotton town was when I was a boy, and when I was a young man, and think what it is now, it is absurd to talk as some do. I am not going to argue with you out of blue books and works on political economy. Anyone of us who remembers what Lancashire was like before free trade will agree with me that it is idiotic to say—(Loud cheers, which drowned the remainder of the speaker's sentence.) My father was a doctor in Blackburn, and doctors have a very good opportunity of knowing the social condition of the people, and I say it is absurd. I cannot argue it, but suppose they say, "Well, that is a personal reminiscence," I won't advise them to read blue books, because that is rather laborious, and the people who take this kind of view, that England in consequence of free trade is going to smash, are not very fond of reading blue books. Well, I give them two novels to read; they should read Disraeli's novel "Sybil" and Mrs. Gaskell's novel called "Ruth." You will find from these interesting and agreeable fictions the fact as to what was the condition of Lancashire before 1846. I think "Ruth" was before 1846; certainly "Sybil" was. What is the good of arguing that free trade, forsooth, has brought all kinds of mischief upon Lancashire?

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The Case for Free Trade.

Now, I am afraid I am going to take you through three or four figures, but they are figures that, as I gather, even men who ought to know better keep ignoring. They say, "Oh, our trade is declining, is stagnant and stationary," and so on. Well, now, I ask you: Is it true that between 1868 and 1901 the gross income tax assessment rose from 398 millions to 866 millions? Is it true, or is it a lie, that the income tax assessment in Schedule D, which interests mournfully some of us, that the income tax assessment went up from 178 million pounds to 487 million pounds? Is it true that between 1861 and 1902 the savings bank deposits went up from 41 million to 197 million pounds? I know they say, "Oh, you go to great audiences and you trot out figures." (Laughter.) Yes, we do trot out figures. (Laughter and cheers.) There is nothing like figures for bringing an argument to book. I will give you one or two more. Is it true that British shipping, as to which I fancy something may be heard to-morrow, in a city that I once knew very well—is it true that British shipping rose from four million tons to ten million tons? Now, is it true that the average price of food, I don't mean truffles, but things that you eat, and that they eat in Blackburn, Darwen, and all those places, is it true that the average price of food and necessaries in the last 25 years has fallen 30 per cent.? And is it true that wages have risen 15 per cent.? And is it true that workmen of Lancashire are likely to throw overboard a system which has lowered the price of their necessaries by 30 per cent. and increased their power to buy them by 15 per cent.? If it is true, all I can say is you are less shrewd than you used to be when I was brought up amongst you, and you are much less shrewd than I retain the faculty of being to-day. I pass over points of rebate and all that, but I come to a necessity, to flour. You know much better than I do that flour is a raw material in your industry. Is it not?

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Lord Salisbury's Warning.

I do not mean to say for a moment that everything is as we would like to have it in the best of all possible worlds. It is not, but I will tell you what my position is, and I hope there are present some supporters of the present Government, and some Unionists. Let them listen to this, because I take the position of Lord Salisbury. Lord Salisbury, as I have often said when he was alive, and as I now say when he is unfortunately gone, was a very great man. He had great sagacity, and although some unfortunate incidents must be associated with his tenure of power, he had a faculty of looking at things for himself. Now, what does he say? At a great meeting of this kind extracts are rather tiresome, but I am sure my Conservative friends will forgive me. After enumerating certain industrial difficulties, Lord Salisbury said: "These things give us great anxiety, but I think one of the acutest of our anxieties lies in this—that in their ignorance, and misled by men who, though honest, are mistaken, they cry for remedies which are no remedies at all, about which we know perfectly well that if we help them to obtain them we plunge them into far deeper miseries than before. We have a narrow path to tread, on the one side we must avoid that dangerous path which would attempt to cure the sufferings of the people by simply ignoring them; on the other hand we must shun that far more dangerous wandering into economic error which would plunge the whole country into irreparable disaster." If I were going to fight an election to-morrow, whether as a Liberal or as a Unionist Free Trader, I would put that on every wall. I agree that there is cause for anxiety, but I will not on that account commit myself to the first remedy that is crudely, and rashly, and wantonly flung down, and say, "That will save us."

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Laurier No Shibboleth.

That eminent man Sir Wilfrid Laurier—(cheers)—he is not an antiquated shibboleth—he is not a pedant; he is a statesman of no ordinary calibre—and what did he say the other day? He said: "If Great Britain abandoned her Free Trade record she would inevitably curtail the purchasing power of her people." You have got it from John Bright, the old Free Trader, the veteran Free Trader, and you have got it from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is not entirely a Free Trader, and they both agree that if you abandon Free Trade you will limit the purchasing power of your people. Well now, one little question, by the way, if you will forgive it? How, in the long run, are you going to benefit the farmers by limiting the purchasing power of their customers? How are you going to benefit farmers by stimulating out of your own pockets the energy of Colonial farming competitors? Gentlemen, it is a farce.

• • •

What Will the Colonies Do for Lancashire?

There are proposals made for preferential tariffs with our own colonies. You answer this—What will these preferential tariffs do for you in Lancashire. It is perfectly well-known, I pass no judgment upon them, it is not my business, it is perfectly known that Canadian manufacturers of cotton will not consent to the opening of any effective British competition. (Hear, hear.) Now, when they talk to you about the unity of the Empire, and all these things, remember that they will not, they have said it, there is no secret about it, they will not admit effective British competition with Canadian manufacturers.

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Rule, Britannia!

Mr. Ritchie—(cheers)—a man whose courage, I think, can only be estimated by those who have been in office, and who know what it is to part violently from your comrades and your colleagues—we must think of him with respect not only for that, but for his great ability. But I noticed the other night, when he talked about American retaliation, his audience sang "Rule Britannia." But are we going to thrash out this tremendous issue openly, fairly, thoroughly, or are we going to be bullied about American retaliation? I for one am not goin to consent to be one of a flock of ostriches, with heads jammed into sands, not seeing the thing, nor one of a flock of a more amiable and familiar bird, the blinking owl. (Laughter.) The Americans, the people of the United States, are our kinsfolk. They are like us in diplomacy. They are not always angelic. (Laughter.) Suppose, in indignation at your retaliation policy, they put—is it a farthing a pound or a halfpenny a pound—upon your raw cotton? Where is Lancashire? (Cheers.) It may be that in due time it will be difficult, but don't let us go into this. We have done it once. We went the other day into a war without calculation—without counting risks and possibilities. This is most disagreeable ground to tread upon, but it is nonsense not to face facts. Let us think twice before we ratify a policy which may lead us into very great difficulties indeed.

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Redmond in Control.

What has become of Unionism? I see a member of Parliament upon this platform who knows a great deal upon that subject (Mr. Russell.) What has become of Unionism? Does not everybody know, is it not as clear as the sun to-morrow morning—outside Manchester—(laughter)—that out of all this wreckage power is to be placed by and by in the very hands which they have always professed—it was their first and cardinal object—to avoid, into the hands of my friend, Mr. Redmond? What has become of their Unionism? What has become of it?

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Back to Liberalism.

They say, "Well, but you admit, with Lord Salisbury, that there is a cause for anxiety in our commercial and manufacturing position. What do you say? I say it is all very well to talk of scientific instruction. I should be the most faithless of men if I did not cordially welcome scientific instruction and the multiplication of technical schools and technical teachers. But that is not enough; you must go further than that, and I for one tell you frankly that I would not go into the lobby of the House of Commons—I would not cross the street to give a vote for a candidate if I did not believe that the coming expulsion of these gentlemen was to be followed by the accession of Liberals who had learnt the lessons of Liberalism—(cheers)—lessons which this union, I am glad to say, has never faltered in teaching, the true lessons of Liberalism, and if we are to act upon that principle it not only means that you multiply technical teachers and scientific instruction, but that you must so shape your policy over the seas, you must give such instruction to your agents abroad, you must so regulate your expenditure, you must so exert yourselves to reduce that great burden of the National Debt—which is a charge upon all classes of this community—you must so adjust all these principles, all these maxims, that then, indeed, we should be able to say that we have learned something from the past, and do not mean, by quack remedies or things of that kind, to fall back into the quagmire into which we have been placed by these gentlemen. (Cheers.) The time has come, or is very rapidly coming, and the sooner the better, when we shall see this false image, with its front of brass and its feet of clay, shattered into pieces.

"Will People Ever Learn Consumption's Dangerous, Deadly Ways?"

Worse than all other infectious diseases, yet people disregard ordinary precautions and neglect its more pronounced symptoms until they become the prey of remorse and despair"—says Dr. Slocum.

The struggle for health-restoration crowned with success when Dr. Slocum's great lung specific is used.

PSYCHINE

(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

Cures even the worst cases and prevents contagion.



Dr. Slocum, Lung Specialist.

"I am drawing no imaginary picture," declares the great specialist, "for I know whereof I speak, and I shudder when I think of the deadly risks people run through ignorance or neglect. There is not, I venture to say, a man or woman in Montreal who cannot put their finger on cases known to them personally. A friend visits a friend, a dutiful daughter nurses her mother, or a loving sister a sister, only to be stricken down while in the path of duty, having failed to recognize it as an infectious disease.

"But are we to leave them here? No! a thousand times, no! Such a course would be too cruel for even ordinary human feeling."

If you are to be cured of consumption you must find a remedy at home, as it is only the very few who are at liberty to travel. Does such a remedy exist? That is what should interest every weak and wasted sufferer.

Dr. Slocum's treatment, as embodied in "Psychine," has been brilliantly successful in curing consumption in thousands of cases, even where little hope was given by attending physicians. Thousands of testimonials are on fyle in the Toronto offices of Dr. Slocum to prove this claim. This testimony is not published broadcast out of respect to reputable people who desire their names withheld from the public prints. Every sufferer should make it a special object to read over the testimony from thousands of the cured, which we will send you direct if you so desire.

PSYCHINE is pronounced **SI-KEEN**

If you have pains in the lungs, an obstinate cough, night sweats, afternoon chills and fevers, sore throat, or if you are losing flesh, procure a bottle of "Psychine" from your druggist, or, if he hasn't it in stock, write Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, Canada—when a large sample bottle of "Psychine" will be cheerfully sent you.

SIMPLEST FOOD BROUGHT PAIN

Till Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Cured Marie A. Bujold's Dyspepsia—She Has Had No Return of the Trouble Since.

"For two years my life was a burden. I could not take the simplest food without having a pain across my stomach. I consulted doctors, but they did me no good. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cured me, and I have had no return of the trouble since."

This is the statement of Marie Ann Bujold, of Maria Cap, Bonaventure Co., Quebec. It is a message of hope and warning to the Dyspepsia burdened people of to-day.

No disease is so common as Indigestion, and it is this very fact that makes it dangerous. It is so common that many people accept it as part of their daily work. They do not stop to think that it is wearing out their bodies, breeding Appendicitis and other immediately dangerous complaints, as well as making them easy victims for any infectious or contagious diseases that may be floating in the air or water.

It is easily cured by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. But remember reading of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will not cure it; taking Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will.

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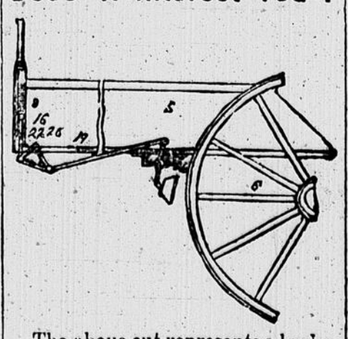
Funds Over - $11,000,000

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MASON & RISCH

pianos are the reverse of all this. The careful hidden work that is put into them comes out in tone permanency and tone purity. Their beautiful appearance is only a secondary matter, and while the design and finish of Mason & Risch Pianos please the eye of the most critical, the rare musical value is in the materials and workmanship—scientifically correct, mechanically perfect.

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OF ALL KINDS

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Our goods are the standard for style and we guarantee everything we sell.

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MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

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Our stores are closed daily at 6 p.m. except Saturday.

Mail Orders are promptly and carefully attended to.

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We are showing a splendid assortment in

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Very latest styles, in black, ecru, pale blue, pink and other colors.

BLOUSES IN FANCY VELOURS.

BLOUSES IN FRENCH FLANNEL—In plain colors, navy blue, royal blue, cream, crimson, and black.

BLOUSES OF PRINTED FRENCH FLANNEL—Special importation for this season. We make to order reproductions of exclusive models now on exhibition without extra charge.

FANCY FLANNELETTE BLOUSES AT 39c.

A Very Special Line.—We have all sizes from 32 to 40 in that line. Many designs in the different colors of navy and royal blue, with mixture of other colors, including black and white. These are our regular 75c Blouses, actually sold for 39c.

OPERA FLANNEL BLOUSES AT $2.25—These are in the plain colors of crimson, navy, royal blue and black, fronts finished with pleats of same cloth, with ivory piping, also cream with black piping. Full range of sizes 32 to 42. Regular $3.50 value for $2.25

BLOUSES IN COLORED SERGE AND PRINTED FRENCH FLANNEL—Just two sizes in this lot, 34 and 36, elegant blouses, in the latest styles; some are trimmed with applique, others have large fancy buttons; most of them are samples. Worth $3.50, for $2.00

BLACK SATEEN BLOUSES—A most complete assortment, full range of sizes, in all the following prices: — $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00.

Dress Skirts at $2.00

ABOUT 60 IN ALL—Odd lines, range of sizes not complete; they are of black vicuna, frieze and fancy tweed. Former prices ranging from $2.75, $3.25, $4.00 and $4.50. All on the one table now and reduced to $2.00

Silk Ribbons at a Great Reduction!

SATIN DUCHESSE AND TAFFETAS SILK RIBBONS, in all colors. Our regular 8c Ribbons, reduced to 5c a yard.

SATIN DUCHESSE RIBBONS of different widths and colors. The balance of lines formerly sold at 20c, 25c and 30c. All reduced to 15c a yard.

TOILET SOAP

LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND BEST VALUES.

See our Exhibition in Front Window, near main entrance.

Castile Soap at 2c
Fancy Soap at 20c a box, or 7c a cake.
Glycerine Soap, Apple Blossom 10c
White Castile Soap, large cake 5½c
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And our very popular brand, "Sweetheart," sold everywhere at 10c. Our special price 6½c

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A genuine "Lemaire" Glass in Mother-of-Pearl, with pearl extension handle to match. The whole going into a plush, silk lined bag, bearing the name of "Henry Birks and Sons"

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represent in the highest degree good workmanship, pure materials and up-to-the moment styles. They wear well and

"FIT LIKE GLOVES"

HISTORIC JAUNTING CAR TO END ITS DAYS IN MUSEUM

was never discovered for a certainty, although he was supposed to be the celebrated dynamiter, Tynan; Carey, who afterwards turned informer, and was shot for his treachery on his way to the Cape, by O'Donnell. The car is now much the worse for wear and shows its age plainly. One tire is gone altogether and other parts are broken. It has not been painted since the crime was committed, so its condition can be better imagined than described.

ATHLETICS

Harriers' Run To-day.

One of the most interesting cross-country runs held here for some time will take place this afternoon, when the M.A.A.A. Harriers meet the runners from Brockville. The race will start at the M.A.A.A. grounds. After completing the first 2½ miles, the race will pass through the grounds again, and later will finish with another lap on the track.

The teams will be made up as follows:

M.A.A.A. Harriers—1, Dave Ross, (captain); 2, Roland Gomery; 3, R. R. Hendry; 4, R. Thouret; 5, A. L. Cumpstan. Spares—F. L. Lukeman and O. Hall.

Brockville Y.M.C.A. Canoe Club—6, Kyle (captain); 7, Russell; 8, Johnston; 9, Kuhn; 10, Cuthbertson.

Ottawa Valley Jockey Club.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—A race track for this section of the country, under the name of the Ottawa Valley Jockey Club, is a thing that is now very near accomplishment.

The club members consist of His Excellency the Governor-General as honorary president, with a board of directors composed of Hon. C. Fitzpatrick, N. A. Belcourt, M.P.; E. S. Skead, Berkeley Powell, M.L.A.; R. Pringle Cobourg; R. R. McLennan, Cornwall; and Geo. W. Cook, Montreal.

TWO THOUSAND PERSONS ATTEND OYSTER SUPPER

Benefit is Given for Deaf and Dumb Pupils at St. Denis Street Institution.

A highly successful function was the annual oyster supper last evening given for the benefit of the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, St. Denis street, by the Lady Patronesses' Association.

The rooms were decorated with flags and streamers, ornamental designs of [illegible] and [illegible] bulbs. The tables were spread in the west, [illegible] and [illegible] rooms of the institution, and covers were laid for 800 couples.

While the function was distinctively an oyster supper other delicacies were provided in abundance and the large gathering did full justice to them.

The menu was as follows:

Oysters on the Half Shell.
Oyster Soup. Oyster Patties.
Celery.
Cranberry Jelly.
Roast Turkey.
Assorted Fruit.
Coffee.

A programme of the evening was rendered by one of the pupils who in the name of his companions thanked the ladies present for the interest they showed in the institution.

The wedding occurred yesterday of Miss Jessie Bowman, wife of Mr. J. A. Ellis, secretary of the Dominion Transport Company, and daughter of the late Capt. John Bowman. The funeral services will be held at St. Louis de France church on Monday morning at 7 o'clock, and interment at Burlington, Vt., the same day.

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All the News of the Sporting World.

MISS ADAIR CAPTURES LAMBTON CLUB'S FINALS

Miss Phepoe Made a Better Stand than Miss Harvey Against the British Champion.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 7.—Miss Rhona Adair, the British woman golf champion, won the finals at the Lambton Club's tournament yesterday afternoon by defeating Miss Marler, of Montreal, nine up and seven to go.

In spite of the severe weather a fair sized gallery followed the game.

The golf match at the Lambton links between the ladies from the East and the ladies from the West, was productive of some most interesting games, and in it Miss Adair and Miss Phepoe met for the first time during the tournament. Miss Phepoe made somewhat of a better stand against the British champion than did Miss Harvey. This match was over a 12-hole course, and, played on the point system, the ladies from the West winning by a score of 6 to 3. Some of the games required an extra hole to decide the winner. In the match between Miss Adair and Miss Phepoe, the Britisher was 5 up and 3 to play at the end of the game, Miss Phepoe winning one hole and halved one.

Miss Marler, who was drawn to play Miss Adair in the final for the Forte cup in the afternoon, evidently was saving herself, as she defaulted to Miss Harvey, of Hamilton.

Mrs. Denison and Miss Hoodless were tied on the twelfth, and had to play an extra hole, Mrs. Denison winning it. Miss Greene defeated Mrs. Vere V. Brown by one up.

Mrs. Belte and Mrs. MacPherson were another couple that had to play an extra hole to decide the winner, Mrs. Bolte winning on the last put.

In the putting and approaching contest Miss Taylor, of Montreal, led with nine, and Miss Phepoe was second with six. The following are the results of the match game:

	West.	East.
Miss Adair	1	
vs. Miss Phepoe		0
Miss Martin	0	
vs. Miss Harvey		1
Miss Greene	1	
vs. Mrs. Brown		0
Mrs. Macpherson	0	
vs. Mrs. Bolte		1
Mrs. Musson	0	
vs. Mrs. Phepoe		1
Mrs. Smith	0	
vs. Miss Cox		1
Mrs. Denison	0	
vs. Mrs. Stikeman		1
Miss Taylor	0	
vs. Miss Wilkes		1
Miss Denison	1	
vs. Miss Hoodless		0
Miss Ensley	0	
vs. Mrs. Campbell		1
Total	3	6

MAT AND RING

Gonthier Defeated.

Dan McLeod defeated Gonthier in a wrestling bout at Sohmer Park last night. McLeod took the first fall in 20 minutes, Gonthier the second in 11 minutes, and McLeod again took the third in 11 minutes.

Although the local man was defeated he managed to make the struggle an interesting one.

VICTORIA GOLF CLUB MEETING.

Reports Showed the Existence of a Very Satisfactory State of Affairs.

The Victoria Golf Club held its annual meeting at the Windsor Hotel last night and was presented with a very satisfactory report. Mr. Putnam occupied the chair.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, J. Hill; vice-president, B. B. Stevenson; secretary, G. H. Williams; treasurer, C. H. Alves; committee—Colonel J. P. Cooke, C. C. Pangman, W. K. Burnett, J. E. Hutcheson, T. Hutcheson, F. J. Laverty.

The condition of affairs in the club is excellent, and the future prospects are all that could be desired. Th financial statement was surprisingly good, and the position of the club was further strengthened by an issue of debentures, which was taken up by the members. Next season the course of eighteen holes will be ready, and the full benefit of work now being done on the property will be reaped by the members. There has been considerable improvement to the greens, and it is probable that no other club has been so favored during a year of existence.

Ladies' Club Meets.

The Ladies' Victoria Golf Club held its first annual meeting yesterday at the Y.W.C.A.

The treasurer's statement showed that the club's finances were in good shape, while the secretary's report pointed out what the club had accomplished in the past year.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Mrs. Strangman.
Vice-president—Mrs. Cecil Gordon.
Secretary—Miss Ethel Macrae.
Treasurer—Mrs. James Hill.
Committee—Miss Clay, Miss Pangman, Miss Knight, Miss Pyne, Miss Arnton, Miss Dinham Molson.

Sports at McGill.

Another Athletic Club at McGill came into existence this week by the formation of a boxing club. The meeting was called in the Arts Building on Wednesday evening and was largely attended. The following officers were elected:—Hon. president, R. Tait McKenzie; president, Mr. W. Edwards; vice-president, J. C. McPhee, Science '04; sec-treas., E. J. Carlyle, Science '04. A committee of four men was elected to draw up a constitution, assisted by the foregoing officers. The committee are W. P. Ogilvie, Law '04; E. J. Carlyle, Science '04; G. E. Housser, Arts '06, G. Shanks, Arts '04.

A meeting of the Hockey and Skating resulted in the election of officers for the coming year as follows,—Hon. president, Dr. Yates; president, G. C. McDonald, Arts '04, vice-president, H. L. Sims, Med. '06; secretary, S. D. Harris, Law '05; treasurer, F. B. Gurd, Med. '06, and a committee of the following men:—Arts, Molson, '04; Robinson, '05, Waugh, '06; Patrick, '07; Science, Gnaedinger, '04; Drinkwater, '05; Benedict, '06; Gilmour, '07. Medicine—McKidd, '04; Lees, '05; Lindsay, '06; Quinn, '07. Law—McDougall, '04; Greenshields, '05; McKenna, '06.

The secretary's report was well received and spoke of the successes of last year. The treasurer's statement showed a balance which speaks well, considering the difficulties with which the club had to contend. It was decided if the committee should think it favorable to place an intermediate team in the league a big effort will be made to keep the cup where it belongs—at McGill.

TO-DAY'S GAME IN OTTAWA TO BE A BATTLE OF GIANTS

Both Teams Are in the Pink of Condition—Championship May Be Settled To-day.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—This afternoon at Lansdowne Park will be decided the championship of the Quebec Union, and practically the championship of Canada.

The competing teams will be Ottawa College and Rough Riders, and their struggle will be the greatest in years. Each fourteen will strain every nerve to win, and the team that wins will have to work every minute for its victory. Each team is trained to the hour and there is no good reason why the football should not be the best ever witnessed in Ottawa.

Enthusiasts recognize this and are buying seats in blocks and a record crowd will be at the park when Referee Wilkinson blows his whistle. About four thousand seats have been sold for the game.

The Rough Riders will have a strong line-up to-day and if they do not win it will not be because the men are not good and because they are not physically fit. The team will be selected from Kennedy, Jim McGee, Moore, Walters, Rankin, P. Murphy, Powers, E. Murphy, Telford, Pulford, Ralph, Parra, Shillington, Alf. Smith, Dr. Sherriff, Phillips, Boucher and Hayden.

Mr. MacDonald, the manager of the College team, announced that the team to-day will be picked from the following players: Ed. Gleeson, Joe Gleeson, O'Brien, Meagher, Lafleur, Killeen, McCreedie, Fillon, Castonguay, Ferguson, Kearns, Jones, Filiatreault, Clancy, Corbett, Bawlf, Brennan, and Austin.

To-day's Game Here.

The lovers of football who witness the game between Montreal and Britannia on the M.A.A.A. grounds this afternoon, in addition to seeing a good match, will be kept fully posted as to the results of the big game in Ottawa. The harrier's race with the Brockville Y.M.C.A. will start and finish on the M.A.A.A. grounds and this will also be an additional attraction.

The Grand Trunk Team.

The team representing the Grand Trunk Football Club against West mount, in the Independent Junior League will be chosen from the following: Ker, Mason, Brown, Butler, Brighton, A. Marshall, Hadley, F. Glass, A. Walker, Kearns, P. Marshall, Brownrigg, Anderson, H. Glass, Hennessy, G. Walker, Rivet, Hanson.

This promises to be a good match and being the last of the season will add to the interest of the game.

A WORLD'S RECORD IN BOWLING.

Thirty Strikes and Sixteen Spares Were Marked in Remarkable Game.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—A new bowling record was made last night in the tournament of the Monroe League, when the Sunsets made a score of 1,119.

Thirty strikes and sixteen spares were marked in the game. The team played the usual three games and averaged 994. 2-3.

The performance is a world's record under the new rules of the American Bowling Congress. The previous record was 1,105.

The balls were weighed and measured before the game and Secretary Sam Karof, of the American Bowling Congress, witnessed the performance.

AVOID ALCOHOL and ALCOHOLIC REMEDIES

IF YOU SUFFER FROM ANY FORM OF KIDNEY DISEASE.

Kidney-Wort Tablets

A Scientific and Infallible Cure.

The demand for Dr Pettingill's Kidney Wort Tablets, since physicians have begun to prescribe them, has become enormous. The evident advantage of the active, non-alcoholic and concentrated Tablets over all other kidney remedies has turned the attention of thousands of sufferers to Dr. Pettingill's Specific. If there is pain in the back, too frequent urination, cloudy urine, deposit of sediment, swelling of the body, loss of strength, or bladder trouble, use Dr Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets at once. Each bottle is guaranteed by the druggist you buy them from. 50 cents a bottle, or six bottles for $2.50.

PRODUCT OF U.S. HEN MORE THAN GOLD AND SILVER OUTPUT

Eggs Laid by American Hens in One Year Would Fill a Train 868 Miles in Length.

The poultry and eggs raised and eaten in the United States last year were worth more than all the gold or the silver produced in the world in the same year. These are a few of the interesting facts about the poultry business that have been unearthed by one of Secretary Wilson's experts in the United States Department of Agriculture.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the poultry industry is something worth taking into consideration in calculating the resources and riches of the country, says the Brooklyn Eagle. Secretary Wilson believes that large profits are yet to be made by those who will take up the business of producing chickens along scientific methods. He knows of a number of instances where men have gone into the industry on a small capital and by paying careful attention to the work have made comparatively large fortunes.

In order to furnish more definite information about the poultry business, Secretary Wilson recently directed one of his men to get together all the facts available regarding the subject. According to the latest available tables, the value of all fowls on farms is $85,794,000. About $15,000,000 is deducted from this sum to represent fowls under the age of three months, so that the balance embraces the stock that is kept for breeding and laying.

The estimated number of chickens in the country is 250,000,000, producing for market in one year poultry worth $136,000,000 and eggs worth $144,000,000, a total value of about $280,000,000. This represents an income of 400 per cent. on a similar investment.

In seeking for the causes of this situation one must not overlook the great amount of work done by the mechanical incubator which is not only as fully successful as the hen, but does its work on a very large scale. The use of the incubator has made it the duty of the hen to devote her whole time to the production of eggs.

How well the hens performed this duty may be gathered from the statement that in the last year for which statistics are available 1,290,000 dozens of eggs were produced in the United States. This allows for the consumption of 303 eggs by every man, woman and child in the country during that year, and makes the value of the eggs per capita $1.89.

Except for the year 1900 the egg product of the United States has exceeded in value that of the combined gold and silver output of the country for every year since 1850. The same statement is true of the poultry product, save for the years 1899 and 1900. The surprise occasioned by these figures is still further occasioned by these figures is still further heightened when it is known that the poultry and eggs together produced in a single year are worth more than either the gold or the silver production of the world for any year since the beginning of records, excepting the two years of 1898 and 1899. Pursuing the comparisons further it is found that the poultry and eggs of 1900 outvalued the total exports of animals and animal products during all the years down to and including 1900.

The poultry and egg products of the United States in 1899 exceeded in value the wheat crop of twenty-eight states and territories. There were produced on the farms of this country in 1899, 1,290,000,000 dozen eggs. This amounts to 43,127,000 crates of 30 dozen each. An ordinary refrigerator car, which has an average length of about 42 1-2 feet, holds 400 crates. All this means that a train of these cars sufficient to carry the product of 1899 would be 868 miles long, or long enough to reach from Chicago to Washington and have several miles of cars to spare.

RAISED ON LACTATED FOOD.



HARRY ALBERT GRIFFITH, Montreal West, P.Q., now eighteen months old, and fed daily on LACTATED FOOD from time of birth.

LACTATED FOOD makes healthy, hearty and happy babies.

More Good Tailors Wanted

IF WE could get enough of the kind of workmen we want, our business would double.

We need more tailors who know how to make correct shoulders, how to needle-mould canvas, haircloth and cloth, who know how to make sleeves and collars as they should, and must be made in Semi-ready.

We insist on having these features conspicuously good because our future depends on that.

You'll see the result of this critical policy when you "try-on" a Semi-ready suit of this season's make.

Finished to order in two hours

Semi-ready Tailoring

MONTREAL 231 ST. JAMES STREET 1551 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Our Great Unloading Sale

of Carpets, Curtains, Brass and Enamelled Bedsteads, Bedding and House Furnishings, is being taken advantage of by hundreds of Montreal's thrifty householders, who realize the amount of money that can be saved by making their purchases this month.

Remember this Sale Closes November 30th.

THOMAS LIGGET, EMPIRE BUILDING, 2474-2476 St. Catherine St.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE RACE HORSE WORLD

Tod Sloan, the Once Famous Jockey, Now a Chauffeur—Evolution of the Pacing Champions.

Dan Patch's record, breaking mile was the best rated one ever driven. The time of three of the quarters was 29 seconds, and of the other 29 1-2 seconds. The third quarter was the slowest one.

Tod Sloan, the jockey, who at one time was reported to be worth $500,000, is now working in Paris as a chauffeur and salesman for automobiles. His salary for a month does not reach the figures of one day's expenses when he was at the height of his career, two years ago.

Major Delmar, 1.59 3-4, is the first champion trotter that has carried the blood of George Wilkes, 2.22. Though the Wilkes family has produced more crack campaigners than any other in the stud book, it is a singular fact that no trotter having a cross of the blood ever before held the world's record.

A new champion pacing record, 1.56¾, a new champion trotting record 1.58½, a new champion trotting record to pole, 2.08, a new half mile champion pacing record of 56 seconds, a new champion pacing record for mares in 2.00 1-4, a new waggon championship record to waggon of 1.57 1-4, were some of the notable achievements at Memphis at the closing of the season of 1.

For Electioneer, Mr. Sanford paid only $12,500. To have sold over $500,000 worth of his descendants shows the immense interest manifested in his progeny. To Jan. 1, 1902, Electioneer sired 158 trotters and but two pacers, the trotters, with records of 2.30 or better, the pacers 2.25 or better. A recapitulation shows him to have begotten ninety-seven stallions, which sired a total of 745 trotters and 287 pacers in the standard lists. His daughters to the number of seventy-nine gave the turf ninety-one trotters and twelve pacers.

During the season of 1902 the total number of trotters that took records of 2.30 or better, which had not previously entered that select circle, was twenty-nine. Up to this time last season the number was but twenty-eight. So far this season there have been twenty-six new comers to the 2.30 trotting list, or two less than last year at this time. The 2.30 pacing list a year ago had received sixty-five additions, in 1902 which just equals the number that has been added this season. Of those previously in the 2.30 list but that had reduced their records last year at this time the number was twenty-one pacers and five trotters, as against twenty-six pacers and thirteen trotters this season.

The pacing champions are not so numerous as the trotting kings and queens, but their records go back to 1839, while the first trotter to beat 2.30 did not accomplish the trick until 1845. The list of pacing champions is as follows:

Drover, Beacon Course, N.J. Oct. 23, 1839	2.28
Unknown, Beacon Course, N.J. Aug. 2, 1884 (Wagon)	2.23
James K. Polk, Union Course, N.Y., Aug. 21, 1845	2.27
Pet, Union Course, N.Y., Sept. 1853	2.18¼
Pocahontas, Union Course, N.Y. June 24, 1855 (Waggon)	2.17¾
Yankee Sam, Ufficville, Ont., Oct. 24, 1869	2.16½
Sleepy Tom, Chicago, July 30, 1879	2.12¾
Rowdy Boy, Rochester, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1879	2.13¾
Mattie Hunter, Pittsburg, July 16, 1881	2.12¾
Little Brown Jug, Hartford, Conn., Aug. 24, 1881	2.11¾
Johnston, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 3, 1884	2.06¼
Mascot, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 19, 1892	2.04
Flying Jib, Chicago Ill., Sept. 15 1893	2.01¼
Robert J., Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 14, 1894	2.01½
John R. Gentry, Portland, Me., Sept. 24, 1896	2.00¼
Star Pointer, Readville, Mass., Aug. 28, 1897	1.59¼
Dan Patch, Brighton Beach, N.Y., Aug. 21, 1903	1.59
Prince Alert, Empire City Track, N.Y., Sept. 24, 1903	1.57
Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 22, 1903	1.56¼

PROFESSOR EMERTON TO LECTURE ON CARCASSAN

Prof. Emerton, of Harvard University gave a most interesting lecture last evening to the Art Association of Montreal on "Carcasson" that old European town whose picturesque was gained during the progress of the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

The lecturer dealt with Carcasson as it appeared [illegible] the history of France was [illegible] years of [illegible] its walls [illegible] if for [illegible] of that [illegible]

The [illegible] the town [illegible] the past [illegible] a century [illegible] Navy [illegible] Carcasson [illegible] Prof. Emerton [illegible] Carcasson [illegible] Mrs. Stewart, [illegible] Mrs. Wainwright and Dr. Prosser. The ladies present were Miss Stewart, Mrs. and Dr. Mrs. Arthur Morton, Miss Dawson, Miss Russ, Miss May and Miss Beck.

MANY PEOPLE SUFFER FROM ASTHMA

ASTHMA is a very distressing disease, but we are now able to report a cure. Clarke's Kola Compound, put up by Dr. Griffin & Macpherson Co., Toronto, is curing cases after case, giving perfect relief and satisfaction. We invite all sufferers to try it.

HOW ABOUT YOUR FURS?

Have them repaired now. We do good work at the lowest prices in the City. Express charges paid both ways on all of town repair orders.

A. A. WELSH,
Hatter & Furrier,
225 1/2 St. Catherine Stre

WEAKNESS IS A CRIME!

Men and Women with Back Pains, Indigestion, Constipation, Rheumatism, Nerve Weakness, Liver, Kidney or Bladder Trouble,

Electricity is Your Beacon Light!



The weak man or woman does not live who cannot be made healthier and stronger by wearing my ELECTRIC BELT. None of us are "perfect" and anything that will add more to such vitality as we may have will make us better. It is hard for a weak man to have noble sentiments. Such things are born of warm blood, healthy nerves and a strong heart.

Dear Sir:—I suppose you think it strange of me not writing to you before, but I have heard of belts that did good for a while and then the patient got worse, so I thought I would wait and see how it did with me. I find that it has done me a lot of good. I wore it about a month and then left it off, and I am now well and feeling well. I will do all I can for you and will write you again later on. Very truly, Isaac H. Allen, Rathbun Centre, Ont., October 13, 1903.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

will not fail. It cannot fail, as it infuses into the weakened parts the force of life and strength—the force which is the organ of all vital powers—electricity.

I don't ask any man to buy my appliance on a speculation. I know that it will cure these troubles, and I want my pay only when the cure is complete. I don't ask you to try it one month, nor two months, but long enough to cure you, and when I have cured you, you can pay me.

Get it now, while you run no risk. My confidence in my method enables me to offer you those terms. Any man or woman who will secure me can use the belt at my risk and

PAY WHEN CURED

CAUTION! Beware of concerns offering a thin piece of felt as a substitute for my cushion electrodes. They have to be soaked in water, which quickly dries and leaves them without current. My cushion electrodes are my exclusive invention and cannot be imitated.

If you have one of these old-style, blistering belts, I will take it in trade for one of mine. I do this, not that the old belt is of any use, for it is not, but to establish the value of my goods with people who have been misled by the false claims of concerns selling a cheap, worthless article.

Other concerns offering you Electric Belts free—this is only a trick. Common sense should tell you no firm could pay for advertising and give their goods away.

FREE BOOK Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closely sealed, free upon request. If you are not the man you should be, write to-day.

DR. M. F. McLAUGHLIN, 214 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

OFFICE HOURS.—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 9.

TOOKE'S SHIRTS

Are Favorably Known by More Men who Wear Good Shirts than any Other in the Whole Dominion.

R. J. TOOKE, 177 St. James Street. 2387 St. Catherine Street, West. 1553 St. Catherine Street, East.

CANADA HASN'T YET FELT TRADE SETBACK IN STATES

Business Here is Good and There is a Strong Argument That Canada Will Escape Feeling a Depression in the States.

Although prices on the stock market seem to be reflecting a severe industrial setback, Canadian trade conditions as a whole continue very satisfactory.

In the States things do not seem to be particularly encouraging, however, and with many mills closing, the railroads drawing in their horns and a cut in steel prices in spite of the diminished production many are feeling apprehension.

A leading business man who is in close touch with a large retail trade informed The Herald that business is excellent for this time of year, particularly when it is considered that we have had a month of warm and unseasonable weather.

"I doubt," he said, however, "that the Christmas trade will be as large as last year's and if it is not I do not think we will have to go very far to find the cause. The recent tremendous slump in the stock market has hit thousands of pocketbooks and I am afraid a good many people and themselves poorer to-day than this time a year ago.

People, however, who have let the markets alone and have stuck to legitimate pursuits should buy as much as ever for I think business as a whole has been good."

So much for the retail end.

The States and Canada.

In wholesale and general business circles the majority of merchants have no doubt given some thought to the new industrial setback in the States and its effect upon Canada. The Toronto Globe recently collected the opinions of many business people upon this point. All unite in admitting the great amount of business being done at present, and the large number of orders to be filled. Many are extending their plants and the only complaint is the scarcity of labor to carry on their necessary operations. There is nothing in our own country to indicate any misfortune, and the building of the new transcontinental railway and the continued rapid development of the northwest are pointed to as factors that will make for good times for many years to come. Some of the Canadian manufacturers however, express a dread, which they have already voiced, that Canada would be made a dumping ground for American products at slaughter prices, in case depression decreased their home consumption. As an indication of this one or two centres report the presence of commercial travelers representing United States manufacturers, who are paying their first visit to Canada. These Canadians, however, are proceeding on the assumption that the commercial and financial inter-relation between the United States and Canada is still so great that whenever the people of the great Republic begin to trim their sails for financial depression Canadian interests should imitate them; and whenever American mill owners begin discharging employes, many Canadian commercial entanglements are almost certain to pursue the same policy, believing they must of necessity do so.

Our Independence.

"There was a time" waythitti! Ba "There was a time" says the Globe "when that was very much more true than it is to-day. If one goes back to the time preceding the McKinley tariff of 1890, one will find that a very large proportion of Canada's exports, especially of the field and the forest, was going to the United States and that, necessarily, whenever the demand fell off from that great market, Canadian exporters have felt the pinch of reduced trade, curtailed their purchases, and brought about considerable depression. Since the passage of the McKinley bill, followed as it was after a short period of more liberal mutual arrangements under Mr. Cleveland by the adoption of the Dingley tariff in 1897, there can be no doubt at all that Canada's industrial, commercial and financial relations with the United States instead of becoming so intimate that any disaster on the other side must at once have a secondary effect here, have drifted away from those of the United States, until to-day there is no reason in the world why either a commercial or an industrial panic in the United States should affect us very much more severely than a panic in France or Germany.

"Canadian agriculture, which is the backbone of the country, is in a position of security such as never before. A long-continued depression in the United States would undoubtedly affect the lumbering industry of Canada, but it must be remembered as an offset to this that the home demand for lumber in recent years has been an exceedingly active one, and that in railway construction work alone within the next five years enormous quantities of lumber must be used in Canada."

Trade With States.

"If one will turn to the statements of exports to the United States from Canada, it will be at once discovered that that market has not nearly the relative importance to us that it had fifteen years ago. The following table shows the gradual decrease of our exports to the United States as compared with our total exports, the amount having fallen, roughly, from 50 per cent. to 33 1-3 per cent. from the days preceding the McKinley tariff to the present, showing that trade currents have found new channels, and are not so susceptible to the depressions which visit the United States:

	Exports to U.S.	Total exports.
1885	$35,566,810	$ 79,131,735
1888	34,284,490	77,756,704
1887	35,269,922	80,960,509
1888	40,707,483	81,382,072
1889	39,519,940	80,272,466
1890	40,426,856	138,462,037
1920	59,695,356	170,642,369
1901	67,983,073	177,431,386
1902	66,567,784	196,019,763
1903	71,783,919	219,082,933

Our Imports.

"Now, it may be said that if our exports to the United States fell off very greatly under the stress of an industrial panic there, we would not be in a position to pay for the imports we take from that country. That is where our very large credit balance in Great Britain would be of advantage. We are exporting to Great Britain now more than twice as much as we import in return. This means that a very large amount of Canadian credit is available in London for the liquidation of these very balances that we shall owe in the United States for goods imported from that country. That our importations from the United States will continue on a large scale is an undoubted fact. These goods are being brought into Canada because we need them and because, in many cases, there is no other source from which the articles imported can be drawn. Such things as raw cotton crude rubber, tobaccos, (not produced in Canada), bituminous coal and other articles that are the raw material of great industries must continue to be brought into Canada for the use of the manufacturers, and it will be a bad sign when this importation falls too far below the level of recent years.

Factories Moving to Canada.

"In other departments, where the United States competes against Canadian industries, there is no reason to anticipate very seriously the slaughter campaign which has attended previous industrial crises in the United States. Many great American industrial concerns have given hostages for good behavior to Canada. One of the greatest sources of undue competition in former periods of extreme depression in the agricultural implement trade was the International Harvester Company, the huge amalgamated implement trust, which to-day is building one of the greatest factories in Canada in the city of Hamilton. That it will prefer to operate this factory, and so compete with the Canadian manufacturers on the most advantageous terms, rather than cut profits to a minimum by making implements across the border and forcing them in over our tariff wall, seems a reasonable conclusion. The International Harvester Company is not the only great American concern in this position. Branch plants in very many industries have now been established in Canada by large American companies, and it is scarcely probable that a cut-throat competition, regardless of the value of the article involved, which was the feature of recent industrial panics, will be repeated.

Dun's Review of Trade.

Dun's Bulletin for Saturday, Nov. 7, will say of Montreal Trade:—Commercial payments falling due at Montreal on the 4th were quite satisfactorily met as far as can be judged by returns to hand at the moment of writing, and the failure list continues of very limited proportions, only three trifling district failures being reported for the week, with liabilities hardly exceeding $10,000. Dry goods travelers are reported to be doing well with spring samples, but the fine weather of most of the week has kept farmers busy in the fields, and country retailers do not report very active sales. The Canadian Colored Cotton Company advises an advance in cotton blankets, and napped sheetings, etc. Wholesale grocers report an active dispatch of heavy goods for winter stocks by boat to river points. Active demand is noted for Ceylon green teas, with some considerable sales reported by importers. Sugars are in better demand at steady prices. Hides are fairly active; calfskins have declined 1 cent. A good many of the shoe factories are preparing for stock-taking, and the leather market is comparatively quiet. The results of the London October fur sales show a decline in all sorts of Canadian raw furs except muskrat.

A Pleasant Medicine—There are some pills which have no other purpose evidently than to beget painful internal disturbances in the patient, adding to his troubles and perplexities rather than diminishing them. One might as well swallow some corrosive material. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have no such disagreeable and injurious property. They are easy to take, are not unpleasant to the taste and their action is mild and soothing. A trial of them will prove this. They offer peace to the dyspeptic.—adv.

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Bradstreet's, in their review of trade for the week, says:

Wholesale trade at Montreal has been moderately active this week. The approaching close of navigation has stimulated the demand for shipment to certain water points, and that has created a little more activity. The dry goods trade is suffering from the mild summer-like temperature. The closed season is now about closed after one of the most successful years in the history of the trade—certainly so far as the makers are concerned. The shipping interests are very busy. The general outlook for business for the balance of the year is encouraging.

In Toronto there has been only a moderate movement, the trade being restricted by the very open weather which prevailed till Thursday. The demand for goods for shipment by water to the interior still continues fairly active. Values of domestic manufactures are firmly held. There are no surplus stocks in the hands of makers, but there is less complaint now about slow deliveries of goods. This is especially true of steel and iron products. Not much change is expected in trade till the weather turns colder, when an increased sorting demand is looked for in heavy winter goods which at present are disappointingly slow.

At Quebec during the past week, considering weather conditions, business is reported satisfactory, and the demand for seasonable goods continues. There is a dulness in shipping circles, and there is not much sign of improvement. The season has been a quiet one. Shoe manufacturers are between seasons, but a revival is shortly expected. Collections, as a rule, are reported fair. The outlook for winter trade is encouraging.

At the Pacific coast business is good for this time of the year, and the prospects for the late fall and winter trade are promising. Mining news from Kamloops and other districts is satisfactory. Building activity continues at Vancouver.

The fine weather has permitted the uninterrupted threshing operations and fall ploughing in the West, but it has not helped general trade much, as it has been the means of keeping the farmers away from the trade centres. The deliveries of grain are fairly large now. Railway traffic is heavy. The outlook for trade, according to Winnipeg advices to Bradstreet's, is good. Collections are somewhat slow at the moment.

With cooler weather, the enquiry for heavy goods at Hamilton has improved some this week. Continued low temperatures would do much for trade at this time. The movement so far has been good. The outlook for business is encouraging.

In London, business conditions in a wholesale way have been fairly satisfactory, although the enquiry for seasonable goods to sort stocks has been lighter than might have been expected at this time of the year. With colder weather and a larger movement in products at the country markets, trade will show good improvement.

Ottawa wholesale trade has been enjoying a fair demand, all things considered. Cold weather is looked for by the trade to increase the demand for winter goods. Values are firmly held.

A Good Start

When your boy or girl returns to school it is of prime importance that he or she should be in a condition physically to stand the combined strain of arduous study and normal growth.

If you observe any signs of lassitude, lack of energy, loss of appetite and inability to keep up with his class you are strongly recommended to use a bottle or two of FERROL (the iron-oil food). You will be surprised to see how rapidly it will restore vim and energy so that work will be a pleasure and play the joy it should be to the young.

SAMPLES FREE.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TORONTO.

The FERROL COMPANY, Limited, TORONTO.

"A TIME TEST" A THREE MINUTE INFUSION OF "SALADA"

CEYLON TEAS will convince the most exacting taste that these Teas are irreproachable.

SEALED PACKETS ONLY. NEVER SOLD IN BULK. } Black, Mixed or Natural Green.

MR. HUNTER IS APPOINTED.

Mr. Franis J. Hunter has been appointed inspector for the Bank of Montreal at Winnipeg, with jurisdiction over Manitoba. This is a recently established department. Mr. Hunter is a son of the late Mr. Francis Hunter, of the Finance Department, Ottawa, and is a native of Montreal. He was a member of the old Victoria Cadets and Ottawa Garrison Artillery, and was with the latter when only 14 years of age, when they went to the front in the Fenian raid. He was a prominent athlete, and was an enthusiastic member of the Union Lacrosse Club, which succeeded the Capitals.

SAYS AN EXPORT DUTY ON PULPWOOD WOULD REMOVE AMERICAN MILLS TO CANADA

At a recent meeting of the Maine State Board of Trade in Biddeford, the topic of reciprocity with Canada was interestingly discussed by Hon. Eugene Foss, of Boston, a member of the New England Reciprocity League, and Hon. Albert Clarke, of Boston, secretary of the Home Market Club. Mr. Foss, a manufacturer, is enthusiastically in favor of establishing reciprocity with Canada. Mr. Clarke believes in "letting well enough alone." In part Colonel Clarke said:

"To estimate the local danger of reciprocity—and without going into a full comparison, for it might become tedious—take the pulp and paper business alone. The pulp mills of Canada have a capacity of 382,000 tons a year. In 1901 they exported to the United States $868,007 worth, which was very nearly as much as they exported to Great Britain. For the first seven months of this calendar year their exports to the United States were $1,051,853, and our consul-general at Montreal reports that the Canadian manufacturers of pulp are demanding from the Dominion Government a high export duty on pulp wood. 'If granted,' says he, 'it will force American manufacturers of pulp and paper to establish mills on this (the Canadian) side of the line.'

"'And would it not be a good thing for our country?' ask our reciprocity advocates. 'Would it not conserve our forests?' Yes, it might, but it would also close our mills. If wild nature is more important to us than industry, employment, and civilization, then we had better have free trade all along the lines. But reciprocity is not necessary to the preservation of our forests. Protection has provided for that by admitting Canadian logs free of duty. Protection is a policy that we can adapt to our needs, but reciprocity passes beyond our control.

"When we take into account, therefore, these facts, that Canada is not looking this way now, but across the water; that the old reciprocity went against us and that nothing better has been offered or is attainable; that we are having twice as large a trade without it as we had with it; that the scheme advocated would sacrifice some industries for the benefit of others; that it is a covert attack upon the national policies under which both countries have prospered as never before, and that it has been condemned by our greatest and wisest statesmen—the miserable and antiquated proposition has not a leg to stand upon, and it ought to be true that there is none so poor as to do it homage."

HOW THE CABINET BROKE UP.

(Lord George Hamilton at Ealing.)

All that passes in the Cabinet is secret, and no man has a right to allude to what passes in that tribunal unless he has the special sanction of His Majesty to do so." (Cheers.) His Majesty has been graciously pleased to accord to me that privilege, and I propose to-night to avail myself of it only to the extent which is absolutely necessary to make my position clear. On the last day of the session the Cabinet was summoned to consider this vital question in connection with certain propositions that were put before us by the Prime Minister; and there were two documents under our consideration—the one on Insular Free Trade and the other containing substantive propositions which we proposed on behalf of the Government to officially put forward. These propositions embraced preferential tariffs and the taxation of food. The Cabinet unanimously agreed to the publication of the first document. They differed as to the acceptance of the proposals in the second. The discussion was adjourned and a Cabinet was summoned for September 11th to further consider the matter. At that Cabinet both Mr. Ritchie and myself understood that the old proposals were still before us, though I regret that the turn which the conversation at times took both puzzled and perplexed us.

Meeting of the Dissentients.

After the Cabinet the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Balfour, Mr. Ritchie, and myself met in my room at the India Office. With a recollection of the discussions fresh in our memories we surveyed the situation, and we unanimously came to the decision that we had no alternative but all to send in our resignations. The Duke of Devonshire undertook that commission on behalf of us all, and he saw the Prime Minister on the matter. We were none of us then aware of Mr. Chamberlain's letter, but we all knew that as long as he was a member of the Government the question of preferential tariffs could not be eliminated from its programme. (Hear, hear.) There was a Cabinet the next day dealing with other matters. After that Cabinet was over we four met again, and as I understood there was no change in the situation, I, in accordance with the agreement arrived at, sent in my resignation. I made it perfectly clear in my letter that I believed Mr. Chamberlain was still a member of the Government, and that preferential tariffs in some shape or other were still to be discussed. The Prime Minister, in a most kind letter, acknowledged my resignation, and the day afterwards on taking up the newspapers in the country I read, with surprise the correspondence between him and Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Chamberlain's resignation, for in the same paper the resignations of Mr. Ritchie and myself were gazetted, but our letters were not published. I am perfectly satisfied that this was a pure oversight; still it did result in misleading the public, inasmuch as they all believed that the whole of us were in full knowledge of the change in the situation, and with that knowledge before us that there was a difference of opinion between the Duke of Devonshire and myself and Mr. Ritchie.

No Complaint, but——

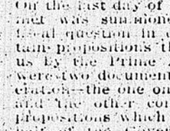
Now, I will be frank with you. I make no complaint whatever at being out of office. In my own judgment I had been quite long enough in office. I was tired; I was jaded, and I had more than once suggested to the Prime Minister that it might be desirable to make a change at the India Office. There are plenty of able young men coming on in the second eleven, and it is only fair that they should have their chance before they are too old, and it must be remembered that the Prime Minister has an absolute right to request any colleague whose continuance in office he might think was detrimental to the efficiency of his Government or the policy he professes to resign. On the other hand I am bound to say that I think a Cabinet Minister also has rights, and if there is some momentous question to be discussed, and on his action in regard to which his whole future political and official life depends, care should be taken that he is fully informed of the latest phases of the situation. (Hear, hear.) And therefore, while Mr. Balfour was perfectly right, holding the views he now holds, I am sorry more care was not taken to so regulate the procedure of resignation as to avoid all subsequent misunderstanding. Now, as I have given you this explanation let us hope this incident may be buried. I have no desire to add to the inevitable worries of every Prime Minister in reconstructing his Cabinet, and except on fiscal matters, now that I am one of the rank and file I will give him and his Government exactly the same support so long as I am in Parliament as I did when I was in the Cabinet.

Restores Eyesight.

SPECTACLES A THING OF THE PAST.

"Actina," a Marvellous Discovery that Cures All Afflictions of the Eye and Ear Without Cutting or Drugging.

A marvellous discovery has been made by that specialist and inventive Genius, Prof. W. C. Wilson. He has invented a restorer known as "Actina," through which all afflictions of the eye and ear, such as blindness, granulated lids, cataracts, sore eyes, deafness, etc., are cured without cutting or drugging. It is a simple contrivance, known as the Actina Pocket Battery, and through it the patients cure themselves in the privacy of their own homes. It not only abolishes the buteheries and torturous methods practiced by oculists and aurists, but at the same time perfects a positive and lasting cure.



Hugh Russell, 43 Humboldt Street, Victoria, B.C., writes: "I am pleased to say 'Actina' has improved my sight very much. I could not know a person a short distance away. I can now see them distinctly."

Miss M. L. Oliver, Box 224, Brussels, Ont., writes: "I have used the 'Actina' for six months, and it has given the best of satisfaction. I enjoy better health now than I have for years. I wore glasses for over four years for weak sight and astigmatism. I have not worn them now for the last three months. My catarrh is also very much better. I prize my little 'Actina' very much, and would not like to part with it now. Accept my thanks."

A party of prominent citizens have organized a company known as the New York and London Electric Association, and they have given this method so thorough a test on hundreds of cases pronounced incurable and hopeless that they now positively assure a cure. "Actina" is sent on trial postpaid. If you call or send your name and address to the New York and London Electric Association, Dept. 92B., 929 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo., you will receive, absolutely free, a valuable book—Prof. Wilson's "Treatise on the Eye and on Diseases in General," and you can rest assured that your eyesight and hearing will be restored, no matter how many doctors have failed.

REV. MR. TIPPET TO SPEAK.

Success has attended the series of illustrated sermons delivered in Calvary Church, during the last few weeks by the pastor, Rev. E. H. Tippett. Tomorrow evening he will preach on "What Think ye of Christ?" illustrated with the electric lantern. Owing to the large numbers that have attended the services, it has been decided that children unaccompanied by adults will not be admitted.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—An official statement of Canadian patriotic fund subscribed for the relief of those [illegible] in the South African campaign just published, shows that there is $157,422 of a balance on hand on March 31st last. There has been paid out in relief $294,546 from March 31st until Oct. 31st, $1,477 was subscribed and $59,500 paid out in relief.

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Without a Rival.

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HOTEL DE LUXE European Plan
Rates—Rooms without bath, $1.00 to $1.50
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Strictly up-to-date.
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2 and 3 Ply Ready Roofing,
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'Cotton Waste' Cans.
"Presbrey" Stove Lining.
(A Crushed Fire Brick)
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in 5 and 10c cans.
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(LIMITED.)

MANCHESTER LINERS, LIMITED.
MONTREAL AND MANCHESTER.

From Manchester.		From Montreal.
Oct. 17	*Manchester Commerce	Nov. 5
Oct. 24	*Manchester City	Nov. 15
——	Manchester Importer	Nov. 19

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND MANCHESTER.

From Manchester.		From St. John.
——	*Manchester Trader	Dec. 1
Nov. 18	Manchester Corporation	Dec. 6
Nov. 26	*Manchester Commerce	Dec. 16
Dec. 2	*Manchester City	Dec. 26

*Fitted with cold storage.
Above steamers have first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

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S.S. LOUISBURG ..... on or about Nov. 14
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S.S. COPAN ..... on or about Nov. 13
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For all particulars, as to passenger fares, freight rates, bills of lading, etc., apply to
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Foot of Bonsecours St., Montreal.
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LEITH SERVICE.
S.S. HANSEAT ..... Nov. 15
ABERDEEN SERVICE.
S.S. BELLONA ..... Nov. 15
NEWCASTLE SERVICE.
S.S. BELLONA ..... Nov. 15
Wm. Thomson & Sons, Dundee.
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S.S. LORD LANSDOWNE ..... Nov. 14
S.S. LORD LONDONDERRY ..... Nov. 20
Thos. Dixon & Sons, Belfast.
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MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.
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*Southwark ..... Nov. 7
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†Dominion ..... Dec. 9, noon
BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Commonwealth ..... Oct. 22 Nov. 19
New England ..... Oct. 29
Mayflower ..... Nov. 5
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Vancouver ..... Nov. 2 New England .. Dec. 5
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30 Steamers, Aggregating 166,304 Tons.
NEW STEAMSHIPS.
Victorian (building) .. 12,000 tons. Twin screws.
Tunisian .... 10,570 tons. Twin screws.
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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
Calling at Moville.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
29 Oct.	Tunisian	14 Nov.	14 Nov.
7 Nov.	Parisian	21 Nov.	21 Nov.
		From Portland.	From Halifax.
12 Nov.	Pretorian	——	30 Nov.
19 Nov.	Bavarian	5 Dec.	7 Dec.
26 Nov.	Ionian	12 Dec.	14 Dec.
3 Dec.	Tunisian	19 Dec.	21 Dec.

Tunisian and Bavarian are the largest and finest steamers on the Canadian route. Record passage, Tunisian, Moville to Rimouski, 6 days, 5 hours, 27 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 at the smoking rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $55.00 and upwards, according to steamer. A reduction of ten per cent. is made on Round Trip tickets.

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From New York.	From Montreal.
12 Nov. Mongolian	14 Nov. Corinthian
26 Nov. Laurentian	18 Nov. Sardinian

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

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MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.
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†The Mount Temple carries a limited number of Second Cabin and Steerage passengers only.
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*MONTROSE ..... Nov. 13
*The Montrose carries Second Cabin passengers only.
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From Liverpool.	From St. John.
Tues., Nov. 10. Lake Champlain	Sat., Nov. 28
Tues., Nov. 24. Lake Erie	Thu., Dec. 10
Tues., Dec. 8. Lake Manitoba	Sat., Dec. 26

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First Cabin, $50 and upwards. Round trip tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, to Liverpool, and by Monteagle and Montfort to Avonmouth (Bristol), $37.50; to London, $40.00. Second Cabin, round trip, $71.25, London, $73.75. Third Class, to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry and Queenstown, $25.00.
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Leaving Quebec the following day at NOON for FATHER POINT, 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
J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,
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LACHINE CANAL.
BRIDGE AT COTE ST. PAUL.
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Cote St. Paul Bridge," will be received until 1 o'clock on Thursday, the 12th November, 1903, for the construction of the substructure for a swing bridge to be erected over the Lachine Canal, at Cote St. Paul.
Specifications and forms of tender can be procured at the Office of the Superintending Engineer of the Quebec Canals, No. 2 Place d'Armes, Montreal, on and after Monday, the 2nd November, 1903.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 31st October, 1903.
Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

Notice to Consignees.
The Allan Line S.S. Corinthian, Jas. W. Nunnan, master, from Glasgow, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
H. & A. ALLAN,
Agents.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—
HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.
DIVIDEND NO. 87.
NOTICE is hereby given that a
Dividend of 5 per cent.
for the half year ending 30th November, 1903, upon the Capital Stock of this institution has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
D. R. WILKIE,
General Manager.
Toronto, Oct. 27th, 1903.

THE ONTARIO BANK
Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Three Per Cent. of the current half-year has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, and that the same will be paid at the Bank and its Branches, on and after
TUESDAY, 1st DAY of DECEMBER Next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board.
C. McGILL,
General Manager.
Toronto, 22nd October, 1903.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice is hereby given, that under "The Companies' Act, 1892," Letters Patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1903, incorporating the Honorable George Alexander Drummond, Senator, Richard Bladworth Angus, gentleman, James Crathern, gentleman, Edward Seabourne Clouston, bank manager, and the Honorable Robert Mackay, Senator, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes:

(a) To dispose of the bodies of deceased persons by incineration or cremation, and to erect or acquire for the purpose a suitable building or buildings, and to provide the same with such fixtures, appliances and facilities as may be deemed necessary in order that such incineration or cremation may be carried on in accordance with accepted scientific principles.

(b) To make by-laws and regulations for the reception, burial or cremation of the bodies of deceased persons, for the burial of the ashes remaining therefrom, or otherwise disposing of the same in accordance with the wishes of the deceased or the person from whom the body is received, and for the fees and rates to be charged.

(c) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company.

(d) To make or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit this company.

(e) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company.

(f) To invest the capital or any undivided surplus of the company in real estate, debentures, stock or any incorporated company, or in any other way the company or its directors may deem best.

(g) To receive gifts of money or property, movable or immovable, on such terms and conditions as the company or its directors may agree to.

(h) To carry on the said operations throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Crematorium Limited," with a total capital stock of ten thousand dollars, divided into ten shares of one thousand dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, the 29th day of October, 1903.

(Signed)
R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

FLEET, FALCONER,
COOK & MACMASTER,
Solicitors for Applicants.

The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 603 Craig Street, Montreal. James S. Brierley, Managing Director.

THE COLD SEASON

The Cold Season is now right on us. Are you prepared? Montreal isn't going to lose its reputation for cold zero weather, with a few blizzards thrown in to vary the monotony. So nothing could have been more opportune or calculated to give you more comfort and satisfaction, than a large purchase which we have made of Fur Neck Pieces and Muffs.



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Tall Glass Flower Vases, new shapes	.25
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Glass Berry Dishes, 8 inches in diameter	.25
Glass Wine Decanters, engraved	.25
Glass Cake Salvers, footed	.25
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Colored Glass Water Sets, consisting of jug and six tumblers and tray. Special price, complete, only	.75
Colored Glass Table Sets, consisting of Butter Dishes, Sugar Bowls, Spoon Holders and Creams. Special price	1.50
Colored Glass Liqueur Sets, consisting of decanter and six glasses. Special	1.50

Scroggie's

Ladies' Flannelette Wear

Ladies' Flannelette Nightgowns, in plain colors of sky, pink and white, trimmed around neck, front and sleeves with frills and lace edging ..... .69

Ladies' Flannelette Underskirts, in plain colors of sky, pink and white, made with deep hem and fancy stitching. Our special price ..... .59

Ladies' Flannelette Drawers, in plain colors of sky, pink and white, made with frill and elastic. Extra special ..... .39

Special Millinery Bargains

Have you seen our display of Millinery this season. We have kept up the greatest of enthusiasm since our opening. The way it has been done is simply the great values we offer and also the courtesy shown our many patrons.

Ladies' Camel's Hair Felt Hats in navy, black and Oxford, trimmed with velvet band around crown and large bow of self. These would be considered splendid value at $2.25. Our special price 1.50

Ladies' Walking Skirts



Ladies' Walking Skirts, made of fine quality frieze, in one of the newest designs, with yoke effect in front, each gore finished with inverted box pleats, self strapping and buttons; colors gray and black. Very stylish—

$6.50

Heavy Frieze Walking Skirts made in a neat seven-gore style with deep flare flounce, finished with several rows of tailor stitching; colors, gray and black. Nobby—

$4.75

Black Cheviot Dress Skirts, made in a stylish and becoming effect, with panel front, and finished at side gore with deep side pleats, also several rows of stitching around bottom. Extra value—

$2.95

Art Drapery Department

THIRD FLOOR

SHADES bought in this store, measured and put up free of charge. Estimates given on all kinds of Fancy Draperies, orders promptly executed, prices the lowest.

Cushions

OVERSTOCKED—Having a superabundance of Tapestry and Brocatelle Cushions, the simplest way to overcome the difficulty is to make large reductions. An opportunity worth taking.

Tapestry Cushions filled with fine elderdown, new patterns, good quality finished with cable cord and tasse. Worth $1.85. All marked at 1.25

Tapestry Cushions fine designs, bright shades, well filled, finished with cable cord and tasse. Worth $2.50. All marked at 1.90

Silk Brocatelle Cushions filled with best quality of elderdown, finished with extra heavy mercerized cable cord and tasse. Worth $3.75. All marked at 2.50

Tapestry Cushion Tops

Entire line of Tapestry and Brocatelle Cushion Tops, including all the latest Oriental and other designs, all at reduced prices. 25c, 45c, 65c ..... .95

You are sure to find a bargain in any of these.

Curtain Poles

Oak, Mahogany and Walnut Curtain Poles, 5 feet long, all complete with trimmings. Each ..... .19

Art Muslins

Beautiful new patterns of Art Muslins, 30 in. wide, in delicate shades, suitable for bedroom curtains or hangings. Worth 10c. All marked at, per yard 5

Extra special sale of White Bed Blankets and Down Quilts now going on.

WALL PAPER

We are always ready to attend to your Wall Paper needs, should you require it for only one room or for a whole house. We can supply you with the choicest papers made. Specials for Monday.

2,400 rolls Paper for bedrooms and Kitchens. Regular price, per roll, 8c. Special 4

1,750 rolls Paper for halls and dining rooms. Regular price, per roll, 15c. Special 8

2,000 rolls Paper for drawing rooms and libraries. Regular price per roll, 20c. Special 12½

Samples sent free by mail.

DRESS GOODS NEWS

WORTH CONSIDERING

Many a winter dress is now being planned, and the lady who is planning it is no doubt open to conviction as to the material, if she sees a chance for economy. Here's a three-fold chance on some of the best and most popular Dress Goods of the day.

Tweed Suitings at 65c yard.

Only 200 yards in this offering, 54 inches wide Heavy Fall Suiting, in fawn, brown and light grey, a rich and very suitable material for tailor-made suits. Goods worth $1.25 yard ..... .65

90c Heavy Canadian Frieze at 65c yard.

54 inches wide good honest Canadian-made Friezes in black and navy, soft quality, very durable, for separate skirts, jackets, costumes, etc. Worth 90c yard. Special ..... .65

$1.25 Fancy German Suitings at 84c.

About 25 rich and fashionable German Suitings in mixed colors of black and green, brown and green, green and white, black and blue, black and red, etc. Regular price $1.25. SELLING AT 33 1-3 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

STYLISH FUR NECK PIECES

Ladies' Handsome Electric Seal Ruff, trimmed with two heads, four sable tails and chain fastener. Our special price	$5.50
Ladies' Swell Caperine of Persian Lamb and Electric Seal, trimmed with two heads and four tails, lined with best quality black satin. Our special price	$7.00
Ladies' Sable Ruff, with four tails, two heads and chain fastener. Our special price	$7.00
Russian Mink Ruff with long stole fronts, finished with two heads, eight tails, lined with fancy satin. Our special price	$11.50
Children's White Fur Boas, 25c, 39c and	.50

SACRIFICE SALE

Manufacturer's Stock of High Class French Glace Silks.

85c Glace Silks, at 48c

Owing to a manufacturer being overstocked, we were enabled to secure at a great sacrifice 3,000 YARDS of Colored Glace Silks. These Silks are all of first-class quality, pure silk throughout, fine glace finish, absolutely no seconds, especially recommended for their good wearing qualities, for evening gowns, drop skirts, separate waists, linings, &c., &c. Every shade shown is up to date. Shades comprise white, cream, royal, biscuit, sky, rose, coral, pearl gray, mid gray, nut brown, cardinal, cocquelicot, amber, reseda, myrtle, violet, mauve, fawn, drab, navy, &c., &c.

This special Silk Sale offers an exceptional opportunity to secure high-class Silks at ABOUT HALF PRICE.

This quality of Silk is sold regularly at 85c yard.

On sale MONDAY MORNING at—

15 yards for $7.00. 48c per yd.



Mantle Dept. News

By gradual degrees our Ladies' Mantle Department has climbed the ladder. Now we have reached the top, our many patrons feel confident that anything they may buy from us is entirely new style, and especially well made and finished.



NOTE THESE SPECIALS IN LADIES' WINTER COATS AND SKIRTS—THEY ARE GOOD.

Ladies' Jackets, made of fine black beaver cloth, in a neat box back style, double breasted, bell sleeves, velvet collar, slash pockets, and lined throughout with mercerized. A beauty 9.00

Three-quarter Length Jackets, made of black and white tweed effect, with deep shawl collar, bishop sleeves, stole front, slash pockets, finished with plaid cloth strappings and fancy metal buttons, also lined throughout. The latest for 8.75

Ladies' Tweed Coats, made in a most becoming style, with new bell black, fly front, bell sleeves, turn back cuffs, slash pockets, and lined throughout. Very swell for 6.00

Best Quality Rubbers Best Variety

Children's, sizes 3 to 10½	.35	Little Gents', sizes 8 to 10½	.45
Misses', sizes 11 to 2	.40	Youths', sizes 11 to 13	.50
Ladies', sizes 2½ to 7	.50	Boys', sizes 1 to 5	.60
Storm style	.60	Men's, sizes 6 to 11	.80
Lined, vamp style	.65	Storm style	.90

MONDAY MORNING

Heavy Nap Fancy Flannelette



200 pieces good quality Fancy Wrapperettes, in plain and twill finish, beautiful range of small and large designs, dark and light colors, suitable for children's dresses, ladies' dressing gowns, kimonas, house dresses, etc. Worth 12½c yard. Monday morning 7

Not sold after 1 o'clock. No mail orders.

Plain All Wool French Opera Flannels

30 pieces good quality All-Wool Plain Opera Flannels, different shades of pale blue, reds, gray, dark blue, green, mauve, old rose, etc. Worth 35c yard. Special ..... .25

Linens—Special!

100 dozen Linen Table Napkins, assorted patterns, size 18 x 18 inches, good satin damask finish. Worth $1.15 dozen ..... .69

Pillow Cases and Sheets.

500 pairs ready-made Pillow Cases, made in 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 in. width, by 36 inches long, finished with 2-inch hem, made of good strong cotton. Worth 35c pair. Our special price ..... .25

200 pairs ready-made Sheets, plain or twill finish, size suitable for double beds, 2½ yards long, finished with 2-inch top and 1-inch bottom ends. Worth $1.25 pair. Our special price ..... .98

WHITE COTTON

2 cases strong quality Heavy and Durable White Cotton, pure finish, 36 inches wide. Worth 11c yard. Special 7

WASH GOODS

1,500 yards Fancy Piques, white ground, with dainty small patterns, also light gray with black designs, 36 inches wide. Worth 18c yard. Special to clear 9

Mantle Cloths

Correct Cloths for Ladies' and Children's Mantles, Cloaks and Wraps. We carry an unequalled assortment of desirable lines in weights suitable for all classes of garments. All fashionable fabrics will be found in our stock, including—

Beavers and Meltons, colors of scarlet, cardinal, royal, navy, green, browns, drabs, fawns and black. Prices from $1.89 to 2.75

Broadcloths in above colors, also white; full range of prices.

Serges in green, blue, black and cream; full range of prices.

Cheviots, Zibelines, Duffled Frieze, black and navy.

Friezes, all prices, black, blue and gray. 65c to 1.50

Scotch Tweed Usterings, all new effects, with and without fancy backs, at $1.35, $1.65, $1.75 and 2.00

Curls in colors of cream, red and black, assorted prices.

Bearskins in white, ranging from, per yard, $2.00 to 5.00

etc., at, per yard ..... ack and white, blue and white,

Broadtail Cloaking, in green, gray, bl 2.50

Astrachans in black, red and cream. Per yard 1.69

Flanket Cloakings, red, blue, gray, black and white. Per yard 1.00

Rainproof Cloths, in all fashionable fabrics and colors, range of prices from $1.00 to 2.25

The Sintilla Near Silk Lining

No better Near Silk Lining made than this line we offer under the above name. "Sintilla" stands best for durability, finish and quality. We carry a range of about 100 different shades, made in very light, medium and dark colors. Selling at, per yard ..... .25

GROCERY SPECIALS

FELS NAPTHA SOAP (6 bars to each customer) for	.25
WASHING SODA, 5 lb	.10
PIE PEACHES or PEARS, 3 lb. tins. Regular 12½c, for	.10
7 lbs. HAND-PICKED PEA BEANS	.25
8 lbs. BEST PEARL TAPIOCA	.25
FINEST TOWNSHIPS CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb	.22

WE REFUND MONEY

where purchases do not suit, excepting in goods cut from the piece, Millinery and Toilet Articles.

Scroggie's

St. Catherine and University Streets.

MAIL ORDERS

Don't fail to write us, we are making a specialty of Mail Orders and give special inducements to out-of-town customers.

SECOND SECTION. PAGES 13 TO 24.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SECOND SECTION. PAGES 13 TO 24.

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WHEN NIAGARA FALLS ARE RUN DRY

Canadian Company Rushes Work on What Will be Largest of Power Plants.

One of the most striking examples of the utilitarian spirit of the twentieth century is to be found in the present rate of water power development at Niagara Falls. Professor Unwin has estimated the force of the great cataract at 7,000,000 horse power, or an equivalent to the latent force in the world's daily output of coal. Charters for the utilization of 22 per cent. of this vast amount have already been granted. Only 100,000 horse power is as yet available, but work is in progress on both sides of the river for harnessing of 270,000 more.

On the New York side the Niagara Falls Power Company, which represents probably the most famous installation in the world, and which is privileged by its charter to take 200,000 horse power from the upper river, is now increasing its development from 55,000 to 110,000. This company is composed of New York capitalists, such as J. Pierpont Morgan, John Jacob Astor, W. K. Vanderbilt and Chauncey M. Depew.

Wheelpits in the Solid Rock.

The intake canal and power houses are situated at a point a mile and a quarter above the falls, where two wheelpits, each 180 feet in depth and 400 feet in length, have been excavated out of the solid rock.

The water is directed from the intake canal into huge penstocks, through which it is dropped to the turbines 140 feet below, and is thence carried off to the lower river by means of a tunnel, a mile and a third long, running beneath the city at a depth of two hundred feet. The water wheels are connected by means of shafts with dynamos on the ground floor of the power houses, each dynamo generating 5,000 horse power. The flow of water in each penstock equals 3,000 gallons the second. Ten dynamos in power house No. 1, developing 50,000 horse power, and six dynamos in power house No. 2, producing 30,000 horse power, are now in use.

On the same side of the river the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power & Manufacturing Company develops 40,000 horse power and is increasing its plant to utilize 60,000 more.

Water Drops to Turbines.

The intake is made about half a mile above the falls, and from this point the water is conveyed through the city in an open canal to the edge of the cliff below the cataract, where it is dropped through large steel penstocks to turbines just above the level of the lower river. This company is limited to 7,700 cubic feet of water the second.

Most interesting of all from an engineering point of view will be the works of the Toronto & Niagara Power Company, which is the third corporation privileged to develop power on the Canadian side. Its intake is situated up the stream midway between those of the Ontario Power Company and the Canadian Niagara Power Company. Its power house will be built out partly over the river, and in order that it may not interefere with the works of the other two companies, it will excavate its tunnel tail race under the bed of the upper river, beginning at a depth of about 180 feet below the surface.

LORD KELVIN'S PROPHECY.

I look forward to the time when the whole water from Lake Erie will find its way to the lower level of Lake Ontario through machinery, doing more good for the world than the great benefit which we now possess in the contemplation of the splendid scene now presented by the waterfalls of Niagara.

Canadian Concern at Work.

Although its charter was granted only three months ago, it has already begun operations to the extent of building a cofferdam near the proposed situation of its power house. Four years is the extreme limit allowed to this company for the installation of machinery to generate 25,000 horse power out of the total 125,000 that it is entitled to develop. The shareholders are all Canadians, and it is their intention to transmit most of the power to Toronto. The company is to pay the Park Commissioners a minimum yearly rental of $15,000.

Any description of the use made of the 100,000 horse power at present available necessarily abounds in superlatives. At the Niagara Falls Power Company the largest transformer in the world is used to transmit electric power to Buffalo.

Water for Quarter Century.

There is little doubt that Lord Kelvin's prophecy will ultimately be fulfilled, says a writer in the New York Herald, and that the brink of the great cataract will some day be as bare of water as on that memorable Sunday in March of the present year, when the ice jam held back the waters above the American falls and left the edge of the precipice a safe highway for the many foot passengers crossing from the mainland to Goat Island. However, the date of this event will depend wholly upon the demands of the manufacturers.

The superintendent of the Canadian park estimates the amount of power now in process of harnessing to be sufficient for all industrial requirements for the next quarter of a century, but no prediction can be made with any certainty.

The present utilization of 100,000 horse power makes no appreciable difference in the flow of water over either fall, but the development of the full 22 per cent. allowed by the charters of the five companies will certainly cause a perceptible diminution in the volume of the fall.

MILITIA OF MONTREAL DISTRICT WILL HAVE INTELLIGENCE CORPS

Capt. E. J. Chambers, Gazetted to the Corps of Guides, Will Make Efforts to Secure Efficient Body of Men.

These are days of development in the militia force of Montreal and district. Following the increase of the strength of both the Hussars and the Montreal Field Battery came the addition of two companies each to the Victoria Rifles and the 5th Royal Scots, the organization of No. 3 Bearer Company, No. 3 Field Hospital, No. 4 Company of the Army Service Corps, and the Montreal Engineer Company. And now the work of organizing a new and unique unit in connection with the Montreal division has been undertaken, and is now making active progress. This new unit is to be a Montreal company of the newly promoted corps of Guides.

Captain Chambers Named.

The first step in the organization of this new unit was the gazetting to the Corps of Guides from the reserve of officers, with the appointment of District Intelligence Officer Captain E. J. Chambers, who has been identified since boyhood with the militia service of this district, and whose military histories are familiar to all interested in the study of the Canadian militia. Captain Chambers, who will have command of the whole division of the Corps of Guides in the Fifth Military District, was selected for the appointment on account of his special qualifications, by Lieut.-Col. Gordon, D.O.C., of the district. The 5th military district comprises besides the city of Montreal, the city of Three Rivers and the counties of Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Napierville, Beauharnois, Chateauguay, Huntingdon, Laprairie, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Montcalm, L'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinonge, St. Maurice and Three Rivers.

In the organization of the new corps officers will be selected in various parts of this large district, and each officer, who will rank as a lieutenant in the active militia and have the official designation of "Sub-district Intelligence Officer," will have a certain number of "Guides" enrolled in his sub-district, under his direct command.

Guides to Be Mounted.

The "Guides" will be a mounted corps, but something very different from an ordinary cavalry corps. The name is exactly descriptive of the corps. Officers and men will be supposed to act as guides to bodies of troops moving about or operating in the country in time either of peace or war. In the first place the members of the corps will be selected on account of their local knowledge and intelligence. They will be good horsemen, and as far as possible men having a knowledge of topography and special qualification as surveyors or draughtsmen.

In every sense of the word the main object in the organization of the new corps will be to make of it a veritable corps d'elite.

Captain Chambers intends to make a special effort to secure a capable lot of officers and Guides in the frontier counties, and as he was very popular among the Huntingdon militia while Acting Adjutant of the old 50th Borderers during some of their trainings, it is expected that he will have little difficulty in securing all of the men of the right kind that he wants.

Reconnaisance Duty.

When enrolled the Guides will be specially trained in the duties of reconnaisance, scouting, map drawing, map-reading, etc., the service being consequently one that will appeal to the intelligence and enterprise of youth.

The usefulness of such a corps in the event of war must be apparent to all, for correcet intelligence is of paramount importance to generals in the field. A certain amount of intelligence can always be obtained from the population of a country operated in, but the only information that can be depended upon with absolute reliance is that obtained from those trained to observe and report upon the military features of a country or countries.

Defence of Montreal.

The advantage of possessing reliable intelligence regarding the country in front has been abundantly proven many times over in the cases of attempts to capture Montreal, the most notable instance being the ever-memorable victory of De Salabery and his Voltigeurs at Chateauguay, when the Canadian general felt perfectly secure in holding his ground in the face of overwhelming odds, knowing that he possessed absolutely accurate information as to the fords, roads and trails in front of and on the flanks of his position.

The brilliant affairs at Lacolle Hill, another action fought in defence at Montreal, was another notable instance of the great advantage accruing to the side having the most complete intelligence regarding the district. In fact all wars in Canada, as elsewhere, have tended to bear out the axiom that success in military operations has been in proportion to the knowledge of the theatre of war possessed by the contending parties.

Prepared for War.

The truth of the saying "in time of peace prepare for war," applies with perhaps more strength to the department of military intelligence than to any other, for information regarding the natural features of a country can be so much more accurately and easily obtained and recorded during peace time than during the stress and uncertainties of war.

The Corps of Guides will be expected to contribute practically to the development of the defensive resources of Canada during peace time, independently altogether of what the officers and men of the corps accomplish in the way of perfecting their training as skilled guides and scouts for the national forces in the event of war.

The military features of a new and steadily developing country like Canada are constantly changing, and it is necessary that the changes be recorded as they occur. The construction of a new bridge or the removal of an old one, the opening of a new country road or the settlement of a new township may completely change the strategical aspect of a wide stretch of country.

Road Turned Battle.

It will be remembered how great confusion resulted in the elaboration of the plans for the field day of the Montreal troops in the direction of the Richelieu River during General Herbert's time, owing to the discovery that there were cross-roads and some small bridges in existence which had been opened since the preparation of the maps, which had been issued to the commanding officers. One commanding officer reconnoitred the ground personally, and discovered these new features, giving him a great advantage over his opponent and completely upsetting the scheme of those who had planned the manoeuvres. Had the safety of Montreal actually been at stake, and had the officers in command of the defensive forces been depending upon the official maps, the ignorance as to the opening of the new road, although a mere lane, would have been most disastrous.

It will be the duty of the Corps of Guides to keep the Intelligence Department constantly informed of all changes in the military features of the country. The officers will have the ordnance maps of their districts constantly before them, and will be responsible for keeping them strictly up to date. So that the Guides will practically be constantly on duty and on the alert.

No Fuss and Feathers.

The Guides, while a smart corps, will be absolutely free from anything savoring of fuss and feathers. Being intended for practical work it will be equipped on businesslike lines. The service uniform will be of khaki, and of course that and saddlery will be supplied by the Government.

It is interesting to remark that the corps of Guides is the first corps organized upon the suggestion of Lord Dundonald.

The head centre of the whole of the new intelligence system is the Militia Intelligence Department at Ottawa, which is really intended to be a complete national military information bureau. The general has been fortunate in securing as the head of this department and to command the Corps of Guides, as Director of Intelligence, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Denny, an officer who has had especial opportunities of distinguishing himself in this special department of military work.

Lieut.-Colonel Denny.

During the operations in Natal in 1899 Lieut.-Col. Denny served as Railway staff officer and provost marshal at Estcourt. He afterwards acted as supply and transport officer to the 3rd Mounted Brigade of the Natal Field Force, which included the Natal Volunteer Brigade. He participated in the relief of Ladysmith, including the action at Colenso, Spion Kop, Vaal Kranz (wounded), Tugela Heights, Pieters Hill and Laing's Nek. He participated in the operations in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria, July to October, 1900, acting as brigade major and intelligence officer. He was mentioned in despatches by both General Buller and Lord Roberts. Colonel Denny is a thorough soldier and has made many friends in Canada.

The staff officers of the Corps of Guides at Ottawa are two capable graduates of the Royal Military College, Kingston—Captain A. C. Caldwell and W. B. Anderson. The former saw active service during the war in South Africa.



Montreal is nothing if not cosmopolitan. It is the converging point of divers streams of humanity, emerging from the old world, and settling in the new. Of that migrating host, growing greater year by year, a surprising percentage remain in the city because of the baptism of new-world experience. From every quarter of Europe they come and even from beyond its eastern



Night School at the Baron de Hirsch Institute.

confines. The toll is levied on both Orient and Occident.

Of the foreign nationalities that make up the conglomerate citizenship, the Jews form a fair proportion. There are at least 10,000 of them in Montreal, and they are increasing at the rate of 1,000 a year from natural increase and immigration. They may be sub-classified into Russian Jews, Roumanian Jews, Austrian Jews and Galicians. The most numerous are the first-named, who have been coming in rapidly of late years owing to Russian persecution. For the last thirteen years or thereabouts the Jewish arrivals have been composed almost entirely of Russians and Roumanians.

The First Jewish Settlers.

The original Jewish settlers were from Spain and Portugal. This vanguard arrived in Canada a century and a half ago, first locating at Three Rivers, and gradually drifting west to Montreal. The first families to arrive here were the Davids, the Josephs and the Harts, descendants of whom are still prominent in the Jewish colony of Montreal.

They settled in that portion of the city which is to this day known as the Jewish quarter. Fully 80 per cent. have their homes in the square bounded by St. Lawrence, Dorchester, St. Denis and Ontario Streets. Anyone may read the fact as he passes along Cadieux or Sanguinet or St. Dominique, or, better still, through the intersecting streets and lanes.

The Austrian Jews have congregated along St. Norbert Street. The overflow from the colony has turned westward along Notre Dame Street, extending along Lagauchetiere as far west as Fort and St. Luke Streets. But so slight has been the exodus that the only distinctively Jewish quarter is the square above referred to.

Concerning the means of earning a livelihood the Jews are not a versatile people. Five occupations embrace a large percentage of their energies. The men are either storekeepers, carpenters, tinsmiths, cigarmakers or tailors, and many women are employed in the two latter trades. From these they earn an honest livelihood, and being saving to a degree they acquire a competence while others would be considering the advisability of opening a bank account.

Jews are Industrious Folk.

As a rule they come here with little money, in many cases being compelled to leave their earnings behind, and in three or four years have attained a good financial condition.

Conservatism is characteristic of the Jews throughout. They do not break very far away from their national customs and traditions, unless they have spent many years in a foreign land. While they take on every outward aspect of the methods of life that they find here they still retain many things that bind them, in spirit at least, to the sunny hills of Palestine.

In their daily life the older folk at least live much as they did at home. It is not an uncommon sight along Cadieux Street to see old women sitting on the steps of their little homes, with the inevitable highly colored shawl about their shoulders. These old people look through their ample spectacles at the bustle and rush about them, not much stirred out of their even paths by the clatter, and not permitting their thoughts of their lives to move an atom faster than they used to do in their native land. Their lot is made easy because there is one lesson the Jewish son and daughter learn well, and that is to look after their parents in their old age. Among the Jews the family relationships are almost invariably happy.

Support Their Own Poor.

There are two things the Jews of Montreal are proud of: One is that they never have to appear in a criminal court. They are law-abiding. What few disputes they engage in, and a Christian is rarely the other party, a civil court can decide the issue. The other is that they support their own poor. A Jew beggar never seeks for alms beyond the Hebrew quarter. Among the poorer class of Jews the men think themselves too old to work



Peddler Plying His Trade in Tenement District.

after they are fifty years of age, and the children feel it their duty to support them.

They are not only law-abiding but patriotic to the country in which they live. It is remarkable how quickly the children learn to sing "God Save the King," and sing it as if they meant every word of it. There is no sedition among them, and no anarchists. They conform to the laws. Among the other national characteristic is industry, patience, sobriety and an evenness of temper which if it rarely attains to exuberance also rarely knows depression.

They possess in a great measure the redeeming trait of taking things as they come, and of somehow or other adapting Fates purposes to their own ends. Nothing else can explain the history of the Jewish race which has survived triumphant the hatred and the persecution of a thousand years. Misfortune has taught them the art of long-suffering, stoicism, if you will. All this, however, applies to Montreal Jews only through their ancestry, for there has been no persecution of Jews or Gentiles here.

Visit to Jewish Quarter.

The Jewish quarter is not all it should be. Many of the houses are small and none too clean because they are situated in a poor locality. Year by year, however, there is a growing improvement in this regard. The laws of hygiene are being better observed. The trouble in the past has been the desire of many Jews to establish a ghetto. The idea has been steadily discouraged by their leaders, who are wise enough to see that such an old-world and discredited system of communal life would be unpopular in Canada.

The poorer Jews remain strictly orthodox. They observe the customs of their forefathers with almost fanatical zeal. The father and sons sit down to a meal and the female members of the household wait upon them, and afterward eat by themselves. They observe the Sabbath on Saturday, and in many cases work on the day following as did the Pharisees and Sadducees in the olden days. The laws concerning food are still carefully observed.

A boy becomes a man at the early age of thirteen. Confirmation which is bestowed upon him then, carries with it all the rights and privileges of a man. And it is not many years later that he begins to think of a wife. Early marriage among the Jews is encouraged.

Concern of Family's Head.

The father of several daughters is anxious to see them happily married, and with each goes a dower, for the dower system still prevails. A peculiar law of divorce allows a husband to secure a "get" or divorce, if his petition is signed by two Rabbis. This is not recognized under Canadian law, however.

The same system of burial exists today among the orthodox poor, as at the time of Moses. The corpse is wrapped in a winding shroud. A professional "watcher" sits beside it during the long night preceding the day of funeral. Friends and relatives spend the night in sleep as a rule. One of the best known of the watchers lives on Lagauchetiere Street. It was suggested to the writer to call upon him and he did so. The visit, however, was ill-timed. The old man was suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism and refused to be interviewed.

There are a number of chapels in the city belonging to the Jews. The Roumanian chapel is situated at the corner of Chenneville and Lagauchetiere Streets. The Russian synagogue is on Cadieux Street, and a new synagogue is being built on St. Urbain Street for the Austrian and Hungarian Jews.

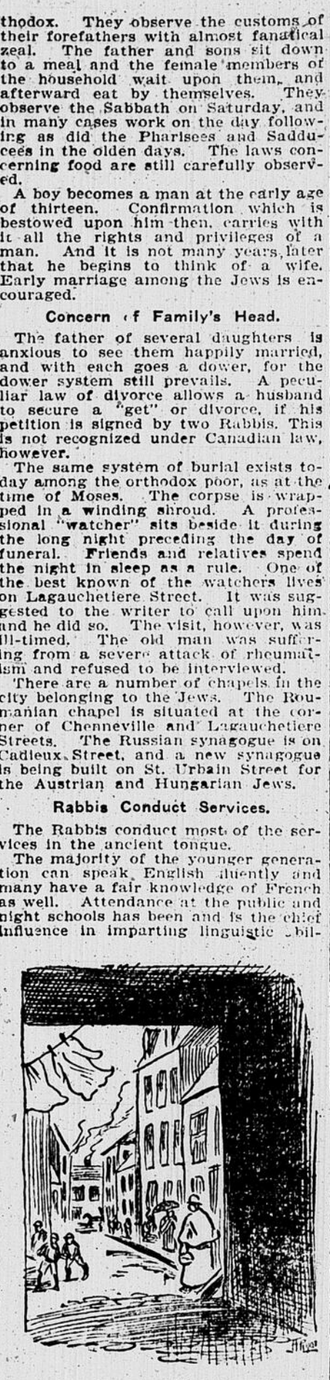
Rabbis Conduct Services.

The Rabbis conduct most of the services in the ancient tongue.

The majority of the younger generation can speak English fluently and many have a fair knowledge of French as well. Attendance at the public and night schools has been and is the chief influence in imparting linguistic ability. The children are as a class well educated. In competition with other pupils in the public schools they hold their own creditably. The night classes at the Baron de Hirsch are well attended. Men and women of forty years of age may there be seen worrying over the intricacies of the English A.B.C. No better illustration of Jewish tenacity of purpose and ambition to make the most of available opportunities could be found.

This is the explanation of the Jewish character. They make the best of things. They refuse to accept defeat at the hand of untoward circumstances. They withstand the "bludgeonings of Chance." The gigantic undertaking of regathering of the race about the walls of Jerusalem is not impossible with such a people.

R. S. S.



Corner in Jewish Quarter.

CONDITION OF STREETS SHOWS PRESSING NEED

That street improvement is one of the most crying needs of Montreal, a drive through the principal ward of the city, St. Antoine, would suffice to show. Hon. G. W. Stephens, an exchairman of the Roads Committee, pointed out to a Herald representative the execrable condition of some of the streets in what is one of the best districts of the city of Montreal.

Most people have heard of "Seagoing cabs," and if they have not, a drive along these streets in any sort of vehicle will explain the term. Metcalf, Palace Street, part of Inspector, Mansfield, McGill College Avenue and Osborne Street are full of holes whose depth entitles them to be called pitfalls. No repairs of any extent have been done on them for years, and the macadam was not of the desirable kind. The traffic on Inspector Street is very considerable, so large that the street merited more attention than it received.

Further south, in St. Ann's No. 1, granite block pavement is everywhere, and the streets are smooth and clean. This difference between the wards is explained by the fact that the Road Department had not enough money to repair all the streets, and therefore utilized its funds where traffic was heaviest, and the work was more urgently needed.

Not only are many streets left untouched, but some of the work done on others looks slipshod already. In St. Antoine Street, loose broken stone sticks up everywhere through the macadam in the neighborhood of Windsor Street, and so large are the stones that it is hopeless to expect them to knit into smooth macadam.

A visit to the quarry explained this. Coming down Park Avenue was a line of carts, laden with broken stone, the greater part composed of pieces that were passed through a two-inch ring, and that would have difficulty in going through a six inch hole. This stone was for the street repairs still being carried on in various parts of the city.

The trouble arises from the lack of a foreman to regulate the loading of the carts. There are four chutes from the stone crushers, and from them comes the properly broken stone, and also the stone which is not crushed fine enough for macadamizing purposes. Instead of loading from the proper chute, the carters load from all the chutes to gain time, with the result that there is much broken stone put on the road which is far too large. A foreman to look after the carters, and to see that they loaded properly, would correct this fault, which is responsible for the bad condition of many of the macadamized streets.

Ald. Vallieres has done much good work with the funds at the Road Committee's disposal, but as Mr. Stephens pointed out, there are certain methods that need correction. What is chiefly wanted is more money for the work.

ELECTRICIAN DIES AND YET HE LIVES

Frederick Flad, Shocked by Electricity, Has Visions of Satan's Domain and Heaven.

FREDERICK FLAD'S VIEW.

You can't tell me anything I don't know about the other world. I have been there. I have been in hell, automobiling with red devils sitting in front and behind the big machine, shooting down the mountain side a million times faster than any toboggan slide, and coming out of hell I've been in heaven. No man has seen what I have seen and lived.

He died, and yet he lived!

Frederick Flad, of Jersey City, an employe of the Westinghouse Electrical Company, had 3,300 volts of 265 amperes, shot through his body, while at work in the Kingsbridge power house. The story is unparalleled in the history of electricity's accidents.

Flad was holding up a joint of iron pipe conduit for containing electric wires at the time, which a workman, Mallory, was measuring, when the plank on which Flad stood tipped. To save himself from falling on a nest of deadly wires below he threw up his arm, touching other wires, and, like a thunderbolt, twice the voltage required for electrocution in Sing Sing prison, shot through the insulation and through his body.

Flad straightened up and as he stiffened like a corpse his head came near enough to still other wires above to form a complete circuit. Mallory saw a stream of blue flame roaring out of Flad's head with the noise of a trolley car. He saw this flame melting the iron pipe above and the molten metal dropping white and hissing on the back of his head. To put hands on him to pull him away meant death. Instantly, like a catapult, he hurled himself headlong against the paralyzed burning man, broke the circuit, and they both tumbled to the floor together.

Frederick Flad's Story.

The accident occurred on the afternoon of August 11, since which time Flad has been in the Fordham Hospital, where he is now recovering from his wounds. The other day he told a reporter the story of what he felt while the deadly fluid was passing through his body. He said:

"First I found myself in a vast volcanic plain of rocks and hills, with tremendous buildings of massive construction towering on every side. They looked like fortresses almost as big as mountains. But they were full of fire and flames came out on all sides. Between the buildings and out in the open country, everywhere, were rivers of blood, tumbling and dashing over cliffs and breaking in whirlpools around those dreadful buildings.

"I was naturally dazed for a moment, but coming to my senses found myself walking and slipping, partly through space and partly on the ground, going over stones and hills very slippery, for blood was everywhere. But this was not all. In every direction as far as I could see were millions of scaly green devils of all sizes. Most of them were dwarfs and hunchbacks, little and big Brownie looking creatures, but all monstrous and horrible. Every face was wrinkled. There was a malignant leer, a sort of maniac laugh on every side.

Satanic Leader in Charge.

"One hideous shape, bigger than all others and as red as fire, with flames and smoke spouting from his mouth, was the satanic leader of the innumerable hosts. Though the devils were not formidable in size, they were terrifying and ghastly.

"They sickened my very eyes. They were in groups, clustered like bees and all tormenting human beings trying to escape. Beyond the millions of monstrosities near me were others, and long processions stretching away in serpentine lines to the very clouds, and above them were others rising in multitudinous masses, in tiers and amphitheatres, and all were coming toward me. At every burning building they were tossing in their victims. The structures, vast and appalling, were at white heat, with flames roaring from them like volcanoes. What seemed millions of devils, crowded together as thick as ants, in the air, on the ground, swarmed around the furnaces. I saw them dancing and gibbering as they caught their victims crawling from bloody pools, and hurled them like ninepins into the furnaces. Near me were groups of these tortured ones, with their tongues out, half blinded with blood, and as they were dragged to the furnaces they hit their arms in agony. All this I saw at a sweep of the eye, but it seemed of hours' duration.

Nightmare Race to Escape.

"Finally the monsters made a rush for me. It was a nightmare race to get away. Many a time I was far in advance, when a cloud of devils swooped out of space and cut off my retreat, dancing and making hideous grimaces. I managed to escape, until at last a squad of fiends, more crooked and greener than the others, caught me in their long slimy arms, on which the scales fairly rattled, and sticking their claws into me, dragged me to a big furnace, belching fire from roof and windows. They got me so near that I was scorched, my hair on fire, and I thought the end had come. Just as they were tossing me into the flames, I must have prayed for help—at any rate help came. I saw the bloody landscape and the green monsters fading as in a dream, as the most beautiful music ever heard by man came wafted to my ears.

"To say that I was entranced does not half express it. At first it was like a murmur, a soft, whispering melody coming in waves through the air, in fact from every place, from the ground, from the clouds. It was like cathedral music, only a million times more beautiful. My joy was so great after my struggle with the fiends that I nearly collapsed.

"Then my wondering eyes saw palaces coming out of the very sky. They arose on every side, with domes and pinnacles soaring into the clouds. These palaces were of crystal, clear as glass and glittering like diamonds. Then I said to myself, 'I am in heaven.' I had heard much of the other world, but what I saw was beyond any man's power to describe.

Pavements of Solid Gold.

"There were avenues as wide as a city. The pavements were of solid gold and dazzling to the eyes.

"Meanwhile the music was changing every minute in beauty and sweetness. Far up in the sky I saw palaces, and beyond them were palaces—the scene like a fairy picture—and yet I was there with my feet on gold pavements. Instead of walking I had but to wish to be in a place and I was there. I saw a group of temples at the end of a golden avenue wider than the others.

"I wished I could see it and instantly found myself under its crystal arches with the corridors resplendent with heavenly light. The music grew sweeter every moment. I examined everything minutely, but to my surprise did not see a living creature—neither angels nor human beings—though I searched through miles of temples and corridors. The scene was always changing, always more beautiful, and the music becoming grander.

"While I stood in one of the great, open courts with a forest of crystal domes and pinnacles rising in splendor on every side and the music swelling like a thousand anthems, there came a sudden shock. I saw a young woman standing beside me, and then faces appeared and I asked her what it meant. 'Where am I?' I cried. Be quiet. You are in the Fordham Hospital, and will recover, we think.'"

FIGHTING THE HUDSON'S WATERS IN MAMMOTH TUNNEL'S CAVERNS

Human Ingenuity and Pluck Fling Back the Gauntlet in One of the Most Thrilling Chapters in Annals of Marine Engineering.

Months have passed since one of the most difficult and daring engineering feats that the world has known was carried into execution in the tunnel still in process of construction beneath the Hudson River; up to the present, however, not the slightest hint as to its nature or magnitude, or even its occurrence, has crept into the public prints, writes Mr. Addington Bruce, in the Century Magazine.

Those in charge of the work not only believed that they were within their rights in maintaining silence, but were convinced that to make public the conditions confronting them would seriously embarrass their future operations. The tunnel had not been flooded, but had been invaded; and for a distance of more than eighty feet, denuded of its natural protection of mud, it was undergoing a constant battering by the powerful river.

Pluck Flings Back Glove.

The Hudson had thrown down the gauntlet in such a way that the challenge could not be declined. The story of how human ingenuity and human pluck flung back the glove is one of the most thrilling chapters in the annals of engineering, culminating as it does in the never before attempted feat of tunneling not under, but through, water.

To understand how this perilous situation arose it is necessary to explain the methods of subaqueous tunnel construction, which differ materially from those employed in ordinary tunnel work. In forcing their way through the rock and silt of a river the engineers are obliged to devise a means of overcoming the natural pressure of water and mud, else it would be impossible to keep the tubeway intact long enough to put the metal lining in place.

Compressed Air Is Used.

For this purpose recourse is had to compressed air, which is pumped from the engine-house to the "heading," as that part of the tunnel where work is in progress is technically called, and pressure maintained sufficient to offset the neutral pressure of the elements. The "cutting" of the tunnel also presents peculiar difficulties, which are surmounted by the use of what is known as a shield.

In order to get beyond the shield a bulk-head had to be built. This in itself is a delicate and intersting piece of work, and it becomes doubly so when carried out in the depths of a river's bed. The tunnel workers, or "Sand Hogs," enter the lower chambers of the shield and force out into the mud, what are known as "polling boards."

These extend about eight feet from the shield, and when in position give a serviceable overhead covering while the task of "breastboarding" is in progress. By breastboarding is meant the gradual advance of small upright boards from the shield, the intervening mud being taken out little by little and passed through the chambers.

In order to maintain the integrity of the tunnel, the compressors were kept constantly in action. As a result, the mud covering, or "blanket," which at this particular spot was very soft and of a thickness not exceeding ten feet, while the depth of the river was sixty-five, gradually disorganized, and finally yielded to the air pressure. As fast as it was blown into the river, fresh silt appeared in the opening, to be in turn dislodged by the air, until a cup-like depression extending for a distance of eighty-five feet along the line of the tunnel was eventually hollowed in the bed of the Hudson.

Heroic Measures Necessary.

At once the river, infuriated, began to bombard the unprotected roof with boulders, ice, and the force of its own waves, until the tunnel rang with a perfect fusilade of marine ammunition. Heroic measures were necessary.

Off came coats and shirts, to be whipped into position by the Sand Hogs, desperate with death staring them in the face. Not a voice was heard save that of the foreman, demoniacally urging his men to renewed efforts. Whenever the air pressure weakened until it became less than the hydrostatic head of the water, the sacks and clothes would vanish, to be replaced in a second by new packing. One yawning vent defied every effort until, savage from fear, the defenders lifted a comrade from his feet and held him against the opening.

Sand Hogs are Victorious.

The end came with a suddenness that startled even the most optimistic. Upon the completion of the sheve, the river, baffled, slung away, while the workers hurriedly put the iron plates in place, thus erecting a strong barricade against the devouring waters. Upon the next shove, however, and for two more shoves, the battle was renewed, and on every occasion the Sand Hogs were victorious. By that time the tunnel had been advanced into ground beyond the confines of the deadly void and the danger was at an end.

It should be noted that the direct cause and cure of the trouble was compressed air. Without this artificial aid it would be impossible to carry the work to a successful termination; but at the same time it is compressed air which makes the task so arduous to the toilers of the deep.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

SHAKESPEARE OWED MUCH TO THE BIBLE

An Ambitious Volume Dealing With His Frequent Use of the Scriptures.

For some time there has been apparent on the part of Shakespearian students a growing disposition to interpret his work in the light of the Scriptures. The profusion of Biblical references in his writings has at length attracted investigation and led to the conclusion that the great dramatist's inspiration came directly from the Bible. His familiarity with Holy Writ is apparent even to the cursory reader, but this is not to be wondered at. In Shakespeare's time the Bible was the standard literature of the country. The time had passed when the translation and reading of the Bible in the common tongue was treated as heresy and a crime punishable by fire. It was then the one book within the reach of the common people, and it is probable that it was the only book available to Shakespeare. The work of translating the Bible was commenced in 1604 and completed in 1611. This period and the five years following — the dramatist died in 1616—was the time when he wrote his greatest dramas. These facts, coupled with the wealth of Scriptural allusions which is contained in his writings, are definite ground for supposing that the Bible was the central fount of inspiration for the Bard of Avon.

A number of essays and treatises have been written dealing with this subject, but the most exhaustive study yet written appears in "The Bible in Shakespeare," by William Burgess, a volume recently published and long eagerly expected. The scope and thoroughness of this work may be seen from the headings of some of the chapters: "God in Shakespeare," "Bible Characters in Shakespeare," "Scripture and Shakespeare Parallels" and "Types of Shakespearian Character from Scripture." The author's aim is largely indicated in the preface: "It is not here intended to claim Shakespeare as a theological student, or that he ever set himself the task of propagating any set of religious doctrines. It is acknowledged that he is the poet of secular humanity. Yet he did not treat sacred themes as distinct from the secular; but he saw the divine in the human, the spiritual in the secular, and he made them manifest in his own way, sometimes in glimpses, at others in flames of light. He drew largely from the Bible for his loftiest thoughts and noblest inspirations; he employed scripture teachings, facts, poetry, philosophy and language in his writings, and he was a sincere believer in the teachings of Scripture."

The writer supports these premises with a mass of facts, allusions, references, paraphrases and quotations from scripture. The word "God" is found in the various dramas nearly seven hundred times, the word "Almighty" six times, and the word "Christ" nine times. Tables are given containing the Bible characters referred to, and Scriptural facts, incidents and places to which reference is made. It is claimed that there is a striking similarity between many Shakespearian characters and types of the Bible. To support the claim are many references. A separate chapter is devoted to showing the correspondence between tragedy as portrayed in the Bible and in the dramas. The most notable analogy given is that of "Macbeth." "The Macbeths are, in almost every detail, the very likeness of Ahab and Jezebel." The latter portion of the volume deals with Scripture themes in Shakespeare.

An immense amount of labor must have been spent in the preparation of this volume, but the author's reward will lie in the fact that he has written a magnum opus which will place all lovers of Shakespeare under a deep debt of obligation. (Chicago: Winona Publishing Company.)

THE LABOR PROBLEM TREATED IN FICTION

A Strong Novel Having for Basis Strife Between Capital and Labor.

One of the best novels of the autumn is "The Beaten Path," by Richard Lawrence Makin. It is a story of human interest, because it deals very closely with a condition of affairs which to-day is causing thinking men grave concern, the impossibility of the continuance of present industrial conditions. It is a story of life in a large manufacturing town in Pennsylvania. Its prototype may be seen in many places. The principal character is Leverson, the owner of the mill. He is engaged in a combination with other capitalists looking to the formation of a trust. This portion of the book is written with the insight of a man behind the scenes. The chapters describing the meeting of the great Leverson Corporation are strongly written. The writer shows the perfection to which the science of trust-making has arrived. The working out of the industrial problem, which occupies the major portion of the story, is a valuable contribution to the mass which has been written on industrial topics. Mr. Makin does not mince words. While he has a keen sympathy with the workingman, and acknowledges his well-based grievances, at the same time he deplores his excesses, and points out that the creating and fostering of class hatred is to a great extent chargeable to aggressive "unionism." Mr. Makin points a moral, yet does not dogmatize.

Leverson is a young man who has risen from nothing, and has inherited his fortune and his business from a deceased brother who was much older than himself. Owen Thaller, a young college man who knows he is the son of this older brother, and therefore the rightful owner of the property, goes to the mill and applies for work. Leverson does not know of his existence. Owen is the hero of the love story. It must be confessed that he is somewhat of a disappointment. He fell in love with Leversen's wife, and made her love him. Yet in the end, after Leverson had inflicted the deepest humiliation upon her. Thaller turns his back and deserts her in the hour of need. It would seem to many that Leverson's notorious moral lapses gave his wife sufficient grounds for leaving him. It also seems as needless for the action of the story as it is unpleasant and out of keeping with the man to give Leverson's "moral lapse" such prominence.

Mrs. Leverson would have fled with Owen had it not been for the intervention of Meyer, the preacher. Her arrested flight was due to his exhortation. Each reader will decide for himself or herself whether his action was not under the circumstances wrong, or at least misguided. Impatience with Leverson may induce many to overlook the sacredness of marriage vows. This is the unpleasant portion of an interesting book, well, even dramatically, told. The "beaten path" is the path so many travel. The path of disappointment and of pain along which so many, and especially the altruistic, are destined to tread. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Toronto: Morang & Company.)

NEW VOLUME OF POEMS BY A MONTREAL WRITER

Some Facts Concerning the Latest Poetic Work of Mr. Carroll Ryan.

Mr. Carroll Ryan, the Canadian litterateur and poet, will shortly publish his fourth volume of poems. His first publication "Oscar and Other Poems," was as early as 1857, followed by the "Songs of a Wanderer," in 1867 and "Picture Poems" in 1884.

To a representative of The Herald Mr. Ryan showed yesterday some of his work and unquestionably the new volume will form one of the most valuable contributions that has ever been made to Canadian literature. Among the verse are descriptive scenes of some of the most beautiful spots in Europe and Asia, with which continents Mr. Ryan is familiar, as well as historical and sentimental subjects which appeal more particularly to Canadians.

Several of the contributions which are always spirited yet flowing, have appeared in the Canadian, American and English magazines. They show in comparison with the poet's previous work more mature and higher conceived thought. The editor of the new publication is Dr. George Murray, of Montreal and the work is near completion.

Mr. Ryan was born in Toronto in 1839 of Irish parentage. He is a Crimean veteran, serving as a volunteer in the British German Legion and Turkish contingent, and likewise in Her Majesty's 100th Royal Canadian Regiment which served in that long campaign.

On his return to Canada he entered newspaper work and was founder and editor of the Ottawa Evening Mail, editor of the Ottawa Citizen, Montreal Post and Montreal Herald. He was for twenty-five years a member of the Press Gallery at Ottawa, during which time he was elected president. One of his sons is Mr. Percy Ryan, of Montreal.

A NOVEL THAT FAILED IS AGAIN ON MARKET

"An Irish Cousin" Republished Because of Author's Later Acquired Success.

"An Irish Cousin" is a novel by Martin Ross and E. O. Somerville, the authors of "Some Reminiscences of an R.M." and "All On An Irish Shore." The book was first published in 1889, and was the authors' first work, the names then appearing on the title page being Gedles Herring and Martin Ross. On its first appearance the book was not a popular success, and advantage is being taken of the authors' later acquired popularity to again put it on the market. It is a story worth republishing although not in the same class as "Some Reminiscences." The sprightliness of humor which characterized the latter book appears occasionally in "An Irish Cousin," but only occasionally. In fact the story is somewhat of a tragedy. The person who tells the story is from Canada, Miss Theodora Sarsfield. She is, perhaps, naturally reticent about herself, and as she is presumably the heroine, the reticence jars upon the reader. She occasionally gives evidence of having been in Canada, a circumstance which is worthy of note because British authors are not usually guilty of the offence. She went to Ireland to visit her uncle Sarsfield and his son Willy at Durras. Willy proves to be the Irish cousin. Many characters, typical of the soil, are introduced, and the incidents are profuse and on the whole well connected. Strong impressions are conveyed of the complex nature of the sons and daughters of that portion of Erin. (Toronto, Copp, Clark Company.)

"THE GOLDEN CHAIN" BY MISS OVERTON

A Brief and Pleasing Tale of Life on the Mexican Border.

Miss Gwendolen Overton is the author of the sixth of the series of Little Novels by Favorite Authors, being issued by the MacMillan Company. In "The Golden Chain" she has written a story that will compare favorably with the work of the other five authors, F. Marion Crawford, Owen Kister, Winston Churchill, Gertrude Atherton and William S. Davis. The scene of the story is laid in Mexico, a far cry from St. Hilaire, Quebec, which bulked so laargely in Miss Overton's latest novel, "Anne Carmel." In "The Golden Chain" the author has returned to the field she exploited so successfully in her first novel "The Heritage of Unrst." The same familiarity with Mexico and the characteristics of its people is displayed in both. The plot of "The Golden Chain" is simple but cleverly drawn. The story opens at the cabin of the Kebles, the halfway place between the fort and Gold City at one end and Terra Blanco and its adjacent mines at the other. A troupe of four itinerant actors stopped there for the night. Dudley Keble, the oldest son, and the hero, is greatly impressed with the youngest member of the troupe, in fact almost a child. After they had gone on to Tierra Blanca across the Valley of Death, a stretch of forty miles, Dudley is seized with an impulse to follow them and again see Felicia. The chief incident of the story occurs at Tierra Blanca. It was the theft of the golden chain which hung about the neck of Our Lady of the Carmen. The thief was Mrs. Dennison, the aunt of Felicia, but the latter was charged with the crime because she had been coming out of the church a short time previous to the discovery of the theft. Keble saves her from the fury of the Mexican mob, which, however, broke up the performance. Through his discovery of the real culprit, he forces the Dennisons to give up all control of Felicia, and that day the priest of the village performed a wedding ceremony. New York: The Macmillan Company).

WHAT AUTHORS THINK OF BOOK REVIEWS

Views of James Lane Allen, Jack London and Others on the Subject.

The object of book reviewing and of book reviewing is interestingly discussed in the November number of the Bookman. In order to get an idea of what the authors themselves thought of the matter, the editor of the Bookman sent to several well-known writers the following question: "Do reviewers understand the underlying meaning of your books?"

Mr. Stewart Edward White replied in a facetious vein: "Reviewers are the only ones who understand the underlying meanings of my books. I don't understand them myself until I am told about them in the public prints. Usually I try to tell a straightforward story of things as I see them, after which it is gratifying, curious, and interesting to see what the ingenious get out of it. It makes me feel profound and philosophic without having had to work out the development of those qualities."

This is what James Lane Allen wrote in reply:—

Some critics seem to understand my books, some do not; but the general result of all criticism has been a very fair and just appreciation of any book that I have ever written. Some times a review will contain errors of statement—not of opinion—unaccountable except upon the supposition that the writer of it had not read all of the book in question, and that the part he had read had been read inaccurately. At other times a review bears evidence of a reading more thoughtful and thorough than could have been believed possible. Some of the best much the best criticism is to be found in the newspapers of the country. There are many reasons why this should be true. On the whole, I believe that the reviews in the best newspapers in the country are better than those in the magazines."

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton says it "is "hard to generalize about reviewers." She is "unable to see any difference between the reviews in magazines and newspapers," and adds that her "own experience, from first to last, proves that all reviews might just as well remain unwritten." The criticisms F. Marion Crawford reads and he reads only those handed him by "one or two persons" whose opinions he esteems "belong to the highest class of this (critical) work," and "are generally conscientious and often acute."

Jack London writes more frankly and more fully than does Mr. Crawford. Here is what the author of "The Call of the Wild" says:

"It seems to me a very common practice of reviewers to select slips in grammar, anachronisms, vulgarisms, etc., and to devote their reviews to them rather than to the story itself.

"The most hateful trick of the reviewer, and a common one, is to tell the story over again and most inadequately, and in telling it over again to use the author's language as though it were his (the reviewer's) language.

I must say, however, that I have seen some newspaper reviews which for seriousness, dignity and comprehension, compared favorably with many magazine reviews.

AUTHORS AND BOOKS

The lecture delivered by Mr. A. E. De St. Dalmas on "Canada and the Empire" before the Board of Trades of St. Catharines, on March 28, 1903, has been issued in neat pamphlet form by the William Briggs Company. Mr. St. Dalmas is an Englishman who has spent thirty years in Canada. He had special opportunities to discover the immensity of its resources and the greatness of its potentialities. Mr. St. Dalmas has opinions and is not afraid express them. His views are strongly in favor of an Imperial preferential tariff. In fact, the lecture was published by request of the St. Catharines branch of the United Empire Loyalists.

The November Canadian "Good Housekeeping" is an excellent number of a magazine that caters epsecially to the home tastes of Canadian women. Besides a complete list of articles on domestic, culinary and health topics, it has an interesting article on "Housekeeping in the Transvaal," by Miss Florence Randal; the first instalment of a new serial, "Paying Guests"; "Some Boy Stories"; and illustrated articles on "Places for Books" and "Homes for the Aged."

Booth Tarkington's "Cherry," which appeared as a serial in Harper's Magazine, was rewritten and enlarged for book form, and is now one of the leading novels on the Harper's autumn list of fiction. It is said to be the cleverest comedy Mr. Tarkington has yet done, the plot revolving around the love affairs of a charming girl, whose red ribbons give the title to the story.

"Napoleon Bonaparte, A History Written for Boys," by William C. Sprague, which first appeared in The American Boy, will be published at an early date by the A. Wessels Company. The author has selected the incidents which attract and interest boys and history has not been distorted merely to add interest to the narrative.

Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins-Freeman, whose "Pembroke," "Jerome," and other stories are known far and wide among the best in the language, has had some curious psychological experiences in writing them. For instance, she once wrote a story of a man who sat on the church steps because he had a grievance, and was too angry to enter. After it was published the author was informed, to her surprise, that such an incident had actually occurred. Then, again, when Mrs. Wilkins-Freeman wrote "Silence," which is a story of the Deerfield massacre, she learned after its appearance that a woman named Silence had actually lived in Deerfield at the time, and one of her descendants asked Miss Wilkins if the story had been written of her, but the author had known nothing about her.

Next week The Macmillan Company will publish "The Captain's Daughter," a story of girl life in the U. S. army, by Miss Gwendolen Overton, the author of "The Heritage of Unrest." The daughter of Captain Gilbert Overton spent the first fourteen years of her life in western army posts.

Nothing could be much more attractive than a book of American humorous verse, which is soon to be published by Messrs. Herbert S. Stone & Co. It is eminently up-to-date and it contains an immense amount of clever work. A companion volume is made up of prose with selections from Mark Twain, Bill Nye, George Ade, Mr. Dooley and many others.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford's new novel, "The Heart of Rome," Sir Gilbert Parker's "Old Quebec: The Fortress of New France," and Mr. Morley's "Life of Gladstone" went into their second editions on the day of publication. So also did three other books published by The Macmillan Company—"The Magic Forest," by Stewart Edward White; "The Golden Chain," by Miss Gwendolen Overton, and "Aunt Jimmy's Will," the new story for girls by Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright, the author of "Dogtown."

The Critic for November has its customary wide variety of topics interspersed with an unusual number of articles of especial literary interest. A noteworthy paper by Grace Isabel Colbron, is upon "Women Writers of the New School in Germany." The two extremes are strikingly presented by two essays, one entitled "England's Real Laureate," being a review of Mr. Kipling's new poems, by William Archer, and the other a criticism of Stephen Phillips's "Ulysses," by J. Ranken Towse. In neither paper is the subject of review defended or championed, and the reader is thus left to judge for himself of the relative worth of such widely variant personalities.

Mr. Morley's "Life of Gladstone" is now in its twentieth thousand.

The great difference between The Canadian Magazine on the one hand, and the leading magazine mod in this country, is the national character of the contributions and contributors. The other magazines deal with topics especially interesting to residents of the United States or Great Britain. The Canadian magazine discusses questions of importance to the people of this country while its stories and poems reflect Canadian life and incident. The November number, for example discusses only Canadian topics, and every contributor is a Canadian. Margaret L. Fairbairn analyzes "The Art of G. A. Reid," a leading member of the Royal Canadian Academy, and the article is illustrated with a splendid selection from his paintings, reproduced in color. The character sketch of the month deals with George E. Drummond, the president-elect of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

THE BELL KITE.

The first Bell kite ever seen in New York was flown in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, one day this week, when E. L. Horsman, Dr. T. Bayard Collins, Wilbur R. Kimball, W. H. Hoyt, and others studied the properties and powers of various forms of aeroplanes.

The Bell kite was built by Mr. Kimball. It was made up of three tetherral cells, each twenty seven inches long, and when flying appeared like an inverted pyramid. It maintained its equilibrium perfectly, though the wind was light and fitful, and flew at an excellent angle. This is the form of kite with which Mr. Bell demonstrated the fallacy of Professor Newcomb's contention that the large flying machine is forever impossible, since the weight must increase disproportionately to the size.

A new form of flying Eddy kites in tandem was tried with success. The usual method is to attach each kite to its own string, which is in turn attached to a main line. By the new method proposed by Mr. Kimball the kites are tied to each over a pulley running freely within certain limits along the spine of the holding kite. The kites fly with a steadiness hitherto unknown.

One of the most interesting phenomena in the flight of birds is their ability to advance on rigid wings against the wind. In the present experiments an immense aeroplane was weighted near its forward end by a five pound bag of sand. The plane was then flown into the air as a kite. The flying line was released in such a manner as to shift the centre of the plane's gravity to a point still further forward. When all connection with the earth had been cut loose, the plane advanced steadily into the face of the wind for some hundreds of feet. Had a propeller been in operation on the plane those who witnessed the performance believed the machine would have shown very creditable flying qualities.

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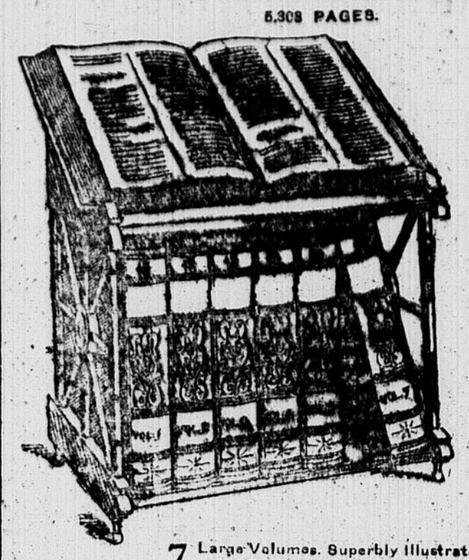
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Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhoea	Scrofula—Syphilis
Stomach Troubles	Dandruff—Dropsy
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
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MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

AN INVITATION.

Nov. 7th, 1903.

We wish to extend a hearty invitation to the public generally and to the Herald readers particularly to visit either our East End or West End store, whichever is most convenient, or both if possible, to see the largest and best selected stock of Furniture and Carpets to be found in the city. This invitation is intended not only for immediate buyers but also for future buyers. A call will always be appreciated.

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British Empire Week by Week

AUSTRALIAN LIBERALS FAVOR A PREFERENCE

But as a Free Trade Measure and Only if Beaten on a Low Tariff Platform.

In a speech at Stirling, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman quoted an exceedingly interesting statement from Mr. Robert Reid, the leader of the Opposition in Australia. In discussing the colonial question, Sir Henry said:

We are all anxious to maintain not only union with the colonies, but such a degree of solidarity with them as may be consistent with dignity and independence. But we have to bear in mind that neither Montreal nor Melbourne will be governed by London, and on the other hand that London has interests of her own, domestic and Imperial, which she must safeguard. Unity in freedom is the motto of the British Empire, and not unity by bondage. When we are told that the colonies ask for the artificial bonds of a fluctuating preferential tariff, and when we are told, further, that they must agree to restrict themselves from new industries in order that we may supply their wants, we may well pause. Sir Wilfrid Laurier—a strong Imperialist, if ever there was one—has told us that, highly as Canada values her Imperial connection, she will not sacrifice it to her fiscal independence. And from the other side of the wall there comes a voice so clear that I think it worth while to quote to you the words it uses. They are the words of Mr. Reid, the great free trade leader in New South Wales, and now of the whole Commonwealth of Australia. He is a countryman of ours, and a man of ability and great weight among his fellow-subjects out in that part of the world. I may say that I had a private telegram from him a few days ago, telling me that a great public meeting had repudiated the message of approval sent for Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, and declared its belief that the impending election will prove the Australian people favorable to revenue tariff.

A Dog and a Bone.

I merely mention that as I happen to have received a message within a day or two. There is Mr. Reid's account of the situation, and although it is rather long, I hope you will allow me to read it to you, because it is exceedingly interesting and instructive, and it is couched in very picturesque language. He says: "So far as Mr. Chamberlain's scheme includes a substantial reduction by the colonies of the hostile tariffs directed against England, it is not new. I proposed it to the other Premiers at the Diamond Jubilee conference in London in 1897. I now propose to fight the coming Federal election on a programme including a substantial reduction of the Federal tariff. If that fails—and I do not believe it will fail—I am prepared to support the Barton Ministry on the granting of preferences to England, and am further prepared to do my utmost to make that preference a substantial one. The present tariff was framed to exclude British imports. Whatever further increases are made against foreigners is playing at preferences. If you build a wall three feet high between a dog and a bone, and the dog cannot jump the three feet, it is little satisfaction to it if you build a four-foot wall to exclude another dog."

What Australia Will Do.

That refers to the proposal that they should give us a preference in this sense, that while keeping their high tariff against us, they would make higher still the tariff against all the other countries in the world, would be prepared to support a Barton Ministry in granting a fifty per cent. preference to England. But here is an important part. Listen to what the great Australian statesman said: "For this preference I would not ask any return from England; the motherland is the great market for our produce. She has adopted the most generous and magnanimous policy towards us and towards all nations that the world has ever known. She has done enough for the colonies without our demanding a price for our aid, least of all an increase in the cost of living, which she can ill afford to give. When the day arrives that England can only maintain her trade by artificial preferential barriers, on that day England is doomed. A time may arrive"—Mr. Chamberlain says it has arrived—"when England must place tariffs around herself, but they will be the very last ditch in which a defeated and driven back nation attempts to defend herself against conquering foes. England gained her supreme commercial position, not by barricades, but by proving herself superior in technical skill, in manufacturing ability, in knowledge and in business enterprise. She must still ultimately rely on these weapons for her success, if she is to retain her high commercial place." No better words could be found to express noble sentiments; they are words of warning, they are words of truth and soberness. They are also words of true Imperial loyalty and affection. The fact is, that as a free trade country we give all we can give in opening our ports, and the only return must come from the other side.

THE HOPE OF THE HOUSE OF CECIL.

Speaking at Oldham, Mr. Winston Churchill's constituency, Lord Hugh Cecil said that the country was told that the proposed duties would divert trade, and that a good deal of the corn trade now in the hands of the Americans would pass to the Canadians and Great Britain would be supplied in greatly increased degrees with Canadian corn until we were altogether supplied by it. That might happen if the duty were of a sufficient amount, but he did not believe that a duty of 2s. would have that effect. They would require a duty of 5s. at least if they wanted to turn capital into a new channel and give it the stimulus that was desired. How would that work? Would they consider it reasonable to ask people of this country to pay 2d., 3d., or 4d. per week into a fund and take that fund and divide it up among the Canadians or any other section of the citizens of the Empire? They would say "No; let them earn their living like any other people." He could not see any reasonableness or fairness in giving a bonus of 2s. a quarter on corn out of the pocket of the British consumer into the pocket of the Canadian producer.

Root of Evil or Bond of Empire.

Once they departed from the system of Free Trade, he said, they got into logical difficulties. They set industry against industry, one set of people against the other, and they turned the political work of England into a mob of conflicting parties—each struggling to get some little advantage for its members, each struggling to work this machine of duties in order to pour a little stream of gold out of somebody else's pocket into theirs. The idea of bringing together the different parts of the Empire into one whole was splendid, but would the system of giving preference by duties bring the Empire together or would it separate it? He thought it would separate it. Every time there was depression of trade at home people would say: "This is the effect of your preference given to the colonies." The colonies would say: "This is the effect of what we have given to the Mother Country." Both would say: "If we do not have a trade profit the Empire has become a failure." If a relation of profit and loss were once set up between people it did not bring them together, it encouraged them to quarrel. That was a universal experience. It was said that money was the root of all evil. Not at all. Mr. Chamberlain thought it was a bond of Empire. He (Lord H. Cecil) could not conceive a system more likely to divide the Empire. He could not help thinking that what Mr. Chamberlain was doing was to hold up before the people of the country a lower ideal. His own idea of the spread of Empire was the civilizing idea of spreading peace, order, justice, of conquering nature and raising men to a higher level. If they acquired wealth it was right that it should be so, but he would be sorry indeed if instead of leading their colonial brethren onward to think of the Empire as the greatest opportunity of service to mankind, they had to think of it as nothing better than a specially favorable commercial opportunity.

A SELF-DENYING ORDINANCE FOR CANADA.

In a manifesto by the National Liberal Federation there occurs the following reference to Canada.

The whole structure of Mr. Chamberlain's case for a reversal of our national finance appears to us to be unsound from top to bottom. The colonies, so far as is known, are not on the eve of separation, and altogether refuse to become disloyal even at the bidding of an ex-Colonial Secretary. The proposals made by Mr. Chamberlain to secure their continued loyalty to the Empire do not appear to have excited much Colonial enthusiasm, and in the opinion of competent observers on the spot, would, if they ever came seriously to be discussed, be far more likely to create ill-feeling than to purchase loyalty. So far as Canada is concerned it has already been made abundantly plain that she values her complete legislative and fiscal independence even more than she does her proud place as the greatest Dominion of the British Empire. What her manufacturers and men of commerce will say to Mr. Chamberlain's proposal that they are to enter into a self-denying ordinance never at any time and in any circumstances to extend the number of their manufactures, or to conquer new fields of commerce in competition with Great Britain, it is easy to foretell. "So much if we may quote Mr. Balfour's far from happy language at Sheffield, "So much for the Colonial branch of the question." Mr. Chamberlain's case rests upon a false assumption.

A TORY REVOLT.

A full meeting of the East Toxteth Conservative Council, Liverpool, was held recently, when the following letter was read from Mr. Austin Taylor, M.P., for the division:

I have weighed carefully and as impartially as the necessary limitations of human judgment will permit the different factors in a very complex argument, and deeply regret to say that as a final conclusion I cannot bring myself to support the fiscal policy outlined by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, either in its extreme or in its more partial application.

Under these circumstances, I have been forced to consider my own position as Conservative member for the East Toxteth division, and while recognizing that others in a similar situation may very reasonably take an altogether different view of their obligations, I think it is only right that I should place you in full possession of the conclusion I have come to without further unnecessary delay.

The following resolution was proposed: "This meeting has received with regret from Mr. Austin Taylor, the representative in Parliament of the division a letter intimating his inability to support the fiscal proposals of the Government. The meeting hereby records its unqualified approval of the Government policy, believing it to be in the best interests of the country, and expresses its confidence in Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain." An amendment to omit the words, 'and Mr. Chamberlain" was defeated, only five supporting it. The resolution was then put and carried with six dissentients.



NOT CAUGHT YET!
Or, Tariff Joe, the Cow-Puncher.
—Punch.

LIBERAL UNIONIST DEFECTIONS.

On the day Mr. Chamberlain spoke at Newcastle there was held the annual conference of the Durham Liberal Unionist Association, at which on a resolution being passed favoring Mr. Chamberlain's policy a number of important persons declined longer to serve. Lord Barnard was re-elected president. On the vice-presidents and other officers being moved for re-election, Mr. F. W. Lambton, M.P., begged to withdraw his name and also that of Mr. Arthur Elliott, M.P. This withdrawal was on account of the resolution which had just been passed. Mr. Hugh Bell said he had been instructed to withdraw his father's name from the list of vice-presidents. Professor Jevons, Mr. Hugh Bell, Mr. Crawford Smith, M.P., Mr. F. W. Lambton, M.P., Sir Lowthian Bell, and Mr. Arthur Elliott, M.P., withdrew their names from the list of members of the executive council.

MR. REDMOND AS A LANDLORD.

A meeting of the tenants of the Wexford portion of Mr. John Redmond's estate has been held at Wexford for the purpose of completing the negotiations for sale. The chair was taken by one of the largest tenants on the estate.

It was stated that negotiations for the sale had been commenced soon after the death of the late owner, Lieut-General J. P. Redmond, but persons having an interest in the property were not satisfied with the prices then obtainable, as they would not clear off the encumbrances. Since the passing of the Land Act negotiations had been reopened, and Mr. Redmond intimated that he was willing to sell at any price which the agents would get him. His agents accordingly offered at terms which worked out a twenty-three years' purchase of the first term rents, and twenty-four and a half years' purchase of second term rents. Furthermore, it was stated that Mr. Redmond had purchased £4,000 arrears due on the death of the late owner, in order to prevent the tenants from being sued for them by his uncle's representatives. These arrears he was prepared to forgive, in order to facilitate the transfer of the estate to the tenants.

The tenants passed a resolution agreeing to purchase on the terms mentioned, and also gratefully acknowledging Mr. Redmond's services in the matter.

The tenantry on the New Ross portion will meet to consider the purchase of their holdings. Unless they agree the sale will not be carried out, as the estate can only be disposed of as a whole, and not in portions.

FREE FOODERS' MANIFESTO.

In the manifesto of the Unionist Free Food League, presided over by the Duke of Devonshire, there occurs the following reference to the colonial aspect of the fiscal controversy:

"In compensation for direct disadvantages it is alleged that the colonies will give us some further preference against foreigners. But the nature and value of such preference remains wholly undefined; all we know is that the colonial manufacturer would still be protected against the British manufacturer, though the British farmer would not be protected against the colonial farmer.

"This policy would impose on us all the disadvantages of an Imperial Zollverein with none of its gains. Its effects on the Empire would be to promote disintegration rather than union. Its advocates seem to have paid but little if any attention to the position and needs of India, and of other British possessions whose tariffs are on a non-protective basis. It is pressed upon us in the interest of our connection with the protectionist self-governing colonies, where a sentiment of common patriotism and affection towards the Mother Country has flourished under a system of fiscal independence. This sentiment would not be strengthened, but endangered, by an attempt to frame an impracticable preferential tariff, excluding raw materials, which should grant anything like equal favor to the different colonies or the diverse interests within them; as well as by any restrictions which would prevent us from reducing the burden on our people, or preclude the colonies from fostering new industries in any way most in accordance with their own opinions."

GENERAL BOOTH.

(Harver Begbie, in the Pall Mall.)

A great tousle of white hair sticking up from the brow and far out from the back of the head; a large massive face the hue of old ivory, with iron-gray eyebrows that are now high up in the wrinkled forehead and now drawn down over the lids so that they become one with the lashes; a huge hooked nose that droops far over a flowing tangle of moustache, whiskers and beard, whiter than the hair; cunning eyes into which enigmatic smiles are forever welling as far as the lower lids, and then, checking, vanishing backward into the secrecy of the mind; and the mouth. . . . but those lips which might tell so much, might make certain what is now all confusion and darkness, are hidden by the flowing tangle of moustache and beard. We wonder what that mouth expresses.

He is robed in a dark blue dressing-gown, edged with red, the ends slack across the middle, disclosing a thick cloth waistcoat without buttons. The collar of the dressing-gown stands out far from the neck, giving the face the appearance of a vulture with head craned forward. He walks lamely, his feet in suede slippers, his hands never still, his eyes never still, his eyes never at rest. His voice is deep, a little harsh, but exceedingly honest and cheerful. He has the Nottingham speech; makes groodge of "grudge," and sullvation of "salvation," oop of "up" and hurries over aitches as things of no account. An unlettered man, and a man wholly unconscious of the movement of the intellectual world. But in conversation, not a man of fire; not a fanatic; not a tremendous force. That is his mystery. A plain sort of man, with a cunning eye, rough, homely speech and a clumsy humor. And yet Lord Wolseley describes him as the greatest organizer in the world.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

WHO THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY ARE PAID

Following is a list of the members of the British Cabinet and Ministry as reconstructed. It will be noted that the members of the Cabinet are all under sixty except two:—

Office.	Salary.		Age.
First Lord of the Treasury.	£ 5,000	Mr. A. J. Balfour	55
*Lord Privy Seal	2,000	Lord Salisbury	42
Lord Chancellor	10,000	Lord Halsbury	78
*Lord President of Council	2,000	Lord Londonderry	51
*Chancellor of Exchequer	5,000	Mr. A. Chamberlain	40
Home Secretary	5,000	Mr. Akers-Douglas	52
*Colonial Secretary	5,000	Mr. A. Lyttelton	46
*War Secretary	5,000	Mr. Arnold-Forster	48
*Indian Secretary	5,000	Mr. Brodrick	47
Foreign Secretary	5,000	Lord Lansdowne	58
First Lord of the Admiralty	4,500	Lord Selborne	44
President Board of Trade	2,000	Mr. G. Balfour	50
President Local Government Board	2,000	Mr. Walter Long	49
President Board of Agriculture	2,000	Lord Onslow	50
President Board of Education	2,000	Lord Londonderry	51
*Postmaster-General	2,500	Lord Stanley	38
*Secretary for Scotland	2,000	Mr. Graham Murray	54
Lord Chancellor for Ireland.	8,000	Lord Ashbourne	66
Chief Secretary for Ireland.	4,425	Mr. G. Wyndham	40

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Office.	Salary.	After Reconstruction.
First Commissioner of works	£ 2,000	Lord Windsor.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	20,000	Lord Dudley.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	2,000	Sir W. H. Walrond.
Secretary, Board of Education	2,000	Sir W. Anson.
*Financial Secretary to Treasury	2,000	Mr. V. Cavendish.
Patronage Secretary to Treasury	2,000	Sir A. Acland-Hood.
*Civic Lord of Admiralty	1,000	Mr. A. Lee.
*Financial Secretary to Admiralty	2,000	Mr. Pretyman.
*Financial Secretary, War Office	1,500	Mr. Bromley-Davenport.
*Under Secretary, Foreign	1,500	Earl Percy.
Under Secretary, Colonial	1,500	Duke of Marlborough
*Under Secretary, Indian	1,500	Lord Hardwicke.
*Under Secretary, War	1,500	Lord Donoughmore.
Under Secretary, Home	1,500	Mr. T. Cochrane.
Secretary to Board of Trade	1,200	Mr. B. Law.
Secretary to Local Government Board	1,200	Mr. J. G. Lawson.
Attorney-General	£7,000 and fees	Sir R. B. Finlay.
Solicitor-General	£6,000 and fees	Sir E. H. Carson.
	£1,000	Lord Balcarres.
*Junior Lords of Treasury	£1,000	Hon. A. Fellowes.
	£1,000	Mr. H. W. Forster.
Paymaster General	Unpaid	Sir S. Cresley.
Judge-Advocate-General	Unpaid	Sir P. Jeune.
*Lord Advocate of Scotland	£5,000	Mr. Scott Dickson.
*Solicitor-General for Scotland	2,000	Mr. D. Dundas.
Attorney-General for Ireland	£5,000 and fees	Mr. Atkinson.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	£2,000 and fees	Mr. J. H. Campbell.
Lord Chamberlain	£2,000	Lord Clarendon.
Vice-Chamberlain		Lord Wolverton.
Lord Steward	2,000	Lord Pembroke.
Master of the Horse		Duke of Portland.
Comptroller of the Household		Lord Valentia.
*Treasurer of the Household.		Lord Hamilton.
Captain Gentlemen-at-Arms.	1,200	Lord Belper.
Captain Yeomen of Guard	1,200	Earl Waldegrave.
		Earl of Kintore.
		Earl of Denbigh.
		Earl Howe.
		Lord Churchill.
		Lord Lawrence.
		Lord Suffield.
Lords-in-Waiting		Lord Kenyon.
		Lord Errol.

From the Capitals of the Provinces

P.E.I. BRIDGE IS RAPIDLY NEARING COMPLETION

Many Changes in Island Pulpits—Railroads are Adding to Their Rolling Stock and Making Other Improvements.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Nov. 7.—(Special.)—The name of Herbert Bell, of Augustine Cove, Prince Edward Island, a student in Edinburgh University, appears in the Scotsman in the list of third year open bursaries in the above institution.

Church Changes.

Quite a number of changes have taken place in the churches of this province of late. Rev. D. B. McLeod, pastor of Zion Presbyterian Church, Charlottetown, has resigned, and after remaining here for the winter, when he will supply vacant pulpits on the Island, will leave for Boston. Rev. A. D. Macdonald, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Montrose, has resigned to go to Hampton. Rev. Edwin Smith, another Presbyterian clergyman, gives up Kensington for Cardigan. Rev. Leo Williams, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Charlottetown, has resigned to take up missionary work in New York. Rev. F. S. Coffin, formerly of Stewiacke, N.S., has accepted a call to St. David's Presbyterian Church at Georgetown.

The New Bridge.

With the completion of caisson No. 7 of the Hillsborough bridge, this week, the most critical part of the work is over. The caisson was sunk 94½ feet, and the compressed air workers were compelled to labor under 43 pounds pressure, the shifts being one-half hour only in duration.

This season there have been a number of severe cases of the "bends" among the hundred workmen employed, but no fatalities. Last year William Lally, a native of Wisconsin, succumbed to paralysis and died the following morning in the hospital. Last Saturday a monument, purchased by subscription from his fellow-employes, was erected to his memory.

There is but one pneumatic caisson of the bridge yet to be finished, and the sub-structure, with the exception of the approaches, is expected to be completed about December 1st. In the spring the superstructure, which has formerly done duty over the Miramichi River, and which is now being replaced by heavier material, will be taken to Charlottetown and placed on the piers.

Help for the Railroads.

Among the grants which the alert and capable Liberal representatives secured for this province last session were large sums for the betterment of the railway system, which the Department is determined to have up to date in all respects. All the locomotives and passenger cars will be fitted with the Westinghouse air brake and air system of signalling.

New stations will be built at Alberta, Richmond, Northam, Albany, Kinkora and Fredericton. Other stations are to be enlarged, additonal curve straightening will be carried out, and eight elevated water tanks are to be built along the line. $87,000 has been voted for a new station in Charlottetown, and the work will be started with practicable promptness.

Many Sudden Deaths.

During last wek a number of sudden deaths occurred in this province. On Monday Henry A. Harvie, formerly proprietor of one of the largest bookstores in this province, dropped dead in the sample rooms, which he had been conducting of late years. On the following day Augustus Morris, aged 65, a shoemaker, dropped dead after a fifteen minutes' attack of angina pectoris. He had been in good health previously. On the next day Mrs. Jno. Morris, aged 25, the wife of a well to do farmer in Mill Cove, met her death under peculiarly sad circumstances. She rose early in the morning in her usual good health, to go about her household duties. Shortly after her lifeless body was found in a stream near the house, the head and shoulders submerged in a tub, which was set in the stream to receive the milk cans. She was lying on her back, her arms folded behind her. It is supposed she was seized with a weak turn and died in that position.

Agricultural Campaign.

Under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture an agricultural educational campaign is being conducted throughout the province. The speakers include Prof. E. J. Macmillan, secretary of the department; E. B. Elderkin, president of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, and James Sheppard, an institute lecturer from Queenston, Ont.

Rural School Opened.

Last week there took place at Kensington, the re-opening of the first of the group of five rural schools, included in the beneficent series which has been granted to this province through the efforts of Prof. J. W. Robertson, to whom Sir William C. Macdonald has entrsted the task of applying the funds the latter has generously granted. For the Kensington school $150 was contributed from the fund for the purchase of a site. The people did the rest and now a $1,800 institution stands as a monument to their well directed energies.

Last week a sad case of suicide occurred at Spring Valley, a few miles from Kensington, the victim being James Duncan, Bryenton, aged 24, son of Thomas Bryenton. The deceased up to the previous night had enjoyed good health, and no mental affection was noticeable, and he had worked with his father on the farm the same day. He returned about seven o'clock. At three in the morning his mother heard him scream and went to his bedside. The young man said he was dying and asked that his brother be sent for.

When the latter, who was staying at a neighbor's arrived, the sick man asked him to end his life as he was dying. He writhed in pain and asked to be held. With great difficulty his brother held him, and from the actions described at the coroners' inquest, it was, according to the doctor's opinion, the effect of strychnine poisoning.

A New Hotel.

A movement is on foot among the citizens provide a first class hotel in Charlottetown. The need is obvious, owing to the growing reputation of this province as one of the best tourist resorts in Canada.

THE M'BRIDE CABINET.

McPhillips Resigns and F. J. Fulton Comes In.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 7.—(Special.)—Premier McBride completed his Cabinet last evening after a long executive meeting. Mr. McPhillips resigned the position of Attorney-General, being succeeded by Charles Wilson, who has been president of the council. Mr. Wilson is succeeded in the latter office by F. G. Fulton, of Yale. Both were sworn in late yesterday afternoon. Mr. Wilson will go back for re-election in two weeks. Mr. Fulton does not have to be returned.

There will also be another shuffle of portfolios. Mr. McBride will leave the Department of Lands and Works, taking that of Mines and combining with it the Provincial Secretaryship, while Mr. Green goes to Lands and Works.

IMMIGRATION TABLES SHOW A TOTAL OF 70,000

There Was a Falling Off in the Number of Russian and Polish Jews—Boot and Shoe Situation is Acute.

Quebec, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—The arrival of immigrants at the port of Quebec is approaching a close for the present season. There are only five more steamers due to arrive with new settlers and these include the vessels to reach port to-day.

Not more than 400 more new settlers are booked, which will make the full number of immigrants to enter Canada by the St. Lawrence route to 70,000, some 22,000 more than the season of 1902.

Out of this number fully 30 per cent. passed through Canada into the United States.

Not Up To Expectation.

The immigration did not come up to expectations; 100,000 was the figure estimated to come to Canada during the summer of 1903, by the St. Lawrence.

The shortage of 30,000 is accounted for by the sudden stoppage of the Russian and Polish immigration. A much larger number of this class of immigrants were expected than was realized.

The contagious eye disease, trahcoma was in the great majority of cases found to exist amongst the Jewish immigrants, and 170 men and women were deported after medical examination at this port.

Slipped Past Inspector.

The medical inspection was carried out on strict lines, especially in the latter part of the season, but there is not the least doubt, that many an undesirable settler passed the cordon of inspection, in the early part of the summer.

Memorial to Sir Wilfrid.

A number of leading citizens of the Ancient Capital belonging to both political parties, have been planning for the past week to show their high regard and gratitude to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, for the generous and valuable support he gave in connection with the financial grant towards the completion of the Quebec bridge. Quebeckers irrespective of party politics, recognize that Sir Wilfrid has rendered valuable assistance to the old city, in the last days of the late Parliament and had planned to tender him a banquet in honor of his great personal worth, and in gratitude for the interest he has shown in the progress of the city, in which he is beloved and trusted. The death of the Premier's aged stepmother, however, has upset all plans made for the present.

Boot and Shoe Difficulty.

The Boot and shoe trade, the leading manufacturing interest of this city, is in a state of chaos at present. The manufacturers claim that the spirit of aggressiveness among the labor unions, is becoming so excessively arrogant and predominant that they cannot carry on their business much longer under the present condition of things.

The chief complaint against the workingmen is not so much the scale of wages, as their interference in the internal management of the manufacturers affairs.

The Labor Story.

The story told by the labor men is different. They claim that they are underpaid for the work they give, in comparison to other manufacturing centres.

While the manufacturer is continually complaining of the falling off in business and the small margins of profit, they are nevertheless increasing their wealth and becoming richer, while the workingman is hardly able to make both ends meet, without being able to save one dollar in case of necessity.

They point to the fact that the majority of the manufacturers engaged in the trade, commenced with little or no capital and after a few years, in business are quoted as rich men.

At an Acute Stage.

The dispute between the labor unions and the manufacturers, is becoming so acute, that if some understanding is not arrived at very soon, the difficulty is sure to result in a general strike, that will greatly injure both parties.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE TO HAVE EARLY SESSION

Prisoners' Aid Association Ask for Church Help—Health Report Shows Decrease in Deaths from Consumption.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—It is predicted that the Ontario Legislature will meet in January. That there will be an early session of the House is very probable. The only vacant riding is North Renfrew, and judging from the statement of Premier Ross during the recent campaign in Muskoka, the bye-election in that constituency will be held before the next session. The outlook for a busy session is not bright, and as yet exciting features are out of sight. The action of the Government respecting the Sault workmen will likely be a point of attack by the Opposition.

Aid to the Prisoners.

The Prisoners' Aid Association has addressed a circular letter to the clergy of the Province asking them to observe November 15 as Prison Day in advocating the cause of prison reform. Among the reforms asked are the adoption of the cumulative system, which means the lengthening of the punishment period of an offender upon each subsequent offence; the calling of attention to the necessity of better classification of jail prisoners, and the favoring of the adoption of the proposed bill for the economic treatment of inebriates. The circular also asks that a collection be taken on that Sunday in aid of the work of the association.

Consumption Decreasing.

The report of the Provincial Health Department for the past year shows a marked decrease in the number of deaths from consumption, compared with the previous year. The figures for the past six years are as follows: 1897, 3,154; 1898, 3,291; 1899, 3,405; 1900, 3,484; 1901, 3,423; 1902, 2,694; total, 19,371.

HARD LINES.

Mr. B. C. Carton once asked Bret Harte whether his California types were in any way exaggerated, says M.A. P. "No," replied the novelist, with his deliberative drawl, "I can't say they are. In fact, I had to tone 'em down. For instance, here is a true story which if I had put it into any of my books no one would have believed: An English 'tenderfoot' was having a drink in a bar out West, when a noted desperado happened along. The other men in the bar mostly found they had pressing business elsewhere, but the 'tenderfoot' stayed on. 'Say,' said the desperado to him, 'you'll take a drink!' I dare say, Mr. Carton, you know that in California to refuse to drink with a man is much worse than running off with his wife, so when the 'tenderfoot' said he didn't want anything to drink, there was a kind of awful silence. And then the desperado wearily reached for his gun, and said in a tired sort of way: 'Caan't I even hev' a drink without killing a man!"

NEW BRUNSWICK HAD A BOOM IN NEW INDUSTRIES

Outlook for Winter Shipping is Very Bright—Celebrated 72nd Anniversary of Wedding.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 7.—(Special.)—The year 1903 has been remarkable in New Brunswick for the number of industries established that will depend for their existence on the farmer. The most important of these are three pork-packing establishments, from which great results are anticipated. One at Woodstock has a capacity of fifty hogs and ten cattle per day. Another at Sussex will cure seventy-five hogs a day and the third now building at Fairville, just outside the limits of St. John, will be able to cure a hundred hogs. All these have been started by men with good financial backing and all expect to do good business. Pork-raising is an industry that New Brunswick farmers have not given much attention to because there was a very limited market, but the establishment of these three factories is expected to stimulate interest in hog-raising. All the factories are built so that extensive additions can be made if occasion demands, as the owners are all sanguine that it will be necessary before long to make additions. It is thought that St. John can be made the shipping point from which large quantities of cured hogs can be shipped to the British market.

Shipping Outlook Good.

Difficulties that presented themselves in connection with this winter's export shipping business have been pretty well cleared up, and the outlook now is that St. John will see the largest business in its history. Railroad and steamship men agree that the business will only be limited by the facilities of the port. The indications to-day are that with the same facilities as last winter there will be an increase of at least twenty more sailings. Last year there were about 100 sailings and 120 are now figured on, and the number may be slightly increased. The average of the ships will be larger than last winter, and there is reason to believe that they will all get full cargoes. Under these circumstances the question now before the community is how to make additional facilities that will enable more business to be done next winter.

Allan Line Withdraws.

The Allan line have been compelled to withdraw two of their ships from the St. John trade, and the C.P.R. can only send here ten of their fleet of steamers. They say that if four more berths were provided they could furnish cargo for steamers at all of them. The people of St. John have built at their own expense the present wharves and do not feel like spending the million or two necessary to provide the new wharves, and so the question is how can they be built? The last suggestion and the one along which action is now being taken came from Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, and it is to have the Dominion Government do the dredging and the city the wharf building, the Canadian Pacific paying an annual rental that will cover interest and maintenance charges. Under such an arrangement the people of St. John will be willing to do their share, and the effort now will be to see if the Government will undertake the dredging which, in itself, is a pretty considerable item. The new wharves, if built, will be on property now owned by the Canadian Pacific, but which it will give to the city on a ninety-nine year lease at a nominal rental. These wharves will be so built that they will form an integral part of any future extensions.

Married for 72 Years.

A remarkable old couple a few days ago celebrated an unusual wedding anniversary. They are, Mr. and Mrs. William Kierstead, of Collina, Kings County, and the wedding anniversary was their 72nd. Is there another couple in all Canada who have lived together for such a long period? Mr. Kierstead, on the 27th of October, 1831, was married to Miss Elizabeth Ganong. The groom was a strapping young man of 22 and the bride a beautiful girl of 18. He is now a hale old man of 94, and on his anniversary morn hitched up the horse and drove six miles to Milistream to vote at the municipal elections, while in the evening he entertained the numerous callers. Mrs. Kierstead at 90 is just as active as her husband, and there is no apparent reason why they should not celebrate many more birthdays. An interesting and touching incident of the anniversary celebration was the receipt of a letter from the aged couple's eldest son, who is living in the United States, and who on the same day was, with his wife, celebrating the 52nd anniversary of their marriage.

BROKE UP HIS OWN WAKE.

While a body supposed to be his lay in a finely upholstered casket bearing his name and about which were gathered his friends preparing for a wake, John Siebert walked into his New York boarding house the other night.

About the coffin were his landlady, Josephine Baker, and several of his friends. The face of the dead bore a marked resemblance to Siebert. He stood for a moment as he enterd the room before he was discovered. The man who saw him first uttered a shriek and staggered to his feet. Mrs. Baker looked at Siebert, who smiled, and then she threw her hands into the air and with a scream fainted away.

There was wild excitement for two minutes, all present except Siebert being confident there was a ghost in the room. Above the murmur Siebert, left alone in his part of the room, shouted and made himself heard. "I'm not dead," he cried. "It's me, alive. I'm alive, all right. Don't be scared. I won't hurt you."

On Monday night a man fell into the river off the dock at the foot of Fifty-fourth street. The man was dead when brought to the pier. Mrs. Baker, who saw the body, was positive it was that of Siebert, who had boarded in her house. She summoned friends of Siebert. They identified the body and sent it to the undertaker's shop after the Coroner's permission was obtained. A fine coffin was purchased, and the body was taken care of and removed to Mrs. Baker's house, where a preliminary wake was held Monday night. The principal wake was to be held last night, however, but Siebert broke it up.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A very popular couple—two dollars.

Many a man is looking for work who doesn't want it.

Never judge the weather by the predictions of a prophet.

Many a man is unhappy only because he believes himself so.

Better be a big peg in a little hole than a little peg in a big hole.

Most women take too much medicine and some men don't take enough.

A soft answer may turn away wrath, but it seldom works on book agents.

It might be just as well to remember that fast men are usually slow pay.

If you would have lasting fame don't give the world a chance to forget you.

Women don't think much of a doctor unless he has a dozen different shades of pills in stock.

A sack of flour and a barrel of potatoes will convert a poor family quicker than a carload of gospel tracts.

A man has less confidence in the assertions he makes when his wife is present than he has when she happens to be absent.

The Theatre and Concert Stage

"The Cavaliers," a new opera, the music of which has been written by Mr. Herbert Spencer and the libretto by Mr. W. A. Tremayne, seems destined to be a success, so much so that immediately after the rehearsal Tuesday Mr. Spencer was made an offer for the entre-actes by one of the greatest publishing houses in New York, but feeling that it would be unwise to separate these from the whole and having confidence in the future of the work he declined the proposal.

The aim of the composer has been to produce an opera on the Gilbert & Sullivan lines, and in this he has succeeded. There is infinite room for such work and the public welcomes it on every opportunity. The orchestration is the feautre of the opera. It is dainty and melodious, bright and catchy, while it is rich in harmony and counterpoint. The originality of the effects is far from commonplace, and the quaintness of the instrumentation was commented upon by many of the musicians who were present at the rehearsal.

* * *

The choruses are all in four part harmony, with often another melody running at the same time, and the entre-actes make an especial hit, although not forming part of the opera. The solos are excellent. Mention might be made of the soprano solo "Love Comes At The Dawning," which has a waltz chorus in lento tempo. It is quite original in conception and has a pretty effect. The "Clock Song," also for soprano, will be a big hit. One, however, which Mr. Spencer is relying upon particularly is "A Stout Old Cavalier" which makes a capital drinking song.

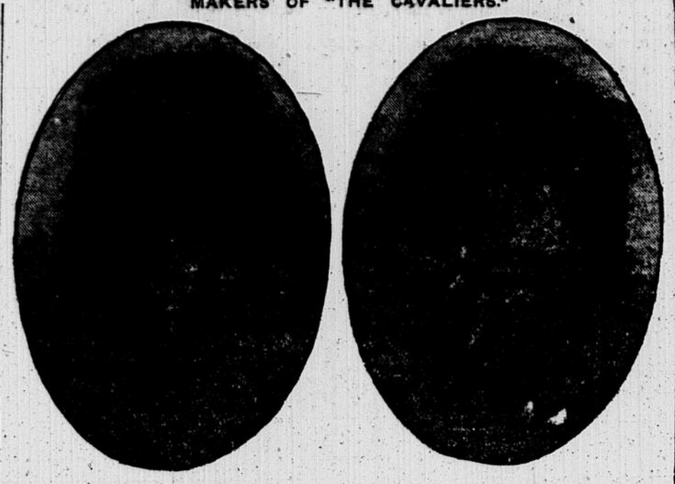
Altogether "The Cavaliers" is just the opera that will appeal to the public. There is a certain charm about it which runs throughout. It is quaint, lovable, old English and thoroughly appropriate.

Mr. Spencer is an Englishman, a Liverpudlian, who has been twelve years in Canada. During ten of these years he has been musical director with J. B. Sparrow's theatres in Montreal. Prior to coming to Canada he was described in the British press as "a wonderful young violinist, promises fair to make as great a name in the world of music as his namesake in the world of letters." As a boy prodigy he toured England, Scotland and Ireland, and met with great receptions.

* * *

Mr. W. A. Tremayne, the librettist has already made his name as a playwright. This, however, is his first

MAKERS OF "THE CAVALIERS."



MR. HERBERT SPENCER. MR. W. A. TREMAYNE.

opera, as it is Mr. Spencer's, but if it is any indication of future achievements, the measure of his success will not be small.

"The Cavaliers" is, as one would suppose, laid in the time of the Revolution in England, when Cavalier and Roundhead fought for supremacy. There is little of fighting, however, in the story, though the results of the hard times consequent are ever present. The triumph of the plot is that love conquers all.

Around Lord Arthur Clavering, a colonel in Ruper's regiment, Sir Harry Selwyn, a lieutenant in the same, Sir John Markham, of Bramble Hall, a strict and stern old Puritan; Col. Matthew Halton, of Ireton's regiment; Phyllis Markham, Sir John's niece and Cicely Leigh, her cousin and companion, a poor relation, the plot circles.

There are three acts. The first opens in a glade near Bramble Hall with a group of peasants on their way to the fair, a fair which is held annually in memory of Sir Walter Markham, the founder, who instituted it for his tenants. The year is 1647. As the act proceeds Naseby has been lost and won, Lord Arthur Clavering and Sir Harry Selwyn, who fought for Charles have escaped from the conflict, enter. Cromwell's men are after them. They are eventually arrested in the name of the Commonwealth.

* * *

The scene of the second act is laid in Bramble Hall, in an old-fashioned room where some of Cromwell's troopers are drinking. The maids hardly like those Puritans who are not nearly so gallant as the gay cavaliers to whom they have been accustomed. Sir John Markham and Col. Halton are in league to entrap Phyllis in marriage with the latter, but her heart is given, like that of her cousin, to her cavalier lover, Lord Clavering. The prisoners escape.

In the third act a farmer's glade reveals the presence of the two escaped prisoners and the appearance on the scene of their sweethearts. The plot continues its course of love outwitting the edicts of Cromwell, and the happiest consummation is effected.

Mr. Tremayne has succeeded admirably in depleting old English life, which is still found much as it was then in the country districts of Merrie England. It is a story which appeals to lovers of sentiment and well conceived for the purposes of the stage. So successful was the rehearsal considered that steps will be immediately taken to place "The Cavaliers" before the public.



SCENE IN "THE PRINCE OF PILSE N" AT ACADEMY.

One of the novelties in Pixley and Luders' musical comedy "The Prince of Pilsen," which makes its premiere in Montreal at the Academy of Music next Monday evening, is "The Song of the Cities," in which appear girls, who, from a point of beauty and the matter of dress are said to be typical of New York, Chicago Baltimore, San Francisco, St. Louis Boston and Montreal. These are represented by the eight Hitchcock students. Miss Polly Juzzi as the prima donna, sings a verse Rhapsody of each city and a girl representing, for instance, San Francisco, wears a red gown heavily shot with scarlet. The refrain to this verse is "There Will be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night," which is accounted for by the fact that when the United States army transports were leaving San Francisco and sailed down the Golden Gate, the bands invariably played this tune, which the Filipinos thought was their national anthem. Miss Cranston, who represents San Francisco, does a lively dance. Montreal will be impersonated by Miss Camille Clifford, a statesque young woman. She will do the kangaroo walk, to perfect which she has spent some time in the city picking up the different types. It is more of a gentle satire than anything else. The music of "The Song of the Cities" with its kaleidoscope effects, if such a term can be applied to music, is said to be bright, and the series of stage pictures which accompany the singing of each verse is one that has won applause wherever the "Prince of Pilsen" has been presented by Mr. Henry W. Savage.

"THE PRINCE OF PILSEN."

Henry W. Savage's company will present "The Prince of Pilsen," the latest [illegible] by Messrs. Pixley and Luders, at the Academy next week, beginning Monday. The company is the same which played in New York for four months at the Herald Square Theatre, Boston, for the month and the Studebaker Theatre, Chicago, for six months. Jefferson De Angelis is playing the role of Hans Wagner, the German brewer who continually asks "Vot you effer in Zanzibar?" Joy Gorman as the dashing Lola, and brings to the part of [illegible] a wealth of [illegible] and voice wholly in accord with the character portrayed. Hugh Chilvers, as Gaston, a gallant Boulevardier, Robert Hobert, who in his college days was a noted athlete, brings to it a fine physique, a well cultivated, sympathetic vocal organ. Miss Belle Bucklin, who for the last three seasons has been playing prima donna roles in Australia and who has just returned to this country to play the leading role of Lena, daughter of the old brewer, also brings Miss [illegible] a young woman [illegible] which has been making [illegible] for several years, is the [illegible] figure of the east and [illegible] beautiful voice highly cultivated and sympathetic. Ivet Anderson is still playing her old role of the dashing [illegible] and has that famous duet, "The Message of the Violet," with Miss Louise Moore. Victor Morley, an English character comedian, plays the [illegible] of English nobility, Arthur, Lord Somerset. Jeannette Bageard has a number of new dances which she introduces while playing the role of Sidonie, the French maid. In Joseph Doner Miss Bageard has an excellent foil.

GEMS IN MUSICAL COMEDY.

Here is the first verse of the famous "The Message of the Violet" from "The Prince of Pilsen," which will be seen at the Academy next Monday evening:

"The rose's lips are warm and red and burning with desire;
Her heart and soul are all aflame with passion's glowing fire;
But if you touch her have a care, she's thick with thorns beset,
And Nature, when she breathes of love, speaks through the violet."

Another of the charming lyrics is "The Tale of the Sea Shell," sung by Mr. Hobart Smock and Miss Belle Bucklin. The first stanza and chorus follow:

"In the days of long ago a moonbeam loved a star,
But how could he tell her so—so fair, but oh, so far?
So fair, but oh, so far.
Her twinkling wink, he used to think
Was a love sign meant for him;
So with heart beating light, he would sing all night
'Mid woodland shadows dim:

Sweetheart, I'll love you ever;
O doubt me never; love lives forever,
Till time shall ebb and naught shall us sever—
With heart and soul, I love but you.

The chorus of the Heidelberg song, which is rendered by a male octette, is as follows:

Here's to the land which gave me birth,
Here's to the flag she flies;
Here's to her sons, the best on earth,
Here's to her smiling skies;
Here's to a heart that beats for me,
True as the stars above
Here's to the day when mine she'll be,
Here's to the girl I love."

BOOK DRAMA AT PROCTOR'S.

The original massive and elaborate production of "In the Palace of the King," the play used by Miss Viola Allen for two seasons, will occupy the stage of Proctor's Theatre next week. Miss Isabelle Evesson will assume the role of Donna Dolores Mendoza in succession to Miss Viola Allen, and while the personation in the main is founded on that of her predecessors it is said that Miss Evesson varies the interpretation in many points and has ventured to be original. It is said to be a picturesque, forceful and interesting performance with a strength of its own finely sustained through the trying episodes of that fateful night in the royal palace of old Madrid. The play, it will be remembered, was dramatized by the late Lorrimer Stoddard from a romance written by F. Marion Crawford for the special purpose of such dramatization. The Spanish scenes and costumes lend abundant color to the surroundings, and there are strong contrasts of character in the group of royalties and courtiers. The production all in all is said to be a pretentious one, and the most expensive and massive production seen at popular price houses.

STRONG DRAMA AT FRANCAIS.

The engagement of "Over Niagara Falls" at the Francais next week is a treat looked forward to by the patrons of the theatre. The play is a sensational one, and abounds in many striking scenes and incidents from the city of Buffalo and its surroundig suburbs. The story depicts the love of Mildred, the ward of rascally old Asa Phillis, for Gilbert Bartlett, superintendent of the Chatauqua Park. Bartlett has been reared an outcast, unaware of his parentage, and this knowledge Phillips, who commits his many villainous deeds under the cloak of religion, uses against him to cause his discharge. In reality Phillips is Gilbert's father, although the fact is not cognizant to either of them. Mlle. Madeline, Gilbert's mother, prior to her marriage with Phillips, had been a circus performer. Phillips, tiring of her several years before the opening of the play, had attempted her life and thought himself successful. She escaped, and believing her son Gilbert to be dead, returned to her old profession. At the opening of the play she is at the Falls, with the intention of going over them in a barrel, thinking thus to add to her fame. On the eve of making the descent, Phillips, discovering and recognizing her on Goat Island, chokes her into insensibility, places her in a barrel and starts her to what he considers certain death over Niagara Falls. She is rescued by Gilbert after making the death-defying trip. Phillips has been seen on Goat Island by old Starlight, an Indian chief, who apprehends him, tears his cloak of religion from him, and shows him in his true colors. A delightful vein of comedy is woven through the play.



MISS VERA HAMILTON
In "Over Niagara Falls" at the Theatre Francais.



MISS ISABEL EVESSON
In "The Palace of the King" at Proctor's Theatre.

FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The programme for the first concert of the Symphony Orchestra at the Academy, Friday afternoon, Nov. 27, is as follows:—

Meyerbeer—"Les Huguenots".....Overture
Mozart—"Parisian".....Symphony
Allegro Assai
Andantino
Allegro Finale.
Boellman—"Menuet Gorthique"
Schubert—"Impromptu Hongrois"
Verdi—"Rigoletto".....Fantasie

The names of the patrons and subscribers of this season's Symphony concerts are: Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Sir Melbourne and Lady Tait, Lady Hickson, Hon. G. A. and Mrs. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. H. Montagu Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Allan, Dr. and Mrs. Adami, Mr. Chas. M. and Miss Hays, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Angus, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. E. Harris, Mad. and M. De Struve, Miss Clara Litchenstein, Mrs. Frank Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Paton, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Labatt, Mrs. C. T. Shaw, Miss E. Davidson, Miss Sophie Myers, Mr. G. H. Welsh, Mrs. Chas. Martin, Prof. Wesley Mills, Mr. J. Aug. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Greenshields, Rev. W. S. Barnard, Mr. J. Corlette, Mrs. L. Gibb, Mrs. G. B. Burland, Mr. R. A. Ballantyne, Mr. B. Tooke, Mr. C. J. McCuaig, Mrs. E. S. Heney, Mr. H. Lamontagne, Dr. Lyn Wilkins, Mrs. Wm. Hope, Mr. E. H. King, Mrs. Geo. T. Bishop, Mrs. J. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Gilross, Mrs. Macdonnery, Hon. G. S. and Mrs. Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Caverhill, Mrs. Colin McArthur, the Misses Scott, Mr. H. C. Scott, Mrs. [illegible], Prof. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. MacKay, Mrs. J. N. Lewis, Mrs. T. A. Crainc, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Forget, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Fosbery, Mr. M. E. Lyman, Mr. Jos. Gould, Mr. H. B. Ames, Miss McDonald, Mrs. Alex. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Symes, Mrs. G. A. Grier, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Morrice, Mr. A. R. Creelman.

INCREASES FOR MUSICIANS.

"Euphonium," writes to The Herald voicing the appreciation of the musicians of the Theatre National Francais for the recent increase in wages granted them by Mr. George Gauvreau, proprietor of the theatre. The writer states that Mr. Gauvreau has always been the first man to recognize the merits of his artists and to encourage them for their services. He also adds that the musicians of the other city theatres are anticipating a like advantage from their managers.

CONCERT BY PROF. DUBOIS.

Before leaving Montreal, Prof. J. B. Dubois, 'cellist, has decided to give his admirers one more opportunity to hear him perform upon the instrument of which he is an acknowledged master. That opportunity will come in the concert to be held in the Monument National on the evening of Nov. 24. In this concert he will head the bill among a number of vocalists and musicians, who have already won the affections of the music loving public of Montreal and who have consented to assist Prof. Dubois in this, his farewell concert. They are Miss Alice Savard, contralto; Miss Eva Plouffe and Mrs. Shaw, pianistes; Mr. Joseph Saucier, baritone; Prof. J. J. Goulet, violinist and Rosario Bourdon, cellist.

The programme will be one calculated to appeal to all musical tastes. Already there has been a big demand for them from the many admirers of Canada's greatest 'cellist and there is every indication that the Monument National will be packed to its capacity.

"LIVING CANADA" TO RETURN.

The "Living Canada" entertainment, which met with such extraordinary success during its last exhibition in Montreal, will pay a return visit to the Windsor Hall, Monday, Nov. 16, and in addition to an entirely new series of "Living Canada" views will be included a number of subjects of a novel nature. The "Wonders of the Deep" and the "Unseen World" promise to be the most noteworthy. Speaking of the latter production the London Tatler says.

"I feel sure that people want to be interested as well as made to laugh, the whole purpose of entertaining being a withdrawal from the worry of the day's work. Now the Bioscope has got one of the most fascinating turns I have seen in the shape of a series of Bioscoped microphotographs showing all sorts of things that we have seen under a microscope. For example: The circulation of blood in a frog's foot; typhoid bacteria; circulation of protoplasm in the waterweed and a picture of a man eating cheese is thrown on the screen and then a second picture of the cheese showing the mites actually moving. You see a chameion shooting out a tongue, which is as long as its body, in pursuit of food. There is a fight between two toads and a tortoise figuring as a referee. Most interesting of all, however, is a series of fifteen pictures telling the story of the bee; you see everything in motion."

SOME NOTES IN GENERAL.

"The Gay Mr. Goldstein," the latest offering in musical comedy, will come to Proctor's Theatre the week of Nov. 16.

One of the musical events of the season will be the appearance of the Walter Jones' Comic Opera Company at the Academy. The company numbers eighty people, and will present what promises to be the musical sensation of the season, "The Sleepy King," by Hobart and Conterno. The gowns are said to be stunning, $30,000 having been spent to equip the company. Many novelties in scenic and electrical effects will also be seen.

Henry W. Savage will make another elaborate comic opera production at the Academy after the close of "The Prince of Pilsen." His latest offering is a comic opera called "The Yankee Consul," and Raymond Hitchcock, who played "King Dodo" so successfully for many seasons, is the star of the new piece. Henry M. Blossom, jr., who wrote "Checkers" and "The Documents in Evidence," has supplied the book for "The Yankee Consul," and Alfred G. Robyn, the composer of "Answer" and "You," is sponsor for the music.

The company includes such well-known names as Raymond Hitchcock, Flora Zabelle, Eva Davenport, Rose Botti and Harry Fairleigh.

GRAND WORK IN NEWFOUNDLAND

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ARE CLEARING OUT KIDNEY DISEASE.

Richard Quirk, One of a Score Cured in One Neighborhood, Tells How Pains of Twenty Years' Standing Vanished Before the Great Kidney Remedy.

Fortune Harbor, Nfld., Nov. 6.—(Special.) There are a score of people in this neighborhood who suffered from Lame Back and other symptoms of Kidney Disease, and who are now strong and healthy, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills. One of the most serious cases cured is that of Mr. Richard Quirk, and in an interview he says:

"I suffered for more than twenty years from Lumbago and Kidney Disease. I almost always had a severe pain in my back, so severe that during intervals for years I was totally unable to work.

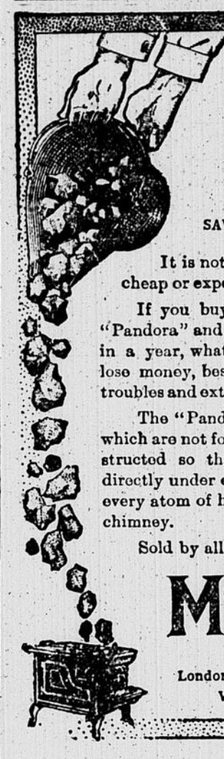
"Doctors and medicines gave me little relief, and after ten or twelve years I had almost made up my mind that my trouble was incurable. Then reading of cures by them led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had not taken half a box before I experienced relief and after using seven or eight boxes I was a perfect cure and a new man. The cure was permanent."

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MOOSE RETURNING FROM U.S. TO CANADA

Returning From Adirondacks by the Same Path as Travelled in Exodus 75 Years Ago.

The State Forest Commission and several private individuals have placed a large number of moose in various parts of the Adirondacks, but how to keep them in the region from which their ancestors voluntarily emigrated many years ago is a problem which now confronts them, says a Malone, N.Y., correspondent of the New York Herald.

That the moose thus placed are restless and inclined to leave their present surroundings is shown by the fact that within the last twenty days three have been seen in the town of Westville, near the Canadian line, and about two miles from Malone, and one of these, a bull moose, weighing nearly 1,000 pounds, was shot and killed by a farmer, who was under the impression that it was a "big deer." He paid a fine of $200 as a penalty for his lack of knowledge and ignorance of the legal prohibition against moose killing. The other two, seen in the same neighborhood, were cow moose, and all three were apparently headed for Canada, whence the State obtained the stock that has thus far been liberated.

Restocking the Adirondacks.

Many of the older guides and hunters have been of the opinion, since the experiment of restocking the Adirondacks with moose was first discussed by the State Forest Commission, that the experiment would end in failure and that the moose would not stay in the region. They recall the fact that when the moose disappeared seventy-five years ago, they went voluntarily, and apparently because they were dissatisfied with their surroundings. They were not exterminated by hunters within a comparatively short time. Just what caused the exodus has always been a disputed question among the old guides and woodsmen whose memory extends back to th period of their disappearance.

Mysterious Knowledge.

What mysterious knowledge or instinct the moose of to-day possess which enable them to follow the trail of their forefathers after the alpse of so many years and after fertile farms and a thickly settled community have supplanted the forests of that early day is a puzzle to most people. If the desire to get back to the environment from which they were recently taken comes from homesickness, their flight from the region in which they have been placed presents to those who love animals many truly pathetic features. It is easy to imagine them stealing along in the stillness and darkness of night, past farm houses and through harvest fields, surrounded by the countless perils which civilization ever brings to the natives of the woods, their only protection being the law which says to the hunter, "You shall not kill the moose."

More than seventy-five miles must be thus travelled from the starting point before the broad waters of the St. Lawrence come to view, and even when that stream is crossed many more miles of the same peril must be braved before the dark forests of Canada are gained and home and kindred can be met and welcomed.

The Homing Instinct.

But the homing instinct may not be the true motive for the refusal of some of the Canadian moose to live permanently in the Adirondacks. Some woodsmen say that the food which they like best cannot be obtained here in the winter season, and that this is the true reason for their first leaving years ago. Another explanation is that the late autumn is the natural breeding season of the moose. The males are known to travel long distances, both in Maine and Canada, in search of a mate and it may be that, few in numbers here, their instinct leads them to return to a region where they know their kind abound in larger numbers.

But whatever the true reason may be for the partial refusal of the moose to reinhabit the Adirondacks, the Forest Commission is confronted by a serious problem if the experiment of restocking this region is to succeed.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR

In his address before the Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia, Mr. Alfred Mosely, who is visiting this country with a party of British educators, said that he was in favor of all that trades unionism does. This is a distinction with a difference which must be recognized in discussing the relations of organized labor to capital. The right to organize is not to be disputed, but organization confers no right to violate law or claim exemption from the operation of economic principles which have almost statutory force in the working world. The distinction briefly referred to by Mr. Mosely is discussed at great length and in much detail by David M. Parry, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, in reply to queries submitted to him in September by E. P. Perry, President of the Central Labor Union.

Mr. Parry, of course, presents the case from the employers' point of view with much vigor. Mr. Parry wishes it to be understood that he is not hostile to trades unionism in itself. He challenges its right to exist when it departs from legitimate, that is to say lawful, purposes. The right to quit labor is recognized, but the right to interfere with the business of the former employer, or with the employed to take abandoned places, is denied. So far as trades unionism degenerates to a combination to conduct "lawless strikes and boycott conspiracies," it is "illegitimate un-American and deserving of disintegration"; and he is convinced that lawless trades unionism will be compelled to disintegrate in due time.

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There are a great many labor leaders and walking delegates in Chicago, who, to use the words of one of their own number, have forgotten more about graft than Parks ever knew. Some of these men have made money so fast that they do not know where to put it or how to conceal the fact of its possession from public knowledge. The organization of labor here is thorough and complete. The organization of employers is much less general and complete, but it is daily spreading and gaining in strength and influence, and up to the point of violation of law employers' organizations are learning to imitate very closely the methods of the labor unions. Some, indeed, have not stopped at the points where statutory and common law barriers are found, but have leaped them without regard to the evils necessarily resulting from the following of a bad example, entering hand and hand with the unions into the most dangerous of criminal conspiracies in restraint of trade and for the extinction of competition. The immediate outlook is one which promises trouble all along the line. Regardless of or indifferent to the signs of the times there is a general demand for a further increase of wages. The leaders, who should be wiser in their own interest than that of their followers, are lending themselves to this movement with well simulated enthusiasm. The do not want arbitration knowing that impartial, arbiters would refuse them what they ask. Their line of reasoning, is that they still have the power to give a final turn to the screw, since employers are apprehensive of less favorable business conditions in the near future and will naturally desire to avoid doing anything which would precipitate a restriction of their trade while it is still profitable.

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A court martial of more than usual importance was held last month at Taganrog, in Russia. Indeed, the mere fact that the court martial assembled in that town is significant. The object was to judge twenty-three Socialists accused of participating in a demonstration that took place at Rostoff last year during a general strike. The court, therefore, should have sat at Rostoff, but as there was strong public sympathy for the prisoners in that town it was feared that demonstrations would be made against the authorities during the trial. Even at Taganrog, where the inhabitants are not directly concerned, some 700 workmen left work on the day when the trial began, and a large body of Cossacks had to be employed to clear the approaches of the court house.

The court condemned Bralowski, Kolosskoff and Kouksine to death—a penalty which has been commuted to penal servitude for life. The two young women were sentenced to transportation to Eastern Siberia for life, and seven other prisoners to minor terms of penal servitude, hard labor, and imprisonment. The remainder were released. The public in the court manifested great sympathy for the prisoners. Even the Cossacks appeared to be moved by the bold, straightforward attitude of the prisoners.

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It is announced that the Grievance Committee representing the Pennsylvania Railroad Trainmen is satisfied with the decision of General Manager Atterbury upon the complaints presented by the men. A strike has been avoided, if at any time it was probable. The conferences between the representatives of the company and the train men have extended over several months. Instead of striking first and negotiating afterward, the trainmen have continued at work while conferences were in progress. Labor unions and brotherhoods that manifest a disposition to avoid a serious breach with employers without the sacrifice of manliness are much more likely to win popular approval and sympathy than the Hotspurs of labor who strike before there is time for deliberate and temperate discussion of demands. The railroad brotherhoods, it is well known, are slow of "entrance to a quarrel" with employing companies. When they do strike, the presumption is strong that they have a substantial grievance.

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Moscow was without newspapers for two or three days last month, because nearly all the printers in the city suddenly went on strike. The exact cause of the trouble is uncertain, but it is generally thought that some relation existed between it and similar demonstrations in southern Russia. The men behaved themselves in an orderly way, but collected in groups, which was unlawful, so that 200 or 300 fell into the hands of the police. Most of the employers made terms with their men, in obedience, it is said, to strong official pressure, and the strike did not last long. Report says that the most incendiary proclamations were distributed by and among the strikers. Some of these dwelt upon what had been done by "our French friends," and spoke of the destruction of the Bastile. As a mater of fact, a large crowd did gather in the neighborhood of the convict prison, facetiously called the New University buildings, owing to the number of students confined there, but was soon dispersed, all the authorities being on the alert. As a matter of precaution the guards about the prison had been doubled. The Moscow papers, when they re-appeared, scarcely mentioned the affair, although some of them did allude to a scarcity of printers.

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The reduction of hours of labor and the consequent employment of more men would be of great assistance, if it is a fact that there does not exist sufficient work in the country to afford employment for the whole population, says the General Purpose Committee of the London County Council in a report on the unemployed question, which will be presented next week. As an instance, the committee points out that when the Council took over the tramways the men worked 57½ hours a week. Now they work sixty hours, with the result that 20 per cent. more men are employed. It is anticipated that there will be abnormal distress in London this winter, owing to the lack of employment, partly due to the suspension of London and provincial municipal works. The number of paupers in London increases each September. In February, 1903, the number was 115,000.

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If the test of unionism now being made by the New York Central railroad in the West Springfield shops in its attempt to break the blacksmiths' strike is successful, organized labor, so far as it can affect that company, will have received a most crushing blow. In fact members of the various unions represented among the workingmen in the shops freely admit that if the strikers are unable to further combat the road in this struggle, the cause of the unionists employed by the company is a dead issue. Practically from the viewpoint of the motive power department officials the strike is now broken, for without any interference or sympathetic move on the part of the machinists or boiler makers the department is successfully keeping at work 10 men in the places of the striking blacksmiths.

On the other hand the blacksmiths will not concede the point that the strike is at an end. They discredit the report of the road's officials regarding the number of men employed, and their competency to perform regular blacksmithing work. They claim that the efforts of the company, which are still evident to get them back into the shops is proof conclusive that the motive-power department is still badly handicapped and sorely in need of skilled workmen.

In attempting to justify the sympathetic strike Mr. Frank Feeney, the president of the Allied Trades Council of Philadelphia, dissents from the views recently expressed by Mr. Roosevelt, the President of the United States, in the Miller case, as well as from the views held by all unprejudiced critics respecting the question of the "open shop." "The bosses wouldn't cut out the non-union man, as we asked them to do," says Mr. Feeney, "and so we wouldn't cut out the sympathetic strike, as the asked us to do." There you are! An old erroneous judgment re-enforced by a labor leader. Mr. Feeney certainly knows that in attempting to deny an American laborer the opportunity to work when, where or for whom the laborer pleases, he is butting up against a fundamental and inherent right. If he does not know it, it is high time that he awakened to a realizing sense o fthe situation.

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The Clarion, the organ of the Socialists of British Columbia, has suspended publication for the time being.

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The Mosely Commission ought to be interested in the report of the Columbia University Committee on the Employment of Students. During the summer vacation, according to this report, Columbia students earned over $80,000 to aid them in the prosecution of their studies during the year. Something like this may be taking place in England, certainly not in like proportions.

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Women wage earners other than those in domestic service constitute the subject of special investigation that has been inaugurated by the Minnesota Bureau of Labor.

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A dearth of teachers in Kansas results from the low average wages of $40 a month. Opportunity is presented for labor on the farms at better wages.

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Boston is to have a new labor organization to be composed of workmen in the structural building trades and to be known as the Building Trades Leagues. "It is expected that the membership of the different unions which will join the new body will aggregate 10,000.

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Under the Workmen's Compensation Act $44,853 was awarded in 1902 in the county courts of England and Wales to the dependents of workmen who had been killed.

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Chinese are being driven out of peddling by organized labor at Ogden, Utah.

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Employes of the Pacific Express Company all over the United States, it is said, are demanding an increase of 10 per cent. in wages. Unless their demands are complied with they threaten to strike.

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Exclusion of Japanese laborers will be asked of the forthcoming Congress by the American Federation of Labor.

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The Ottawa Allied Trades and Labor Association has condemned Chamberlain's preferential policy.

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Two resolutions were adopted at the annual convention of the National Loom Fitters' Association, held at Boston, Mass., recently, one of which favored a shorter workday for women and children employed in factories, and the other against employing women and children on overtime work.

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The labor unions of Kansas City, Mo., have decided to act as a unit politically. They may decide to put out city tickets and to indorse candidates that are friendly to unionism.

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The Trades and Labor Council at Hamilton, has decided to nominate a labor ticket for the municipal elections.

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Delegates representing 20,000 blacksmiths of the United States and Canada attended the recent convention of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, held in St. Louis, Mo.

GLADSTONE AND MORLEY.

Mr. Gladstone first met Mr. Morley one week end at Sir John Lubbock's country seat. Huxley was there and Playfair. On the Sunday afternoon the party walked up the hill from High Elms "to the hill-top, whence in his quiet country village Darwin was shaking the world:

When we broke up, watching Mr. Gladstone's erect alert figure as he walked away, Darwin, shading his eyes with his hand against the evening rays, said to me in unaffected satisfaction, "What an honor that such a man should come to visit me!"

In his diary Mr. Gladstone made no mention of his visit to Darwin, but records that "He found a notable party, and much interesting conversation," and that he "could not help liking" one of the company, then a stranger to him.

The stranger whom he could not help liking, in 1877, remained more or less a stranger until the eventful year when, with Mr. Morley as his chief secretary, he took the famous Home Rule plunge. From that day he became Fidus Achates. In a foot-note at the end of the third volume we read:

One poor biographic item perhaps the tolerant reader will no grudge me leave to copy from Mr. Gladstone's diary: "October 6th, 1868.—Saw J. Morley, and made him envoy to ——. He is, on the whole, about the best stay I have."—(P. 499.)

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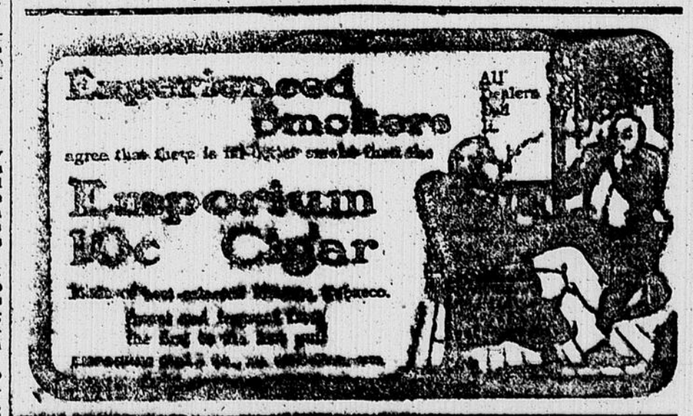
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MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

McGill Has a Chance for the Intercollegiate Championship.



F. S. INKSETTER. W. S. GRAHAM. E. H. MARTIN. C. W. GAMBLE. A. M. HAMILTON. J. M'PHEE.

When the football season opened this year the prospects for a championship team were very bright indeed. Of those who had helped to win the Intercollegiate trophy during the previous season no less than eight were ready to don the padded trousers and do it all over again. These served to give a strong, firm basis upon which to mould the new material, so that, much earlier than is usually the case, McGill had a definite and well trained first fourteen.

From the 15th of September practices began to be regularly attended. At first every afternoon, but so soon as the men had been hardened somewhat, ony three practices a week were held. It was gratifying to see not only the energy and determination of the players themselves but the enthusiastic support and unflagging interest of the student body as a whole. At every practice a crowd of critical but appreciative spectators would line up along the cinder track or sprawl about the grand stand, intently watching the progress of the game or eagerly discussing the prospects for the coming year. Captain Mohr was assisted in the work of training the team by several of McGill's old players, among whom Dr. Lunher and Dr. Patch, were most zealous in their efforts. Last year's captain, S. M. Nagle and Lewis Reford also gave their assistance and much of their time to coaching the new squad.

With such able instruction it was not long before that disinterested team work which has always characterized McGill players, began to be once more noticeable. Everybody was satisfied with the individual worth of the football men and were confident of backing a winning team if only this element of perfect unity could be introduced. It became the watchword of the coaches to "make the fellows play for the team not for themselves." It was this team work which won the championship last year.

Last season began pretty much as this season has done, there was a great deal of enthusiasm and splendid material to work upon, but the main difficulty was found to be in getting the men to play well together. 'Varsity won the first match and showed the weak points in McGill. Everybody acknowledged that McGill seemed to have much the better material, but the men did not seem to work together well, it was a case of every man for himself. As far as individual merit went McGill was better than Varsity, man for man, but when it came to team play a great difference was noticeable. 'Varsity worked on a definite system, whereas McGill seemed to take things as they came.

This defeat had a very good influence on the McGill team, the men recognized their deficiencies and set to work to remedy them with the result that when they went to Toronto they turned the tables on 'Varsity, defeating them by the overwhelming score of 17 to 0. This was not the result of any changes in the personnel of the team but was due simply to better training and team play.

This year the same course of events seems to be taking place. As before stated the season started with lots of enthusiasm, good material and hard work, but the first game found the McGill team unprepared; personally the men are in good condition and well trained, but when it comes to team play McGill is lacking. 'Varsity took the men by surprise and won the game in the first few minutes of play, after which they did not score at all, but they were able to keep the strong and determined, though unsystematic efforts of the McGill team from scoring.

This defeat taught the McGill team the lessons which it seems necessary to repeat yearly, namely, that they must not rely on individual efforts, however strong.

The McGill men have taken their lesson to heart and have shown vast improvement in the last few weeks. They defeated Queen's in Kingston by hard and systematic play, a style of play altogether different from that used against 'Varsity and they are now in a fair way to again win the Intercollegiate championship.

The practices now take the form of regular matches, with the second team and as there is a very strong second team this method is working very well as it induces both teams to turn out well and to work hard.

One feature which promises very well is the great number of good football players in the first two years, particularly among the Freshmen, although at the same time there are a great many of the older players still on hand.

The team which will line up against Argonauts will be chosen from the following men:

Backs—Sutherland, Gamble, Lucas, Hamilton, Zimmerman. Quarter—Richards. Scrimmage—McPhee, Inksetter, Benedict. Wings—Molson, Martin, Mohr, Graham, Hammond, Grey, Malcolm.



L. L. REFORD, President. G. M. GIBSON, Manager. F. W. C. MOHR. Captain. T. GRAYDON, Trainer.

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FOOTBALL CONTENDED THE NOBLEST OF SPORTS

Makes Manly Men and Produces, Through its Training, Fine Specimens of Manhood.

When thousands of people are willing to forsake comfortable homes and profitable business to sit several hours upon board in chill November winds to witness a football game between rival colleges, says Geo. E. Merrill President of Colgate University, in the North American Review no one can doubt that the game is eminently successful as an entertainment. Few persons who know the game will deny that, also, it has excellent qualities as sport, for "sport" and "entertainment" are by no means equivalent terms. There are many champions of the game who contend that it is the noblest of all sports; but it would seem that some of the qualities urged for its maintenance in this high position should be regarded as elements in an interesting game rather than as elements in good sport.

Apparently, a certain glamour hangs over the game so that it is not judged fairly, and certain features that would not be tolerated for a moment in other games are here regarded as essential. Perhaps previously published discussions of football have been diverted from this aspect of the subject by what has seemed to be the greater importance of the relations of the game to scholarship and the physical and moral life of the student; but, even in these respects, any defects of the game, regarded simply as good sport, are not insignificant.

Physical Danger of Game.

First of all, mention must be made once more of the physical danger of the game as it is now played.

Any game that calls for the presence of surgeons, and that results in so many fatalities as occurred last season, is too serious to be called "sport." It has never been considered that hunting is good sport for the wild creatures hunted, and now it is coming to be doubted whether it can be considered good sport even for the hunter, since he seems about as likely to be killed by a fellow hunter by accident as to kill the game! This is not sport but murder. And is it not equally true that a game that sends a dozen young men to death in a season is getting beyond the definitions of true sport? Is not such a game what President Elliot calls it, "war?"

The "Journal of the American Medical Association" gives the number of deaths from football accidents in the year 1902 as twelve. Several other cases of injury may have resulted in death, and over eighty cases of very serious injury are on record. One may willingly admit that such a game, just on account of its risks, is likely to foster courage to a marked degree.

Prepares Men for Work.

It is a "manly" game. It is not a game for boys. It is well that the game prepares men for hardship, producing, through its severe training, fine specimens of manhood that can endure a good deal of battering without fatal results. It is good to believe that many of the injuries sustained, particularly those of a permanent or fatal character, are confined to the teams of preparatory schools or of colleges so ill-equipped that proper training has been impossible. It is good that the game demands self-control under the most intense excitement; that it trains the judgment in quick and accurate decision; that it cultivates observation, gives power to detect, remember, anticipate, interpret and thwart the plans of opposing minds; inculcates prompt obedience, and so preoccupies the attention of all students, to the exclusion of much that was mischievous in college life, that it has become the ally of good order and reasonable living. All these things have been sufficiently recognized, and we should regret to see the game abolished. But we should not regret to see it made less dangerous and better sport.

Interference All Wrong.

Another objection to football as sport lies in the fundamental principle of it—the stopping of good play by opposition and interference.

In this respect how different is this game from almost any other? Baseball resents as foul any attempt to spoil the play of an opponent. What would happen if a man running to bases were tripped up? What, if the batter could have his bat lassoed in some way just before striking? All plays are made as difficult as they can be made by the opposing side, but every play is allowed to proceed to its finish without interruption.

Another question may be asked about the introduction of substitutes. Is it good sport to introduce fresh men into a game when players are either injured or exhausted to such a degree that, for the preservation of life, or for the almost equally important winning of the game they must be removed from the field. Is it fair to put a new player, wholly unwearied, into the place of a man who has fought through a game until it is nearly finished, thus giving fresh strength to a team and introducing new elements of skill.

All other points apart it may be urged with confidence that the single element of unfairness in brining fresh players into a game to contend with wearied men is fatal to the game as good sport.

Sports at McGill University.

The formation of a bowling club at McGill is a source of great pleasure to the many upholders of the manly art. When once rules have been drawn up and suitable hours arranged for nothing should prevent the progress of this organization. The formation of a club instead of a class does away with much of the old feeling of exclusiveness which was a great drawback to many men who would otherwise have joined.

The classes at the gymnasium are being well attended. So much enthusiasm has been shown at the basketball practices that year practices have been decided on and the hours arranged for. The hours for the various years are: Seniors, 4-5 Friday; Juniors, Wednesday, 5-6; Sophomores, Saturday, 4-5; Freshmen, Saturday, 3-4. During these hours the floor will be exclusively held by the year to whom they belong.

The system of a manager instead of captain seems to be an exceedingly good one. Not only does he take charge of the practices but also picks the players for the team.

Through the kindness of Dr. Tait McKenzie individual trophies are again to be contested for this year.

AUTOMATIC PIANO PLAYERS.

The best automatic piano players can only be obtained at C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 2366 St. Catherine Street, East End branch, 1522 St. Catherine Street. Adv.



TRAVERS LUCAS. W. MOLSON. J. F. HAMMOND. E. BENEDICT. G. A. WRIGHT. W. A. RICHARDS.

BUSHMEN BEGIN ANNUAL JOURNEY INTO CANADIAN FORESTS' HEARTS

Shantymen Pitch Camp and Start Work of Felling Wooden Giants, Which Will in Turn be Converted Into Lumber for Market.

The lumber season is now on its way. Bushmen are either off or preparing to proceed to the woods. A Herald representative deciding to learn something of the ways of these shantymen went with one of the gangs the other day which was bound for Northern Ontario.

To Ottawa they journeyed first and were engaged by one of the employment agencies so common in the Capital. They were a motley crowd, but in the main highly respectable, comprising sons of farmers, laborers, and even professional men, while not a few were "green" men, who had come from the old country and were either "broke" or wanted to see something of life in these great pine forests that are the glory of Canada.

In conversation en route it was found that in the party to which The Herald representative was attached was a banker of some prominence, who loved the woods, and every other season the charm of the life so attracted him that he forsook the pen for the axe, and as an old stager remarked, "he could use it, too."

Young Britisher in Party.

One of the most interesting characters in the gang was a young Englishman who had evidently been accustomed to a more luxurious style of living. He was dressed in a suit of flannels, and as there was some suspicion that he might "jump" the train, being without luggage, he offered his watch as gaurantee to the man in charge. It was a valuable watch, but the official returned it, and took his word the stranger would stay with him—an uncommon courtesy.

So the train rolled on through the night. It was hilarious for a bit, as evidently a shantyman considers it infra dig to set out on such a journey without a bottle of liquor in his possession. But they quieted down in time, and loud snores indicated most were in the arms of Morpheus.

As day dawned the sleepers awoke and the fun began again. It continued fast and furious till Sudbury had been passed and Nairn Centre had been reached. Then the crowd disembarked for they were bound for one of the large camps some twenty miles inland.

After a huge dinner in the local hotel, plain but well cooked, the party got under way to tramp these long woodsman's miles. Five of these had been covered when the shore of a mountain lake was reached. Boats were there to ferry the party some four miles, and into these they tumbled. The Englishman, who was evidently something of an athlete, pulled stroke for one of the boats, and it shot away with a half-breed Indian at the helm. The rest could not stay with it for there was a big Irishman at the bow and he knew also how to feather an oar.

Indian Guide in Charge.

It was late before the first of the men arrived at the camp, weary and footsore. Long before then Old John, the Indian guide, had kee-oyed and whistled with most unearthly effect, and the foreman and others were out with lanterns to show the way through the awful mire that had to be forded before No. 2 was a reality.

If ever men ate a meal it was that night. Stewed moose and every delicacy the woods can offer as well as the best that Ottawa could send up were there to make glad the hearts of these shantymen. There was not a sound save the clatter of plates and knives and forks, for in the cook's camp no one is allowed to talk at meals. When each had finished he rose immediately and sped away to the living camp, where it was almost impossible to see through the heavy cloud of tobacco smoke that pervaded the place.

But after one had lit his own pipe and puffed a clearer space in front he observed a long room with bunks on all sides, one above the other, and each holding two, the whole capable of accommodating 150 men. There was a great stove in the centre, which was always alight, and swinging lamps shed their yellowish rays on all around. In a corner stood the wash basin, and beside it the grindstone. In little knots around the camp, with a barrel for a table were little knots of men playing cards; some were reading; two were playing duets on mouth organs and most were smoking.

Advent of the New-Comers.

The advent of the new-comers occasioned only a passing interest, for they had never met before. Among the many thousands who go to the bush in winter few are ever in the same camp twice, and a season's friendship is usually broken for ever; when spring sends them back to their summer homes.

Then the chore boy sounded his bugle and the men scrambled to their bunks. Fifteen minutes afterward the great lumber camp was as still as the grave.

At 5.30 o'clock next morning the bugle was heard again, lamps were lit, men hastily dressed, performed their simple toilet, and patiently waited for breakfast. Perhaps only in the bush where the smell of the pine creates an appetite a king would envy, do they eat such breakfasts. It was more like a dinner in its magnificence, and if one ever imagined that shantymen fared badly in the way of provender, he would have been greatly undeceived. But they need it, these strong bushmen, for their work is sometimes hard, yet always constant.

After breakfast the foreman came around to see that everything was all right, gave out axes to the new-comers, who fitted them with handles and ground them, and shortly afterward shouted "all aboard."

Then the great stream of men filed their way through the pathways cut in the woods, some to make roads for the sleigh-hauling which begins in January, when snow and ice render it possible, some to saw, and to swamp, others to fell the huge pine, and the rest to pile the logs with cant-hook and chain, by the side of the main roads. The teams followed.

Forest Giants are Felled.

In a little the musical ring of the axe was heard on all sides, and crash fell the tall trees, crushing their way to earth, through a labyrinth of brush and young denizens of the woods. They were stripped of their small branches and made ready for the sawyers, who were following hard in the trail.

As the morning wore on a pipe was here and there taken from a capacious pocket and the blue smoke curled its way upward among the trees, mingling the delightful fragrance of the tobacco with the balsam and the pine. At 11 o'clock all hands were piped for dinner and they found their way to a clearing on a knoll from which could be observed a lovely lake nestling at the foot of the hills around.

By the side of the trail there was discovered the single antler of what must have been a magnificent moose, and here and there could be seen traces of wild animals that the sound of the axe and driven afield.

This outdor dining-room was built in the form of a square and seated around were the men waiting without a sign of impatience, until that autocrat of autocrats, the cook, gave permission to fall to.

Dinner in Shanty Camp.

There was no pushing or driving. Every man knew his wants would be thoroughly satisfied and he placidly waited his turn. He helped himself to the contents of the big pots which were full of beef, pork, potatoes and many kinds of vegetables. There were cans of tea also, boiling merrily over huge log fires, and they helped themselves liberally. Shantymen drink oceans of tea.

The programme of the afternoon was the morning all over again, and work was stopped just in time to allow the men to return to camp as darkness closed over the land.

They washed themselves thoroughly and the supper bugle was the most interesting event of the day.

It being Saturday evening a concert was organized. Songs, old and new, rang boldly through the camp, and a fiddler scraped his violin to the dance of a man who was once well known before the footlights. Then the dancing men of the company rose to the floor. There were no ladies, for there was not a woman within many miles of that lumber camp, but they managed well without them and the lancers was never more thoroughly enjoyable.

Sunday Morning in Woods.

Sunday morning was quiet. After breakfast many of the lumbermen went for a long walk in the woods, others were after game, but most preferred, when they had done their week's washing to lie about the camp reading and smoking. One young fellow when asked by a companion for the loan of a book, handed him John Ruskin's "Queen of the Air." Ruskin in a lumber camp! But it is by no means an uncommon thing to find standard works in the possession of these men, and there is no place where thought is more often matured as under the shadow of pines that have lived centuries of life.

The foreman was a typical bushman, a man who in his second year at Glasgow University had decided to leave the medical profession behind and come to Canada. He had lived in these woods for long years. He sent The Herald representative back to Nairn Centre Station under the escort of an Indian guide.

J. M.

IS YOUR BACK LAME?

You Are Doubtless Suffering From Diseased Kidneys—Surest Cure is

FERROZONE

Unless you want to be stricken with incurable Bright's Disease, don't let your kidneys go without attention. Ferrozone is a special remedy for this trouble, and never fails to give prompt relief and bring about a perfect cure.

Mr. Gordon J. Macfarlane, of Bradford, was cured by Ferrozone, after being treated unsuccessfully by three doctors for kidney complaint. "My kidneys were in a very bad shape," he writes, "and I had dreadful pains in the back and sides, and was never free from a dull, heavy feeling, that made life miserable. I spent a lot of money on local doctors, but was not benefited to any extent. Then I tried Ferrozone. One box helped me so much that I got six more, and before they were used I was quite well. I never used anything giving such prompt and lasting relief as Ferrozone. It beats all other kidney cures."

People suffering from kidney disorders quickly lose strength and often die young. Therefore it is important to get Ferrozone at once, and be released from every symptom of this baneful disease. Price, 50c a box, or six boxes for $2.50, at all druggists, or by mail from The Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

MANY POLICE NEEDED TO WATCH OVER LONDON

Record of a Year's Work Shows that Criminals are Closely Looked After.

One of the consequences of the ever-increasing size of London is that an ever-increasing police force is required to look after persons and property. From the report of the Chief Commissioner of Police it is learned that on Dec 31, 1902, the Metropolitan Police Force numbered 16,374, and that, after allowing for special duty in Government departments and elsewhere, 14,476 men of all ranks were nominally available for service. The actual number was, however, less than this, as each man is entitled to a day's leave once a fortnight, and an average of 480 are away sick every day. The men on duty have to police an area of over 688 square miles. The rateable value alone of this area is over 47 millions sterling, while the value of the private property of the residents is beyond estimate. The pay of the force alone last year was £1,427,617.

Number of Arrests.

Last year 112,205 persons were arrested in the Metropolitan area, an increase of 2,671 on the preceding year. Property to the value of £158,992 was stolen, a decrease of £217,214 as compared with the preceding year, when, owing to the losses in a few heavy cases, the aggregate of property stolen was largely above the normal amount.

Burglaries decreased from 547 in 1901 to 505 in 1902, and there was an increase of 20 in the number of arrests for this offence. Housebreakings decreased by 80, and are shown at 1,639, and of these 964 were committed in unoccupied houses. In 265 cases of burglary and 713 cases of housebreaking the value of the property stolen was less than £5. In 155 cases of burglary and 112 cases of housebreaking no loss was ultimately sustained.

The Year's Murder Record.

With regard to murder, there was no "undiscovered crime" in 1902. During the year 20 murders were reported, as compared with 24 in 1901. In 16 of these arrests were made; in the remaining four the murderers committed suicide. Three crimes are shown as having been committed by George Chapman, alias Severino Klosowski, although two of the deaths occurred in previous years. Four cases also are included in which the charges against the two persons apprehended were not disposed of on 31st December, 1902, and the arrests will, therefore, not be included in the statistics till the following year. Of the 13 persons whose cases were disposed of, nine were convicted and sentenced to death, and four were found to be insane, and ordered to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure.

Things People Forgot.

During 1902 there were received in the Lost Property Office, 47,434 articles found in public carriages, which, compared with the figures for 1901, showed an increase in the number of articles deposited of 7,218. Amongst the property were several purses containing over £10, many bank notes, cases of jewellery, valuable dressing bags, bicycles, several live birds, fowls, dogs, and a rabbit.

Of these articles 23,043 were restored to their owners, the unclaimed residue (with a few exceptions) being, after three months, returned to the drivers and conductors, who deposited them with the police.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

WORLD'S CONGRESS OF SALVATIONISTS IN LONDON TO CELEBRATE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMY

"Go ye into all the world" is an injunction which the Salvation Army has very fully carried out. Now it invites representatives from all the world to meet in its birthplace to commemorate twenty-five years of work.

From the middle of June to the middle of July next there will be a congress in London, Eng., of salvationists of every tongue and every nation. Upon a central site a temporary building, to seat 8,000 persons, will be raised, and here meetings will be held. Simultaneously overflow assemblies will confer at Exeter Hall, Queen's Hall, and other places, including the principal suburban theatres.

Devotion will be the foremost aim of this world council. To bring home an idea of what is being done in distant lands there will be displays representing every branch of the Salvation Army's wide mission. Tableaux, photographs, lantern slides, and the cinematograph will all help to lend reality to the great and varied spectacle to be made up of more interesting by explanatory addresses. Germany, France, Austria, India, Africa, will in turn have their own meetings, while the work in Japan, China, Singapore, Indiana, Malaysia will feel the influence of the visiting representatives.

It is now fifty years since Booth started his mission at a [illegible] Army. Some of the [illegible] New Zealand, [illegible] of seventy-four years, he is [illegible] the superintendence of many [illegible] manhood.

THREE RIVERS BURGLARY.

Thief Hid in Store and at Night Emptied Merchant's Pocket.

Three Rivers, Nov. 7.—(Special)—Wednesday night Mr S. Chamberland, restaurant keeper, of Duplessis Street, closed up about his usual time shortly after midnight. He left about $10.00 in the till and had $100 in his trousers pocket. When he arose this morning he could not find his trousers at first. They were found at the foot of the stairs, but without the $100, the till was also empty. It appears almost certain that the thief had secreted himself in the building before the locking up for the night took place, as no window or door had been broken nor forced. The front door was found unlocked.

Some time last evening a man applied for lodging at the Dominion Hotel, and the proprietor refused to admit a stranger. Yesterday he was placed under arrest. He belongs to the town, it is said, though his name has not been announced.

The new Austrian consul, Mr Leo Bergholz, and his mother are living in Madame Spencer's residence on Bonaventure Street. Mr and Mrs. Bergholz have come here from Turkey, where the consul spent seven years. Mr Ledoux, late consul here, has been transferred to Prague, Austria.

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We're doubly proud of our showing of Overcoats this season. Never had so many style creations—so many exclusive patterns to show you. And the perfection of "FIT-REFORM" making—the graceful curves, artistic finish, expert workmanship, peerless fit—are but accentuated in this complete stock.

Everything that is new and elegant and proper in Overcoats is ready for your choosing—from short Top Coats to long, heavy Storm Coats and Raglanettes. Correct in every style detail. Faultless in every tailoring essential. And "FIT-REFORM" means fit perfection, in Overcoats as well as Suits.

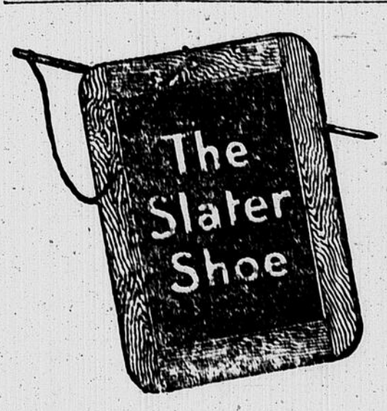
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Trousers, $3, $4, $5 and $6.

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Last Week's Competition.

The puzzles of last week were very interesting and brought in a large number of replies. The correct solutions are as follows:

1. COCOANUT.
2. PECAN.
3. PEANUT.
4. WALNUT.
5. HICKORY.
6. ALMOND.
7. CHESTNUT.
8. BEECHNUT.
9. FILBERT.
10. BUTTERNUT.

The winner of the first prize is Herbert Johnson, 738 St. Urbain Street, and the winner of second prize Miss Ella Riley, Mansonville Station, P.Q. The following sent in correct replies:

Herbert Johnson, 738 St. Urbain St.
Miss Ella Riley, Mansonville Station, P.Q.
Geoffrey Gilbert, 63 Tupper St.
Humphrey Gilbert, 63 Tupper Street.
Vivian Orr, 900 Dorchester Street.
M. Macfarlane, P. O. Box, 567, City.
Miss Jean Moore, 105 West Lodge Ave., Toronto.
D. M. de Albense, 12 d'Israeli Place.
P. C. Miller, 30 Seymour Ave.
E. B. Anderson, 11 Erniest St.
H. V. Eaton, 154 Drummond Street.
Thos. E. Mason, 15 d'Israeli Place.
Mrs. D. G. Harly, 445 St. Urbain St.
Marguerite Ross, 26 Union Avenue.
Ruth Herron, 98 St. Matthew St.
Willie Johnson, 738 St. Urbain St.
Rita Johnson, 738 St. Urbain Street.
Mrs. W. H. Johnson, 738 St. Urbain.
A. W. Bachelor, 1241 St. Lawrence.
F. J. Sears, 50 Milton Street.
Marie Sears, 87 Milton Street.
Viva Sutherland.
J. Schofield, 37 Brooke Avenue.
Mrs. W. C. Heffion, 10 Torrance St.
Adelene MacTier, 902 Sherbrooke St.
August A. G. Seyler, 639 Cadieux St.
Mrs. W. Johnson, 57 Cathcart Street.
E. Williams, 723 St. Antoine Street.
Dorothy Millan, 880a Cadieux Street.
Rich. Dolan, 6a Overdale Ave.
Mrs. Rich. Dolan, 6a Overdale Ave.
Miss Nina Smith, 55 Cherrier St.
Miss M. Joseph, 47 Mansfield Street.
Mrs. E. S. Mattice, 4278 Western Ave.
R. Gilboy, 312 St. Antoine St.
Mrs. Allan Turner, Box 604, Brockville, Ont.
Mrs. A. McLean, Box 95, Granby.
Malcolm B. Rixen, Deseronto, Ont.
Maysie McGaughey, Pembroke, Ont.
Marjorie Musgrove, 168 St. Hypolite.
Mrs. A. C. Ryan, Box 227, Prescott, Ont.
Lottie Wray, 290 Mountain St.
Christina McIntyre, Calumet, P.Q.
Mrs. G. Y. Allen, 114 Rushbrooke St.
Lulu Sheppard, Napanee, Ont.
Lulu Hill, Napanee, Ont.
K. Brooks Jenekes, Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Katie E. Brown, Chesterville, Ont
Miss M. McNaughton, 1815 Ontario St.
Miss Kate Grant, 1815 Ontario St.
Cormela Feron, 80 St. Antoine St.
N. L. Muir, 350 1-2 St. Antoine St.
Maude Street, Brockville, Ont.
Mrs. J. F. Carr, Cardinal, Ont.
Marion E. Bacon, 4161 Dorchester St.
Miss I. H. Kenly, 80b Crescent St.
R. M. Haldimand, 1217 Dorchester St.
Mrs. E. Mitchell, 18 Lagauchetiere St.
Frank T. Stephens, 41 Stayner St.
Jack Birch, 12 Tupper Street.
Mrs. T. Johnson, Springhill, N.S.
E. D. Pance, 112 Bank St., Ottawa.
Ethel Wood, 113 Rushbrooke St.
Max Duncan, South Granby, Que.
Willie E. Rowe, 52a Metcalfe St.
Ernest Mosher, Windsor, N.S.
Mrs. J. W. Wade, Granville Centre, N.S.
Miss Winnie Weir, 73 Victoria Road, Halifax, N.S.
C. C. Goodhue, Sherbrooke, Que.
Sylvia W. Scarf, 25 Arlington Ave., Westmount.
D. Robertson, Glen Robertson.
E. Motley, Box 66, Granby, Que.
A. Motley, Box 66, Granby, Que.
R. Alma Senay, Warden, Que.
Nancy McIntyre, Bissett Creek, Ont.
Irome Malcolm, Moncton, N.B.
A. V. Booth, North Williamsburg, Ont
Mrs. L. A. Milner, 3 Torrance St.
Muriel White, 70 Cathcart Street.
Basil Ebbitt, 6 Springfield Avenue, Westmount.
Hugh A. Johnston, 103 Mark St.
F. Bermingham, Coteau Landing, Q.
Miss L. Guest, 2595 Notre Dame St.
Harry Sloan, care T. N. Morang & Co., Toronto, Ont.
Ethel Starr, 533 Somerset St., Ottawa.
J. H. Luckey, Box 277, Coaticook, Q.
H. W. Taylor, Waterloo, Que.
Miss F. Weir, Thetford Mines, P.Q.
T. Lightfoot, 96 Pretoria Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
May Thomson, 734 St. Urbain St.
Dorothy Stuart, 16 Young, Mile End.
H. S. Lawrence, Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Master Ralph Bishop, Marbleton.
Miss A. Stockwell, Danville, P.Q.
Miss Anna Stockwell, Danville, P.Q.
Kate Lawrence, Sherbrooke, Que.
R. F. Burnett, 54 Mackay Street.
Violet Lowe, 3 1-2 Hanover Street.
Miss K. McAleer, 717 Sherbrooke St.
Hazel E. O'Connor, 42 Lorne Ave.
Miss M. Laviolette, 60 Selby Ave.
Dorothy Ramsay, 37 Stayner Ave.
T. H. Mace, 690 St. Urbain Street.
S. Feeney, 122a St. Ferdinand St.
S. M. Wallace, Orillia, Ont.
Miss J. H. Sanders, Cote St. Paul.
E. Wilson, 46 1-2 City Councillor St.
Marjorie B. McNally, 6 Towers Ave.
Winnifred Tyler, 1695 St. James St.
Frances Cunningham, 182 Bourgeois.
Mrs. W. M. Tyler, 1695 St. James St.
Mrs. Jno. Kingan, 169 Park Ave.
Miss M. M. Tyler, 1695, St. James St.
N. Nicholson, 35 Coursol Street.
Mrs. F. C. Orr, 524 Marie Anne St.
Mrs. F. C. McRae, 62 Emily Street.
F. Tannahill, 8 Bonaventure Ave.
Leslie, H. Burket, Rockfield, P.Q.
Marguerite Holden, 462 Wood Ave., Westmount.
F. W. Cook, Lachine, P.Q.
Jas. Piche, 178 Maisonneouve St.
Geo. Fry, 1406 St. Denis Street.
Helen Mensford, 67 Stayner Ave., Westmount.
Mrs. D. Munro, Blue Bonnets, P.Q.
H. B. Holden, 462 Wood Ave., Westmount.
Hilyard Norris, 5 Drolet Street.
Miss F. Dakin, 380 Victoria Ave.
A. Guerette, 89 St. George St, Que.
Claire Belfry, 53 Park Ave.
Jno. W. LeMessurier, 606g Sanguinet.
L. Dabbott, 29 Greene Ave., Westmount.
Emma Burns, 2069 St. Catherine St.
Mrs. V. Huntingdon, Coaticook, P.Q.
Mrs. Mollie Moir, 76 Summerville Ave., Westmount.
West Buston, 2069 St. Catherine St.
D. N. Gill, 223 Metcalfe Ave., Westmount.
A. B. Silverman, 884 Sherbrooke St.
Greeba W. Williamson, 238 Mance St.
L. Watson, 295b St. Chas. Borromee.
A. Mildred Allan, 485 Elm Ave., Westmount.
Dorothy King, 107 Greene Ave., Westmount.
Ganes E. Fawcett, Sackville, N.B.
Bessie M. Colwell, Middle Simonds, Car Co., N.B.
Ada M. Cragan, Vankleek Hill, Ont.
Ashley George, Upper Sackville, West Co., N.B.
I. Isidore Coll, 56 Douglas Ave., St. John, N.B.
Chas. Meisengahl, jr., Lachine Locks.
Victoria Griffin, 35 Cathcart Street.
Viva Sutherland, 14 Stanley St.
Marie Sears, 50 Milton.
F. J. Sears, 50 Milton Street.
A. W. Batchelor, 1241 St. Lawrence.

CATARRHOZONE.
An instant relief and perfect cure for Colds, Coughs, Catarrh, Deafness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Lung trouble and Consumption.
Inhale Catarrhozone five minutes any time and it kills a cough or cold in the head.
Inhale Catarrhozone five minutes four times a day and it permanently cures Chronic Catarrh, Deafness, Asthma and Hay Fever.
Inhale Catarrhozone ten minutes every hour and it cures Pneumonia, Consumption, Lung Trouble and prevents all contagious diseases. Complete outfit $1.00; trial size, 25c. Druggists or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.—Advt.

The Herald's Puzzle Series

BELOW WE PRINT TEN PICTURES. EACH REPRESENTS A PART OF A LOCOMOTIVE. THE FIRST IS BELL. CAN YOU GUESS THE REST?

Two Prizes of $2.00 and $1.00 Will Be Given

TO THE TWO CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF THIS SET OF PUZZLES FIRST RECEIVED AT THE HERALD OFFICE ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY MORNING. ANSWERS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL NEXT FRIDAY MORNING. REPLIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED AS FOLLOWS—PUZZLE EDITOR, MONTREAL HERALD, 603 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL, P.Q.



ONE.



TWO.


THREE.



FOUR.



FIVE

ANSWER ON THIS SLIP.

Write answers against the proper numbers and then cut the slip out and send it to "Puzzle Editor," Montreal Herald, Montreal.

1.....
2.....
3.....
4.....
5.....
6.....
7.....
8.....
9.....
10.....

Name.....

Address.....



SIX.



SEVEN.


EIGHT.



NINE.



TEN.

HERALD SERIALS ARE GOOD SERIALS.

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The Filigree Ball

Greatest Detective Story of the Year - - - - -

By ANNA KATHERINE GREEN.

(Copyright by Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

CHAPER XVI.—Continued.

"I am not usually interrupted here," he emphasized; "except by the boys," he added more mildly. "They sometimes approach too closely, but I am used to the imps and scarcely notice them. Ah! there are some of my old friends now! Well, it is time they knew that a change has taken place in my fortunes. Hi, there! Hands up and catch this, and this, and this!" he shouted. "But keep quiet about it or next year you will get pennies again."

And flinging quarters right and left, he smiled in such a pompous, self-satisfied way at the hurrah and scramble which ensued, that it was well worth my journey there just to see this exhibition of combined vanity and good humor.

"Now go!" he vociferated; and the urchins, black and white, flew away, flinging up their heels in delight and shouting: "Bully for you, Uncle David! We'll come again next year, not for twenty-fives but fifties."

"I will make it dollars if I only live so long," he muttered. And deigning now to remember the question I had put to him, he grandly remarked:

"I am going straight into town. Can I do anything for you?"

'Nothing. I thought you might like to know what awaits you there. The city is greatly stirred up. The coroner's jury in the Jeffrey-Moore case has just brought in a verdict to the effect that suicide has not been proven. Naturally, this is equivalent to one of murder."

"Ah!" he ejaculated, slightly taken aback for one so invariably impassive.

"And to whom is the guilt of this crime ascribed?" he presently ventured.

"There was mention of no name; but the opprobrium naturally falls on Miss Tuttle."

"Miss Tuttle? Ah!"

'Since Mr. Jeffrey is proved to have been too far away at the time to have fired that shot, while she—"

"I am following you—"

"Was in the very house—at the door of the library in fact—and heard the pistol discharged, if she did not discharge it herself—which some believe, notably the district attorney. You should have been there, Mr. Moore."

He looked surprised at this suggestion.

"I never am anywhere but here on the twenty-third of May," he declared.

"Mis Tuttle needed some adviser."

"Ah, probably."

"You would have been a good one."

"And a welcome one, eh?"

I hardly thought he would have been a welcome one, but I did not admit the fact. Nevertheless he seized on the advantage he evidently thought he had gained and added, mildly enough, or rather without any display of feeling:

"Miss Tuttle likes me even less than Veronica did. I do not think she would have accepted, certainly she would not have desired my presence in her counsels. But of one thing I wish her to be assured, her and the world in general. Any money she may need at this—at this unhappy crisis in her life, she will find amply supplied. She has no claims on me, but that makes little difference where the family honor is concerned. Her mother's husband was my brother—the girl shall have all she needs. I will write her so."

He was moving toward his carriage. "Fine turnout?" he interrogatively remarked.

I assented with all the surprise,—with all the wonder even—which his sublime egotism seemed to invite.

"It is the best that Downey could raise in the time I alloted him. When I really finger the money, we shall see, we shall see."

His foot was on the carriage-step. He looked up at the west. The sun was almost down but not quite. "Have you any special business with me?" he asked, lingering with what I thought a surprising display of conscientiousness till the last ray of direct sunlight had disappeared.

I glanced up at the coachman sitting on his box as rigid as any stone.

"You may speak," said he; "Caesar neither hears nor sees anything but his horses when he drives me."

The black did not wink. He was as completely at home on the box and as quiet and composed in his service as if he had driven this man for years.

"He understands his duty," finished the master, but with no outward appearance of pride. "What have you to say to me?"

I hesitated no longer.

"Miss Tuttle is supposed to have secretly entered the Moore house on the night you summoned us. She even says she did. I know that you have sworn to having seen no one go into that house; but notwithstanding this, haven't you some means at your disposal for proving to the police and to the world at large that she never fired that fatal shot? Public opinion is so cruel. She will be ruined whether innocent or guilty, unless it can be very plainly shown that she did not enter the library prior to going there with the police."

"And how can you suppose me to be in a position to prove that? Say that I had sat in my front window all that evening, and watched with uninterrupted assiduity the door through which so many are said to have passed between sunset and midnight—something which I did not do, as I have plainly stated on oath—how could you have expected me to see what went on in the black interior of a house whose exterior is barely discernible at night across the street?"

"Then you can not aid her?" I asked.

With a light bound he leaped into the carriage. As he took his seat he politely remarked:

"I should be glad to, since, though not a Moore, she is near enough the family to affect its honor. But not having even seen her enter the house I can not testify in any way in regard to her. Home, Caesar, and drive quickly. I do not thrive under these evening damps."

And leaning back, with an inexpressible air of contentment with himself, his equipage and the prospect of an indefinite enjoyment of the same, the last representative of the great Moore family was quietly driven away.

XVII.

A FRESH START.

I was far from being good company that night. I knew this without being told. My mind was too busy. I was too full of regrets and plans, reasonings and counter reasonings. In my eyes Miss Tuttle had suddenly become innocent, consequently a victim. But a victim to what? To some exaggerated sense of duty? Possibly; but to what duty. That was the question to answer which offhand I would, in my present excitement, have been ready to sacrifice a month's pay.

For I was moved, not only by the admiration and sympathy which all men must feel for a beautiful woman caught in such a deadly snare of circumstantial evidence, but by the conviction that Durbin, whose present sleek complacency was more offensive to me than the sneering superiority of a week ago, believed her to be a guilty woman, and as such his rightful prey. This alone would have influenced me to take the opposite view; for we never ran along together, and in a case where any division of opinion was possible, always found ourselves, consciously or unconsciously, on different sides. Yet I did not really dislike Durbin, who is a very fine fellow. I only hated his success and the favor which rewarded it.

(To be continued.)

A GREAT BOOK OFFER.
The Herald Library Club has a few Encyclopaedic Dictionaries left which they will sell on easy monthly payments. After this lot is disposed of these books will not be offered by any book firm in Canada at a price less than $40. The Herald prepays all express charges, and if the purchaser does not wish to keep them, they may be returned at our expense. Subscribers can get them by paying one dollar per month. No more acceptable Christmas present could be given a friend. See them advertised in this issue.

Deranged Nerves
AND
Weak Spells.
Mr. R. H. Sampson's, Sydney, N.S., Advice to all Sufferers from Nerve Trouble is
"GET A BOX OF MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS."
He says: "I have been ailing for about a year from deranged nerves, and very often weak spells would come over me and be so bad that I sometimes thought I would be unable to survive them. I have been treated by doctors and have taken numerous preparations but none of them helped me in the least. I finally got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Before taking them I did not feel able to do any work, but now I can work as well as ever, thanks to one box of your pills. They have made a new man of me, and my advice to any person troubled as I was, is to get a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills."
Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for $1.25, all dealers, or
THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.

INSOLVENT NOTICE
In Re DELFOSSE & CO., Insolvent.
By order of the Court, dated November the fifth, nineteen hundred and three, tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned Curator until Tuesday, November seventeenth, nineteen hundred and three, for the purchase of the following immovables, to wit:
1.—One lot of land, designated on the official plan and in the book of reference of the Parish of Montreal, as the southwest portion of sub-division 5 B, of lot No. 214, of said Parish of Montreal, with buildings thereon erected. Said property bearing civic No. 25 Windsor Avenue, of the City of Westmount.
The purchaser will assume all mortgages, municipal, specials and school taxes, and interest due, or to become due, and in addition thereto, all legal expenses, registrar's fees, cost of advertising, fees of notaries, and commission to Curator, incurred in effecting the sale of the said property.
The mortgages known up to date amount to six thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and four cents.
2.—One lot of land known and designated on the official plan and in the book of reference of the Parish of Montreal, as the southeast portion of sub-division 20 of lot No. 220, of said Parish of Montreal, with buildings thereon erected. Said property bearing No. 432 Lansdowne Avenue, of the City of Westmount.
The mortgages known up to date amount to seven thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and eight cents ($7,296.08) on this property.
The purchaser will assume the same obligations as above mentioned in the first lot.
For all information, apply to the Curator,
J. M. MARCOTTE,
17 Place d'Armes Hill.
November 7th, 1903.

Public Library, BOOKS.
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the City Clerk's office, City Hall, for the sale of certain books for the Technical Library, as follows:
(a) For Books published by Canadian or United States firms, until 30th November instant, at noon.
(b) For Books published by European firms, until 28th December next, at noon.
The whole according to the specification and list to be obtained from the undersigned.
Tenders must be made on forms supplied by the undersigned.
The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
(By order),
L. O. DAVID,
City Clerk.
City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, November 6th, 1903.

THE CANADIAN
COLORED COTTON MILLS
COMPANY.
Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awnings, Shirtings, Flannelettes, Ginghams, Zephyrs, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns, Cottons, Blankets, Angolas, Yarns, etc.
ONLY WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED.
D. Morrice, Sons & Co
—AGENTS—

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 73.
Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after
TUESDAY, the 1st day of DECEMBER next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from 16th to 30th November, both days inclusive.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Banking House, in Toronto, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of JANUARY next. The chair will be taken at twelve o'clock noon.
By order of the Board.
B. E. WALKER,
General Manager.
Toronto, October 27th, 1903.

BANK OF MONTREAL
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after Tuesday, the First Day of December next.
The Transfer Books will 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 Seventh day of December next.
The chair to be taken at noon.
By order of the Board.
E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.
Montreal, 13th October, 1903.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—
HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

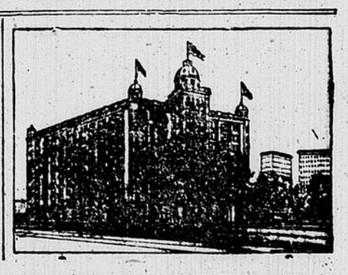
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	Regular Price.	Our Price.
Carter's Pills	25c	15c
Stuart's Tablets	50c	39c
Casteria	35c	25c
Mariani Wine	$1.25	85c
Dyer's Jelly Cucumber	25c	18c
Stearns' Wafers	25c	18c
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound	$1.00	75c
Paine's Celery Compound	$1.00	75c
Warner's Safe Cure	$1.00	75c
Dodd's Kidney Pills	50c	39c
Scott's Emulsion, large	$1.00	75c
Peruna	$1.00	75c
Fellow's Syrup	$1.50	98c
Hood's Sarsaparilla	$1.00	65c
Ayer's Hair Vigor	$1.00	65c
Williams' Pink Pills	50c	35c
Abbey's Salt, large	60c	39c
Eno's Fruit Salt	$1.00	75c

It would be impossible to enumerate every thing, but you can buy from us all Patent Medicines, Rubber Goods, Sundries, Perfumes, etc., at greatly reduced prices.
☞ The above prices are for CASH ONLY.
PRESCRIPTIONS.
In prescription work we consistently adhere to the principle that only the purest and best drugs and medicines should be used. We never depart from that standard. There's no telling when you'll need prompt, reliable prescription service. Bear us in mind.
We make a reasonable charge for CAREFUL and ACCURATE COMPOUNDING.
Goods sent to all parts of the city and to Westmount. Night bell and speaking tube. Also night telephone in clerk's room over store.
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2450 St. Catherine St.
Cor. Drummond.

DOW'S BREWERY
CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.
India Pale, Strong and Mild Ales, "Crown," "Double" and "Single" Stout.
FAMILIES SUPPLIED.
The following bottlers only are authorized to use our labels, viz.:
Wm. Bishop, 55 Dorchester Street.
The T. J. Heward Bottling Co., 633 Dorchester Street.
Thomas Kinsella, 237 St. Antoine Street.
Wm. J. Rafferty, 30 and 32 Vallee Street.
The Virtue Bottling Co., 19 Aylmer Street.
Telephone Main 359.
WILLIAM DOW & CO.

Dawes & Co,
BREWERS,
Pale Ales and Porter
LACHINE, P.Q. Main 500.
Montreal Office: 333 St. James Street.


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Broadway and 63rd Street, N.Y City. Telephone in Every Room.
Rooms $1.00 per Day and Upwards.
From Grand Central station take cars marked "Broadway to Fort Lee Ferry," and reach Hotel Empire in seven minutes.
All surface cars of the "Metropolitan Transit Co." pass the Hotel Empire.
The restaurant of the Empire is noted for the excellence of its cuisine, its efficient service and moderate prices.
A fine library of choice literature for the exclusive use of our guests.
The Empire has long been the favorite hotel for tourists visiting the Metropolis.
Orchestral Concerts Every Evening.
Within ten minutes of amusement and shopping centres.
The Empire is the headquarters of the Canadian Society of New York.
Send for booklet. W. Johnson Quinn, Prop., Formerly of Montreal.

Leather Belting
Genuine Oak. Also Mill Supplies. Our prices are better and the quality of our goods are too well known to dwell on.
D. K. McLAREN,
751 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL.
BRANCH, TORONTO.

J. H. R. MOLSON & BROS.
Ale and Porter Brewers.
Have always on hand the various kinds of
ALE and PORTER
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Families Regularly Supplied
600 Notre Dame St. Montreal

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Colonial House.

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

The Feature in Our Offerings To-day is **TRIMMED MILLINERY**

on which we are allowing a DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. with FIVE Per Cent. Extra for Cash.

MEN'S SHIRTS

OUR SPECIAL (White Shirt), $1.00

Is made on the premises; large and roomy, hand-made button-holes, open front or back, cuffs or bands, pure linen bosoms.



Full Dress Shirts. Business Shirts. Colored Cambric Shirts. Ceylon Flannel Shirts. Pyjama Suits. Night Shirts, etc., etc.

Our Shirt-Making Department is properly equipped, under the charge of an experienced cutter, and all special orders confided to his care will receive careful attention.

Hardware Dept.

SECOND FLOOR.

WATER FILTERS

Much trouble and danger can be prevented by proper filtration of water. Fevers and all maladies brought on through impure water are prevented, as can be attested by all users of reliable filters.

Stoneware and Carbon, from best New Jersey clay; they have stood the test over 20 years. $4.00 up

Improved Natural Stone Germ-proof Filters, with a separate ice chamber to keep the filtered water from coming in contact with same; every one guaranteed; easily cleaned. Only. $4.00 up

Hygeia Water Filters, simplest and easiest cleaned; received World's Fair medal..... $5.00 up

Filter to fit on taps, 15c up to 45c

Furnace Hods, Coal Hods, Scoops, Pokers and Flue Cleaners.

Ash Shovels and Dust-proof Ash Sifters.

Steel and Wood Shovels of all sizes.

Brooklyn Oil Heaters, everyone's favorite ..... $4.00 up

The best Iron ever invented, a nickeled hot iron and a cold removable handle, all sizes..... 25c up

Sewing Machines



The latest New Colonial House Sewing Machine, with ball-bearing drop head, parlor cabinet. The above cut represents new drop head with automatic lift, ball-bearing stand. The wood work is something new and finely finished in dark golden quartered oak, swell front.

The New Leader, 3 drawers..... $22.00

The New Leader, drop head..... $26.00

The New Leader, hand, iron base $14.00

The New Leader, hand, wood base and cover $17.00

The above machines are guaranteed for five years, with a full set of best steel foot attachments.

The Little Comfort Single Thread Hand Machine $5.00

The New Tuck Folder, makes tucks on any kind of material without creasing, and fits any machine. Price..... $1.00

Needles for all makes of sewing machines, per dozen..... 25c

Folding Sewing Tables, $1.75 and.. $2.50

Trimmed Millinery

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL ALLOW A DISCOUNT OF

20 p.c. with 5 p.c. Extra for Cash

—OFF ALL—

TRIMMED MILLINERY

Consisting in part of Ladies' Carriage Hats, Ladies' Dress Hats, Ladies' Street Hats, Ladies' Fancy Toques, Ladies' Bonnets.

Children's Sailor Hats, Children's Silk Hats, Children's Silk Bonnets.

GUNS AND REVOLVERS!

Space will not permit of our putting in a complete line of Guns and Ammunition, but any information wanted can be had on application.

Winchester Take Down Repeating Shot Gun

No. 1190—30-inch best rolled steel barrel, pistol grip, hardwood stock and fore-arm, weighs about 7¼ lbs., new lock opened by recoil, making it the quickest repeater known. Load 6 shots, uses 2⅝ and 2¾ inch shells, full choke; makes a very good pattern and gives good penetration.



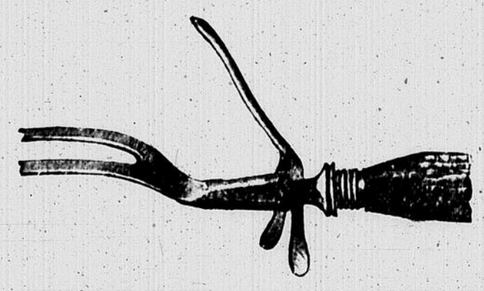
Double Barrel Shot Guns

Double-barreled shot guns, in different qualities, at $12.00, $18.00, $25.00 and $45.00.

Cogswell & Harrison's best English guns. Prices..... $85.00 and $90.00

Single trigger, double barrel..... $145.00

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Full range of Tea Spoons, Dessert Spoons, Table Spoons, Dessert Knives, Dinner Knives, Berry Spoons, Jelly Spoons, Cream Ladles, Sauce Ladles, Butter Knives, Sugar Shells, Pie Servers, Salad Sets, Cold Meat Forks, Bon-Bon Tongs, Sugar Tongs, Olive Spoons, Orange Spoons, Ladles of all descriptions, etc., etc. Quality guaranteed, keeping in stock such goods as Rittler & Co., Joseph Rogers & Sons, Wilcox, Rogers' 1847, etc., in the latest designs.

A LEADER—Suitable for Ordinary Use.

Real Buck Horn Carver, 8½ inch best double shear steel blade, electroplated mounts, patent guardeel fork, and rest, as illustration. Special price, per set..... $1.05

Baby Carriages and Go-Carts!



This is a line that most dealers sell out in the fall, as the business to be done scarcely warrants the carrying of a complete stock at a time of the year when the space they take up is needed for other things. We have just received a new shipment and are now showing a complete range, both in design and price.

SPECIAL OFFER

Six Go-Carts that are slightly shop worn. Prices $13.50 to $14.50. Will be sold at **$10.00** net cash.



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PRIVATE GREETING CARDS FOR CHRISTMAS 1903.

Customers can now have their own greetings printed or embossed in any style or color.

Call and see sample book.

A large variety at all prices.

ORDER EARLY.

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SPECIAL SALE.



A line of Ladies' Kid Boots, Laced, Extra Quality, Value $4.50..... $3.50

A line of Ladies' Kid Boots, Patent Tips, Button, Value $4.50..... $3.50

A line of Ladies' Kid Boots, Patent Tips, Button, Value $4.50..... $3.50

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Ladies' Black Silk Belts, with Gilt and Jet Buckles, Special..... 35c

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Fancy Oxidized Belts, in Gilt, Silver and Gun Metal, Prices, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and..... $3.50

Fancy Oxidized Belts, Prices $3.75, $4.00, $4.50 and..... $4.50

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THE SATURDAY HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT.

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By a Woman.

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk With Her Herald Readers . . .

Two men having lunched together, began telling each other their troubles, as men say they never do.

"Can you get a carpenter or a painter, a plumber or a man of any sort to do work?" asked the one who had just moved into a new house.

"No, indeed," said the other, who had also just moved, "and I'm glad to know some one else is having trouble, for I believe my wife thinks it is my fault.'" And then they foregathered upon the subject of the quick promises and the slow performances made by workmen, the prevarications, the independence and the long waiting by householders for the simplest jobbers without which the gas stove is a missing link and the bathroom without hot water.

"I'm going to tell my wife what trouble you're having," said one bunch of unhappiness to the other, "for I really believe she thinks it's my fault things don't get done." Then they told each other how hard they worked (at the telephone) to set things in order, how unreasonable wives were, how troublesome landlords were, and what a combination of unrest they made for the poor man who had to tend to things.

Such little gossipings as these lead one to believe that after all men have their troubles, and many women think our sex has a monopoly of trouble, which same isn't true at all, at all.

What an upside-down place a house is when the people do come to do things! You trail helplessly, and almost hopelessly, from one room to another, finding no rest for the sole of your foot. It's wonderful how omnipresent a couple of men can be when they're painting or fixing lights or staining floors. "I don't see how you manage to live in such a muss," said the pessimistic relative who came to call. "We aren't really living," mused the housekeeper; "we're pretending w're travelling. It's wonderful what you can do without when you're travelling, what you can put up with, and how long you can live in a handbag when your luggage has gone astray."

You can do without your books, and take to the daily papers and your expense book for news and amusement and advice, or read the guide book of the city. It's wonderful how much more the tourists know about Montreal than the people who have lived here so long that the freshness has worn off their outer and inner eyes. You can play visitor in your own house, too; pretend that all you own is in one trunk; that you can't have your other clothes, and that you left all your small traps at home. There's a lot in pretending. In fact, if you pretend hard enough you can pretend you don't mind moving or settling or delays or mistakes at all. We can do a deal of real hard work if we call it sport, and put up with much discomfort if we call it—camping, for instance.

Is it ever borne in upon your soul that weariness of the world is the saddest thing? Sorrow we outgrow, and Time touches all grief with healing fingers, but weariness of body and weariness of heart mean that the strength is growing less and the enthusiasm is becoming enfeebled. It might be helped, but likely it won't be, and for those two ills there is too often no to-morrow of hope. So many people work past resting; so many have, somehow or another, lost, beyond recall, all that makes for joy in living, that the expressions of weariness one sees, sometimes in old faces, but too often in young ones, crush into your heart with a pity that is an ache. If you could only rest them, if you could only cheer them, if you could only help them to leave undone the things that don't matter, if you could only persuade them that happiness may be found in the simplest delights, and that we far overstep and overreach when we expect only the things difficult to possess, will bring us joy. Friendship and love and the peace that comes from doing the best we can each day—these should be our guerdon at twilight time. And the tired eyes with hope behind them are not so pitiful as the tired ones with pain behind, or the hopeless ones with no glint of a brave outlook on the to-morrow. Disheartened, weary worn faces — how they haunt you! You see them in the street cars and in the railway coaches, you pass them in the streets, you catch the shadow of inner unrest between whiles at church, at the theatre, or in the pauses of a conversation, when the company expression fades away, and for a moment the real self peers out of the eyes. What glimpses of heart-hunger we catch, what piteous confessions of defeat, what expressions of despair! And it might be changed—most of it. It's an unnecessary burden. We can refuse to have anything to do with the disagreeable—put it behind us, evade it, forget it, and, turning our eyes only to the best in life, keep ourselves from growing old and unhappy under the weariness of the world.

It's well to have stowed away in our memories the good thoughts of the great writers. It's a wise part of the training of a child—the memorizing of wonderful truths from good books. When you lie ill, perhaps, with fever burning your sleep away, there's something very soothing in the mere saying over of Mrs. Browning's "He Giveth His Beloved Sleep.'" When you watch beside a sick bed, and your mind, if left to itself, would people the shadowy corners with hideous imps, it's well to be able to quote to yourself the grand old "Psalm of Life" or some bit of wisdom or comfort or philosophy that, tucked away in the attic of your memory, comes out readily enough if you get the right thread and unravel with a steady hand. When you begin to pity yourself (and we will do that sometimes, you know), there's that bit of Longfellow's "Bridge" which rings true and tender and strong:

"And the burden laid upon me
Seemed greater than I could bear.
But now it has fallen from me,
It is buried in the sea,
And only the sorrow of others
Casts its shadow over me."

Isn't there a lesson in that? Doesn't it brace you up? What would you take for the "bits" of prose and verse you have hidden away in your mind? Is there money enough to buy them? I wouldn't sell mine. When I get old, if I do, and my eyes grow dim, I'm going to say over and over to myself the sweet, splendid things I learned while my eyes were young.

We were talking about pride—and one girl said loftily and with Pharisee feathers all over her hat: "Well, I'm thankful for one thing; I'm not proud." "I'm thankful that I am," another answered quickly, and we all pricked up our eyebrows and laid back our ears and drew chairs closer, for it promised to be interesting—the discussion which was sure to follow.

"There's a 'good proud' and a 'bad proud,' you know," said the second speaker, "and sometimes false pride is palmed off for real independence of spirit. A man may be too vain to wear shabby clothes when he can't pay for good ones. That isn't pride of soul—it's a mean little bit of misunderstanding of the world."

A man thinks to himself that he is too proud to confess failure, and he goes a begging for money or influence to keep him going. That isn't real pride.

Real pride won't curry favors. It won't beg. It won't accept gifts that it has no right to receive. It will work. It will do without things. It will starve. That is real good pride."

We agreed with her, and began to discussing the prides we had entertained, and been rather proud of, too, till we discovered what mean little things they were. We confessed to prides we'd been ashamed of, too,—prides we had hidden away and blamed on our ancestors, and which same we had come to believe were things to encourage after all.

There's a nobility about the pride which does without things it can't afford, and something despicable about the mean little blister of vanity which gives up its self-respect for the sake of making an impression.

Golden days, nights of purple twilight, soft starlight, mellow tints on river and hill and sunrises and sunsets of unusual brilliance, these have come to us with All Hallow's summer. There's a crispness in the air in the early morning, and at four o'clock the wind comes wandering in from over the hills and far away, and we put a match to the wood in the grate and watch the flames which drive back the chill.

There's a suspicion of hoar frost, too, and we had snowflakes and ice, but, for the most part, isn't this splendid autumn something to be thankful for? We love the winter, of course, but no one ever seems to object to having it shortened by a stretch of fine bright weather in November.

It's bad for a woman who has always lived in large cities to go into what she is likely to call exile in a small town. She is apt to misunderstand the people, and to be very sadly misunderstood herself. If she is not a woman of broad mind and culture she may posibly put on airs, and that is something that the people in small places will never forgive in anyone coming to them from larger centres of activity. She may call them petty, and say they gossip and fail to see how important births, marriages and deaths, new houses and new parlor carpets are if they occur amongst people you have known all your life. The woman who has just come into a district cannot be expected to care whether Johnnie Brown has the measles or not, but anyone who knew Johnnie's mother and recollected that she lost her twin babies with measles when the epidemic of ten years ago carried sorrow to so many houses, would understand why the neighborhood says to itself with sorrowful waggings of the head, that it is too bad that Jimmie Rogers was let play with Johnnie before he was out of quarantine.

Some of the things people tell one another sound like tattling gossip to the outsider, and they're not. They are only the evidences of a deep human interest in humans. They don't mean to be unkind, nor inquisitive. You, who never knew your next door neighbor haven't any patience with the trivialities, but when you realize that a town is a good deal like a large family, you can get a slight inkling of the way in which the members of the community regard one another.

Everywhere the little bride-wives are settling down into their homes—the September and October brides, as well as the June brides, who have, for the most part been putting off house-setting till autumn. Isn't it lovely fun making the home-nest, planning for it, adopting an expensive idea, and working it out to suit a quiet income, and perhaps a quiet taste? There are newly-married folks, of course, whose houses are made for them at the decorator's, but perhaps the majority of those who set up housekeeping must keep count of the nickels, unless they want to be burdened with debts. Debts and mortgages are dreadful things. Single furnishings, makeshifts of any sort, brave "doing without," is better far than the overstepping of the available funds. And such a blessing of content comes to the house which is really the house of the people who live in it, and not one which they have set up at the expense of others! Sometimes the new houses are arranged more from a drawing-room point of view than they should be. The kitchen, the living-room (which ought to be the best, brightest and roomiest) and the sleeping rooms are much more important than some dear people think. A living-room may be furnished with good taste and economy, and yet be fit to entertain the Queen in. It's the people who make the house, not the house that makes the people. No one respects the spendthrift, be it a male or a female one, and the house that is the true expression of the taste and the pocket of its owner is the house which will win most real admiration from thinking people.



IN FURRY ZIBELINE.

Mixed zibeline in violet shades with braided black velvet makes this street costume. The coat is collarless, tight fitting in the back, and slightly bloused at the waistline, where a narrow belt appears. The sleeve has a very little fulness below the elbow, and is finished with two stitched straps of the material. The skirt is gored, with lapped seams, and finished with a stitched hem. The Spiegel hat is in black velvet, with a high crown and half a dozen ostrich tips at the left side.

Correspondence.

[All readers are welcome to these columns. Handwriting is delineated, and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned if stamps are enclosed.—Address Madge Merton, Herald Office.]

Rosary—Your boy will surely grow up to be a great comfort to you, and if you mother him so carefully, you will deserve the pride and pleasure which the big boy will be. Time goes so quickly, you'll hardly notice how it is skipping about. 2. I believe the best covering for the kitchen floor is linoleum. A hard wood floor is very beautiful if it is kept polished but it is hard for the feet of those who work in the kitchen, and unless you can make up your mind to rugs at the sink and tables, there will be tired feet in your house. And woolly things in a kitchen don't seem to me to be quite in their right place. 3. Have you seen that material called Craiguele. It has a pretty texture, and hangs very well indeed. The linen fabrics are good too—the oatmeal or granite cloth particularly so, but velours has a look of railway seats to me.

Debbie—Brush brass is the name given to that dull finish in which the new fixtures are shown. 2. The old Nottingham nets are being extensively used, and two of the newest patterns are the Empire wreath and the Marie Antoinette basket and bow knot. They do look very much like the curtains your grandma and mine used to hang in their dress-up rooms, though, to be sure, the patterns are smaller and the folds hang more prettily. Why not get a linen taffeta for the upholstered chair. It is so much less stuffy than wool goods, and so much less expensive than silks, and yet at the same time quite artistic.

America—I'm glad you are so happily situated, and that you've made up your mind to be happy in spite of things if you can't be so, because of them. Surely the time will come when you will be free to follow your own bent. Wouldn't it be curious if the bent should change? It does sometimes you know. As we grew older (and I hope, wiser) the things which seemed most worth while going dwindle in importance and we discover some one thing that is the greatest thing in all the world. Indeed I am glad to have your letter and I'm sure if you are really in earnest you won't neglect things that are your plain duty for things that look attractive.

Doris—A child of eight is much better in bed than reciting in public. The vocal lessons would be too much use for a child, don't you think so? 2. The best way to do is to get a number of magazines, choose those containing stories of the type most like your's and send them yours to read. The manuscript will always be returned if you enclose stamped addressed envelopes. 3. The price for typing varies in different places and, indeed, in different parts of the same place. 4. You are decisive, earnest, hopeful, very ambitious and very practical.

Mevtel—Candor, originality, vivacity, independence, intuition and endurance shows in yours. I do not see that you are much alike. She is fearless, resolute industrious, cheerful but scarcely vivacious, and depending upon his judgment where you would use your intuitions. I am returning photo and letter to your address.

Chestnut—Has the world been so very unkind to you already? Your line of luck is a fairly good one. Most of the breaks are at the beginning, and it may be that you've passed most of the trouble-time by. You are adaptable, sensitive, diligent, persistent and self-controlled.

Marsh—Careful shampooing of the hair and massage with the fingers ought to help it. Don't brush it too vigorously and don't ever use a comb to remove the dandruff. 2. I think Doris is right about straining the voice, but couldn't you sing and be content not to be heard just a quiet little sing-song for practice, and not for effect?

Hudo—It would be impossible for me to say here. Authorities differ. But why not train in a Canadian hospital? 2. You are practical, resolute, affectionate, intuitive, persistent and hopeful.

Oulda, C.A.P.—He is practical, resolute, sensitive, earnest, possessed of a wonderfully good memory, courageous and diligent. You are frankness, affectionate, methodical and philosophical.

Hedonist—Energy, hope, method, good vitality, determination and self-reliance.

Drago—Fearlessness, energy, system, ambition, tenacity and endurance.

Pollie—Decision, hope, candor, comprehensive judgment and much originality.

Violet—Ambition, energy, fair patience and endurance and much persistence.

Gance—Sensitive, energetic, systematic, reserved, original and very merry.

Carnation—Persistent, methodical, ambitious, self-centered and practical.

Ellen—Systems, energy, generosity, prudence, patience and self-control.

Wells—Impulsive, feisty generous, ambitious, hopeful and diplomatic.

Lilac—Sincerity, generosity, originality, self-control and endurance.

Worthy War—Method, fairness, philosophy, independence and courage.

G. the Third—Patience, hope, ambition, energy, decision and color.

Francene—Impetuous, hopeful, energetic industrious and courageous.

Cricket—Fairness, generosity, persistence, ease and ambition.

Heber—Method, ambition, determination, prudence and philosophy.

G.M.—Intrepid, original, sympathetic, hopeful and fairly systematic.

Wil—Generous, hopeful, vivacious, cheerful and fairly intuitive.

Chicken—Shrewdness, a little suspicion, determination and hope.

Plane—System, ingenuity, cheerfulness, ambition and hopeful.

Jabberer—Energy, industry, reticence, hope and punctuation.

Allardie—Method, shrewdness, hope, energy and much patience.

May—Order, independence, generosity, hope and cheerfulness.

Tiny—Sympathy, fair patience, decision, energy and velocity.

Amiel—Independent, sensitive, generous, sincere and decisive.

Arthur—Hope, method, ambition, courage and persistence.

Honduras—Candid, mirthful, ardent, persistent and ambitious.

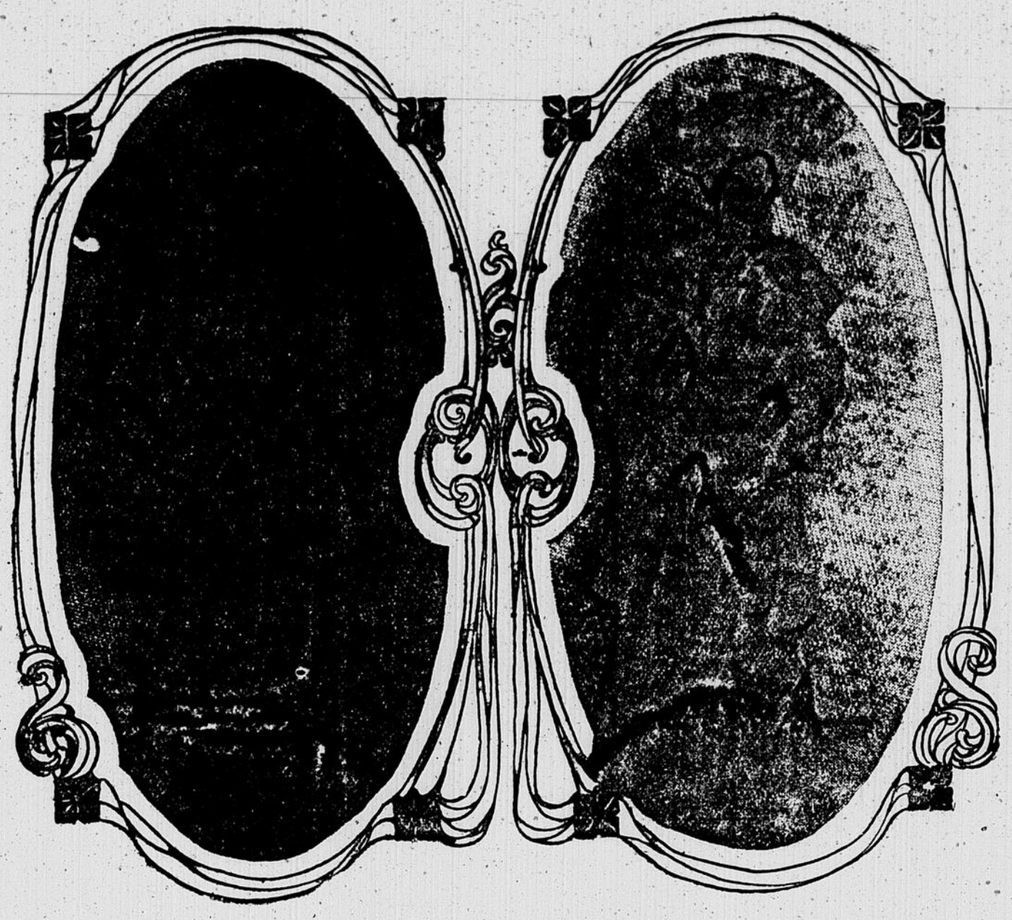
Maggie—Cheerfulness, vivacity, hope, persistence and method.

F.—Endurance, hope, ambition, vivacity and determination.

Flavia—Mirth, independence, hope, energy and persistence.

Wee Girl—Determined, ambitious, sincere and original.

Ardah—Perseverance, candor, method energy and ambition.



TWO VELVET STREET COSTUMES.

These excellent models for street wear represent the fitted and semi-fitted fronts respectively. That with the cape is fitted with a single dart and fastens in double-breasted style with silk buttons. A fancy braid design edges the cape and trims the sleeve. Skirt is in walking length with straps and buttons. The other coat clearly defines the figure and is trimmed military fashion with mohair braid. Pearl buttons afford a fastening and trim the pockets. The design on the coat front is repeated on the skirt, which clears the ground all around.

About the House.

[Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants, on little economies and big ones; on little contrivances for lessening labor in households, of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.]

To prevent rusting of gas stoves a woman who has tried this plan gives it, for the benefit of others:

Give the iron part of the stove a light coat of enamel and always when the oven is not in use, leave the door open the width of an inch; thus letting the slight heat from the top burners escape. Then there will be no moisture inside to cause rust.

TOMATO AND SARDINE SALAD.

Select firm tomatoes, peel them, scoop out some of the seeds, sprinkle with salt, let stand ten minutes, then drain. Remove with a fork, add a tablespoon of vinegar, a tablespoonful of chopped olives, a dusting of cayenne and half a cup of chopped celery. Fill ten tomatoes with this mixture, set on ice to chill, thrust a little sprig of cress in the top of each tomato and serve. Chopped olives may be added, and a few leaves of fresh tarragon improves the flavor. Chopped cabbage and a little celery salt may be substituted for celery.

PEANUT SANDWICHES.

Chop a cup of shelled, skinned, and roasted peanuts very, very fine, and sprinkle lightly with salt. Mix with the nuts two tablespoonfuls of mayonnaise dressing and spread on thin, crustless slices of white bread.

"The frozen chocolate is a delicate dessert and very easy to prepare. Melt two squares of chocolate. Add one-half cup sugar, a few grains of salt, one cup of boiling water. Cook until smooth, add three cups of scalded milk. Cool and freeze, using three parts of ice to one of salt. Serve in sherbet or cocktail glasses with a spoonful of whipped cream piled lightly on top of the ice."

NOTES.

Never allow cake to brown until it rises to its full height, which ought to be about double its bulk. If it begins to brown while rising, either cool off the oven or put a sheet of paper over the top of it.

Your cake will not stick if after buttering the tin you sprinkle it with flour. This treatment takes the place of a paper lining and is much easier to use.

The usual proportions of a French dressing are one tablespoon of vinegar to three of oil, and seasoning of salt and pepper to taste.

Use exactly opposite methods for removing food from hot and cold molds. When the mold contains ice cream, wrap a cloth about it wrung from hot water; when it contains a hot pudding, wring the cloth from cold water.

You can make delicious cheese crackers at home. Cover delicate saltines with grated cheese and set them in the over to brown very delicately. They make an excellent accompaniment to a salad.

When using canned corn for corn oysters or fritters put it first through the meat chopper.

The white of an egg, if you have not a whole egg, may be beaten slightly and used to dip food in which are to be fried croquettes, fish, cutlets, etc. If you use the yolk alone the result will be disastrous.

When you have a saucer of cold beet pickles left which it seems hard to get rid of chop them slightly, make a sauce from four tablespoons of vinegar, one tablespoon of brown sugar and one teaspoon of butter. Let it boil up, then add the beets and serve hot.

If you happen to have a very small amount of cold spinach left over, chop it fine, reheat; adding some butter and seasoning if required then serve it on diamonds of buttered toast garnished with rings of hard-boiled egg.

Add a few tablespoons of hot water instead of milk to thin the eggs in an omelet; you will find the water makes it much more tender.

When it is necessary to pour boiling water into a tumbler or glass cup put in a teaspoon first and there will be no danger of the glass cracking.

Shake oysters gently all the time they are parboiling.

Steamed rice is better than boiled rice for casseroles or dishes which require a rice lining; it clings better to the mold than if boiled.

The proper proportion when making stock is two-thirds meat and one-third fat and bone. A little experience in marketing will teach you to pick out at a glance a well-proportioned soup bone.

Whole fish should always be broiled on the flesh side first, then turned and broiled until brown and crisp on the skin side.

Grease a broiler before using it for fish, oysters or anything which has no fat about it, else the food in the boiler will stick.

You can tell when a fish is well broiled by its beginning to flake apart. You will also notice the flesh begins to separate from the backbone

When you wish to serve green vegetables and have them really green, let them cook with the cover off.

Sometimes the tail and thin part of a fish will brown too hard or even burn in the baking. Cover with buttered paper kept in place with toothpicks.

RICE, BAKED.

Wash a cup of rice well. Take cup broth, strain through a thin cloth, and add twice as much boiling water, with a little salt. Put in the rice, and cook slowly until it has taken up all the water and is soft. Pour in a large cup of hot milk, in which have been mixed 2 eggs (raw), 2 tablespoonfuls grated cheese and a tablespoonful butter. Stir up well; add about a cupful minced veal and ham, taken from your soup, turn into a greased mould; cover and bake 1 hour in a dripping pan of hot water, dip in cold water and invert upon a flat dish.

POTATO PANCAKES.

12 large potatoes, 3 heaping teaspoons of flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1-2 teaspoon salt, 1 or eggs, 2 teacups of boiling milk. The potatoes are peeled, washed and grated into a little cold water (which keeps them white) then strain off water and pour on boiling milk; stir in eggs, salt and flour mixed with the baking powder, bake like any other pancakes using little more lard or butter.

ENGLISH PANCAKES.

1 pint milk, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon sugar, 1 cup flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 cup of cream, pinch salt. Sift flour, salt and powder together, add to it eggs beaten with sugar, and diluted with milk and cream; mix into thin batter, baking over hot fire using butter in pans.

GRAHAM BREAD.

Take 1 and 2-3 cups of milk or water and a small piece of butter or lard; mix quite thick with Graham flour; add half cup yeast and set to rise over night. In the morning dissolve 1-2 teaspoon soda in a little water, and add 1-2 cup molasses; stir this into the bread, mix quite soft and put in making tin to rise. Bake thoroughly.

Pitter-Patter.

THE MERRY WINTER TIME.

I.

Summer time's a sweet time,
Wid watermillons red,
En mockinbird a-singin'
In de tree top overhead;
But, bless de winter season
W'en de fros' a-fallin' gray,
En de worl' en heaven above it
Is happy on de way.

II

But take dis worl' fum springtime,
W'n de seed climb ter de light,
En de blossoms is a-blowin'
'Crost de lan' in red en white,
Fer de frosty time er winter,
Whar de harves' is ter be—
Hit's des so clost ter heaven
Hit's good enough for me.

Little wax night lights that sit in a saucer and are guaranteed to burn ten hours, are a boon to the invalid, insomniac or nervous person. They are safer than oil or gas when a night light is needed in many ways. Another use for them is in travelling. They are so easily carried. A dozen packed in a box can be tucked away in the corner of the dress suit case or satchel.

It is said that the demand for wood-fiber garnitures will be greater than ever the coming season. Importers are already laying in large quantities of these. Blacks, whites, colors and ecrus, but especially blacks, will be much in evidence. The black effects will be largely used for suits, on which they will be applied in the form of bands.

While it is still too early for the season's novelties in infants' wear to have made their appearance, the question of materials for coats and wraps is to some extent decided. Ladies' cloth, kersey, serge and zibeline, will be popular in both white and colors. Most of the zibeline used for this purpose is of the less expensive grades.

The motif of the bat is extremely popular as a decorative scheme in Paris this year, and one of the smartest of these buckles takes this form. The animal is represented with outspread wings, the body being studded with small diamonds These stones are arranged in such position that they suggest the framework of the creature's wings.

The first essential to beauty of person is beauty of mind. Without this, even the physically perfect face and form will cease to please. Though she may have been favored by nature at birth, the woman who cherishes feelings of envy, hatred or malice—who indulges in passionate outbreaks of anger or worries about trifles incessantly, will soon nullify her natural advantages. Ugly lines will mar the perfect smoothness of cheek and brow; a hard, disagreeable look will creep into the face; something of grace and charm will slip from her day by day. Nor must the homely woman make the mistake of thinking that purity of mind and heart, benevolence, generosity, kindness and all the domestic virtues will altogether compensate for the lack of physical charm which it is within her power to cultivate.

Every woman can make or mar her own attractiveness. She can make it by being systematic, by being well read, by being dainty in her personal appearance and belongings, by being pure and true.

The high belt makes the waists seem smaller, but they are no smaller than they always have been with the straight front corset. That "hiked-up" effect in the rear, when the shirt-waist girl tries to crowd her skirts up under a belt, is done away with by the broad belts. The favorite color of the new belts is egg-plant purple.

A shirt waist suit is now merely an extremely simple dress. When a customer asks me for a shirt waist suit I show her some simple woollen effect. Th term shirt waist has ceased to have the meaning it once had.

With evening dress the high coiffure—that's ben the fashion of the past. Not only was the coiffure built as high as possible, but its height was exaggerated by glittering ornaments and aigrettes.

But to-day it is the extreme low dressing that is the fashion. The hair is being worn lower and, monstrous thought!—perhaps the next fall will be the waterfall.

Mme. Baker says:—The Gibson girl, the military girl, the kangaroo walk, high heels, square shoulders, ample waists, blouse waists, flaring skirts and trains, skirts clinging at the knees, plaited shouders and Peek-a-boo waists are out of date, and that now the style of 1830 in dress: Sloping shoulders, snug waists, narrow bust, round skirts, just touching the ground, elbow sleeves—full and large, fichus and other shoulder drapery and pointed waist are in fashion.

A material more novel than the cheviot, and as yet not so generally seen, is cross stitched canvas. It comes in plain art colors, with a very coarse open mesh, has a sufficiently distinct square weave to be used as an embroidery foundation, and is undoubtedly manufactured to meet the craze for elaborate cross stitch embroidery on shirt waists. Fully half of this winter's shirt waists will be embroidered, and the majority of these in the old-fashioned cross stitch that was used in sampler work a hundred years ago. The colors in this cross stitch canvas are really beautiful—Gobelin blue, old Turkish green, all shades of red and brown terra cotta, Venetian red; and so on through all the wonderful tones of the real vegetable dyes.

A very fine weave of linen, with a stiff linen finish and also with a soft Irish finish, comes in all the plain colors and shades of colors for winter shirt waists. And there is a material that looks like cotton brilliantine called Balmoral cotton. It is coarse, with a cast iron finish, costs as much as silk velvet, and has a legend of hand looms about it.

Mothers should teach their children to care for their hair as early as possible.

If the little girl is coaxed into the habit of giving her locks a hundred strokes with a clean brush every morning and evening and braiding them loosely for bed, the foundation for a future beautiful head of hair will be laid.

Counting the strokes will lighten the task for her, and she will soon become accustomed to it and make it part of daily toilet. Too many children are allowed to go to bed with their hair in a tousled condition, only to have it jerked and tangled hastily when school time comes round

Such a practice is disastrous to the nerves of a sensitive child and ruinous to the hair. Teach the little daughter to take care of her hair, and at the right time, and also to keep her brushes and comb in an immaculate state of cleanliness.

These articles should be as strictly personal property as the tooth brush. Never allow one child to use the other's hair brush. Diseases of the scalp are most contagious, and the brush is the surest germ agent.

Simplicity continues to be the keynote in the outfit of the fashionable debutante.

The gown in which she makes her bow to the social world may represent a good-sized account at the establishment of some large costumer, but the effect is invariably quiet and girlish.

The rule holds good throughout her wardrobe.

Rich silks and satins are left entirely to the older sister. Mothers have come to realise that the most becoming dress for the "bud" is that which accents her greatest charm—youth. Some of the debutante daughters of the wealthiest families in the land last year tabooed all silken fabrics, even for their dancing gowns. They appeared at the large balls and other smart functions attired in sheer lawns, swisses, batistes, or some similar material. These little frocks were always in pure white and built on the most simple lines.

The result was pronounced on all sides a most charming one, and many of the "fledglings' this season are sure to adopt the same idea. It should prove a boon where the bank account is limited. The launching of one daughter need not mean, as it too often does, a scrimping in the dress allowance of all other members of the family.

Fashions of the year should be particularly becoming to the debutante. Drooping shoulders, high girdles and full skirts all set off to advantage the slender, girlish figure. The soft, flowing lines in vogue are especially well suited to her style.

For her "coming-out' and evening gowns she will find a large variety of new and appropriate materials to choose among. Any number of novelties are shown. These are to be made up over the softest and most supple of



GUN-METAL VELVET WALKING COSTUME.

Gun-metal velvet with a coin spot in a lighter shade makes this walking costume on which bands of satin in pearl-gray form a pleasing trimming. The blouse is gathered into a narrow ceinture, the bands forming a latticed epaulette. The skirt is made with tablier effect and the gores are cut with a deep side plait in each to afford fulness at the foot. The little turban in iridescent green feathers is one of the leaders for the coming season.

silk or satin linings. Where garnitures of lace enter into the design of the gown "val," or point d'esprit should be selected. The richer patterns detract at once from the desirable effect of simplicity.

A fashion authority says:—I do not approve of velvet coats for street wear. They are elegant for afternoon parties, but I think that it is decidedly bad taste to go downtown shopping in a cloth skirt, a velvet coat, high heels and a picture hat.

A word or two more about the new colors and how to select the ones best suited to your own complexin.

When in doubt—wear violet.

A woman is never so young that the violet tones do not make her more youthful, and she is never so old that violet hues do not soften all lines and dissipate all wrinkles.

Violet has the greatest number of possibilities and can be worn becomingly by the greatest number of women. To the woman who thinks she cannot possibly wear it I would suggest trying green, electric blue or burnt orange. She must not try all these shades together, but just one at a time until she finds the particular shade that suits her best.

Madge Merton

FOR THE COOK.

CIDER APPLE SAUCE.

Boil one gallon of new sweet cider down to two quarts of sweet apples. Put the boiled down cider into a granite or porcelain kettle, and when it boils add as many apples as it will hold without crowding. Cover closely and cook slowly without stirring until the apples are tender. Skim them out without breaking, add more and cook until all are done.

Pour the syrup over the apples and set away to cool. The next day drain off the syrup, boil down until quite thick, and again pour over the apples. The pieces of apple should be quite distinct and the juice the consistency of jelly.

PRUNES.

A prize recipe for plain stewed prunes has been developed in response to a competition started by a California fruit-growing association. As it was selected from those of many competitors, it may be supposed to represent the perfected process of serving this useful fruit in the simplest way. Wash one pound of prunes in several waters, nearly cover with water, and let stand overnight. Then simmer on the back of the stove until tender. Just before removing from the stove add a large tablespoonful of sugar.

SIRLION STEAK.

A sirloin steak served in a chafing-dish is a thrifty substitute for roast beef for a small family. Select a cut weighing not more than two pounds and a half, and have it rolled in shape to fit in an earthenware saucepan of a size that will go on the chafing-dish. Sprinkle the steak with salt and pepper, melting a bit of butter in the saucepan before the steak is put in. Do not cover the dish, and allow each side of the steak to cook about fifteen minutes. When done sprinkle the top thickly with chopped parsley, bits of butter, and a few drops of lemon juice, letting this dressing eat in for five minutes more before the steak is served in the dish in which it is cooked.

BREAD.

Take 3 quarts good flour, sift and warm, make a cavity in the centre, add a large teaspoon salt, take 1 pint of new milk or water boiling hot, pour into this and stir quickly, cool off with 1 quart of cold milk or water, add 1 cup of yeast, mix well together, then cover well and set in a moderately warm place (if in cold weather); this will be ready and knead up before breakfast, if set over night. Slashing the dough with a sharp knife adds to its lightness and texture. When well kneaded the first time, cover tightly, watch closely, and as soon as light, knead as before, but be very careful not to work in much flour, and only keep enough on the board to prevent sticking, as all the flour that is added after the first kneading only makes the bread hard and dry. As soon as it is light the second time, divide into loaves, and reserve a portion for biscuit, so that the bread will not be cut till cold, mold smoothly, put into tins let rise 15 or 20 minutes in a warm place; bake half an hour in moderately hot oven. When done, set in hearth, cover with double thick cloth 5 minutes; turn out in same cloth, let stand until cool, put in stone jar and keep covered; always keep a cloth folded in the bottom of the jar to take up the dampness which naturally collects.

FOR DOUGHNUTS.

1 pound sugar, very little shortening, 2 eggs, 3 pounds self-leavening flour, 1 pint cold water. Bake immediately.

POT-POURRI.

EYE BEAUTIFIERS.

The foolish things that a woman can do in the pursuit of beauty are many in number, but there are few that are more recklessly so than tampering with the eyes.

How many women have injured their sight, and how many more have irreparably ruined it, by the application of beautifying (?) washes and lotions perhaps no one but an oculist could say; but in any case the number is sufficiently large to add point to the warnings that every "beauty" specialist should utter.

It is quite within the feminine province to apply lotions for darkening or increasing the growth of the eyebrows and eyelashes, provided that a proper amount of care be exercised in the selection and use of such applications; but to apply washes to the eyes themselves, with the avowed purpose of increasing their apparent size and brilliancy, is to display an ignorance and a thoughtlessness that are at once appalling and without excuse.

Nearly all of the so-called "beautifiers" are largely composed of belladonna, the use of which has the effect of temporarily dilating the pupil and thus apparently darkening the eye.

This, however, is not its only effect, for it also causes a blurring and dimness of vision, which, if its use be persisted in, will eventually end in total loss of sight.

Generally speaking, if the body be in sound health, the eyes will be normally clear and bright; hence, the possession of dull and lustreless eyes should prompt the owner to enquire into her own physical condition with a little more earnestness than she may have hitherto displayed.

Whatever is wrong in this direction, however, it must devolve upon the physician to instruct her in setting right—and it is a foregone conclusion that his instructions will not include the application of liquid eye brighteners.

When the eyes are weak, or inflamed from cold or exposure, a boracic acid solution will in most cases be productive of immediate benefit, while, when they are simply tired, warm water baths, together with the necessary rest, will generally restore them to their normal condition.

The lustre of the eyes, however, comes from within, not from without; and nothing but sound health and a mind at rest will be of the smallest use in producing it.

USEFUL HINTS

Many careful housekeepers supply to their maids working-sets of caps and aprons. The caps are made of the mob fashion and slip over the hair during sweeping and dusting time. The aprons are of gingham, usually plain blue or pink, and are made with a long full skirt and high square bib with bands going over the shoulder, and down to the belt behind. It is a good plan to have the sets in different colors, as it easier then to watch that they are laundered sufficiently often. Some housekeepers provide and keep these only for their own use, forgetting that the maid is much less likely to clean promptly dusty hair and skin than they are themselves. The outlay is small in proportion to the tidiness gained.

FASHION WHIMS.

Very beautiful things in belt-clasps and pins are miniatures mounted in gun metal in antique designs, frequently set with jewels. Other miniatures are set in the gun metal without ornament. The miniatures are artistic in effect and very beautiful. They are to be found in all sizes.

Wool gowns are trimmed with bands of fancy cloth imitating astrakhan and angora. A few of the extremely elaborate ones have braid, in which gold and silver threads are effectively used, with tiny gold buttons for a finishing.

Lace enters largely into the adornment of dressy hats, and makes a most becoming trimming when tastefully arranged. Broad bands of lace are used to trim the plateau when the edges are not rolled up, and the heavy lace, in applique form, can also be used effectively on almost any shape.

Fur hats are much in evidence. Very stunning are these when they match the coat with which they are worn.

A pretty house-gown is shown of bleached zephyr, with a lavish decoration of filet, all-over lace, insertion and edging. Baby ribbon velvet adds to the attractive appearance of this negligee.

With the approach of the cold weather comes the demand for simple styles for the warm waists, claimed by the season. Such materials as flannel, cashmere, brilliantine or novelty woollens may be used to good advantage. They would be quite attractive if trimmed with bands of embroidery, lace, or of the same material.

Touches of vivid velvet on gowns of a neutral shade are very effective if cleverly introduced. It is quite sufficient to put a little about the neck and wrists. To emphasize the idea only spoils the beauty of it altogether.

A handsome evening wrap is of blue satin, embroidered in silver or gold, composing a corsage and hip, also a deep band where the satin falls loosely after having been plaited above into the corsage. The sleeves are trimmed with tufts of fur and tassels of silk and fur. Around the throat is a fur boa.

A straight tunic or overskirt appears on some models. It is fitted over the hips and falls in a deep point in front and a deeper one at the back. These are frequently cut with a bias seam in front and back. They are very graceful in soft, clinging materials and in conjunction with an underskirt which is very full or has a deep-kilted flounce at the bottom.

This season velvet is in evidence more than any one material. It makes charming costumes for both street and evening wear. When the color scheme is carried out in both hat and gown it almost makes a comparatively plain person beautiful.

A LOAF OF BREAD MADE IN EGYPT 4,000 YEARS AGO

Records of the Commencement of Bread-Making Show It to Be One of the Ancient Arts.

The discovery in Egypt of a loaf of bread 4,000 years old or older, a part of which was well enough preserved to make it possible to identify barley as the grain of which it was made, says Baker and Confectioner, recalls the fact that one of the most remarkable of all inventions is so old that we have not only no account of it, but nothing pointing to it, and so common to-day that we rarely think of it as an invention or wonder—it is bread. There have been found in Egypt pictures and inscriptions that carry the history of bread making very far back, and show us some of the early processes. Yet what they show us is unmistakably bread, and the invention of the process lies far back of that. We can learn from the monuments and records from Egypt, what we might have suspected, that grain was broken by pounding before the art of grinding was invented, and that food was warmed and perhaps cooked with hot stones before ovens were known. But a loaf of bread made from grain pounded to pieces and baked between hot stones is just as much bread as the loaf upon our breakfast table, and the circumstances or process of the invention of the art of making it is still a mystery.

Primitive man spent most of his time as the wild animal does, in seeking food. That grain grew wild and that our hungry ancestors chewed the kernels, as they probably chewed at one time or another almost everything that their teeth could deal with, can easily be imagined. But at what time it occurred to man to make bread, to bake the kernels, mix the resulting meal with water, and apply heat to it we do not know and can never find out, for man did this so early that it was too old and familiar a story to be recorded when he learned how to make records.

Man ate the flesh of animals for a long period before he found it better cooked than raw, and there is, undoubtedly a good deal of history in Charles Lamb's humorous account of the discovery of roast pig. The benefit of cooking was probaby discovered accidentally. The step from raw to cooked meat is too long to have been taken by primitive man as a result of reflection or experiment. If man's first taste of roast meat came from animals in a burning forest, it would not have been unnatural for him to try heat on grain.

The breaking of the kernels would easily have suggested itself as a relief to his teeth, and mixing the coarse meal with water would have readily occurred to him as a means of making the meal stick together, without which any process of baking or roasting would have been most inconvenient of application. But unless the cooking of food were discovered accidentally, it was a greater advance on the pre-existing state of knowledge than the most remarkable of the inventions that have distinguished the nineteenth century.

FIRST BRITISH WOMAN TO GO ALONE AROUND THE WORLD

Visited China and Japan, and Traversed Canada on Her Return to England.

Mrs. Skeffington Smyth, wife of Major Skeffington Smyth, of the Coldstream Guards, now serving with the North Nigeria Regiment, is probably the first English lady to set out alone says the London Express, on a tour round the world.

A genuine love of traveling and a fearless spirit carried this lady traveler safely through many perils, especially in China, where, in addition to exploring almost every corner of Pekin, she journeyed 1,000 miles up the Yang-tse-Kiang river, as far as the remotest treaty port, Ichang.

Starting in the middle of last January, accompanied only by her maid, Mrs. Skeffington Smyth journeyed first from Southampton to Hong Kong by one of the North German Lloyd vessels. Canton, Woochow, Shanghai, Pekin and the Yangtse river were successively visited, and leaving China, Mrs. Smyth made a tour of Japan. Crossing thence to Canada she traversed the Dominion by the Canadian Pacific Railway, visited Quebec, Ottawa, Montreal and, finally, New York, whence she sailed for Plymouth and arrived back in London three weeks ago.

In an interview with an Express representative, Mrs. Skeffington Smyth gave a few of her impressions of China.

Real Chinese Life.

"When I reached Canton," she said, "I had my first experience of real Chinese life. There I was taken to visit a prison, and saw a poor wretch kneeling in chains before two mandarins, who were examining him for some offence. I was told that if I waited for five minutes I might see him tortured. But I had had enough, so I left.

"At every town or village I touched I saw a great many men wandering about with huge square collars of wood locked round their necks. It is a punishment akin to the old-time pillory. Each collar is inscribed with the offense of the wearer, and the punishment is known among the natives as 'losing face.'

"China impresses me as an empire of blue. Everything in the way of stuffs is dyed blue. The amount of indigo used in the process must be enormous. Except among people of high rank, whose dress displays other hues, there is a distinct want of color everywhere."

Mrs. Skeffington Smyth found a marked improvement in the physique of the people as she journeyed northwards. The temperament of the natives seemed to improve as well. She was also much struck with Wei-hai-wei, where, she says, large numbers of villas and hotels are springing up.

Absolute Hate of Foreigners.

She visited the famous Temple of Heaven, which, before the siege, had never been entered by Europeans. It is said that the royal family of China do not know that foreigners enter this precious fabric or there would be trouble. Mrs. Skeffington Smyth climbed the glistening white marble steps to the high platform under the open sky—for the temple is roofless—where the Emperor repairs periodically for prayer.

"There are traces of the siege all over the city. Large tracts still remain in ruins, and, of course, all the examination halls are demolished. The Legation quarter has been enormously enlarged and strongly fortified.

Wherever she went in China, Mrs. Skeffington Smyth was impressed by the natives' absolute hate of foreigners. Time after time, was "Foreign devil!" shouted at her as she walked through the towns and villages. This was especially the case in Canton.

Where the river ran between mountains, Mrs. Skeffington Smyth says the floral display on the riverside slopes was beautiful in the extreme. Here and there were wonderful masses of wild rose blossom, and the verdure everywhere was splashed with sprays of pink and white roses. The flowers trailed about even over the houses, the gables of which curved from among the lovely vegetation in the quaintest possible manner. And the scent of orange blossoms around the little villages was a delightful experience.

Perilous Rapids.

At Ichang the river is three-quarters of a mile broad, but beyond that town the rapids commence, and navigation is perilous. Only half a mile further up the banks are but 200 yards apart, and the water runs fast and deep between high mountains.

"I went up one or two of these deep gorges," Mrs. Skeffington Smyth said, "but dared not land anywhere or I should have been mobbed. Even in the towns this would have happened, except in the British concessions.

"Beyond Ichang there are ninety miles of rapils, andpfdos fof r 'rff miles of rapids, and the junks which journey up and down the river to trade in produce have to be "tracked.' This is done by coolies between fifty and sixty hauling at each junk, and the whole journey of niney miles up the rapids takes about one month to complete.

"I could not help being struck by the childish methods of labor. Everything far inland is carried in wheelbarrows, each with a tiny sail to assist the locomotion. I saw coolies engaged in making dykes laboriously wheeling the earth in these barrows, which are scarcely more than eighteen inches square. They have only one wheel, and their tiny sails, like pocket handkerchiefs, make them look all the more like toys.

"In the towns the better class of people travel in rickshaws, but I saw a man wheeling six girls to a cotton factory on a small wheelbarrow shaped like a jaunting car. The girls were compelled to ride, owing to their tightly bound feet. I afterward found that the man calls for these girls at night and wheels them home, they paying him $2 a month each for his trouble.

"Yes, China is a deeply interesting country, and I am looking forward to revisiting it, when I shall probably again make the journey alone."

SUNSHINE

CANADIAN NEWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUNSHINE SOCIETY

BOYS SUNSHINE CLUB WESTMOUNT.

The regular business meeting of the club was held on Tuesday afternoon, the president, Mr. J. A. Macgregor, was in the chair. The treasurer, Mr. Spencer Barnard, showed a balance on hand of $2. The names of five new members were balloted for and accepted. A special meeting of the club was held yesterday afternoon at Victoria Hall. The Sunshine Fair and Conundrum Tea to be held this afternoon and evening promises to be a great success. Mrs. Jarley's wax works and fancy dances will be one of the features of the evening. The orchestra will be under the management of Prof. Goulet.

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.

A thing of beauty is a joy forever.
Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness, but still will keep
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing.
Therefore, on every morrow are we wreathing
A flowery band to bind us to the earth,
Spite of despondence, of the inhuman dearth
Of noble natures, of the gloomy days,
Of all the unhealthy and o'er-darkened ways
Made for our searchings. Yes, in spite of all,
Some shape of beauty moves away the pall
From our dark spirits. Such the sun, the moon,
Trees old and young, sprouting a shady boon
For simple sleep; and such are daffodils
With the green world they live in; and clear rills
That for themselves a cooling covert make
'Gainst the hot season; the midforest brake,
Rich with a sprinkling of fair musk-ox blooms.
And such, too, is the grandeur of the dooms
We have imagined for the mighty dead;
All lovely tales that we have heard or read,
An endless fountain of immortal drink,
Pouring unto us from the heaven's brink.

THE RIGHT MUST WIN.

Oh, it is hard to work for God,
To rise and take His part
Upon this battle-field of earth,
And not sometimes lose heart!

He hides himself so wondrously,
As though there were no God;
He is least seen when all the powers
Of ill are most abroad.

Or He deserts us at the hour
The fight is all but lost;
And seems to leave us to ourselves
Just when we need Him most.

Ill masters good; good seems to change
To ill with greatest ease;
And, worst of all, the good with good
Is at cross-purposes.

Ah! God is other than we think;
His ways are far above,
Far beyond reason's height and reached
Only by childlike love.

Workman of God! Oh, lose not heart,
But learn what God is like;
And in the darkest battle-field
Thou shalt know where to strike.

Thrice blest is he to whom is given
The instinct that can tell
That God is on the field when He
Is most invisible.

Blest, too, is he who can divine
Where real right doth lie,
And dares to take the side that seems
Wrong to man's blindfold eye.

For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

—Frederick W. Faber.

Men, Women and Happenings

Miss Florence Byrd has returned to Sherbrooke.

Mr. Colborne Anderson, has returned from Ottawa.

Miss Lillas Blue, Sherbrooke, is the guest of Mrs. Pillow.

Mr. and Mrs. Long, of "Woodlawn", Toronto, are visiting in town.

Mr. A. Barrie, Montreal, has been visiting his parents at Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Nolan, are registered at the Queen's Hotel, Sherbrooke.

Mr. Jack Thomas, Sherbrooke Street, has left town to spend a few weeks at Granby.

Miss Lottie Pope, who has been so seriously ill at her home in Coaticook; is slightly better.

Miss Helen Miner, Granby, P.Q., is in town the guest of her sister, Mrs. Hill, Crescent Street.

Mrs. R. A. Lindsay, Drummond St., entertained at dinner this week in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Symonds.

Rev. Father J. E. Donnelly, P.P., St. Anthony's Church, is confined to his room suffering from a severe cold.

Mrs. J. M. Courtney, Ottawa, entertained a few friends informally at the tea hour, this week, in honor of Lady Coote.

Miss Rhona Adair, the golf champion is to be made a Daughter of the Empire by the President of the Imperial Order.

Mrs. John Lindsay, of Kingston, who has been the guest of Mrs. R. A. Lindsay, Drummond Street, has returned home.

Miss Gladys Stevenson, Westmount, has returned from a visit to her sister Mrs. Walter Cottingham, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Holt, return to town to-day and will take possession of their flat in the Sherbrooke, 1018 Sherbrooke Street.

Mrs. F. G. Bell, Peterborough, has been called to Montreal, owing to the serious illness of her son, Mr. Clarence Bell, of the Ontario Bank staff.

Mrs. A. Jarvis, who has been the guest of Mrs. E. B. Greenshields, Peel Street, has left for Toronto, where she will spend the next fortnight visiting relatives.

The exhibition prize of £50 offered at the Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, for advanced students entering this year, has been awarded to Mr. Lester Cooke, M.A., of McGill College.

The marriage of Miss Ethel Maud McLean, to Dr. J. A. Baird, of Hemmingford, which was to have taken place October 22, and was postponed owing to the serious illness of the bride's father, Mr. Charles McLean, will take place next Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, 40 Fort Street.

A committee of ladies will give a ball on Thursday, Nov. 26, at Toronto, in aid of the Toronto Western Hospital. The ball is under the patronage of Mrs. W. Mortimer Clark, Lady Mulock, Mrs. Falconbridge, Mrs. MacMahon, Mrs. Arthurs, Mrs. Pellatt, Mrs. Cattauach, Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. Glackmeyer Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Osler, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Barwick.

BAZAAR AT GRACE CHURCH.

The ladies of the congregation of Grace Church are holding their annual bazaar and sale of work in the basement of the church, for three days beginning Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 6.30 p.m. Refreshments will be served each afternoon and evening. As the ladies have spared no pains in their work this year's bazaar is expected to be even more successful than usual.

MISS ARCHBALD A BRIDE.

The marriage is taking place this afternoon at four o'clock at the church of the Messiah, of Miss Louisa G. Archbald, only daughter of the late Mr. Henry Archbald, to Mr. R. C. Wilson of Cumberland. The Rev. Mr. Barnes will perform the ceremony. The bride who will be given away by her brother, Mr. Fred Archbald, will be gowned in white liberty satin with trimmings of white chiffon, and old duchesse lace, the gift of her mother, her tulle veil will be fastered to the hair with a spray of orange blossoms and she will wear white liberty silk, and chiffroses and lillies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Bush, of Boston, will wear white liberay silk, and chiffon with large white picture hat, and will carry yellow roses. The bridesmaids Miss Edith Wilson, of Cumberland and Miss Evelyn Clay, will wear white eolienne gowns, picture hats of black chiffon and will carry bouquets of yellow roses. The groom will be attended by Mr. Arthur Campbell of New York and the ushers will be Mr. Hamilton Hill, of Ottawa, Mr. Norman Wilson, of Cumberland, Mr. Charles Archbald, cousin of the bride and Mr. Archie Glassco. Mrs. Archbald, mother of the bride will wear a gown of black voile over black silk, black chiffon toque and will carry violets. After the ceremony a reception will be held at the residence of the bride's mother, Durocher Street. The bridal couple will leave this evening on an extended tour through the States before going to Cumberland where they will in future reside. The bride's going away costume will be a tailormade suit of blue cloth, with strappings of blue taffeta, blue velvet toque and mink furs.

Among the many handsome presents received by the bride is a pearl and diamond brooch from the groom, whose gift to the ushers were gold scarf pins. The bride's gift to her bridesmaids are pearl initial brooches.

ITALY'S QUEEN.

Queen Helena lived her simple home life in Montenegro, till, at the age of twenty, she became the wife of the Italian heir-apparent. The change from an extremely simple life to that of a queen has in no wise turned her head. Her innate good sense and strong taste for simplicity are always uppermost. What she saw in the Court ceremonies and did not find good she quietly changed. Formerly royal receptions took place with enormous pomp from three to six p.m., all ladies in full court dress. Queen Helena, thinking that her husband and children had first claim on her afternoons, fixed her receptions for ten a.m., ladies to appear, like herself, in walking dress. She likes pretty and becoming clothes, but does not see why she should live to dress. There is a characteristic story of how one of her children being embarrassed with a multitude of complex toys, the Queen one day picked them all up. "She cannot play with those grand things," she said. "She wants the toys that other children have." And a lady of honor was at once sent to buy all the cheapest ordinary children's toys that could be found. Of children she is exceedingly fond, and they of her.

Great Things From Little Causes Grow.—It takes very little to derange the stomach. The cause may be slight, a cold, something eaten or drunk, anxiety, worry, or some other simple cause. But if precautions be not taken, this simple cause may have most serious consequences. Many a chronically debilitated constitution to-day owes its destruction to simple causes not dealt with in time. Keep the digestive apparatus in healthy condition and all will be well. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are better than any other for the purpose.—adv.

Mr. Wm. N. Gunn, an old Morrisburg boy, left Montreal on the steamship Wyandotte, direct for South Africa. They had on board several first-class horses and cattle, as well as a carload of carriages for Cape Town.

APPROACHES TO WELLINGTON BRIDGE

(North Side)

The City of Montreal, by their undersigned Attorneys and Counsel, hereby give public notice that on Thursday, the 19th day of November next, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon (or so soon as Counsel can be heard), at the Court House of this city, they will, by and through their said Attorneys and Counsel, present to the Superior Court, sitting in the division of practice (room No. 31) in and for the District of Montreal, Province of Quebec, a petition calling upon the said Court to choose and nominate in virtue of the Act of the Legislature 62 Victoria, chapter 58, and its amendments, two competent and disinterested persons to act as Commissioners, jointly with one of the Recorders of the said City, as president and two of their Assessors named by the Council, to fix and determine, in conformity with said Acts, the price and indemnity to be allowed for the lots of immovables hereafter mentioned and described, which the said City of Montreal have, by a resolution adopted on the 19th day of October instant, under the authority of the Act 3rd Edward VII., chapter 62, determined to acquire for the purpose of improving the approaches to Wellington Bridge (north side) in the St Ann's Ward of the said city, and to perform such other duties as imposed by law upon the said Commissioners, viz.:—

1.—A piece of land bounded on the south-western side by the residue of lot cadastral No. 1413, said side measuring about 96.50 feet; on the northern side by part of lot cadastral No. 1414, now being expropriated, said side measuring about 63.70 feet; on the north-eastern side by Saint Leon Street, said side measuring about 57.60 feet; on the south-eastern side by Wellington street said side measuring about 42.0 feet; containing a superficial area of about 3,713.0 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-eastern portion of lot cadastral No. 1413 on the official plan and book of reference for the Saint Ann Ward of the said City.

2.—A piece of land bounded on the south-western side by the residue of lot cadastral No. 1414, said side measuring about 107.20 feet; on the western side by Oller street, said side measuring about 213.40 feet; on the northern side by McCord street, said side measuring about 107.60 feet; on the eastern side by Saint Leon street, said side measuring about 289.0 feet, and on the southern side by part of lot cadastral No. 1413 now being expropriated, said side measuring about 63.70 feet; containing a superficial area of about 32,058.0 square feet; the said piece of land being almost the whole of lot cadastral No. 1414 on the official plan and book of reference for the Saint Ann Ward of the said city.

3.—A piece of land with a two storey brick building and shed thereon erected, bounded on the eastern side by Olier street, said side measuring about 101.0 feet; on the north-western side by Basin street, said side measuring about 79.0 feet; on the southwestern side by part of lot cadastral No. 1402, now being expropriated, said side measuring about 67.0 feet; containing a superficial area of about 2; 647.0 square feet; the said piece of land being the whole of lot cadastral No. 1401, on the official plan and book of reference for the Saint Ann Ward of the said City.

4.—A piece of land bounded on the south-western side by the residue of lot cadastral No. 1402, said side measuring about 90.60 feet; on the eastern side by Olier street, said side measuring about 34.80 feet; on the north-eastern side by lot cadastral No. 1401, now being expropriated, said side measuring about 67.0 feet; containing a superficial area of about 884.0 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-eastern portion of lot cadastral No. 1402, on the official plan and book of reference for the Saint Ann Ward of the said City.

The whole in accordance with a plan of the improvement deposited in the City Surveyor's office.

All the above dimensions are in English feet and decimals.

L. J. ETHIER,
J. L. ARCHAMBAULT,
Attorneys for the City of Montreal.

Montreal, 20th October, 1903.

Be a critic

Investigate, criticize, or analyze Blue Ribbon Tea. The more you investigate, the more convinced you will be that there is none so good as Blue Ribbon Tea.

Squeezing the Short Interest. By W. W. Hines

"I am sincerely sorry that you take this view of the situation, Mr. Marchmont," said the younger of the two men in the private office, "and I beg to remind you that your daughter will be of age in a few weeks. She has promised that she will marry me then, whether you give your consent or not."

"In that case, Mr. Heath," said the older man, "the matter will have passed beyond my control. I have nothing to urge against you except that I do not consider you a good business man, and I would wish my son-in-law to be capable of entering the firm of Marchmont & Company. You are, I am sorry to say, too impulsive and prone to be taken in. In short, you are not the kind of a man I would pick out for a son-in-law."

"Since you have been so frank, Mr. Marchmont, I trust that you will not think me discourteous when I state that you are not at all the kind of a man I would pick out for a father-in-law."

The elder man was a fighter by instinct and training, and there was an appeal to him in the sharp reply of the young man which a softer answer would not have carried. The rather slight frame of the young man was not indicative of great physical strength, but a glance at his keen gray eye and square cut jaw revealed great nervous strength and acuteness.

"You beat me pretty badly on that wheat deal last spring," continued the young man, "but I have got on my feet again, and some fine day I hope to catch the house of Marchmont & Company napping and get back some of the $100,000 you squeezed out of me."

* * *

The elder man laughed. That wheat deal was a pleasant recollection.

"I suppose you think I was skimming pretty close to sharp practice when I made you settle on my own basis, didn't you?" he asked.

"Not at all," said Heath. "When a man sells what he hasn't got he has no kick coming when he is made to pay for his folly. I think I got $100,000 worth of experience out of that deal!"

"I wouldn't mind selling you a little more experience at the same rate," said Marchmont. "What are you doing now?"

"Oh, I am working on that San Remo Mining Company proposition. Think it is a pretty good thing. I have organized a company and believe we will be paying dividends inside of a year."

"Humph! What's the capital stock?"

"Hundred thousand."

"How much do you control?"

"Fifty-one per cent., five hundred and ten shares."

"Who holds the rest?"

"Jim Dodson has 200 shares; John Folk, as attorney, holds 100, and the other 190 are held in scattering five and ten share lots."

"What's the truth of the rumor I hear that the mines are suffering from an overflow of water?"

"Not much. When our pumps are put in place we will have that water out in a month. The stock is good. I believe it's worth all of par, maybe more."

"Want to buy any?"

"I might take a few shares if you make it an object."

"I'll sell you 250."

"Didn't know you had any. It is dangerous business selling what you haven't got to deliver," said Heath flippantly.

"I guess I can deliver them all right. I don't need any advice from you on the subject. The trouble is with you that you are afraid of the stock yourself."

Evidently old man Marchmont was somewhat angry.

* * *

"Not on your life. I'll take 400 from you at fifty."

Marchmont made some figures on a slip of paper. "Well," he said aggressively, "if you will not acquire any stock in the meantime, or have your friends acquire any, I will deliver you 400 shares of this stock within sixty days at fifty."

The agreement to deliver was signed and acknowledged, and then Marchmont said:

"I am making this deal just to teach you another lesson. Jim Dodson was in here this morning trying to sell me his 200 at any price. I believe that you will learn something about business some day, and then I'll be proud of you as a son-in-law. Meanwhile, I might as well get your money as anybody's."

"Thanks for the good wishes and the bad compliment," said Heath, with a laugh. "Now I know, or rather believe, that the San Remo is one of the best mining properties in the world, and I think you are going to have more difficulty in corralling those 400 shares than you anticipate. I shan't endeavor to acquire a share directly or indirectly, as I promised, but if any one asks my advice as to selling I shall certainly advise them to hold on to their stock for a price considerably above par. And I won't be losing any money by taking 400 or any other number of shares from you at fifty. But your agreement says 400, and you can wager that I will hold you to just as strict an interpretation of the letter of the contract as you hold me on the wheat deal. So look sharp," and Heath took himself out of the office.

Once outside he laughed, laughed laughed long and none the less heartily because the laughter was noiseless. "Four hundred shares at fifty! Got to be delivered! Talk about wheat! But won't the old man howl!"

There was evidently something very enjoyable in the idea, for he concluded to drop business for the day and call on Marchmont's daughter Jimmy, his fiancee. He told her the whole history of the deal, and, by a good deal of explaining, finally made her understand the situation. She knew more about business than most women do, and said:

"It is a little out of the way, but I am willing to take your word for it that it is perfectly honest. I know that it is nothing more than papa would do to you. I have heard him say a thousand times that a man who sells something he hasn't got deserves to get squeezed. That is what he said about you when you got the worst of that wheat deal."

* * *

"I must confess," said Heath, "that it comes a little nearer to sharp practice than I would care to go under ordinary circumstances, but you say you would like to have his consent before we are married, and this is the only way I know of getting it. Then I am doing no more to him than he did to me on the wheat deal, and we will have to proceed on the supposition that the end will justify the means. And the money will be all in the family, anyhow."

Emily was sworn to preserve the most inviolate secrecy in regard to what she knew of the deal, and Heath went away happy in the thought that he was going to treat his father-in-law to be to a very bad quarter of an hour of so.

Marchmont was not alarmed. He went to work in his usual quiet and business-like way to accumulate the 400 shares of San Remo. The stock was not listed on the exchange, but the "curbstone" agents of his brokers managed to pick up a few shares at around thirty, and he found no difficulty in buying Dodson's for the same price. As a stockholder he demanded, and was readily granted, permission to examine the records in the company's office, and obtained a list of the stockholders.

Having bought Dodson's two hundred, and having picked up about a hundred through the "curb" market, Marchmont found that he must now either get the one hundred shares which stood in the name of John Folk, as attorney, or pick up all the rest of the outstanding, and secure ten shares of this one hundred lot.

He wrote to Folk, whom he knew slightly, offering thirty for one hundred shares held in his name, and sent out a circular letter to the ten or twelve smaller stockholders whose stock he had not yet secured, offering them the same price, and enclosing newspaper clippings which showed that the San Remo property was suffering from an overflow of water.

From the smaller holders he secured enough stock to run his holdings up to 380 shares, one man answering that he would hold his ten shares for par.

This was encouraging progress, but a letter from Folk informed him that his client did not care to name a price on the stock, preferring to keep it as an investment.

* * *

Marchmont promptly wrote to the holder of the ten-share lot and bought his shares at the price asked for. He had now bought 380 shares at an average price of thirty, and ten shares at 100, his puchases having cost him $12,400. At fifty Heath would have to pay him $20,000 for 400 shares, so he could pay an exorbitant price for the ten shares of stock which he needed to make his contract good and still a profit.

He wrote to Folk again, and told him that he was willing to pay any reasonable price for ten shares, and received the reply that his client was well satisfied with the prosperity of the San Remo mine, but might consider an offer to take the whole of the 100-share lot.

This was putting another face on affairs. The sixty days within which he had agreed to make delivery lacked only one week of being up, and it began to dawn on Marchmont that in some way Heath was behind this refusal of Folk's client to sell.

"Some old fogy who knows nothing of business and believes everything Heath says about the future of the company, no doubt," said Marchmont to himself. "I must make an effort to see him, or get Folk to explain the situation. It is very peculiar that he does not want his name mentioned. That is Heaths' work, I am sure. Don't want this unknown to hear the truth about the state of affairs."

It was not now a question of getting out with a profit that confronted Marchmont. If he could see and talk with this person who held the 100 shares, he could possibly persuade him to sell the shares at a price not so far above par that he could come out of the deal without a loss, but there seemed to be no prospect of this. On the other hand, he could either go to Heath and settle at any price Heath chose to exact, or let Heath bring suit for non-fulfilment.

* * *

It was not in accord with his nature to own his defeat to any one, much less to Heath, and a suit brought against him for non-fulfilment of contract might do the firm of Marchmont & Company an incalculable amount of damage. He had often said, and he realized the truth of the statement, that the reputation of a banking firm was like that of a woman, even a breath of scandal may do it an injury that nothing on earth can ever repair.

He resolved that the best plan was to go to Folk and explain the whole case to him. Folk was sympathetic. Folk was sympathetic. He understood Marchmont's position, and regretted extremely that he should be so embarrassed. But he could do nothing. The ethics of his profession forbade that he should give any clue to his client's identity, nor could he promise to arrange a meeting. He would do his best to get his client to name a price for the stock. He did not believe his client would consent to sell unless a very large price was offered.

"I'll give a very large price," said Marchmont. "I'll give $200 per share. I think it is your duty as an attorney to advise your client to accept."

Mr. Folk needed no instructions from Mr. Marchmont as to his duties to a client. Nor was he disposed to receive any. Nevertheless, he would ask his client to name a price.

Marchmont was to call at 10 o'clock on the last morning of the sixty days. Delivery would have to be made by noon of that day.

At 10 o'clock he entered Folk's office, a little less color than usual in his cheeks, but bearing no other testimony of the fact that he had not slept the night previous.

Folk met Marchmont in the outer office and told him that his client was in the inner office and did not wish to meet him unless an agreement for the sale of the stock should be made. His client had named a price, but it was so enormous that Folk hesitated to mention it.

"Name it, man. Name it. I must get them at any price, and make the transfer before noon. I told you I would pay 200, I'll pay 250 if it is necessary, but I must have them at any price. The credit of my farm is at stake, and I cannot afford to wait a moment."

* * *

"The price is $1,000 a share."

"Outrageous! Man alive, $10,000 for ten shares! But I will pay it."

"The price is not named for ten shares. You have 100 shares at $1,000 a share, or you may have ten shares at $10,000 a share."

"It's blackmail!" said Marchmont, pacing up and down the office. "By God! Heath is behind this, and it is nothing more or less than blackmail! I won't pay it."

"I will inform my client of your decision," said Folk, with quiet dignity, "and bid you good morning."

"Stop a moment, Folk," said Marchmont, "Give me time to think. I am in a trap and I don't see any way out of it. If I don't buy from your client I've got to buy from Heath, and I haven't a doubt but what he is dictating the price you have named to me. Give me a moment. "I'll pay the $10,000. My check is good, isn't it?"

"Unquestionably so. I have the stock all ready for the transfer, if you will sign the check now."

This was done, and just as it was completed, the door from the inner office swung open, and Marchmont looked up just in time to see Heath,

Marchmont turned on him savagely:

"You won. I suppose you had these 100 shares in your control all the time and lied to me when you said you had only 510, eh?"

* * *

The young man's eyes blazed at the charge, and he took one hasty step forward, then stopped and said:

"You are an old man and you are beside yourself at being caught in a game not a bit worse than you have played on other people—on me, for instance. It is hardly necessary for me to say that I did not lie to you. Here is the owner of that 100-share lot!"

And from the inner office walked Emily.

"As soon as I organized the company," continued Heath, "I set aside 100 shares as a wedding present for Emily. I put these into Folk's hands to hold as a trustee for her, and did not intend to tell her of it until we were married. Your offer to sell me 400 shares led me to the conclusion that it might be a good plan for Emily to sell you her shares at a profit. She has done so.

"You once said that if I should show you my ability in business you would give your consent to our marriage. I am asking this on Emily's account only. As you know, she celebrated her twenty-first birthday last week and has promised to marry me whether you give your consent or not. I have a carriage at the door, and we are going to be married at noon."

For a few minutes the old fighter looked steadily into the eyes of the youngster who had worsted him. Each read in the eyes of the other clear grit. Then the old man looked at the girl. She was crying softly, but her hand was slipped in Heath's.

"I think I understand you, Heath," said the old man. "For a long time there has been no 'company' in Marchmont & Company. Would you care to become a partner? I believe that together we will get almost all of the money there is on the exchange."

Dream of a Little Romance

"Magnificent creature!" exclaimed the younger member. "Of course you know who she is?"

The elder member smiled sadly. "Yes," he said, wagging his head in a most forlorn manner. "And as rich as she is beautiful, too! Lucky dog that wins her, eh?" he insinuated.

The other stared. The idea to him seemed to border upon impertinence. So he did not reply, but instead once more turned his gaze in the direction of the stunning girl who formed the subject of their remarks, and who was by this time rapidly vanishing into the distance.

The elder member sighed, then rang for cocktails. "Time was," said he, "when it seemed to me that my fortune would be to win that lovely being you—but she's a prize in herself, don't you think?"

The younger member started. Then he gave a look at his watch. "Really," he began, nervously.

"Remain!" commanded the other. "Fear not! My little story will not, when 'tis concluded, entail too great a strain on your credulity.

"It was not long after my arrival in New York that my eyes were gladdened by the sight of the exquisite creature we have just looked upon. My initial peep at her was obtained one beautiful Easter morn—in the Fifth Avenue parade. When they told me who she was I nearly fainted! After that I was almost afraid to look again. Thus endeth the prologue.

"About eight months subsequent to the time when this version first swam into my ken, as the post puts it, I was called away. To Chicago. On the journey back I was, by some strange chance of fortune, assigned Pulman space next to that occupied by her father. I knew the old man by the pictures I had seen of him in the papers. Right here occurs the first 'situation' of the little drama, for what should happen except that I should become real chummy with the father, who, as you know, by reason of his wonderful influence and power in this, our workaday world, is dubbed a mercantile Napoleon!

* * *

"When I tell you that I became real chummy with the father I am putting it rather mildly. And it may in a manner astonish you, dear chap, to know that he made the advances! How it came about I don't know. That part of it has always been rather vague in my memory. Which is not at all to be wondered at, when you consider how rattled a fellow would be under the circumstances. Well, we got on famously all the way to New York. I had certainly made a hit with the Napoleon!

"Don't think I'm fibbing when I tell you that on our arrival the great man actually insisted upon my accompanying him to his home, there to stay for the night. I had casually remarked that I was staying with my aunt in Mount Vernon; whereupon her father cordially invited me to put up with him, for the night, it seeming to him, so he said, a totally unnecessary, not to say inconvenient, proceeding on my part to traipse away out to Mount Vernon at such a late hour!

"So I went with the man whose name certain people of this town cannot utter without a tremor of the voice.

"I shall digress from the theme of my narrative long enough to advise you that when we arrived at the Grand Central station there was waiting for us a stunning equipage, with a handsome pair of bays and coachman and footman in buff livery.

"And so we were conveyed to the stately palace that is the town abode of the Napoleon. No sooner had the butler admitted us into that magnificent mansion, when the vision floated into the reception hall! Perhaps you will be unreasonable enough to ask whether it was not improbable that she should be up at that hour of the night. In such case I shall content myself by merely inviting your attention to the well-known devotion of this girl to her father.

* * *

"We were introduced, and it is a tribute to the tact of this beautiful young woman to say that not in the least, by word or gesture, did she evince the smallest degree of surprise at my rather unconventional visit. On the contrary, she was graciousness itself. I felt, even at the moment she placed her little hand in mine, that I was gone—lost—bowled out.

"I spent a delirious night. Through my dazed brain scudded bewildering thoughts of the fair one, her father, his unaccountable fancy to me, and the strange stroke of fortune that should make it possible for me to know and to visit this proud and lovely girl.

"In the morning I enjoyed the inestimable privilege of dining en famille with these exclusive personages. After chatting a while in the library with them I suddenly decided that it would not be well to overplay my hand: so I intimated my intention of immediately proceeding to my aunt's. They were most profuse in their protestations that under no circumstances should I take my leave in that hurried fashion. I thanked them with all the cordiality that I could and made ready to go.

"The girl hinted that she would be delighted to place an auto at my disposal. Although I was tempted to avail myself of her gracious offer I firmly declined it, saying that a cab would suffice for my needs; and I added that I feared I had already too far trespassed upon their hospitality.

"So with one last look at the flower-like face of the gorgeous creature I tore myself away, in the midst of the most sincere expressions on her own and her father's part that I should on no account neglect to call very soon.

"Running down the steps of the mansion I hailed a passing cab, jumped inside, slammed the door and—

Then I awoke. Some one was shaking me by the arm, saying: 'New York, sir! Grand Central station!'"

This ailment is one of the most severe of skin diseases, and, besides being very obstinate and difficult to cure, is the cause of much distress, and, indeed, keen suffering on account of the dreadful itching and burning sensations.

Eczema or Salt Rheum.

Eczema may develop on any part of the body, but is most likely to affect the scalp, face, ears and neck, the legs below the knees. In other cases it is scattered over the body, attacking several parts at the same time, and is likely to develop into psoriasis or chronic eczema, which seems to fasten itself upon the whole system.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is so pure and clean, so soothing and healing and leaves the skin so smooth and clear that it is a pleasure to use it. Though best known on account of its extraordinary control over the most torturing of itching skin diseases, it should ever be remembered that it will not injure the most delicate skin, but on the contrary is a food for the skin and a skin beautifier of unusual power.

A moment's consideration of the scores of uses to which this preparation can be put will convince you of its usefulness in the home, not for the old or young alone, but for every member of the family. In fact if the family medicine chest were to contain but one remedy it is doubtful if there could be found anything of greater usefulness than Dr. Chase's Ointment.



Eczema or Salt Rheum.

Mrs. Ann McDonald, Kingsville, Ont., states:—"For about three years I was a great sufferer from eczema. At times the patches of raw, flaming flesh would extend from my waist to my neck and from the knees to the ankles. The intense itching almost drove me crazy, and though I tried all the local physicians they could not even relieve the suffering. The flesh would crack open, and I don't believe anyone ever suffered more than I did. I was told of Dr. Chase's Ointment, but did not believe that it could help me. After the fifth application of this preparation I began to feel the benefit of its soothing, healing effects and now attribute a cure to the persistent use of this wonderful remedy. It is truly worth its weight in gold, and I never tire of recommending it to other sufferers."

Mr. G. H. McConnell, Engineer in Fleury's Foundry, Aurora, Ont., states:—"I believe that Dr. Chase's Ointment is worth its weight in gold. For about thirty years I was troubled with eczema and could not obtain any cure. I was so unfortunate as to have blood poison, and this developed into eczema, the most dreadful of skin diseases.

"I was so bad that I would get up at night and scratch myself until the flesh was raw and flaming. The torture I endured is almost beyond description and now I cannot say anything too good for Dr. Chase's Ointment. It has cured me and I recommend it because I know there is nothing so good for itching skin."

Dr. Chase's Ointment

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☛ To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author, are on every box of his remedies.

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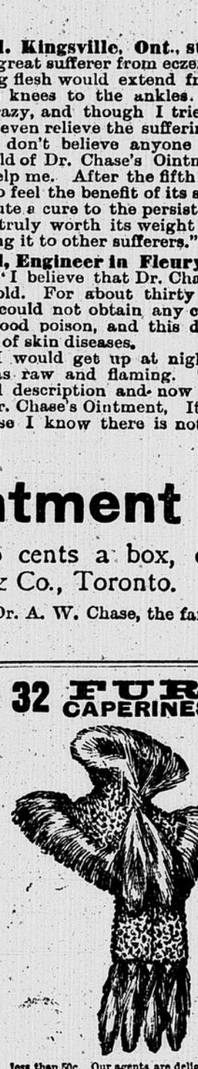
This lovely imported Doll is neatly and handsomely dressed in the very latest French doll fashion. Dolly is a beauty, prettier than any baby you ever saw; she has Bisque head, rosy cheeks, **sleeping eyes**, lovely long curly hair (dark or blonde), pearly teeth fancy lace trimmed dress, fancy dress underwear, with hat, shoes, stockings, etc., complete and **stylishly dressed** from head to shoes, an elegant and lovely doll, sweet and **pretty as a rose in June**, she shuts her eyes and goes to sleep as natural as baby herself.

Girls! now is your opportunity to obtain one of our lovely dolls before any other girl gets ahead of you, **drop everything else and write to us**, we are giving away hundreds of lovely dressed, jointed and sleeping dolls for selling only 16 packages of our **Famous Marvel Washing Blue**, the best bluing made, at **10 cents** a package. **Don't send any money.** Order to-day, we will send Bluing by mail postpaid, you sell it at 10 cents a package, and with each package a certificate is given entitling customer to **a valuable silverware present from us.** Marvel Washing Blue, the great wash day help, sells in almost every house, you can sell the 15 packages in a few hours: when sold return us the money, $1.50, and we will carefully pack and promptly forward to your address one of our **handsome dolls.** NOTE—**We arrange to prepay all charges on your doll** right to your address, so that you receive your lovely doll without cost, and besides the lovely large doll we also send you a beautiful little **Bisque Baby Doll** with lovely long hair and jointed body, you can put the baby doll to sleep with the large Mother Doll and have **lots of fun**, remember we send the two dolls for selling only the 15 packages, and we also send **another lovely extra present** if you are quick in replying.

We want every honest girl to write at once, we will treat you fair and right, and expect the same from you.

Please understand, this is no catch-word scheme to deceive our little friends, but **an honest proposition** made in good faith, by a well-known reliable business firm to advertise our business. **Don't delay**, order the Marvel Washing Blue at once and be the first in your locality to receive these lovely **presents.** ADDRESS: **MARVEL BLUING CO.**, DOLL DEPT. 811, **Toronto, Ont.**

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SEND your name and address, and we will mail you post paid **8 large beautifully-colored Pictures 16 x 20** inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to Thy Cross I Cling," to sell at 25c. each. We also give a 50c. certificate free to each purchaser. These pictures are handsomely finished in **12 colors**, and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. each. Every one you offer them to will buy one or more. When sold send us the money, and we will send you this

HANDSOME FUR SCARF

Over 40 inches long, 5 inches wide, made from selected full-furred skins with six fine full black tails, the very latest style. We know you will be more than pleased with it. Miss J. Boekers, Rossenberg, Can., said: "I write to thank you for the handsome fur scarf. It is just beautiful, I could not buy one like it in our store for $3.00." The regular price in all fur stores is $3.00, and they fully equal in appearance any $10.00 Fur Scarf. We could not think of giving them for so little, were it not that we had a great number made specially for us during the summer when the furriers were not busy. Ladies and girls, take advantage of this chance and write for the pictures to-day. We guarantee to treat you right, and will allow you to keep out money to pay your postage, so that your Fur Scarf **will not cost you one cent.** Address **THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dep. 3080, Toronto.**

THE INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, LTD.

Works—Drummond Colliery, Westville, Nova Scotia.

Miners and Producers of "Drummond" Coal and Coke, from the celebrated Pictou Seams of Nova Scotia. Offered in all sizes and quantities to suit purchasers. Shipments by water or rail.

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Sunlight Soap is made from the purest and sweetest oils and fats. It is especially adapted for any kind of delicate and dainty fabric. Mothers who like their baby's clothes spotlessly clean should wash them with Sunlight Soap. It is the best and purest soap made.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR

Sunlight Soap washes the clothes white and won't injure the hands.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO. 17a

14K GOLD WATCH FREE



for selling only 10 large beautifully colored Pictures, 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to the Cross I Cling," at 25c. each. Every purchaser gets a 50c. certificate free. These pictures are all handsomely finished in **twelve colors** and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. This elegant watch has a heavy Gold laid, beautifully engraved case, handsome dial, dust proof, adjusted to position, patent escapement and highly finished throughout. The movement is an American style, stem wind and set, expansion balance, quick train, and you can rely upon it to keep good time. Norman Kelsey, Unionville, Ont., writes: "Many thanks for my watch. I am just delighted with it. My father set it with his watch the first night I got it and it is exactly with it yet. The people all think it is a little dandy and my school friends are all going to try and get one like it." Boys, you will never get a chance to get as handsome a watch for nothing like this again. Write to-day. THE COLONIAL ART Co., Dep 3067, Toronto.

For CLEAN COAL and PROMPT DELIVERY try

CITIZENS COAL COMPANY

246 St. James St. Phone Main 241.

This Paper is Printed With the Queen City Printing Ink Co.'s Ink. Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Regular Departmental Sale

MONDAY, NOV. 9th, '03.

DOLL DEPT.

140 Kid Dolls, 16 inches long, Bisque Heads, and Hands, Monday 25c.
200 Dolls, Bisque Heads, 10c, 25c, 50c, to $4.50.

TOY DEPT.

30 Rocking Horses, $2.50, $3.50, to $25.00.
20 Lines of Steam Toys, 25c to $25.00.
100 Lines of Iron Toys, 10c to $16.00.
150 Lines of Mechanical Toys, 25c to $20.

Sleighs, Snowshoes

30 Lines Sleighs, 35c to $7.50.
9 Lines Snowshoes, $1.00 pair to $3.25.
300 Pairs Moccasins, 40c pair to $1.25.

Fancy Goods Dept.

30 Thermometers 35c to $1.75
20 lines of Photo Albums
$2.00 to $8.00 Monday half price

10,000 Sheets tissue paper, Monday 9c doz.
1,000 Rolls crepe paper at 4½c each
70 Pictures Ebonized & gilt frames
Monday special 49c.

Sporting Goods

30 Punching Bags, $2.50 to $5.00—
Monday less 20 Per Cent.
40 Footballs, $1.25 to $3.50—
Less Monday 20 Per Cent.
80 Baseball Mitts, 25c to $1.50—
Monday Half-Price.
Golf Sticks, Bats, Tennis Goods—
Monday all Half-Price.

CANDIES

New lines (some 40) Home-made Goods—
Walnut Maple Cream, Chocolate Taffy,
Everton Taffy, Walnut Lemon Cream,
Butter Scotch, Peanut Brittle,
Almond Taffy, Peanut Taffy,
20c a Pound.
Turkish Delight, 20c pound.
New line Bon-Bons, 30c pound.
40c value Chocolate—Monday 20c.

GAMES DEPT.

140 Lines of Games on Sale.

Ping Pong 50c $1.00 $1.25 to $7.
Halma 15c 25c 75c. Map Roulettes 15c
Rainbow 25c. Perry winkle 10c, 15c.
Dressing Dandy $1.25 Solitaire 50c
Fish Pond 25c to $1.25 Authors 25c, 50c.
Fort $1.25 Bowles $30.00
Ring Toss $1.50 Parchessi 25c
Parlor Pistols 50c and 75c. Flinch 50c.

BEADS DEPT.

200 Lines fancy beads in stock
5c an oz. or string to $4.00 a lb.
100 lbs. Mixed beads, Monday 35c lb.

Leather Goods

Our new stock of Leather Goods has just been opened out, and we have a complete stock of Christmas lines, in Purses, Wrist Bags, in all the newest forms and shades. These stocks will be placed on sale Monday, and it is now you will have the choicest CHOICE.

Books on Sale Monday

1,000 Gift Books, beautifully bound, all standard authors, and the best Juveniles.
These books retail regularly for 50c—
Monday, 25c.
Puss in Boots.
Little Red Riding Hood.
Jack and the Beanstalk.
Jack the Giant Killer.
Animal Stories.
Bird Stories.
Alladin and the Wonderful Lamp.
Cloth bound. Reg. 50c.—Monday 35c.

10,000 rolls Wall Paper.
Prices 12½c to $3.00 a roll.
MONDAY HALF PRICE.
Big Table of 10c Picture Books, Monday.
87 Padded Poets, regular $1.50 edition—
Monday 87c.

Big Sale in All Departments on MONDAY, the 9th.

The G. A. Holland & Son Co.

2411=2413 St. Catherine St.



A Beneficent Fairy.

Really one would think that a beneficent fairy presided over the destinies of our great fur trade.

This imaginary being who has, according to legend, the gift of working wonders, seems to have emerged from her mysterious grotto to aid us with her magic wand, in the creation of our great establishment and our vast business.

As a matter of fact the great fur markets have for us no longer any secrets. Our establishment has the first choice, its needs are known, and it is to us that the great furnishers of skins look.

They submit to our conditions, and, on our part, we submit to those of the purchaser who understands what he is about.

We take into account all the exigencies of fashion, having regard the while to the state of our clients' purses. The modest buyer, as well as the buyer more favored by fortune, finds what he wants at our counters. Luxury and comfort—we offer both.

If a lady desires something stylish made up of rare furs we can show it to her in one thousand and one forms. If an elegant overcoat, well trimmed with rich fur, is desired for a gentleman, we have them in great variety. If the youngster needs a "little fur," which will be just the thing, we offer the pick of the basket.

In short, we offer all that can be offered by a great fur house, from the skin of the great wild beast to the insignificant fur of the squirrel.

Our importations comprise all the most recent creations. We make them up ourselves from the prettiest patterns.

Our work-rooms are under the direction of artists and of the best connoisseurs and cutters in furs.

We import our cloth, our silk, our satin, on all of which we save intermediate profits.

We pay cash, thus saving considerable discount. We are therefore in a position to offer the best value in all our goods, from the lining to the fur.

Our well known motto:

"25 p.c. to 40 p.c. Better Value for the Same Price"

is incontestable and uncontested.

As a proof we recommend those who are looking for the right article at the right price to call elsewhere before coming to us.

In this way they will convince themselves where the desirable article, at a low price, is to be had.

Don't forget: Our establishment is the greatest of its kind on this continent, and it is the most frequented by the best connoisseurs in furs.

Chas. Desjardins & Co.,

1533-1541 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

UNITED STATES CLAIM ACTION IN PANAMA WAS JUSTIFIED

Was in Accordance With the Treaty of 1846 Which Guaranteed the Right of Free Passage Across the Isthmus.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 17.—United States Secretary of State Hay issued a statement in regard to affiars on the Isthmus of Panama, which is in part as follows:

The action of the President in the Panama matter is not only in the strictest accordance with the principles of justice and equity, and in line with all the best precedents of our policy, but it was the only course he could have taken in compliance with our treaty rights and obligations. By our treaty entered into with New Grenada in the year 1846 New Grenada guarantees that "The right of way or transit across the Isthmus of Panama upon any modes of communication that now exist, or that may hereafter be constructed, shall be free and open to the Government and citizens' of the United States."

This is a right which we acquired by the treaty, not gratuitously conferred, but in return for an important compensation, for in the same article the Government of the United States guarantees positively and efficaciously to New Granada by the present stipulation the perfect neutrality of the before mentioned Isthmus, with the view that the transit from one sea to another may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists; and in consequence the United States guarantees in the same manner the rights of sovereignty, and property, which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory.

Right Not Forfeited.

"The right to this control we have never forfeited by any laxity of our own either in the assertion of our rights or in the performance of our duty under the treaty.

"The United States never have taken and will take no interest in any question of internal revolution in the State of Panama, or any State of the United States of Colombia, but will maintain perfect neutrality in regard to such domestic controversies. The United States will, nevertheless, hold themselves ready to protect the transit trade across the Isthmus against invasion of either domestic or foreign disturbances of the peace of the State of Panama."

To Capture the Bogota.

Panama, Nov. 7.—General H. O. Jeffreys, a graduate of West Point, who yesterday was appointed commander of th Pacific flotilla by the provisional Government of the Republic of Panama, left here last night on board the gunboat Padilla with orders to capture the Bogota.

Officials Arrested.

Senor Cuadros, prefect of Colon, and Alcalde Guerrero were arrested to-day and sent to Panama on the afternoon train. It is reported that there are several persons in Colon who are discontented with the new order of things, but it is said that they are being carefully watched.

The Nashville sails this afternoon for a cruise along the coast with the object of preventing the rumored efforts of the Colombian gunboat Cartagena to land troops at Porto Bello.

To-day's Panama Star and Herald says that according to information in its possession, Colonel Torres got the sum of $8,000 in gold from the treasurer of the new republic just before embarking.

NEW PATENT LAW.

The new law, assented to August 13, 1903, empowers the Commissioner of Patents to place certain patents under the Compulsory License System in lieu of the actual manufacture of the patented article, provided application is made before February 13th, 1904, in cases of patents granted before August 13th last.

The patents which are likely to be placed under the Compulsory License System are for an art or process, improvements on a patented invention, when both patents are not held by the same persons; appliances or apparatus used in connection with railways, telegraph, telephone, and lighting systems and other works under the control of the public or large corporation, which are manufactured or constructed only to order and are not according to custom, carried in stock.

The cost of preparing and filing a petition for the commissioner's order is ten dollars ($10.00) in all ordinary cases.

(Information furnished by Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada and Washington, D. C.)

THE LARGEST PIANO HOUSE.

The largest and most important retail piano house in Canada is C. W. Lindsay, Ltd., of 2366 St. Catherine St. (head office) and 1622 St. Catherine Street (East End branch) with store also at Ottawa and Quebec, and a paid up capital of $400,000. The business has been in existence for 28 years and has continuously held the exclusive agency of the famous Heintzman & Co. pianos during all that period. The company also handles the world celebrated Chickering pianos as well as many other excellent but less expensive makes of pianos. No matter what style or price of piano you want, no matter what terms of payment you require, we can suit you. Plenty of second hand pianos always in stock. Note the address as above. C. W. Lindsay, Limited.—Advt.

PROTESTANTISM IS ON DECLINE, SAYS MINISTER

Protestant Episcopal Church Will Retain Its Name Because Congress Could Not Find a Better.

Pittsburg, Nov. 7.—The twenty-second congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America closed yesterday.

The change of the name of the church was discussed at the morning session. Those who have advocated a change have not as yet decided upon a desirable substitute. The title, "The Catholic Church of America," had a champion in Rev. F. M. Clendenin, of New York, who in the course of a paper on the subject said: "That the mighty house of Protestantism is falling, according to divine prophecy, is a fact as sure as that death is coming to us all, a fact to which their own great leaders bear open witness."

Rev. Wm. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, New York, began his paper on the question in the following way:

"It is my purpose to maintain in this paper the following closely related propositions:

"First, that the present name of this church is unsatisfactory.

"Second, that the name, though unsatisfactory, is as good a one as under existing conditions we desire.

"Third, that no change of name is either likely or desirable until back of it there shall be a discernible change of heart."

NOTES OF LABOR UNIONS

The Rubber Workers will meet next Tuesday evening.

The Typographical Union will meet to-night in Blue Label Hall. Several letters from the International Typographical Union will be read.

The Longshoremen will meet to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the uestion of bringing out labor candidates at the approaching municipal and parliamentary elections will be discussed.

The American Federation of Labor will hold its annual meeting in Boston next Monday. Mr. Joseph Ainey, delegate from the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, will bring up several important matters.

The Checkers will meet at 4.30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, in Notre Dame Stret. The document left over from last week will be brough up upon report of committee, and will be considered by the entire union.

The Trades and Labor Council intends to take action on lease and water rates at its next meeting. A resolution will be presented drawing the attention of the Government and school commissioners to the overcrowding of schools in the city.

The Painters and Decorators will meet Monday night, whn the uestion of proposed labor candidates will be brought up. The reduction of the water rates will be again discussed. It is their intention to draw up a requisition to the City Council on the uestion.

Mrs. C. A. Simpson, wife of Rev. C. A. Simpson, Methodist minister, who retired from Cooksville last year, died yesterday at Brampton, aged 61.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

CURES

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

It is pleasant to take and is soothing and healing to the lungs. There is nothing to equal it for stopping that tickling sensation in the throat, and the persistent cough that keeps you awake at night.

Price 25c. at all Dealers.

QUICKEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE.

I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in my family for the last six years, and have found it the quickest and most effective medicine for all kinds of coughs and colds I have ever used. My little boy had a severe attack of bronchitis, but before using half a bottle of the Syrup he was completely cured. I cannot praise it enough.

Mrs. Wm. J. Flewelling, Arthur, Ont.

Mall Breakfast Food

You always admire those beautiful white Collars, and Cuffs yourself. Are you getting that kind? If not try the

TOILET LAUNDRY

It's just as cheap to get the best. We'll please you if you give us a chance.

290 GUY ST.

Phones U. 2601-2602.

For Sale, Cheap

That centrally situated property 776 and 778 Craig Street, at present occupied by the Timmis, Noble Co. Size of lot 60 x 90 feet with lane in rear and entrance on St. James Street.

Apply to THE TIMMIS NOBLE CO.

THE STRAIN AND WORRY OF CONTINUOUS

DAILY EYE TESTING

Will tax the nerves of the strongest man. To preserve my health I have resolved to limit my hours as follows:

9 a.m. to 12 p.m., 1 p.m. to 6 p.m., SATURDAYS 5 p.m

APPOINTMENTS—TELEPHONE UP 1332.

PROF. GRANT, OPTOMETRIST,

Prof. Physiological Optics, Optical Institute of Canada.

2172 St. Catherine St. opp. Bible House.

WILSON High-Class **SCALES**



HIGHEST MEDALS at Paris, France.

Dough Mixers and Sausage Machinery.

GASOLINE ENGINES. Get Special Terms To-day. G. WILSON & SON, 42 Esplanade St., East, Toronto, Ont.

THERAPION The celebrated work on this remedy (152 pages) contains important information every man should be acquainted with. The knowledge it imparts, and the numerous prescriptions given, will enable those who have had the misfortune to contract disease to cure themselves at trifling cost, whilst those who from any cause are now left but a wreck of their former selves, cannot fail to benefit from its perusal. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial). MR. R. JOHNSON, 42 Holford Square, London, W.C. Small edition gratis.

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Wanted to sell 10,000 Books of the Choicest Old Songs yet written. Words and Music of 25 Songs per book. Send 2 cents for sample. Address "Twenty" Publishing Office, Galt, Canada.