TWENTY PAGES.

The Herald.

To-Morrow—Fair and Cold.

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Library of Parliament

PETITION FOR CIVIC INQUIRY

The Herald prints to-day the first signatures to a petition addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council praying for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the maladministration of the affairs of the city of Montreal. Accompanying the petition and signatures is a condensed account of the more glaring irregularities that have been brought before the notice of the public in The Herald's reports of Council and committee meetings, and in other articles based on independent investigations by The Herald. The indictment is an exceedingly damaging one, and should lead to the petition being so largely signed that a thorough probing of the affairs of the city will be begun without delay.

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WOMEN BUTCHERED.

The Transvaal Troops are Said to be Perpetrating Outrages Against the Natives.

(Special to the Herald.)

London, Dec. 9.—The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Mail sends a telegram that was filed in Johannesburg on Monday last, but which was suppressed by the Government on the ground that it was inimical to the Transvaal. The despatch asserts that the Transvaal troops have committed wholesale butcheries of women and children and unarmed natives in the campaign against the rebel chief M'pfu. The latter has completely outmanoeuvred the Boers, and has splendidly fortified a bush-covered mountain, where he now is with a large army of natives. He has also recaptured M'pfuberg. The Boers have badly bungled the campaign, and the troops are in a state of semi-mutiny. Some of them are returning home. The officers disregard the orders of Gen. Joubert, and several of them will be court-martialled. Gen. Joubert is sick abed.

Torrential rains are falling, and the Boer camps are frightfully unsanitary. It is the opinion at headquarters that the force must be immediately recalled. It is hoped to begin the campaign again after Christmas.

The Daily Mail's story about the bad condition of affairs prevailing among the Boer troops is not as yet confirmed by despatches to other papers. The Mail is consistently and ardently hostile to the Transvaal.

Coney was Pardoned

Woodstock, Ont., Dec. 10.—(Special.)—Ephraim Covey, the old man who was sentenced to five years in Kingston penitentiary for manslaughter, arrived at his home in Princeton Thursday, having received the Governor-General's pardon. Convy is a very sick man, and it was his illness, together with the efforts of his friends here, that caused his release. One year of the five had been served, and as he is over eighty years of age and very feeble, he is not likely to live long. The crime for which Convey was sentenced to the penitentiary was the shooting of George Frost, a young Englishman from one of the homes, who worked for Convey, and who was teasing him at the time the deed was done.

FRANCE ANXIOUS TO FIGHT BRITAIN.

Trying to Make Capital Out of Chamberlain and Monson's Speeches.

BITTER PRESS COMMENTS.

A Prominent Writer Would Even Accept Germany's Friendship Against England.

FEAR TO SHARE SPAIN'S FATE.

(Special to The Herald.)

Paris, Dec. 9.—The speech delivered last night by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, has salted the wound made by Sir Edmund Monson, the British ambassador here, and has had the effect of nullifying any soothing effect the semi-official note published to-day by the embassy might have had.

The Journal Des Debats says that Mr. Chamberlain's speech may be summarized thus: "Gentlemen, we are friends with everybody except France." It adds that Mr. Chamberlain contends that if France wants to be friendly with Great Britain she was to yield on every point. "The British Lion fancies that France is treading on his tail whenever she does not give all the lumps of meat his greed demands." It concludes: "France is conscious of her rights; she will wait tranquilly, and all the more resolute, to defend these rights for having proved to the world her love of peace."

The Temps complains of Mr. Chamberlain's persistent anxiety to accuse France of aggressiveness towards Great Britain.

M. de Cassagniac, in a prominent article in L'Authorite, says: "England is determined to have war at any price. That is no secret to anybody in the political world in Paris. England creates for us an intolerable existence. Let her be on her guard." The writer then proceeds to discuss the question of accepting the "scarcely disguised advances which Germany, with uninterrupted persistence, has been making to France," and adds: "The two hatreds are being deliberately weighed in the balance; that of Germany has been somewhat cooled by time, while that of Great Britain has been unexpectedly revived, and is now burning. Would it not be better to resign ourselves to the cruel mutilation effected thirty years ago than to expose ourselves to the danger of sharing the horrible fate of poor Spain?"

It was stated in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies to-day that the idea of questioning M. Delcasse, the foreign minister, regarding Sir Edmund Monson's, recent speech had been abandoned. M. Delacasse's reply to the delegation of the national defence parlimentary group yesterday was perfectly satisfactory. Sir Edmund Monson visited M. Delcasse to-day. It is inferred that they discussed the ambassador's speech, with the result that the semi-official note was issued.

A LIBEL SUIT FAILS.

Former Lord Mayor of London Wanted £10,000 for an Alleged Slander.

(Special to The Herald.)

London, Dec. 10.—A verdict was yesterday awarded to the defendants in an action which Sir Joseph Savory, formerly Lord Mayor of London, brought against a London newspaper for alleged libel. The articles upon which the action was based were published on June 30th last. The plaintiff declared that the articles conveyed the imputation that he had been guilty of using his official influence as Lord Mayor in floating a company organized for the purpose of working contracts for electric lights to illuminate the streets of the city. Sir Joseph repudiated the charge under oath, and asked for damages to the amount of £10,000. The defendants pleaded justification. Mr. Justice Day, in summing up, said that while there did not seem to be any ground for the imputation against Savory, on the other hand there did not appear to be any actual malice on the part of the writer of the articles.

Officers Will Resign

London, Ont., Dec. 10.—(Special.)—All the officers of the Seventh Fusiliers have decided to hand in their resignations to the Department of Militia in order that the battalion may be reorganized. There is considerable feeling among the officers against Major-General Hutton, the new Commander-in-Chief. It is claimed that the General had no right to discuss the reorganization of the battalion with a civic committee before the officers were consulted.

Corns Caused His Death

St. Thomas, Ont., Dec. 10.—(Special.)—Mr. Wm. A. McKenzie, fisherman, of Port Stanley, died Thursday from the effects of blood poisoning. A couple of weeks ago deceased pared his corns with an old razor and blood poisoning set in.

Child Burned to Death

Duart, Ont., Dec. 10.—(Special.)—By the overturning of a lamp Thursday night the youngest child of G. C. Bristow was so badly burned that death resulted yesterday morning. A strange dog coming from the store into the house frightened the little fellow, and running away he upset the lamp.

NOW COMES THE TUG-OF-WAR

Charter Committee Wrestling With the Chapter on the Borrowing Powers.

THE DEBT NOW $27,500,000

And the Members Agree That it Should Not be Allowed to Become Larger.

THREE PLANS SUBMITTED.

"Now comes the tug-of-war," remarked Mayor Prefontaine last evening when the Charter Committee settled down to the consideration of the borrowing powers of the city. And from the discussion that followed the members have no reason to expect to settle this important question in less than three sessions.

The members appeared to be unanimously of the opinion that $300,000 should be provided each year for permanent work, such as extension of water mains, permanent pavements and permanent walks. They were also agreed that the city's debt should not be increased another dollar until such time as the present debt falls within the fifteen per cent. of the assessed value of assessable property. The law already sets the limit at 15 per cent., but the debt has risen to $27,500,000, or about 19 2-3 per cent. of the assessed value of the assessable property.

There was also a unanimity of opinion as to the desirability of instituting measures for the immediate reduction of the debt, but not so as to the possibility. Ald. Ames was alone on this last point. He was prepared to move towards the reduction of the debt at once, but the other members were pessimistic as to the future of any measure that would involve taxation for debt reduction.

The City Treasurer's Plan.

The City Treasurer submitted a draft chapter on borrowing powers, the principal features of which were :—

"1. In addition to its existing funded debt, the city may borrow an amount sufficient to pay off its present temporary loans and obligations, provided the total debt, inclusive of these, shall not exceed $27,000,000.

"2. The city may hereafter borrow to the extent of 10 per cent. on all increase of its taxable property over $140,000,000, provided the annual interest cost of the total debt does not exceed two-fifths of the civic revenue, for the following purposes, as these may be required by the natural growth of the city.

"For the extension of its water and drainage systems.

"To provide necessary municipal buildings, permanent paving and such street improvements, payable partly by the city and partly by the proprietors, as may have been decided on by a vote of two-thirds of the whole Council.

"Provided that the total amount so raised shall not, in any one year, exceed $300,000, and that two-thirds of it shall be reserved and be continuously available for the extension of the water mains and tunnel sewers."

To issue temporary bonds for the redemption of the debt as it matures.

To borrow annually in anticipation of the ordinary revenue.

To issue temporary bonds for proprietors' shares of public improvements.

"It shall not be lawful for the city to borrow any sums in excess of those mentioned in the four preceding sections, except on a by-law passed by two-thirds of the whole council, and ratified by a majority vote (in value) of ratepayers voting thereon."

"The only alternative to the continuous augmentation of its funded debt in a rapidly-growing city, where the development of its water and drainage systems calls for a continuous capital expenditure, is to include the latter in the annual appropriations, and strike a special rate, annually, to meet the total cost of same over and above the regular fixed assessment applicable to the general and ordinary expenses of the administration."

The draft was accompanied by a schedule showing the present total indebtedness of the city, including harbor loans and all floating debts, $26,900,000. The Treasurer estimated that at the close of 1899 owing to the necessity for waterworks extension and other improvements, the total would be $27,500,000.

ALD. AMES' IDEAS.

Ald. Ames submitted certain preliminary principles to be maintained or inserted in the chapter relating to borrowing powers, viz.:

1. State that theoretically the debt is limited to 15 per cent. on the assessed taxable realty.

2. State accurately the present indebtedness, including funded and floating debt, harbor loan, overdue accounts, irregularly paid or to be paid, and all legitimate claims estimated to January 1st, 1899.

3. Until such time as the actual total indebtedness shall not exceed 15 per cent. on the value of assessed taxable realty, further loans shall be permissible only on the following conditions:

(a) That the proceeds be used for local municipal purposes only.

(b) That a budget be previously prepared setting forth in detail the objects for which the loan is deemed necessary for two years.

(c) That the amount thus borrowed exceed in no year a sum equal to 10 per cent. on the increased valuation of assessed taxable realty during the year immediately preceding and not more than $300,000 in any one year.

(d) That an additional annual tax be at the same time levied upon real estate sufficient to wipe out the principal and pay the interest within twenty-five years.

(e) That the loan and its objects receive the sanction of two-thirds of the members of the entire council.

(f) That the loan and the purposes thereof be submitted to the vote of the resident proprietors and ratified by a majority of those voting, at the regular February election, every second year.

(g) That any such by-law having thus passed the council and been ratified by the proprietors, shall be irrevocable and invariable.

Ald. Beausoleil's idea was to limit the debt to $27,500,000, with no additions, to be made to it except on a vote of the proprietors. Or that the city have power each year to spend on capital account 10 per cent. of the increase in value of assessable property, this amount in no year to exceed $300,000.

Ald. McBride and Laporte were in favor of some such plan as that. They wanted the limit set, with some provision for necessary public works.

The whole question was referred to the revisors and a sub-committee consisting of Ald. Beausoleil and Ames, who will bring in a new chapter on Monday evening.

THE ISSUES IN MISSISQUOI.

Conservatives' Chief Ground of Attack is That a Bye-Election is Being Held—The Complete Reply to This.

Bedford, Que., Dec. 10.—(Special.)—The degree to which the Conservatives are hard pressed for argument in the Missisquoi contest is shown by this: Their one great cry is that Mr. McCorkill should not have gone to the Legislative Council, and therefore Dr. Cotton should not be elected. Mr. McCorkill's position with respect to the Council was explained at the last general election, and at that time endorsed by the electors of Missisquoi. From that position he has not departed. To-day he stands where he stood in May, 1897: in favor of the abolition of the Upper Chamber. His appointment clothes him with power to assist in the carrying out of a policy he has advocated ever since he entered public life, for he is not only pledged to the Government and to the people to assist in abolishing the Council, but now, as a member of that body, he will be able to promote the legislation absolutely necessary for its abolition. Conservatives in this campaign talk as if the Council could be abolished by magic or by violence. They know that in the past their party has defended the existence of that second chamber, and that in that second chamber they have been so strong and so insolent as to be able to burke measures of reform sent up from the popular branch of the Legislature, and especially any measure threatening their own existence. Can they suggest to the people and to the Government any means by which the Council can be abolished other than by a bill which, to become law, must receive the sanction not only of the House of Assembly, but of the Legislative Council as well? Such being the only constitutional course by which the abolition of the Council can be brought about, it follows that the first step towards that end is to fill vacancies in the Council by men prepared to fight and vote for an abolition measure; and so, as soon as possible secure a majority that will pass the bill. And that course is exactly the one being followed by the Marchand Government. Every Councillor appointed since the Liberals took office at Quebec is an avowed abolitionist. One of them is Mr. McCorkill, and none will be more zealous in his efforts to bring to a close the career of our unnecessary second chamber.

The insincerity of the Conservatives in regard to this matter is apparent, for it is well known that friends of the late Conservative member were disappointed and vexed because the late Hon. Thos. Wood could not be induced to resign, so as to enable Mr. Spencer to take the seat. Mr. Wood clung to his place and Mr. Spencer was sent back to the people to attempt to hold Missisquoi against the rising tide of Liberalism. But the tide was too strong. Mr. Spencer lost his seat in the Assembly, and his friends at the same time lost office. Mr. Wood lived long enough to make it possible for a reformer and abolitionist to be appointed to the Legislative Council from the district of Bedford. Fate at the last seemed to have been adverse to the genial gentleman who once won elections for the Conservatives in spite of the bad record of his party.

Some Conservatives who have suddenly become advocates of economy, shed tears over the unnecessary expense caused by this election. They talk as if a bye-election was an almost unheard-of thing. Well, if they wished no bye-election contest, why did they bring forward a candidate? They were not compelled to do so, and if they had not done so there would have been no contest. At the general election the electorate of Missisquoi by an overwhelming majority gave their verdict in favor of the Liberal programme. That verdict could have been allowed to remain unchallenged until the next general appeal was made to the people of the province. Dr. Cotton could have been elected by acclamation to succeed Mr. McCorkill, and all would have been over in an hour or two. The men of best standing in the County Conservative Association were inclined to that course, but at the dictation of an outside cabal they yielded and took up the contest, unwilling at heart, but with the best show of obedience possible. If there is a contest in Missisquoi to-day, let them blame their own outside and self-imposed leaders.

The insinuation made by some of the Conservatives that their opponents are attempting to turn the nationality of Dr. Comeau to his disadvantage in certain parts of the county is absolutely false. This is the first that has been heard of nationality in this contest, and it is a thinly-veiled attempt on the part of the hard-pressed Conservatives to make use of the nationality cry. It is part of that same policy of deception by which attempts are made in Ontario to prejudice Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the eyes of a certain class because he is a French Canadian. As far as the nationality of Dr. Comeau is concerned, it has not been so much as mentioned by his opponents. It is a matter that does not enter into the issue at all. He is a Canadian, and he therefore has a perfect right to seek the representation of his fellow-Canadians in their legislature. He is being opposed because he is the opponent of the Marchand Government. French-Canadians and English Canadians will not vote for Dr. Cotton because he is of one nationality or another, but because they wish the County of Missisquoi once more to express her approval of the platform of the Liberal party, and to endorse the administration of Mr. Marchand.

ANOTHER BIG BURGLARY.

Midnight Visitors Get Several Hundred Dollars, Worth of Clothing from Mr. J. J. Milloy.

Burglars effected an entrance into Mr. J. J. Milloy's big tailor shop, 2301 St. Catherine street, during the night, and stole between four and five hundred dollars' worth of clothing.

The articles taken were ready-to-wear, fur-lined coats, dress suits, and also a number of dress suitings. Montreal's gang of burglars evidently have ambitions, and are preparing to enter society.

The robbers entered the store through the rear. They climbed over the yard gate and forced the cellar door; then they had only to ascend the stairs to get to the store. The entire place was ransacked. The robbers did not touch the safe, but contented themselves with the clothing. Mr. J. J. Milloy is insured in the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company.

A WILD IRISHMAN.

Rushes to the Rescue of a Stage Heroine and Causes a Panic.

(Special to The Herald.)

Belfast, Dec. 10.—An exciting affair occurred during the performance in the theatre at Armagh last evening. A cattle dealer, named McKenna, whose feelings had become overwrought by the incidents of the play, suddenly seized a chair, leaped upon the stage, drove off the villain and his confederates, and rescued the heroine from the guillotine. The audience became panic-stricken and several women fainted. The curtain was rung down, and the police finally subdued and arrested McKenna, who was completely exhausted by the violence of his frenzy.

St. George's Church New Assistant Pastor.

Rev. O. W. Howard, B.A., is the winner of the Governor-General's gold medal, an honor graduate of the University of Toronto, graduate of Huron College, London; principal of Rothesay Church Schools, New Brunswick.

SOLD FUNERAL WREATHS.

Royal Tokens from Late Czar's Tomb Go to Collectors of Curios.

(Special to The Herald.)

Berlin, Dec. 10.—A despatch to the Tagblatt from St. Petersburg says that on the occasion of his latest visit to his father's tomb in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Czar noticed that the wreaths that were deposited by the royal representatives at the funeral were piled in confusion and covered with dust. His Majesty directed Court Minister Baron Fredericks, who accompanied him, to see that the wreaths were put in order. Eventually, through a misunderstanding on the part of Baron Fredericks or his subordinates, the wreaths were removed and sold to a St. Petersburg tradesman. When Baron Fredericks learned of this fact he was dismayed, and reported the matter to the Czar, who was indignant.

His Majesty ordered that at least the ribbons from the wreaths, bearing the royal monograms, be recovered, whatever the cost might be. The buyer meanwhile had sold the majority of the wreaths and ribbons to foreign collectors for many thousands or roubles. The purchasers have since been addressed separately and privately, with the result that nearly all the ribbons have been received, but with enormous trouble and at great expense. The ribbons bearing the initials of Emperor William were found at Budapest, and were re-purchased for 12,000 gulden. Another ribbon that was recovered at the Hague cost the Government 8,000 gulden.

Baron Fredericks, who is exceedingly remorseful over the affair, has resigned his office, but the Czar has not yet accepted it. His Majesty is deeply hurt by the lack of reverence displayed by the officials immediately responsible.

NIHILISTS CAUSE SCARE IN RUSSIA

They Are Said to be Smuggling Dynamite Bombs Across the Frontier from Prussia.

POLICE MAKE A SEARCH.

Prussians and Russians Co-operate in a Thorough Investigation Along The Boundary.

THEIR EFFORTS ARE FRUITLESS

(Special to The Herald.)

Berlin, Dec. 10.—The local paper of Memel, the northernmost town of Prussia, a week ago contained the news that in Memel, Nimmersatt and Polangen, and along the entire Prusso-Russian frontier, the Prussian and Russian police and revenue officers had instituted a thorough search for dynamite bombs which Russian nihilists in Germany, plotting against the Czar, were said to be smuggling across the frontier. The Berlin papers at first received the news with incredulity, but this week's issue of the Memel paper reiterates its assertions and furnishes new details.

It is declared that the investigation has been most thorough between Polangen and Libau, Russia. The police have searched every house along the frontier, and have made a number of arrests at Memel. The Prussian authorities have co-operated with the Russian police, and their activity has caused a tremendous sensation in the entire district along both sides of the frontier.

M. DeRuenne, a Russian police commissioner, came across the frontier Tuesday for the final search in Nimmersatt. Up to that time the bombs had not been found, and it was thought by the police that the plot to smuggle them across the frontier in all probability had been successful, though it was believed that part of the infernal machines might be still on Prussian soil. It was a Russian mechanic named Palzoff, a resident of Grottingen, who revealed the plot to the police.

In the military budget now before the Imperial Reichstag there is an item of 34,500 marks charged to the secret fund, whereby is meant the service which maintains espionage upon suspected persons, domestic malcontents, and agents of foreign governments. Everybody is surprised at the smallness of the amount asked, for to this service alone France each year devotes millions of francs.

WATCHING THE CLERGY.

talian Government Keep a Force to Watch Antagonistic Priests.

A New Bank Organized to Strengthen the Political Influence of the Holy See.

(Special to The Herald.)

Rome, Dec. 10.—The Government has reorganized the ecclesiastical police, whose business is to watch those of the clergy known or suspected to be actively antagonistic to the secular state. The Quirinal has threatened to withdraw from Cardinal Joseph Sarto, Bishop of Venice, his exequatur if he persists in his anti-Italian propaganda.

A new financial institution, to be known as St Peter's Bank, has been organized in Rome with branches in Naples, Genoa, Para, Brazil; Buenos Ayres, Argentina; and Montevideo, Uruguay. It is provided with abundant capital, largely supplied from clerical sources, and will be run with a view to strengthening the political influence of the apostolic chair.

The anti-anarchist conference has come to a deadlock on the question of extradition, the eastern and central powers being arrayed against the western on this point.

NATIONALIST UNION.

(Special to The Herald.)

Dublin, Dec. 10.—The Parnellite conference here, the Lord Mayor of Dublin presiding, subscribed £805 for the support of the Independent party in Parliament. John Redmond's policy was endorsed. Members of all the Irish sections declare that the unity of all the Nationalist parties is desirable, and is now highly probable, the only difference of opinion being regarding the means of effecting general co-operation. Sir Thomas Lipton, the great provision merchant, who is challenger for the America's Cup, is mentioned in Londonderry as a Nationalist candidate for the Parliamentary vacancy there.

Premier Hardy Spoke.

Brighton, Ont., Dec. 10.—(Special.)—Premier Hardy addressed the people of Brighton and vicinity last night in the interests of Mr. J. H. Douglas, the Liberal candidate in East Northumberland.

TOLLS ON THE WELLAND CANAL

Chicago Shippers Are Anxious to Have the Canadian Government Reduce Them.

MR. SHAUGHNESSY COMING

He Will Arrive in Washington This Evening in Connection With Bonding Privileges.

THE C. P. R.'S INDIFFERENCE.

Toronto, Dec. 10.(Special.)—A special to the Globe from Washington says: The High Commission sat for less than an hour yesterday, the American commissioners being desirous of holding a conference in regard to some of the questions awaiting joint action. This conference, which took place at the Arlington, was very lengthy, and it is believed may result in important modifications of the American attitude. Committee work occupied the balance of the day. The next session of the Joint High Commission will be held on Monday, when the question of adjournment for the Christmas holidays will come up for consideration. The reciprocity negotiations are likely to be lengthened out by reason of the form of the proposals submitted. There are, it is understood, several alternatives presented, each of which may involve some discussion. The respective values of these alternative proposals are now pretty well known, and a lengthy debate as to their merits is hardly to be anticipated.

The Canadian commissioners think the stories as to the articles included in the American offer telegraphed to not a few Conservative papers in Canada too absurd to contradict. Among the things said to be included in this offer are said to be lumber, coal, pulp, barley, hay, ores, and live animals. If fish had been included, the list would comprise practically all the heavy items of last year's export to the United States. A treaty including all of these articles may not be impossible, but certainly nobody here who is at all informed as to the American attitude expects that it will be made.

An Ulterior Motive.

The only reason for the publication of such a list is to rouse public expectation to a high pitch, so that should the negotiations fail, the disappointment will be correspondingly keen, and the commissioners will be discredited. It seems necessary therefore at the present stage of the conference to say that a treaty is by no means assured, and that all the questions on which conditional agreements have been made may be again unsettled through disagreement on other points. Still, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the agreement may be signed with no reciprocity provisions in it or without half a dozen important items of the free list of the two countries in the reciprocal schedule. The truth is that nobody as yet is in a position to say what articles will be embraced in the arrangement and any such a definite announcement as that sent can only do harm.

Welland Canal Tolls.

The Chicago people, who want the tolls taken off the Welland canal, have not altogether abandoned their agitation, although up to the present it has not had must result. Captain J. T. Dunham, president of the Lake Carriers' Association, is here as a delegate from the Chicago Board of Trade, to urge the American commissioners to secure the abolition of tolls on the Welland. Senator Fairbanks said yesterday afternoon that the commissioners would not depart from their decision to hear no further deputation, and the captain had been so advised. He will doubtless wait upon them individually. In an interview as to the object of his mission he says: "This is rather an old story, as we have been trying for years to get our Dominion neighbors to reduce the tolls on this canal, which is wholly within Canadian territory, and is owned by the Dominion Government. In this we are not wholly selfish, for in the long run a free canal would give them quite as much benefit as it would us. Besides, on our canals there is absolute freedom of tax to the vessels of both Governments. The Welland canal unites Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Chicago is vitally interested, for, with free tolls, she will have another unfettered waterway to the seaboard, which is essential to her commercial prosperity. Once the Welland canal is free, a great deal of our grain will seek that route, and thence down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, relieving the congestion of freight at Chicago, and making business for hundreds of our lake ships. Owing to the extreme competition of the railroads that has brought about the tremendous reduction of rates, the shipping interests of the great lakes have had a hard time of it, and this measure of relief would be gladly welcomed."

Mr. Clarke Wallace.

Mr. Clarke Wallace, who, as representative of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, has been in Washington since the commission assembled, will leave for home on Sunday in the belief that the business will not conclude before Christmas.

Mr. Shaughnessy Expected.

Vice-President Shaughnessy, of the C. P. R., is coming to Washington and will arrive this evening. Mr. Shaughnessy was at Quebec while the conference was sitting there, and expressed his confidence on that occasion that the C.P.R. could prosper with or without the bonding privileges. The Canadian railway managers have taken very little interest in and have attached very little importance to the efforts made by American rivals to tie up the bonding question in a treaty, and this matter is now regarded on all hands as one of but secondary importance. Mr. Charlton has been getting material together for a lecture on Lincoln, which he will deliver to an audience of invited guests on Tuesday evening.

THIS EVENING.

Queen's—"Killarney and the Rhine." Irish drama. (Fair.)
Francais—Joaquin Miller's "The Danites." Western drama, and vaudeville. (Good.)
Royal—"Miss New York, Jr." Burlesque. (Fair.)
Beaman's Hall—Methodist Ladies' Aid Society Christmas Sale.
Victoria Rink—Formal opening, 3 p.m.
Windsor Hotel—Amateus Hockey Association of Canada, 8 p.m.

XMAS

NEARLY HERE

and still you are unprovided with any of your gifts. Delay and you will be disappointed. COME AT ONCE.

Silver Files, 20c. Roller Blotters, 50c.
Vaseline Pots, 25c. Tooth Brushes, 75c.

A Beautiful Lot of Pearl Pendants, just finished, are worthy of inspection.

Geo. G. Robinson & Co., Jewellers,
2397 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
OPEN DURING THE EVENING.

FOLLOWERS OF DAVID GARRICK.

Lady Minto and Fashionable Montreal Enjoyed a Very Brilliant Entertainment.

THE ACADEMY CROWDED.

Montreal Amateurs Give a Performance of Pineor's "The Schoolmistress."

PERSONAL NOTES OF THE NIGHT

The Garrick Club may be well pleased with itself and with its patrons for the performance at the Academy of Music last night was a complete success. Since the foundation of the Garrick Club a few seasons ago it has given a number of entertainments of which any amateur organization might well be proud. The necessity for such an organization was long felt in Montreal. The audience last evening was large, fashionable and decidedly appreciative. The fact that the proceeds were to be given to the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women added to the interest, and when the word passed round that Her Excellency Lady Minto was to be present, the finishing touch was put upon the complete success.

Of course the performance had to be in keeping with all these things: it had to be excellent, it had to be even a notch above the amateur standing, and it was. Pinero's capital comedy, "The Schoolmistress," is familiar to old theatregoers, and is known at least by name by the younger ones. It is of that class of comedy well suited to amateurs because in the first place its story is sufficiently interesting, its characters well drawn, and its dialogue amusing even though the presenting company is not, to use theatrical parlance, up to the average.

But in this case the company of amateurs did not disgrace the piece. Far from it; they gave us an idea of how inferior are some of the professional aggregations whose performances we have to sit through. The Garrick Club's cast for last evening was strong in every character. To go into a minute criticism of the entertainment as a theatrical production would naturally mean the picking out of a few flaws, but where is the professional company that would come out of a similar ordeal unscathed.

Mr. E. McKay Edgar's Hon Vere was an excellent piece of work. John Hare used to say that Vere was the "fat" of the piece. Mr. Edgar certainly made it appear so last evening; his fine elocutionary powers were never put to greater test and never better proved. Mr. Cecil T. Gordon must be congratulated on his Rear Admiral, and Mr. A. C. Stead's servant was capital. Mr. H. A. Springle had a small part which he did well. Miss May Reynolds has received many warm commendations in these columns. A better Peggy could hardly be wished for than that which she presented last night. Mrs. Gordon, Miss Cook and the young ladies all deserve warm praise.

Following is the cast:

The Hon. Vere Queckett.....
.....Mr. E. McKay Edgar
Rear-Admiral Archibald Rankling, C.B.....Mr. Cecil T. Gordon
Lieut. John Mallory.....Mr. C. C. Smith
Mr. Saunders.....Mr LeB. M. Drury
Mr. Reginald Paulover.....
.....Mr. Huntley Gordon
Mr. Otto Bernstein..Mr. H. A. Springle
Tyler (a servant).....Mr. A. C. Stead
Goff (a fireman).....Mr. A. C. Stead
Jaffray (a fireman)..Mr. H. R. Drummond
Mrs. Rankling.....Miss Elsie Campbell
Miss Doytt.....Mrs. Cecil T. Gordon
Dinah.....Miss Branchaud
Gwendoline Hawkins..Miss Louise Boulter
Ermyntrude Johnson.....
.....Miss Stevenson Brown
Peggy Hesselerigge (an articled pupil).....Miss May Reynolds
Jane Chipman.....Miss A. Cook

Those Who Were Present.

The house was full of Montreal's smartest and best dressed people. Lady Minto and suite occupied the large box to the left of the stage, which was beautifully decorated in pink and white roses and smilax. Her Excellency was very quietly gowned in black, and wore a magnificent collarette of diamonds and a comb of the same precious stones in her hair. Her first appearance here, was of course a matter of great interest, and no one was disappointed, for Lady Minto is a beautiful and graceful woman. The next box was occupied by Mrs. H. M. Allan, Mrs. Applegarth and Mrs. Mackenzie. The box above held Lady Van Horne, Miss Van Horne and party. Sir William Hingston, Lady Hingston and party occupied the box opposite, and in the large box on the ground floor to the right were Mr. and Mrs. Bentham, Mr. Cramp, Mrs. Cramp and Miss Nora Cramp. In the audience were Mrs. Bagg and Mrs. A. Lewis, Dr. and Mrs. Smithers, Miss C. Ramsay and Mrs. Godfrey, Miss Thomas and Miss Eva Molson, Mrs. A. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Carsley, Mr. and the Misses Kingstone, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lyman, Mr. and Miss F. Lyman, Mrs. and Miss Davidson Parker, Mr. and Mrs. R. Macdougall, the Misses Wonham, Colonel Bond and the Misses Bond, Dr. Campbell and Miss Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Hague Symmes, Mr. and Mrs. D. Morrice, jr., Miss Gault, Mrs. and Miss D. Lorne Macdougall, Mrs. and Miss Shaughnessy, Mrs. Nolan De Lisle and party, Miss E. Scott, Mr. Eadie, Miss Arnton and many others.

THEY YIELD SOMETHING.

The Americans Are Giving In On Some Points.

Chances for a Treaty are Believed to be Improving—One Dollar Lumber Rate.

(Special Correspondence of The Herald.)

Washington, D.C., Dec. 10.—The negotiations of the Joint High Commission have taken a far more encouraging turn since the concessions were made by the American members in regard to one or two important items in the United States tariff schedule. The social observances on the part of the commission still continue, but it is now evident that the real work of negotiation has been resumed more earnestly than ever since the Americans showed a more liberal spirit.

"It had become evident that we had got to give up something, and so our commissioners did it," said a senator to-day, not a member of the commission. It is probably too much to say, however, as some published reports have done within the last two days, that the negotiations were about to end in failure, when the American members yielded. The chances now are that if a treaty is negotiated, it will contain a provision for a very low tariff on coal and a one-dollar rate on lumber.

Walter E. Clark.

The Best Christmas Number.

The Toronto Globe is to be congratulated on having got out the handsomest Canadian number of the year. In the high tone of its contents and the exquisite finish of the entire production it is worthy of that paper, and a proof that artistic holiday numbers can be produced as well here as in Great Britain. In some ways, indeed, the Globe special number is ahead of the English Christmas issues. Mr. J. S. Willison, managing editor of the Globe, leads off with a short but sympathetic sketch of the early pioneers and their Christmas festivities. Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts contributes a story of the Acadian country, which he loves so well, and Mr. Duncan C. Scott, another Canadian poet, also dips into prose in telling a story of the war of 1812. Mr. J. Macdonald Oxley's "Passing a Brother's Love" is a pathetic little tale well told, by one whose books have given pleasure to thousands. Mr. William McLennan's story, "Wages," is drawn from the Klondike, and is a graphic picture of the struggle between good and evil in a man's heart. Other contributions are by John A. Ewan, Jean Blewett, W. A. Fraser, Joanna E. Wood and C. F. Hamilton. Browning's "Pied Piper" and a number of short selections in prose and verse complete the letterpress. The illustrations are a feature of the issue, and every one of them comes out clearly and distinctly. There are full-page portraits of Lord and Lady Minto, and the children will be interested in numerous photographic reproductions of child life which are scattered through the pages. The front cover in itself is one which will please them as much as their elders. There are an unusually large number of colored supplements to the issue, each and all worth framing. Among them is an excellent likeness of Lord Kitchener, the hero of Omdurman and the Soudan. A sketch of his life will be found among the contents of the number.

Texas Blizzard-Swept.

Dallas, Texas., Dec. 9.—Texas was blizzard swept last night and to-day. All kinds of weather, rain, hail, sleet and a driving wind, have prevailed. The snowfall in Western Texas and the Pan Handle District is very heavy, and traffic has been delayed or stopped. Fourteen inches of snow are reported from some places in the Pan Handle, while in northern, eastern, central and southern Texas the snowfall is about four inches.

U.S. Marines for Pekin.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 9.—The cruiser Boston sailed to-day from Taku for Shanghai. She went to the mouth of the Pei-Ho River to send up marines to Tientsin and thence to Pekin, if necessary, for the protection of the United States Legation. Whether or not she brought these marines away Captain Wildes did not report to the Navy Department.

News from Kingston.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 10.—(Special.)—A man named Harris, an employe of the Montreal Transportation Company's ship yard, had his nose nearly severed from his face owing to a chisel dropping on it from a staging above his head. A surgeon stitched on the severed part.

F. W. Armstrong has replaced D. W. Ball as postmaster of Bath.

Robert Mackie is in the electric department of the penitentiary. He has great hopes of being granted a new trial.

In the olden times it was no uncommon occurrence for sentitive, delicate women to be beheaded for trivial or imaginary offences. In this respect the world has made great strides. Nevertheless, women still suffer death in a slower and more torturesome form, and for no offence whatever, save a little ignorance, or possibly, a little neglect.

The woman who suffers from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organs, whether she realizes it or not, is being slowly but surely tortured to death. She suffers almost continually with sick headache. She has pains in the back, what she calls "stitches" in the side and shooting pains everywhere. She experiences burning and dragging down sensations. She becomes weak, nervous and despondent. She neglects her home, and is petulant with her husband. If she consults the average physician, there is not one chance in ten that he will hit upon the real cause of her trouble. He will attribute her bad feelings to stomach, liver, heart or nervous trouble. A woman in this condition should consult some eminent and skillful specialist who has had a wide experience. Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., has, with the assistance of a staff of able physicians, prescribed for many thousands of women. He has invented a wonderful medicine for ailing women, known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It has stood the test for thirty years. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in wifehood and motherhood, making them strong and well. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones and builds up the nerves. It transforms weak, nervous women into healthy, happy wives and mothers.

"I was an invalid for over a year with change of life," writes Mrs. C. Smith, of Orr, Cascade Co., Mont. "Had pains across the pit of my stomach and such extreme weakness I could hardly walk. I took one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and five of his 'Favorite Prescription' and am entirely well."

DR. CAMERON ON THE IDEAL DOCTOR

The Importance of the Personal Factor in the Practice of Medicine Discussed.

M'GILL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Dr J Chalmers Cameron Shows Two Physicians Must Know Their Patients

USEFUL HINTS TO PRACTITIONERS

In the splended theatre of the medical building of McGill University a lecture was delivered last evening by Dr. J. Chalmers Cameron, which in point of literary and scientific merit and charm of delivery, may well rank with the highest performances that grace the annals of academic culture. It was the closing meeting for the fall term of the McGill Medical Society of Undergraduates, and those who have listened to Dr. Cameron's lectures will not be surprised to know that the young meds. came out in their hundreds to hear the professor of obstetrics deal with the "personal factor in the practice of medicine, a subject with which it might well be assumed from his high reputation he was well qualified to deal effectively. Possessing a soft and pleasing voice, a manner absolutely devoid of theatrical effect, a mind nicely stored from the choicest pages of literature, a keen sense of humor and a high appreciation of the noblest traditions of an honored profession, Dr. Cameron was an ideal exponent of his interesting theme.

Mr. F. Took, the president of the society, who occupied the chair, told the large audience something of the treat in store for them. Dr. Cameron's course of lectures was for students of the third and fourth years; and to them he was well known; but he fancied that from to-night the first and second year men would be full of regret that the professor's course did not embrace four years instead of two.

A volley of applause greeted the rising of Dr. Cameron which broke in again at every telling point, at every humorous mark struck during the delivery of the lecture. As he would, he said, have occasion repeatedly to use the words personality and individuality during the evening, it would be well to inquire at the outset what their actual meaning was. At first glance they seemed synonymous, but they were not so. Individuality was the predominating quality in the character of the individual himself, personality the effect which his qualities or endowments had upon others. Individuality was what a man really was; personality what he made himself felt to be upon others.

From this starting point the lecturer proceeded to show how in the practice of medicine both qualities were important. The physician ought to have a marked individuality, without which he could not be a deep, strong and sound man; and he ought to have a strong personality, without which he could not make his individual attainments and knowledge felt upon others. Proceeding eloquently the professor showed how the personal factor affected medical practice, both in the diagnosis of the case and the course of treatment adopted.

First, the physician had to get the family history of the patient, his inherited qualities and his habits and mode of life, the strong and weak points that went to make up character. Then he had to get the history of the disease—the ravages it was making on the organs and secretions of the body. The disease must be considered in relation to environment—to the individual's mode of life—so that the physician might be able to alter, modify and vary the treatment. Working upon Sir William Gull's theory of therapeutics, that diseases were the perversion of life's processes, the lecturer explained how nature must be aided in her struggle to restore the physical organisms to a healthy condition. This could only be done by a more or less intimate knowledge of the organism e was attempting to treat. Here a knowledge of anatomy came into play—the knowledge obtained from the dissecting room and the hospital.

After this came some graphic pictures of what was to be seen in the crowded wards of the hospitals—the varying types of patients, the profligate, brought up in a home of comfort and refinement, called upon to pay the penalty of a life of vice and folly; the robust mechanic stricken down by fever or some other malady; the sickly consumptive who had caught the germs of his deadly disease in an unhealthy workshop and unsanitary house—all these and many more were brought vividly before the minds of the audience. But the hospital patients passed swiftly from the view of the physician or surgeon. Thus hospital experience differed greatly from private practice, in which the medical man was familiar with the life of a family for years, perhaps for generations. In the practice of medicine "you must study human nature as well as nature; try to realize that persons with diseased bodies have passions, sentiments and imaginations which sway them powerfully. It is not ripe experience alone that will give a man skill, but rather the faculty of close observation and study."

Then came some other sketches. The patience with which affliction was frequently borne. Tears did not always reveal the greatest grief. As Oliver Wendell Holmes put it: "The tears which we weep inwardly with unchanging faces" were the most acutely felt. A few of the gems which might be culled from what might appropriately be termed the literature of the lecture were intended as guides to conduct, were Voltaire's remark, "Opinions rule the world, but wise men rule opinions," "Man is like a horse-radish—the more it is grated the more it bites," and the saying of the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table that "Man has his will, but woman has her way."

"Why," asked the lecturer, "is it that we find so little fiction, so little of the ideal in life? Simply because we are doomed to go through life more or less automatically, from convention to convention. We allow too little play to the imagination." In going through life, Dr. Cameron went on to observe, the physician must live for others as well as for himself. Of course the maxim that the "laborer is worthy of his hire" applied to him as well as to others, but he ought not to be governed by selfishness, and it should always be remembered that true beneficence was founded upon true benevolence. Then a man ought always to be himself. A "jackdaw in borrowed plumes would always be found out sooner or later." The character of the true physician ought to be something like what Ian Maclaren had painted Dr. Maclure, strong and robust in his manliness, but kindly and sympathetic. The professor spoke of the early heads of the medical faculty of McGill, of whom he gave picturesque sketches as being of this type, instancing such men as Drs. Campbell, Howard, Ross, McDonnell. They were philanthropists in the truest sense; they loved and worked for their fellow-men. The idea was well expressed in the lines of Burns—

"We love him dearly just for this,
In every form and feature,
Through wealth and want, through woe and bliss,
He saw a fellow-creature."

At the close of his interesting, enjoyable and instructive oration, Dr. Cameron was accorded a hearty vote of thanks, on the motion of Mr. Harrison, seconded by Mr. Levi.

MILLER AWAY AHEAD.

Pierce Half a Century Behind Miller, with Waller Between.

Pierce was off the Track for an Hour at Least, and May Make Things Warm at the Finish.

New York, Dec. 9.—The feature of the six days' race to-day was the steady gain of Miller over his opponents. At eight o'clock Miller left the track and remained off a little more than half an hour. During his absence Waller, who had been resting, returned to the track. Waller's riding was eccentric, and it now looks, barring accident, that Miller cannot be headed.

At nine o'clock it was announced that Turville had withdrawn from the race, with 1,235 miles to his credit.

At eleven o'clock the announcer gave out the information that Miller, at 10.40 p.m., had beaten his last year's world's record by four miles and 125 yards. If Miller can keep up the advantage he has gained over last year's record until the end of the race to-morrow night he will earn a bonus of $200.

There were a number of exhibitions during the evening. Eddie Bald created a sensation by going a half-mile in 1.02 2-5, a record for the Garden track. Eddie McDuffie rode a mile in 2.04 3-4, and Arthur Gardner went the same distance in 2.05 3-4.

Jimmy Michael went two miles, paced by tandems, in 4.21 1-5. Tom Cooper, of Detroit, went half a mile behind pacemakers in one minute flat.

The last of the special events was an unlimited pursuit race between Nat Butler, of Boston, and Harry Caldwell, of Manchester, N.H. The race was the best of the evening. Caldwell won in 10.04 3-5, after a chase of four and a half miles.

The score at 1 a.m. was:

Miller	1,801
Waller	1,764
Pierce	1,736
Albert	1,655
Gimm	1,602
Lawson	1,586
Aronson	1,545
Nawn	1,518
Stevens	1,431
Forester	1,494
Hale	1,284
Julius	1,138

The score at 2 a.m.:

Miller	1,808
Waller	1,778
Pierce	1,736
Albert	1,669
Gimm	1,616

Latest Bicycle Scores.

New York, Dec. 10.—The score at 9 a.m. in the six-day bicycle race was:

Miller	1,891
Waller	1,874
Pierce	1,812
Albert	1,774
Gimm	1,693
Lawson	1,665
Aronson	1,622
Nawn	1,608
Forester	1,592
Stevens	1,490
Hale	1,420
Julius	1,490

FUEL OF THE FUTURE.

Peat is Dried and Compressed into Bricks and Then Burns Well.

Plenty of Peat Bogs in Canada and the Fuel Can Sell For $2 or $3 a Ton.

Toronto, Dec. 9.—The World to-day publishes a lengthy explanation of a new process for converting peat bogs into fuel. In a word the process is this: The raw peat is dug out of the bog, then dried, next pulverized, and finally pressed into small cylindrical bricks, the size of an average lump of coal. These bricks are made under a very high pressure. The product is a solid substance, perfectly dry, that burns easily and freely, gives very little ash, and throws out as much heat as a corresponding weight of anthracite. This peat fuel can be produced, so we are told, at a surprisingly low rate, but it is not probable that it will be sold for less than $3 or $4 a ton, when it is first introduced. Later on, when the article is produced in large quantities, it is expected that the fuel will be sold for between $2 and $3 a ton. There are unlimited areas of peat bogs, not only in this province, but all over Canada, and if this process is a success, as we believe it is, then Canada is independent of every other country for her fuel supply. This is of particular importance to Ontario, which has not a pound of coal of her own. The fact that the peat bogs are distributed in different parts of the province will reduce the cost of freight to a minimum. In very few cases will the finished article have to be transported more than 100 miles to the point of consumption. The production of the new fuel is patented, the patent consisting in the fact that the peat is compressed in a dry condition. Hitherto all attempts to convert peat into a satisfactory fuel have been based on the assumption that it must be compressed in its original state when it is full of moisture. The novelty in the Dickson process consists in the elimination of the moisture before the material is put into the compressing plant.

MR. PICHE'S FUNERAL.

The Body of Mr. Gosselin's Travelling Companion Arrives in the City This Morning.

The remains of Procule Piche, the unfortunate young man who lost his life with Mr. Gosselin in the wreck of the Portland, arrived at the Bonaventure depot this morning.

The deceased was identified by a special badge he had secured from an accident insurance company before leaving Montreal. He was an active member of the Alliance Nationale, the I.O.F., the Catholic and Canadian Orders of Foresters, was insured for $1,000 in each of these associations.

When found on the sea shore he had upon his person a gold watch, a promissory note for $59.53, a $5 bank note and a railway pass. His remains were sent to Montreal by Chief Wade, of the Boston police.

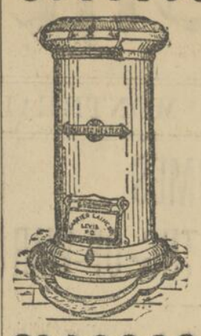
The funeral will take place in Ste. Cunegonde on next Monday morning, under the auspices of the Foresters.

A Cycle Company's Failure

London, Dec. 9.—There was considerable excitement at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Humber Cycle Company in London this afternoon. A demand was made for the appointment of a committee of investigation to enquire into the affairs of the company, and the motion was carried by an overwhelming majority. The chairman, however, demanded a poll of the shareholders on the question, which it was agreed should be taken on December 13.

The directors did not recommend the payment of a dividend. The report showed an all-round decline in the profits of the company, and also charged that Martin D. Rucker, the managing director, had overdrawn the commission account.

Rucker will be remembered as having been connected with the proceedings in bankruptcy against Hooley, the speculator and promoter of companies. On November 2 Rucker was fined $1,000 for contempt of court in having offered Hooley a bribe of £1,000 to falsify his testimony before the Bankruptcy Court.



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PERSONALS.

Prof. T. D. Millar, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, is at the Hall.

Mrs. E. C. B. Fetherstonhaugh, 74 St. Matthew street, gave a large at home on Friday afternoon.

The present fashion in headgear is very becoming, and girls show the "white feather" in a way that is beyond praise and certainly not lacking in courage.

The New York Horse Show, which has come to be an arbiter of fashions, is responsible for the white cloth walking gown that is to be launched this winter. It is a trying color to wear to many, and will have to be very carefully blended with bright shades to make it at all wearable. One can hardly imagine a white cloth gown on Montreal streets as they are at present. One wear and a visit to the cleaner would be about the result to the fair owner.

Mrs. E. B. Greenshields gave a most delightful at-home at her handsome house, "The Elms," 359 Peel street, on Friday afternoon. Mrs. Greenshields received in a handsome and becoming gown of black and white striped taffeta silk, covered with blurred pink roses and trimmed with black velvet on white mousseline de soie, spangled with jet. Miss Muriel Greenshields, who assisted Mrs. Greenshields in receiving, wore a pretty frock of pink and white muslin lavishly trimmed with pink satin ribbon, and looked as charming as ever.

Refreshments were served in the dining room, where Mrs. W. F. Torrance poured out tea. The table was artistically decorated with pink carnations. The list of guests was as follows: Mrs. H. Allan, Mrs. H. M. Allan, Miss Arnton, Mrs. Applegarth, Mrs. Aird, Mrs. and the Misses Angus, the Misses Abbott, Mrs. Archbald, Mrs. R. Armour, Mrs. J. M. Crawford, Mrs. Bagg, Mrs. Stanley Bagg, Mrs. Baumgarten, Mrs. Bovey, Mrs. and the Misses Bond, Mrs. Burnette, Mrs. James Bell, Mrs. T. D. Bell, Mrs. Buller, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. and the Misses Bethune, Mrs. and Miss Black, Miss Budden, the Misses Burns, Mrs. Blackwell, Mrs. and Miss Cramp, Mrs. and the Misses Cook, Mrs. and the Misses Crawford, the Misses Campbell, Miss N. Campbell, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Chisholm, Mrs. Geo. Cains, Miss Croil, Mrs. A. Crombie, Mrs. George Drummond, Mrs. and the Misses J. Dunlop, Mrs. G. C. Dunlop, Mrs. Drinkwater, the Misses Gairdner, Mrs. A. D. Durnford, the Misses Durnford, Miss Desbarats, Mrs. and Miss Eadie, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Fyshe, Miss Fairley, Mrs. C. Fleet, Mrs. E. Fetherstonhaugh, Mrs. and Miss Forget, Lady Galt and the Misses Galt, Mrs. H. N. Gault, Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. and the Misses Gillespie, Mrs. J. Greenshields, Miss Greenshields, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Hubden, Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Hampson, Miss Howard, Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. W. Hope, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. C. Hope, Mrs. Harris, Miss A. Hamilton, Mrs. and the Misses Judah, Mrs. and the Misses Johnson, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. H. Joseph, Mrs. Jarvis, Mrs. and the Misses Kingston, Mrs. King, Mrs. Kidd, Mrs. F. Lyman, Mrs. H. Lyman, Mrs. Lane, the Misses Lambe, Mrs. Linton, Mrs. A. Lewis, Mrs. L. Lewis, Miss Lunn, Mrs. W. Lindsay, Mrs. J. H. Molson, Mrs. W. Molson, Mrs. MacLennan, Mrs. and the Misses MacCallum, Mrs. and Miss Macdonnell, Mrs. Mulholland, Mrs. and Miss Meighen, Miss McInnes, Miss McNider, Mrs. and Miss Hector Mackenzie, Mrs. W. Molson Macpherson, Miss McCord, Mrs. McCord, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Major, Mrs. Macdougall, Mrs. MacCarthy, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. McEachran, Mrs. and Miss Morrice, Mrs. D. Morrice, Mrs. G. May, Mrs. W. Millar, Miss Mitcheson, Mrs. V. Meredith, Mrs. C. Meredith, Mrs. W. McLennan, Mrs. McLea, Mrs. and Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Macgregor, Mrs. Macmaster, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Marler, Mrs. J. Macdougall, Mrs. E. Macdougall, Mrs. and Miss Mackintosh, Mrs. MacTier, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. O'Halloran, Mrs. and Miss Oswald, Mrs. and Miss J. Oswald, Mrs. W. Ogilvie, Miss O'Brien, Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. P. A. Peterson, Mrs. H. Paton, Mrs. Porteous, Miss Porteus, Mrs. Penhallow, Mrs. and Miss Parker, Mrs. and Miss Paterson, Mrs. A. Paterson, Mrs. R. Patterson, Mrs. and Miss Pangman, Mrs. Percy, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Plimsoll Miss Routh, Mrs. Rawlings, Mrs. and the Misses W. M. Ramsay, Mrs. Ross, Miss Ross, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. and the Misses Raynes, Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. Rielle, the Misses Reddick, Mrs. Redpath, Mrs. J. J. Redpath, Mrs. H. Redpath, Mrs. Reaves, Mrs. and Miss Rae, Mrs. and the Misses Reford, Mrs. R. Reford, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Lenox Smith, Mrs. and Miss Smith, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. A. Strathy, Mrs. Shaughnessy, Mrs. and Miss Stearns, Miss Stikeman, Mrs. P. Stevenson, Mrs. and Miss G. W. Stephens, Mrs. S. Stephens, Mrs. and the Misses F. Stephens, Mrs. H. Scott, Miss Scott, the Misses Scott, Mrs. W. Sutherland, Mrs. L. Sutherland, Mrs. and Miss Savage, Mrs. and Miss Sise, Mrs. Smithers, Mrs. Skelton, Miss Stirling, Mrs. Tait, Lady Tait, Mrs. Tylee, Mrs. H. Thomas, Mrs. Torrance, Mrs. W. F. Torrance, Mrs. Ferrier Torrance, Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. Trenholme, the Misses Urquhart, Mrs. Vanuck, Lady Van Horne, Mrs. Whitehead, Miss Whitehead, Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Mrs. and the Misses Wonham, Mrs. H. Wonham, Mrs. Wetherspoon, Mrs. Wylde, Mrs. Waddell, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Wanklyn, Mrs. Walton, Mrs. and Miss Wurtele. Many of the costumes were very handsome. Lady Van Horne wearing a gown of black and white silk, with bonnet to match. Mrs. A. Crombie, black satin skirt, with eminence velvet and black chiffon bodice, bonnet to match. Mrs. David Dennie, an exquisite pale grey gown, trimmed with silver passementerie, hat of grey plumes and velvet. Mrs. P. A. Peterson, mouse colored velvet, trimmed with pink satin and cream lace, hat of feathers to match. Mrs. Wm. Molson Macpherson wore an extremely handsome gown of black satin and oriental embroidery togue, trimmed with sable tips. Miss Ramsay was in fawn, with bodice of tucked blue velvet and cream guipure lace, large picture hat of black velvet and plumes. Mrs. Lenox Smith, dark blue tailor-made suit, togue of blue velvet. Mrs. Percy, black silk and velvet costume, trimmed with jet.

The "White Crook" Burlesque Company is billed to appear at the Theatre Royal all of next week, and they will start in on Monday afternoon to lead all a lively dance who care to spend an afternoon or evening in their company. They will present a splendid entertainment for visitors and all who like good, up-to-date, breezy burlesque and specialty will find it. Dashing Minnie Cline is the leader of this band of "White Crooks," and she is as handsome and as chic as ever.

Open Evenings during the Holiday Season.

HAMILTON'S

In our Furniture Department are many suggestions for useful HOLIDAY GIFTS. Make your selections now, while the assortment is complete. Goods stored free until wanted. A special delivery during the holiday season.

A PRESENT

That a Lady will appreciate.

A COBBLER ROCKER with leather seat, exactly like cut; solid oak, curly golden birch and mahogany finish; full size. Special value at $1.69.

BAMBOO JARDINIERE STANDS, 30 inches high, round tops. Special at 49c.

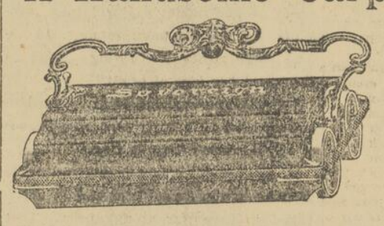
LADIES' FANCY REED ROCKERS, made of the finest material, artistically arranged with fancy colored reeds, from $2.25 to $10.00.

FANCY REED FOOTSTOOLS, upholstered in Ash Velour, at $1.35 and $1.50.

REED CENTRE TABLES quarter cut oak, polished top, body of reed and rattan, a most welcome and appropriate present. We have them in different sizes and styles at from $5.50 to $13.00.

Always an Acceptable Gift.

A Handsome Carpet Sweeper.



For the Little Tots—Toy Carpet Sweepers; really a practical sweeper; will take up light dirt from carpet; a nice present for a little girl; price..... 23c

Very Useful Suction Carpet Sweepers, solid oak case, polish finish, noiseless rubber tire wheels; price.....$2.25

Sovereign Carpet Sweepers, solid oak and curly birch finish, rubber band furniture protector; price.....$2.35

Bissell's Grand Rapids Carpet Sweepers, with the new Cyce bearings, rubber tire wheels, solid oak case in natural 16th century and antique finish; price.....$2.85

New Curtains will be required most likely for the holidays. Beautify your home. You can do so here at little cost.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, in both white and cream, in handsome lacy designs, with scalloped taped edges; all the new patterns; width from 36 to 72 in., lengths from 2½ to 4 yards; prices range from 50c to $3 pair.

Scotch Guipure Curtains on light fishnet centres; very handsome for heavy decorations, in white and cream, with scalloped taped edges; from 54 to 72 inches wide, from 3 1-2 to 4 yards long; prices range from $1.75 to $8 pair

Swiss Curtains in all the newest and best designs, in white, ivory and cream; all beautifully embroidered in Irish point, Tambour point, d'Esprit and Louis XIV. styles; widths are from 50 to 60 in. wide, lengths from 3 1-2 to 4 yards long; prices range from..... .....$2.75 to $15 pair

Chenille and Tapestry Curtains.

Chenille Curtains and Portieres, with handsome dado borders, heavy overhangings, knotted fringe top and bottom; colors, cherry, gold, bronze, green, and terra cotta; prices range from $3.35 to $14 per pair

Derby Tapestry Curtains in the new all-over patterns, knotted fringe top and bottom, overhanging dado top; colors, green, terra cotta blue, gold, crimson and variety of pretty combinations; prices range from..... ....$2.29 to $14.50 per pair

Out of town people, by sending us their name and address, will receive by return of mail, "free of charge," a copy of our illustrated Holiday Catalogue, full of suggestions for Xmas and New Year's Gifts.

HAMILTON'S St. Catherine and Peel streets and Dominion Square.

BOVRIL

GIVES STRENGTH AND

FORTIFIES THE SYSTEM

AGAINST

COLDS, CHILLS

And WINTER AILMENTS.

ALL GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS.

TO STICK TO CONTRACT.

Finance Committee Decides to be Strict with Regard to the Repairs to City Hall.

The Finance Committee met yesterday and decided not to accept the work done by the contractor, ex-Ald. Charpentier, in the repairing of the City Hall. The specifications, it appears, were departed from without the consent of the committee, and in fact, in the face of a protest from the committee.

Ald. Beausoleil moved that the law office be instructed to force the contractors to carry out their agreement according to the resolutions of the committee. This was carried by the casting vote of the chairman, Ald. McBride, the division being: Beausoleil and Sadler in favor, and Archambault and Paquette against.

ST. FRANCIS MASONS.

A Largely Attended District Meeting and Banquet Held at Sherbrooke Yesterday.

Sherbrooke, Dec. 10.—(Special.)—A district meeting A.F. & A.M. of the district of St. Francis was held at the Masonic hall, this city, Friday afternoon and evening. There was a good attendance of delegates, and for a short session considerable business was transacted. The following are among those who were present from the different lodges: J. A. Isaacson, M.W. (Montreal); J. Frazer, D.D.G.M.; H. E. Channel, P.D.G.M.; E. S. Foss, W. R. Bradley, W. C. Fuller, J. W. Chesney, E. S. Stevens, A. Sangster, A. G. Sjolander, W. Ballentine, J. M. Dempter, W. A. Morehouse, H. Davidson, Walter Wilson.

Victoria Lodge—Robt. Wyman, G. H. Presby, W. W. Baker, A. F. Foss.

Ascot Lodge—J. L. French, Dr. Dewar, C. W. Reed, F. S. Wetherill, J. H. Bryant, W. Nutt, R. A. Darker.

Friendship Lodge—Chas. Bourtell, J. Brooks, H. J. Williams, Chas. Webb, Leonard Esam, W. R. Leet.

Visiting brethren—W. J. London, Somerville, Mass.; Raymond Smith, Grafton, Mass.; John F. Smith, Grafton, Mass.; H. Spenser, New York; T. Pierson, Knowlton; R. Coherne, Cowansville; A. H. Gange, Quebec.

A good portion of the afternoon session, presided over by G. A. Frazer, D.D.G.M., was taken up in discussing the missionary relief fund, and the plan of making the convention an annual affair. A resolution to that effect was adopted. Among other Masonic grading the third degree was exemplified by past masters of the different lodges. At the finish of the business portion of the doings a banquet was held at the Sherbrooke House. Hodge's orchestra furnished the music, and fully seventy-five members of the craft participated in the feast. Bro. Channel filled the chair of honor and the toasts followed with songs and recitations interspersing the programme.

W. B. McGOWAN, L.D.S.,
DENTIST.
Modern dentistry, in all branches, and at prices lower than any other first-class dental establishment in the city. Office—152 PEEL STREET, one door below St. Catherine, Montreal.

London, Dec. 9.—The Queen has given the sum of 250 guineas to General Kitchener's fund for the establishment of a Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum. The fund has now reached £90,000.

THE STEERING GEAR WENT WRONG

Cargo of the Londonian Did Not Shift as Was at First Reported

LOOSE COTTON THE CAUSE

Became Entangled in the Mechanism, Rendering it Quite Useless.

THE STORY OF THE RESCUE.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 9.—Second Officer Gittings, of the Londonian, in talking of the disaster to the Londonian, to-day said that the report from Baltimore that after the forty-five men had been taken on board the Vedamore, the steamer was soon lost sight of, and it was supposed that the remainder of her crew remained on board, was an error, as the men on the Londonian launched one of her boats, and with the exception of Captain Lee and Third Officer Cottier, who remained on the bridge of the doomed craft, clambered into it and pulled away from the wreck. The sea was running mountains high, and the boat had proceeded but a short distance when a gigantic wave capsized her and the twenty-three men were thrown into the sea.

The officers of the Vedamore manoeuvred their vessel about in an effort to rescue the men, but owing to the heavy sea running and the size of the rescuing craft it was found impossible to get near enough. Captain Lee and Third Officer Cottier, from their perilous position on the Londonian, threw life-buoys to the men standing in the water, and by this means succeeded in drawing several of them back aboard the vessel. Officer Gittings was unable to state how many were taken from the water, but he believed at least six were rescued. The others were known to have drowned, as nine bodies with life-belts attached were counted passing by the Vedamore. Among the bodies Officer Gittings was able to recognize were those of Chief Engineer Strafford and Third Engineer Slater.

The second officer stated that this left but one small boat on the Londonian, and that boat was seen on the wreck by the King Arthur when she sighted her abandoned and carried the first intelligence of the disaster to Liverpool.

Officer Gittings said that the Londonian's cargo did not shift, but that the steering gear became fouled through cotton becoming washed into the mechanism, and while disabled from this cause the Londonian broached to and was struck by a violent sea, which threw her on her beam ends at an angle of 45 degrees, so that her upper bridge was half submerged in the water. All the cattle on the port side and amidships tier were thrown down to the leeward side of the vessel and this caused her to remain in her listed position. The shock caused the iron stanchions to break, and the stoke holes filled with water.

From that time on those on board the Londonian had a trying time. The provisions were nearly all under water, and the only food the men could procure were a few biscuits.

Nevertheless, for seventy-two hours the men worked for their lives, endeavoring to throw overboard the cattle and save the ship.

Through broken hatches and stoke holes the sea came into the vessel, gaining rapidly in spite of the pumps and men with buckets.

At last the Vedamore was sighted, and in answer to signals hove to and came alongside the sinking vessel.

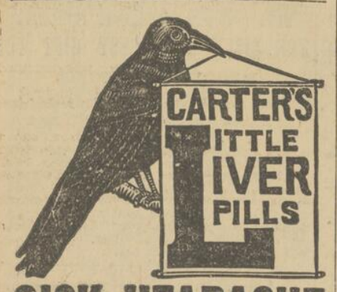
Officer Gittings states that the accident which primarily caused the loss of the steamer was one that is liable to occur under similar conditions to any vessel in the transatlantic trade. The Londonian was equipped with all the modern appurtenances, and was officered by tried men and a thorough navigator.

Mr. Barlow Cumberland.

Mr. Barlow Cumberland, the Supreme Grand Chief of the Sons of England Society, is a guest at the Windsor Hotel. The principal object of his visit here is to discuss in an advisory capacity some of the affairs of the Westmount Lodge of the order. Mr. Cumberland, who is chairman of the marine section of the Toronto Board of Trade, has just presented a report to the department in which he urges the necessity of deepening the Toronto harbor and increasing the wharfage and warehouse accommodation to provide for the increased traffic which is likely to result from the deepening of the St. Lawrence canals to a minimum depth of 14 feet between Toronto and Montreal. He says the matter is now being energetically taken up by the City Council and the public, and there is every reason to believe that the Queen City will be quite a considerable port by the time the waterways are improved.

Speculations on Meteoric Displays.

There is some speculation among the authorities at McGill with regard to the unexpected meteoric display which was noticed by Mr. G. R. MacLeod, assistant to Professor MacLeod, of McGill College, and several citizens on Wednesday evening. The sky in the north-east suddenly assumed, about half-past eleven o'clock, a lurid aspect, and Mr. MacLeod at once concluded that the illumination was plainly visible to all who scanned the skies at that hour. It looked like loose gunpowder burning up, and then it changed into a streak of light, and finally it shot downward. Several theories were advanced with regard to the meteors, one of the most common being that they are fragments which break off planets in their course through the heavens. What puzzles the savants most about the present display is that it came entirely unawares, no astronomers being apparently aware of its existence. Another meteoric theory that was talked about was that the meteors are petrified comets which have become ignited through the friction caused by flying through the denser portion of the atmosphere. The frequency of meteoric stones and fire-balls has been reduced to percentages. For November the number predicted was 9.71 and for December 6.31. It was in November that the astronomers said these strangers would be mostly in evidence.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

CITY RULE IS BAD.

At Least, if it Were Better the License Laws Might be Enforced.

Such is the Opinion of the Y.W.C.T.U.—They Decide That the Laws Cannot be Enforced Under Present Conditions.

The Young Women's Christian Temperance Union held a very pleasant "At Home" last evening at the residence of Mrs. John Monk, Sherbrooke street and Kensington avenue, upwards of fifty members and friends of the society being present. Luncheon was served at the conclusion of the programme, and altogether the function was very successful. The feature of the evening was a debate on "Resolved that the license laws cannot be enforced in Montreal," S. A. Ewing, B.C.L., and F. A. Campbell, B.A., supporting the affirmative, and Messrs. A. R. McMaster, B.A., and W. F. Carter, B.A., championing the negative.

The affirmative explained the manner in which a man secured his license and the restrictions placed upon him. He said that the license law was abused far more than any other law, but that it was impossible to purify existing evils. Out of 1,000 cases against hotelkeepers only a few were successfully carried through. Hotels sell liquor on Sunday, but the police are seemingly unable to secure evidence against them or to cope with the trickery employed by the offenders. "We know," said Mr. Ewing "that we have the most energetic and vigilant policeman we could have, and it is apparent that if they would make a courageous raid on bulletin boards, they would not be backward in preventing vice in hotels, if it were possible."

The negative pointed out that under existing circumstances the best was being done that could be done, but referred to the fact that a reformation and purification of municipal control in Montreal would go far towards remedying evils. In England and Scotland where much more liquor is consumed, there is no difficulty in enforcing license laws. "I should be very much surprised," said Mr. McMaster, "if with our present city government, the laws would ever be enforced, but we know that our system is an exceedingly poor one. Our policemen are given positions because of their influence, and not because of their real merit. Our city officials in this branch of work are not good, but it is because the people have not put enough thought into the matter that they have the authority."

Each one of the addresses was a masterly effort, and evoked much applause, the decision being finally given in favor of the affirmative. Miss Monk made an admirable critic and chairwoman, and later in the evening gave a splendid review of the work done by the Union, and also the work mapped out for the future. Miss Glassford opened the programme with a much appreciated vocal solo.

The Charity Ball.

The public will be glad to learn that they can now obtain spectators' tickets for the charity ball at the uptown Star office, corner of Peel street and St. Catherine street. These seats are strictly reserved and sold under numbers, so those desiring to occupy chairs in the front rows of the galleries should reserve their places at once. There are also a few boxes for sale. In New York the annual charity ball is always given in the Metropolitan Opera House, and the sight there is so brilliant that spectators' tickets are as eagerly sought after as tickets for the ball. Her Majesty's Theatre is very well adapted to the use that is to be made of it on the evening of December 20th. The dancing floor is to be extended over the orchestra chairs. With the fresh hangings of the theatre and the decorations which the ladies' committee are always so successful with, the ball should be one of the most beautiful ever witnessed in this town.

A Demented Engineer.

Some amusement was caused at Bonaventure station last evening by the eccentric behavior of a well-dressed man, whose movements and declamations and conduct quickly attracted attention. He first entered the Macguire restaurant, where he purchased a large quantity of oranges, apples and sandwiches. He stated that he was the leader of a special party, consisting of thirty ladies, who were on a visit to Montreal, and for whom he wanted the eatables, and began scattering his money about in a reckless fashion. He then went to the news-room in connection with Bonaventure station, and bought a large quantity of papers and thirty numbers of one particular magazine. It transpired that the strange individual was formerly an engineer in the employ of the C.P.R., who has lost his reason. He is described as perfectly harmless, and for that reason he has not been sent to an asylum. His son called at the news-room at Bonaventure this morning and returned the papers and magazines.

Sleighing on the Footpath.

Persons who indulge in the pastime of sleighing upon the sidewalks to the danger of the lives and limbs of pedestrians may take a lesson from the experience of two of their number at Point St. Charles this forenoon. Lieut. Taylor happened to observe this couple skidding merrily along the sidewalk on Wellington street and promptly ordered their arrest. They were taken to Point St. Charles station, where they will have to answer for an infringement of the by-laws. The police are determined to rigidly enforce the requirements of the by-laws prohibiting this nuisance.

A Hamilton Memorial.

Quebec, Dec. 10.—(Special.)—At a meeting of friends and admirers of the late Robert Hamilton held yesterday afternoon under the presidency of the Bishop of Quebec, it was decided to erect as a memorial of the deceased a new arts building to cost $15,000. The Bishop and Senator Price each give $2,000 towards the scheme.

Criminal Judge's Record.

London, Dec. 9.—Justice Hawkins, the oldest criminal judge in England, has just broken his own record for endurance. He has been presiding at the Kent Assizes for a fortnight, sitting twelve hours a day. He adjourned court at 11 o'clock last night, after sitting thirteen hours with only twenty minutes recess.

Excursion from Portland.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company purpose running an excursion on December 28th from Portland, Maine, to Montreal and Quebec, in order to enable persons resident in the New England States to spend the New Year holidays in Canada.

PLEDGES CARRIED OUT.

Mr. J. S. Willson Says the Government Has Done What it Promised.

Liberals Should Not be Frightened by Adjectives or Misled by Charges.

Mr. J. S. Willison, editor of the Toronto Globe, delivered an address before the Young Liberal Club of that city this week, from which the following extract is taken:

We of the Liberal rank and file will do well to take care that we are not intimidated by the adjectives and misled by the denunciations of our opponents. We have served so long in Opposition in the Federal field that the habit of criticism is bred into us, and we are perhaps slow to recognize all the difficulties of administering the affairs of this Confederation. We have a right to demand that we shall have an honest and progressive Liberal administration at Ottawa, as we have had at Toronto for more than a quarter of a century. But there is a virtue of loyalty as well as a virtue of independence.

We cannot afford to be stampeded by black-letter type and double-leaded editorials. We would do well to remember the relentless pursuit of Alexander Mackenzie, the jobbery that was laid at his door, and the scandals that were manufactured for his destruction. Yet he lives on the page of history as stern in his integrity as the stone which marks his resting place. We would do well to read the attacks now made upon Liberal Ministers in the light of the history of the Mackenzie administration, and to demand evidence, and hear defence as well as accusation. We would do well to be wary of a pan of campaign which attacks the Liberal leaders while it accepts their policy, and which makes its clamor in the press and on the platform and keeps silence or resorts to open repudiation on the floor of Parliament. We may be sure that any charge that can be proved will be made to the faces of the Ministers in the House of Commons, and any charge that cannot be taken into Parliament will not bear the light of day.

It was once said of Lord John Russell, by Punch, I think, that he wrote No Popery on the wall and ran away. It is the habit of many Conservative papers and many Conservative politicians to-day to chalk up corruption against the Liberal party and then run away. For weeks the country rang with charges of corruption in connection with the Government's proposals for the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal. The Senate was so impressed, and the Senate is exceedingly sensitive to attacks on the honor of a Liberal administration, that it rose from its sleep and shook out its hoary locks and determined to have an investigation. The Government, not to be outdone in zeal for honest government by the partizans of the Red Chamber, also resolved upon an enquiry into the charges made against Liberal ministers. The outcome was that no corruption was proved, and that leaders of the Conservative party rose in their places in the committee and declared that corruption had not been charged. They chalked up corruption against the Liberal party and ran away. Again, for weeks and months, Mr. Sifton was charged with crookedness in connection with the granting of mining concessions in the Yukon and on the Saskatchewan, and it was sought to give an evil fame to his department by iteration and reiteration of the name "Mercier." Parliament met, a return giving the particulars of these mining concessions was moved for and brought down, but no syllable of a demand for an investigation ever was uttered. They chalked up corruption against the Liberal party and ran away. So in connection with the Crow's Nest Railway. It is long since such a clamor and riot of denunciation was heard in the country as arose over that transaction. It was charged that a scandal greater than the original Pacific scandal had been discovered. The press had been debauched, and Ministers bribed, and the country disgraced. For weeks before Parliament met the clamor went on, and Parliament sat for three months before the Government's proposals for the construction of the Crow's Nest Railway were submitted. But no one demanded an investigation, no one even demanded a vote, although it is a rule of Parliament that if only three members rise in their places and demand that the members be called in for a division a vote must be taken. Even the Senate, the new bulwark of the people, the new ark of liberty, passed through the Crow's Nest agreement in five minutes without a division. The charges had been made and repeated for months, every detail of these charges and every feature of the Government's bargain were thoroughly understood, and yet the accusers knew that if they forced a vote they would be so overwhelmingly beaten, even by their own party associates, that they shirked the issue and contented themselves with the denunciation by which not even their own friends were persuaded or convinced. They chalked up corruption against the Liberal party and ran away.

So it is charged from day to day that the Liberal leaders have not carried out their pledges. These pledges are embodied in the platform of the Ottawa Convention. Let us see what they have done. They have repealed the Federal Franchise Act and given a plebiscite on prohibition. They have inaugurated an extraordinary number of progressive reforms in the Post-office Department. They have checked the sweating system in Government contracts. Very great and beneficial movements have been made in the facilities for carrying our produce to the British markets. Vexatious quarantine regulations between Canada and the United States have been abrogated. The Intercolonial Railway has been carried to Montreal, and there is good ground for hope that the era of great deficits on that road has been closed. The Northwest is filling up. Mining in British Columbia has received an extraordinary stimulus. A splendid home market has been created for many of the products of Manitoba and the Territories. By the terms of the agreement for the construction of the Crow's Nest Railway freight rates between newer and older Canada have been reduced, and the volume of trade greatly increased. A system of government has been established in the Yukon, and law and order there as well guaranteed as in older Canada. The tariff has been reformed in the direction of freer-trade with Great Britain, and plenipotentiaries are at Washington negotiating for reciprocity in trade and for the settlement of outstanding questions between Canada and the United States. That is the two-years record, and surely it should evoke the enthusiasm of Liberals and receive the admiration of Canadians of all parties. It is charged that the Liberals promised a measure of absolute free trade if they succeeded in the elections. That statement cannot be successfully maintained. They promised a measure of tariff reform, based so far as the needs of revenue would allow on the principle of free trade, rather than on the principle of protection. That pledge they have carried out. The cut of 25 per cent. in the imposts on British goods was a very generous measure of freer trade, and we all know well that if the leaders of the Liberal party had definitely announced to the people before the election that this cut would be made such a clamor of impending ruin to industries and of prospective starvation to workingmen would have been raised that, perhaps, the "old policy" would have pulled safely through another contest. No better defence for the tariff measure of the Liberal Government need be offered than that furnished by Lord Farrer, who has been described as the leader of the old free trade guard in England.

FREE!

Weak Men Restored

Or No Expense for Treatment

A course of remedies—the marvel of medical science—and Apparatus indorsed by physicians will be sent ON TRIAL, WITHOUT ADVANCE PAYMENT. If not all we claim, return them at our expense.

MEN WHO ARE WEAK, BROKEN DOWN, DISCOURAGED, men who suffer from the effects of disease, overwork, worry, from follies or excesses, from unnatural drains, weakness or lack of development of any portion of the body, failure of vital forces, unfitness for marriage—all such men should "come to the fountain head" for a scientific method of marvellous power to vitalize, develop, restore and sustain. On request we will send description, with testimonials, in plain sealed envelope. (No C. O. D. imposition or other deception.) Address

Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

A MONTREAL BARBER WHO WAS TALKATIVE.

WHAT is that thing you've got there? asked the new customer of the St. Catherine street barber. "It looks like an incubator."

"You ain't so far out," replied the barber. "The only difference is that while an incubator encourages the growth and development of germs, this kills 'em. It's a sterilizer. There ain't no kind of germ or bacteria or microbe can live inside of that glass case. They just curl up and die, the result being that the appliances of the art tonsorial—"

"The what?" exclaimed the customer.

"The combs and brushes and razors," explained the barber. "The result is that they are kep' mathematically and scientifically pure; the only thing that can touch 'em for purity is baking powder, and I think it helps baking powder. I always put mine in and sterilize it for half an hour before using it."

"Did you ever put any beautiful snow in it?" inquired the customer as the barber rattled the brush in the lather and poised it in the air for a dab on his cheek.

"I wou'd if I used snow in my business," said the barber firmly. "Some folk think that because snow is cold it's wholesome. If that was right there wouldn't be so many people poisoned with eating ice cream. You can put a microbe in a temperature of thirty degrees below zero and as soon as he thaws out once he's livelier than ever. They can stand a pretty chilly deal, I want to tell you."

"You must have been studying up on microbes. How about them yellow-fever germs? They can't stand cold weather without a fur overcoat and a foot warmer. You can't fool me about them. I've read the papers."

"Them's different," said the barber, a little discomfited. "They're used to a warm climate and they die before they get naturalized. If they had time they'd thrive all right. I'm going to experiment with them some time and I'll get some results that will astonish the city health department. Another thing, they're yellow-fever germs; they ain't microbes and there's a big difference between germs and microbes. You've heard of wheat germs, ain't you? Well, you never heard of wheat microbes. All the same that sterilizer will fix either one."

"I've heard of people who found microbes and things like that in rye," said the customer. "By the way, have you got a good preparation to stop hair falling out?"

"I have," replied the barber, eagerly. "It's the best thing ever I run across—gives good satisfaction to everybody that's tried it. I'd give up good and free for the prescription if I could get hold of it."

"Put some of it on that shaving brush, then," said the customer; "it's molting. I've got my mouth half full of bristles."

The barber stopped whisking his razor back and forth on the glossy strop that hung by the chair long enough to remove a long, white bristle that was delicately pointed across the customer's black moustache. Then he bent over, and, thrusting his thumb beneath the customer's lathered cheekbone, scraped away for a moment or two in silence.

"Them sterilizers is great things," he resumed, presently. "They're costly, though, but I had to get 'em to keep in line with the new regulations of the Health Department."

"Do they take the varnish off the backs of the brushes?"

"No; they don't hurt the brushes."

"Loosen the teeth in the combs?"

"No; I meant the first cost of them. It takes nerve to get one, and it takes money."

"If a man's nerve's good he don't need no money," remarked the customer.

"That's no dream," agreed the barber. "But I meant that a man has got to have confidence that his customer will appreciate having things up to date. A barber has got to be up to date same as anyone else. Did you read that piece in the paper this morning about the girl who was working for a family on the north side whose folks back in Pennsylvania left her $100,000? Yes, sir; that's what they did. The girl was just doing common, ordinary housework, and she was up to her arms in the washtub when the lawyer come in to tell her about it. The people she was with are away up in G, but they ain't no—— Did you want a hair cut?"

The barber had dabbed the lather from the customer's face with a wet towel, and as he put the last question was whirling another towel held by the two corners, thus creating a pleasant current of air and tickling the subject's nose with the fringe.

The customer looked doubtful, and straightened up in the chair. As he did so he caught sight of another glass case with a large tin horn projecting from the top.

"What's that?" he asked. "Another sterilizer?"

"That's a talking machine," explained the barber, with an air of conscious pride.

"Hm-m-m!" remarked the customer. "I shouldn't think you'd need that. Yes, you can trim my hair up a little behind."

"About that girl I was telling you about," said the barber, as he spread the pink-flowered peignoir about the customer's shoulders, "I've got an uncle in Toronto myself who——"

"Hold on," interrupted the customer. "Does that machine start at anything under a quarter?"

"One cent starts her up," replied the barber.

"Then," said the customer, "start her up and let me listen to her."

Regret M. Gosselin's Death.

At the last regular meeting of Court Champlain, No. 506, Canadian Order of Foresters, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Proposed by Bro. R. Valiquette, seconded by Bro. J. B. A. Alarie, that this court has learned with regret the sad death of our esteemed Brother Alphonse Gosselin, and that the court charter be draped as a sign of mourning.

"Also that a copy of present resolution be sent to the family and the newspapers."

THE IRISH PROTEST

Against an Alliance Between Britain and America.

A Mass Meeting Held in New York —The Propaganda Decided on.

New York, Dec. 9.—Representative Irish-Americans met in large numbers at Hudson Hall last evening to lay plans for an organization to fight an Anglo-American alliance. There were present members of Clan-na-Gael, Hibernians, Irish National Alliance, Fenian Brotherhood and Irish Federation of America, Revolutionists and Physical Force men, Protestants and Catholics, Democrats and Republicans. Fr. Brady, former chaplain of the 69th, was among those in attendance.

The call was read by P. J. Boylan, who presided, and was in part:

"Every day's newspapers contain positive evidence of England's machinations to secure an alliance with Ameria. Every dinner, every reception, every social function is made the occasion to trot out again and again the groundless lie that England saved this country from attack by a combination of European powers during the recent difficulty with Spain.

"Here in the east, especially in New York and Boston, where British capitalists have immense influence through shipping, railroad, banking and insurance agencies, complaisant or subsidized press and news agencies, and a pulpit filled mostly by graduates of English colleges—all these are the source of Mr. Chamberlain's confidence, when he sneers at Irish influence in America from his place in the House of Commons, and defies us to prevent in the near future an Anglo-American alliance.

"As an Irish-American citizen, will you not accept the challenge flung at you, and teach him that the victims of English intrigue in the past are doing sentinel duty to-day in America?

"As an Irish Nationalist, will you, by your supineness, disappoint the hopes of your kindred in Ireland who appeal to you to prevent this great wrong being done, that would strengthen the arm of their oppressor?

"As a citizen, sharing the material prosperity and enjoying the political privileges of this country, are you willing to see English influence grow and English ideas prevail (always inimical to Irishmen), until you cease to be an important factor in the politcial life of this country?

"The time has arrived when individual and race interests demand action."

Among the speakers was Patrick Egan, ex-Minister to Chili.

There were some heated addresses, after which a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to unite all Irish-American citizens in opposition to the proposed alliance.

A public meeting is to be held and funds raised to send speakers to all the large cities to agitate the subject. A committee is also to be sent to Congress to use its influence against offensive legislation.

PARSLOW IN THE BOX

But He Refused to Answer the Questions Put to Him by the Crown Prosecutor.

St. Scholastique, Que., Dec. 9.—At two o'clock this afternoon Sam Parslow was put in the witness box, and after being sworn refused to answer any question put to him by the Crown prosecutor. During the ten minutes he stood in the box, his only answer was, "I will not answer."

All efforts to make him reply were in vain. The judge then ordered him to be taken out of the court. The trial proceeded with Mrs. Meunier as next witness, the wife of the witness heard the day before. She corroborated her husband's evidence in all points. The second witness was Pacifique Patoin, who saw the accused and Same Parslow coming on the way from St. Monique to St. Canut, at night, and in a buggy.

James Hall, a farmer of St. Canute, was the next witness. He said he saw Sam Parslow kissing the accused on the verandah in front of Poirier's house. All the foregoing evidence is not very important, and only proves some separate facts.

Then came Mrs. Bourette, wife of the last witness heard in the forenoon. She stated nothing new and corroborated her husband's evidence.

K. P. McCaskill, the most important witness of the trial, will testify to-morrow at the opening of the court at 10 a.m.

Clan McLennan Officers.

The annual meeting of Clan McLennan, No. 71, Order of Scottish Clans, was held last evening in the Richmond Hall, Richmond street. There was a very large attendance of clansmen present, Chief J. R. Binning in the chair. On the platform with him was the Royal Deputy Past Chief Robertson, of Clan Gordon. One candidate was balloted for and initiated as a member, and one candidate was proposed. At the election of officers, Chief Binning vacated the chair and requested the Royal Deputy to take it during the election. Clansmen Dr. J. A. Williams and George Patterson were appointed as scrutineers, and reported the following nominated officers as duly elected for the ensuing year: Chief Clansman, J. R. Binning, re-elected; tanist, Clansman D. S. Belvie; chaplain, Clansman J. Kelly, re-elected; secretary, Clansman Andrew Morrison, 202 Coursol street, re-elected; financial secretary, Clansman A. M. Reiper, re-elected; treasurer, Clansman D. Loynachan, re-elected; physician, Dr. Rollo Campbell, re-elected; senior henchman, Clansman John Dick, re-elected; junior henchman, Clansman R. McNaught; seneschal, Clansman F. Cooper; warden, Clansman Alex. Ross, re-elected; sentinel, Clansman R. C. Binning; pipers, Clansmen J. Mathieson, F. Singer and Wm. Cromb; trustees, Clansmen David Taylor, George Singer and D. Wood; standard bearer, Clansman D. Munro.

Dr. Szilagyi Resigns.

Buda Pest, Dec. 10.—Dr. D. De Szilagyi, president of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, who formally resigned on December 7th, but who was requested to withdraw his resignation, has now definitely resigned office.

The definite resignation of Dr. D. de Szilagyi was also made through the medium of a letter, in which he adhered to the declarations contained in the previous communication to the Lower House, announcing his withdrawal from office. The chamber was densely crowded, and the reading of the letter was received with cheers by the Leftists. The House accepted the resignation and adjourned after the leaders of the Opposition had expressed grave anxiety as to the future.

Lectures at the Chateau.

Sir John G. Bourinot, K.C.M.G., clerk of the House of Commons, and honorary secretary of the Royal Society of Canada, and Sir James MacPherson, of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, the author of "Maple Leaves," have accepted the invitation of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society to lecture at the Chateau de Ramesay, the latter in February, and the former early in January next. These lectures form the course of public historical lectures inaugurated by the society two years ago.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

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Santa Claus Arrived This Morning

SANTA CLAUS LEADING THE CHILDREN TO THE CHRISTMAS REALMS OF DELIGHT AT S. CARSLEY'S

Invitation to the Children.

DEAR CHILDREN,—

I am here at last, after all the tussles I have had with the Bears and the Walruses. Mr. Carsley has prepared me a lovely GROTTO for my Reception, and I want you all to come and see me in it.

I have brought with me three or four of those hungry old Wolves and some of those Big Ugly Bears that I killed in the tussle—when they nearly eat up my Deer.

I have my big bow and arrows that I fought so well with against those nasty Eagles. I also have my Reindeer and Sleigh with me in the GROTTO. Kind love to all,

From your faithful old friend,

SANTA CLAUS.

Men's Neckwear

A very choice collection of Men's Neckwear for Xmas Gifts. The Latest Styles in Men's Neckwear, wonderfully cheap, good and new. Special Prices,

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An ever welcome Xmas Gift always appreciated by the recipient.

$1.00 Kid Gloves are being sold at The Big Store during the Holidays for

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UNION LABEL TYPOGRAPHICAL MONTREAL, No. 176

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10.

THE INVESTIGATION.

An investigation, such as that which is asked for to-day on another page of this paper, ought not to be resorted to except under circumstances of the gravest moment. It implies a want of confidence in the ability of the chosen representatives of the people to secure honesty and efficiency in the conduct of the affairs of the municipality, and that is an admission that every lover of democratic institutions is, and should be, slow to make.

The demand, however, is not lightly made. The bill of indictment printed elsewhere in these columns runs to great length, although the aim has been to present a mere outline of the charges that have been made from time to time.

It is admitted that if any one of a dozen charges made by The Herald against the administration of the Water Department can be substantiated, the superintendent of that department ought to be discharged. Yet no demand has been made by any alderman for an investigation, Mr. Laforest has not challenged an investigation, and the case stands precisely where it was when the charges were made—with this exception, that Mr. Laforest has entered notice of an action for libel without, however, in any way apprising The Herald that he has done so.

It is admitted that if positions on the city's police force can be purchased, the morale of that body must of necessity be impaired and the safety of life and property be seriously imperilled. And yet, after The Herald has shown that such practises have existed and has given the most definite particulars, with names and dates and all other confirmatory information, no alderman asks for an explanation, no police official comes forward with a contradiction.

It is admitted that if the property of the city is not safe in the hands of the officials and aldermen who are its recognized custodians, instant measures ought to be taken to replace these by trustworthy men. And yet those who have read of the giving away of a horse from the city's stables on the pretence that it was made useless by "lock-jaw"; those who have read of the removal of stone from the reservoir without the payment of a dollar therefor to the city's treasury; those who have read of the wanton destruction of valuable meters, of the removal of the city's materials for use in outside municipalities, of the employment of the city's men for the advantage of private individuals, cannot fail to have been shocked by the negligence of the City Council in not immediately dispensing with the services of those whose remissness has been so palpably demonstrated.

We are perfectly convinced that these discoveries, serious though they are of themselves and in their effects, are yet little more than symptoms of a yet more serious state of affairs, which has for years existed in connection with the expenditure of all the larger items in the city's accounts.

It was to be expected that so flagrant a violation of the spirit of economy and honesty would be accompanied by the exercise of a species of terrorism over those who had knowledge of what was going on. Indisputable proof is at hand that this is actually the case, until in some of the departments a man has to make the choice between compromising his integrity and losing his place.

It is but natural that the meetings of Council and the meetings of the various committees revealed but little of these things until the active criticism and widespread research begun a little more than a year ago led to occasional revelations which gave the public brief glimpses of what goes on around up glimpses of what goes on beneath the surface. To some extent this unwelcome publicity has of itself been effective in putting a stop to rascality. There are men in Montreal to-day who have paid in their money to one go-between or another for positions on the police force and who are kept waiting because there is no present disposition on the part of the manipulators to proceed with the bargain in what had become the "regular way."

It is a noteworthy fact that although, for a whole year, The Herald has been continually making damaging charges of one kind and another, but always of the most definite and specific nature, against aldermen and officials, not one statement has been controverted. The time has come, however, when something more is needed. If it is politic in the accused to ignore the ill things said of them, it is the more important that the public should have the means of knowing in how far the complaints can be substantiated with sworn proof, and knowing also the whole extent of the maladministration.

That the citizens of Montreal are of one mind on the subject is evidenced by the names appended to the petition to-day published for the first time. No citizens of Montreal command the respect of the people in greater measure than these. The beginning is good, and if the citizens who have suffered from combinations for the promotion of corrupt practices choose now to take advantage of the statute which was passed in 1895 to meet precisely such a case as the present, the opportunity is now before them.

MR. MARCHAND'S RECORD.

The task that confronted Mr. Marchand when he became Premier of the Province of Quebec was not a light one. During the parliamentary term in which he was leader of the Opposition the number of his following was so small and the voting strength of the Government was so great that but little could be done in the way of exercising a real influence upon the conduct of affairs. It has been proved since that that administration which took office professedly to rid the province of questionable methods itself fell into the hands of schemers. Taxes were levied with high hand, but discriminations were made in the collection of them. Great areas of timber were offered for sale without proper advertisement. Collections were purposely delayed to suit the exigencies of political partisans. Money was poured out on the construction of needless public buildings, some of which have already had to be overhauled. Debentures were floated under circumstances which were anything but creditable, and sold for prices that rightly evoked the indignation of financiers. Inspection of timber cut on Crown lands was neglected to such an extent that in some cases almost as much lumber was taken out without payment of the statutory dues as was subjected to the regulations. Irregularities such as had brought so much discredit upon the province during the Mercier regime, and which Mr. Taillon and Mr. Flynn were to have made impossible forever afterward, crept in one by one, until at the time of the elections the party that had been elected to promote economy had proved itself false to the trust that had been reposed in it.

Mr. Marchand found himself confronted by confusion in the finances and disorganization in all branches of the services. He was obliged at once to borrow heavily to liquidate the deficits incurred by his predecessors. He at once defined the position of the province as it was presented to him, by close study during thirty years, and let it be known by political friends as well as by political opponents that, in his judgment, the preservation of the autonomy of Quebec depended upon the ability of the Legislature to make ends meet in the finances of the province. It is always more pleasing to be able to spend money for desirable objects than to refuse to do so, but Mr. Marchand has steadfactly adhered to his expressed purpose of keeping down the expenditure, whatever might be the disappointment engendered. He has done much towards attaining the goal he set before himself on becoming Treasurer and Premier. In a single year the deficit on ordinary account was reduced from nearly $900,000 to only $239,000, and it is fully expected that by the end of the second year there will be an end made of deficits.

Despite the fact that he has thus deliberately put aside the influence which most politicians believe to be all powerful and all-necessary to success, Mr. Marchand's influence over his parliamentary following has been distinctly heightened since he became Premier. His advice is always sought and his opinions are always deferred to. His primacy in the Cabinet and in the Legislature is never questioned. He has kept a watchful eye upon the administration of all the departments, and he has not faltered when it was a question of promoting some great reform such as the Education Bill of last session. It is not beside the mark to say that Quebec has never had a premier who more adequately filled the position he now occupies, or whose private and official life more thoroughly justified the high esteem in which he is held by all classes of the community.

PUBLICITY AND CRIME.

That serious crimes, like most other manifestations of human life, rise and fall, with ebb and flow, like the tides of the sea, is accountable for the great number of murder trials which are just now being reported in Canadian newspapers. It has long been a favorite subject with criminologists and critics of the press the extent to which publicity encourages crime. An answer to which society will give anything like general agreement is not likely soon to be reached. That the tendency to crime in Canada is increasing is not a proposition that can be successfully maintained. Yet of publicity crime in Canada, as elsewhere, is receiving an increasing amount. Not that this settles the question, for although this be true, it is at the same time, and no less true, that such publicity as crimes are beginning to receive, and the kind of notoriety which criminals and their methods are being given by the sensation-seeking portion of the press does undoubtedly do harm.

This question of the evils and benefits of publicity is not to be settled by any absolute dictum. That there are evils arising out of the exploitation of crimes and criminals by the "yellow" type of newspaper, everyone will acknowledge; even what may be called the legitimate publication of crimes and their details may not be without some ill-effect upon society. Just to what extent the commission of crime is increased by its familiarization to the minds of the tempted man, it is, of course, impossible to estimate, so many passions and influences enter in. But be it greater or smaller than some critics of the press say, it is only fair to remember that there are undoubted public advantages. Publicity is the most reliable safeguard which the world has yet discovered for the promotion of justice and the preservation of personal liberty. It is to the halls of justice and legislatures as sunlight and invigorating breezes. It is at the same time the most powerful instrument in the detection of many crimes which without the press' assistance would go unpunished, and detection is a most powerful deterrent to crime. So that those persons who distribute indiscriminate condemnation to newspapers and attribute to them the responsibility for such epidemics of crime as that through which Canada passed a year or more ago, and whose aftermath we have lately been seeing in the courts and on the gallows, do not look at the whole case.

In this connection a story is told showing the evolution of one crime out of another. Two or three years ago two men were tried in Toronto on the charge of having killed a man for the insurance on his life. The men were acquitted, but not cleared of suspicion, and many people still believe them guilty. Associated in some way with the case was a third man a witness, whose testimony was so distrusted that neither side cared to risk putting him on the stand. Throughout the trial a young man was a daily auditor in the court room. He occupied a front seat, and was so conspicuous that one of the Crown prosecutors enquired who he was. Was it merely a coincidence, then, that a few months later this young man who had followed the celebrated trial with such assiduous and conspicuous interest was arrested for having poisoned his wife for the sake of the insurance on her life? And curiously enough at his trial one of the witnesses was the man referred to above. This man was shown to have put a bottle of poison where, as the defence lawyers claimed, it accounted for the bottle of poison which the prisoner was proved to have purchased. The wife-poisoner was found guilty and hanged a few months ago.

To whatever degree it may be argued that the second crime was the result of study of the first, it is clear that the publicity of the court room may also have a very definitely evil effect. And yet we are most of us ready to acknowledge the incalculable benefits of open trials.

MR. BERTRAM ON RECIPROCITY.

The Conservative press has displayed a tendency toward amusement over a statement made by Mr. George H. Bertram, M.P., that if the Canadian Commissioners at Washington succeed in making an arrangement at Washington for a measure of reciprocity it will be well, and if they do not succeed it will still be well. The best they can see their way to saying about this statement is that it proves Mr. Bertram to be a willing time-server for the Government. Of course, anyone who knows Mr. Bertram's record understands perfectly well that the role of time-server is not one in which he ever has engaged or is ever likely to, but there are a lot of things not known to some Conservative organs of light and leading, our poetic contemporary, the Montreal Star, for example.

Liberals hardly need to be reminded that Mr. Bertram's summing up—or rather Mr. Willison's, for that gentleman used it a day ahead of Mr. Bertram—exactly fits the situation. This country has for the past two years demonstrated its ability to get along very comfortably in spite of very unfriendly legislation emanating from Washington, and if it should prove that all the indications are astray and that the American diplomats and legislators are unable or unwilling to rise superior to the demands of an interested few, then the Canadian people will simply go on improving the methods by means of which the present prosperity has been attained. It it should appear wise to admit American goods at lower duties than at present, to the end that the cost of living and therefore the cost of production may be lowered, and the chance of earning a livelihood may be improved, it will be done. And if the Americans will not buy from us we shall sell elsewhere, and, no doubt, buy elsewhere also.

On the other hand, no Liberal needs to be reminded that a reciprocity treaty on a basis which Sir Wilfrid Laurier will approve will be welcomed by all classes of Canadians. Everybody recognizes that to cut off trade at the border is to produce an artificial condition, and that Canadian farmers could materially increase their profits were the great market of the Eastern States open to their superior products.

If Sir Wilfrid brings back a reciprocity treaty it will be well; if not, it will still be well.

MR. BERGERON'S MISTAKE.

One advantage about having an election every now and then is that it reduces things to a basis of reality. Mr. Bergeron had no doubt been reading the Star and Mail and Empire, to say nothing of La Minerve, and had come to the conclusion that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a back number in Canadian politics, that Mr. Tarte was ready for political interment any day if he would only have the grace to stay long enough in one place, and that the one bright star in the political firmament in Quebec whose lustre was still undimmed was one J. H. G. Bergeron, M.P. He tried to get the electors of Bagot to believe it all the other day, but although they had been patiently standing about for two or three hours in the frosty air, and were ready to put up with almost anything for the sake of enjoying the great game of politics, they could not stand that, and when Mr. Bergeron, in the exuberance of his fancy, told them that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is "discredited," they raised a row by way of protest, and we gather from the reports that, so great was the shock of disillusionment, Mr. Bergeron quickly closed his speech. He will know better next time.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 9.—Peter Maher bested Ed. Dunkhorst in a one-sided six-round go at the Arena to-night. Peter did most of the landing, and in the second round sent the Syracusean to the boards twice. In the fifth round a hard left on the jaw sent him down again; but the bell sounded before the ten seconds were up. Maher went after his man in the sixth in hurricane fashion and landed almost at will, ut Dunkhorst managed to last out to the end.

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2 Bouteilles Macon.
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CHRISTMAS CASE NO. 1. AT $6.00.

Containing—	
Pale Sherry Wine	2 bottles
Port Wine	2 bottles
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Walker's Rye Whiskey	2 bottles
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Gin	1 bottle

12 bottles in all for $6.00.

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Containing—	
Sparkling Champagne	1 quart bottle
Table Sherry	2 bottles
Tawny Port Wine	2 bottles
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Walker's V.O. Rye Whiskey	2 bottles
1878 Brandy	1 bottle
Diamond Blend Scotch Whiskey	1 bottle
Holland Gin	1 bottle

12 bottles in all for $9.50.

CHRISTMAS CASE NO. 3. FOR $12.75.

Sparkling Champagne Wine	2 quart bottles
Superior Dinner Sherry (dry or fruity)	2 bottles
Very Superior Port Wine	2 bottles
Superior Claret Wine	2 bottles
Walker's "Extra Old" Rye	1 bottle
1865 Brandy	1 bottle
V.O. Scotch Whiskey	1 bottle
Bols' "Liqueur" Hollands Gin	1 bottle

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"THE DANITES" and a Great Vaudeville Bill.

Prices—10, 20, 25c. Box office open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. 'Phone E. 316 for reserved seats. Performances start at 2 and 8 p.m.

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Two New Poems by Dr. Drummond, Author of "THE HABITANT."

With Photogravure Illustrations by F. S. COBURN.

THE ARTISTIC BOOKLET OF THE YEAR. A Charming Christmas Souvenir.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.

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OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 10 P.M.

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RINK WILL REOPEN TO-DAY, DEC. 10,

AT THREE P.M.

1st Prince of Wales Regiment Fusiliers Band 4 to 6.30 p.m. Directors' 5 O'clock Tea.

THE VICTORIA RINK FOR SKATING,

ALL DAY AND EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY

TICKETS NOW ON SALE.

Gentlemen.....$7 00. Ladies.....$4.00
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Strangers introduced by Members, Week, $1.00
Strangers introduced by Members, Month, 3.00.

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We want, if possible, to clear out every Piano advertised before Xmas Eve. We have made prices and terms so low that everyone who reads this may have music in their homes for the holidays. Terms, $2, $3, $4, $5 monthly, until paid.

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UXBRIDGE.....	was 100.00	Our Price Now	40.00
THOMAS.....	was 125.00	Our Price Now	50.00
THOMAS.....	was 125.00	Our Price Now	60.00

PIANOS

HOLDERNESS.....	was $150.00	Our Price Now	$ 35.00
SEBOLD & MANBY...	was 150.00	Our Price Now	35.00
STODART.....	was 200.00	Our Price Now	60.00
CHICKERING (Square).	was 650.00	Our Price Now	160.00
CHICKERING (Square).	was 700.00	Our Price Now	175.00
DECKER BROS.....	was 750.00	Our Price Now	225.00
STEINWAY & SONS...	was 800.00	Our Price Now	250.00
NORDHEIMER Upright	was 400.00	Our Price Now	250.00
COLLARD & COLLARD GRAND.....		Our Price Now	100.00
HALLET & DAVIS GRAND.....	was $1,200.00	Our Price Now	200.00
DECKER BROS., GRAND.....	was 1,000.00	Our Price Now	450.00

New Upright Pianos at $7 monthly

10 by Williams, very handsome..... $300.00 each
10 by Howard & Co. (Banjo attachment)..... 300.00 each
6 by Prince & Co. (splendid pianos)..... 350.00 each

New Uprights, $8 to $10 monthly

12 IMPROVED NORDHEIMERS.
15 LATEST HEINTZMAN & CO.

Also Splendid Stock new and choicest STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS, on terms of $20.00 monthly if you wish.

Old Pianos, any makers, exchanged.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9.30.

Lindsay-Nordheimer Co.,

2366 St. Catherine Street.

W. FOSTER BROWN'S

Christmas Stock.

Booklets, Calendars, Illustrated Gift, Standard, Miscellaneous and Juvenile Books; Standard Sets, in cloth and fine bindings; Juvenile books in sets; all the Popular Lines of 16-mos., 12-mos. and Poets; Birthday Books; Family, Oxford, Teachers' and Pocket Bibles; Episcopal Prayer Books and Hymnals, Atlases and Dictionaries.

St. Catherine and Mansfield Sts.

ROSS'S "Royal" Belfast Ginger Ale,

MANUFACTURED BY

W. A. Ross & Sons, Ltd.

BELFAST, IRELAND,

Is the only Ginger Ale in the world manufactured under Royal letters patent over Her Majesty's signature.

W. A. ROSS & BROTHER

18 Hospital Street, Montreal,

Sole Agents for Canada.

FOR SALE—Lady's handsome South Sea seal coat, bust 36 in., length 38 in.; a bargain. 115 Union ave.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME.

FOR SALE

Two Coffee Plantations,

separate or together, in the well-known and prosperous colony of English-speaking people of Metaltoyuca, State of Pueblo, Southern Mexico; one consists of 200 acres, a portion in coffee trees some five years old and now bearing, some three years old, all kinds of tropical fruits, rubber trees, cedar and rose woods, dwelling house and other buildings, property increasing in value every year as trees come into bearing, a self-supporting plantation. The other plantation contains 100 acres with thousands of young coffee trees.

The owner, having other business interests to attend to, offers both these properties at such a low figure that they can be purchased at almost the same price that is asked for vacant unimproved land in the colony.

The climate is healthful—this is the garden spot of Mexico—and for anyone who is seeking to regain health, this is the place; and at the same time may be able to conduct a profitable and easy business. Tobacco can be raised on the unimproved portion of this land—equal to the finest Cuban—the profits are immense. For further particulars address

W. F. GUNN, No. 13 Carbajal, City of Mexico, Mexico.

GIRL WANTED—To act as clerk in fruit store; must speak English and French. 1861 St. Catherine st. 290

WANTED—Bartender for City Hotel. Address B 23, Herald Office. 290

AMUSEMENTS.

J. E. TOOLE TOOLE TOOLE TOOLE

QUEEN'S THEATRE, ALL THIS WEEK.

In his romantic Irish-German Drama "KILLARNEY AND THE RHINE." Mat. Tues., Thurs. and Sat.; 10, 20 and 30c. Night prices—15, 25, 35 and 50.

THEATRE ROYAL, Every Afternoon and Evening.

THIS WEEK, DEC. 5.

Miss New York, Jr., Extravaganza

And an Olio of Refined Specialties.

Prices—10, 20 and 30c, Box office open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Next week—THE WHITE CROOK and the Coming Champion, TOM SHARKEY.

WINDSOR HALL December 14th.

ANNUAL CONCERT

ZINGARI Banjo and Glee Club

Assisted by MISS CLARA ALINE JEWELL, Contralto (of New York).

Mr. J. L. CLEMENT, Basso.
Mr. J. LESLIE TEDFORD, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. WILKES, Baritone.
Mr. M. HEWARD, Banjoist.

Messrs. F. S. HICKEY and Dr. H. J. S. NICHOL, Dialect Solos, with Accompaniment and Chorus by ZINGARI BANJO AND GLEE CLUB.

PRICES—$1.00, 75c and 50c.

Plan at Shaw's Music Store, 2274 St Catherine Street.

St. James Methodist Church.

Anniversary Services,

SUNDAY, Dec. 11,

At 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Rev. Dr. Potts will preach at both services.

All friends of the Church are asked to attend and help by their subscriptions to remove the financial burden resting on the Church.

WINDSOR HALL.

Montreal Philharmonic Society will perform Handel's

MESSIAH.

ON THURSDAY, 22nd DECEMBER, At 8.15 p.m.

SOLOISTS.

Soprano—Miss J. Moffatt, Montreal.
Contralto—Mrs. W. H. Perriton, Montreal.
Tenor—Mr. J. Theo. Van Yovx, New York.
Bass—Mr. J. C. Dempsey, New York.
Orchestra of 35 Musicians.

All seats reserved, at $1.00, 75c, 50c.

Tickets can be secured at Star Branch Office, corner Peel and St. Catherine, on and after Tuesday, 13th inst., at 9 a.m.

Prof. G. Couture—Conductor.
F. C. WARD-WHATE, Sec.-Treas., 8 Bishop Street.

CHARITY BALL,

DECEMBER 20,

In aid of MATERNITY HOSPITAL

Under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Countess of Minto.

Spectators' tickets and boxes to be had at the Up-town Star office.

DANCING.

NEW CLASSES now forming for BEGINNERS Tuesday and Thursday evening, at 8 p.m. Each pupil now receives a private lesson before entering class.

Stanley Hall, (127 Stanley Street.)

Private Lessons in Society or Stage Dances, given daily at any hour. Tel. Up 934. Send for Circular. PROF. FRANK H. NORMAN, Instructor. Assembly every Saturday, 8.15 p.m.

CONSERVATORY OF DANCING,

Department and Physical Culture, 2269 St. Catherine St. Classes meet as follows: BEGINNERS, Monday and Thursday, 8 P.M. ADVANCE, Tuesday and Saturday, 8.15 P.M. JUVENILES, Tuesday and Thursday afternoon, 4.15 P.M. Private lessons at any hour to suit. Best instruction, easiest method. Finest music and floor in the city. All the latest new dances taught, including fancy dances, etc. Send for circular. Telephone "Up" 1435.

GEO. F. BEAMAN.

ART ASSOCIATION,

Phillips Square,

GALLERIES OPEN DAILY,

9 a.m. to dusk.

Admission 25c. Saturday Free.

Reading Room Open to Members till 6 p.m.

BIBLE HOUSE.

Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society,

2175 ST. CATHERINE STREET,

THE BIBLE THE BEST GIFT FOR CHRISTMAS.

Eleven Large Cases of Fine Printed Bibles from the BRITISH and FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY

4 large cases from the Oxford University Press and Bagster and Son, beautiful editions in fine morocco bindings; teachers' editions, with full appendix and illustrations; the Art Bible, with concordance, profusely illustrated, a beautiful family Bible, very cheap. Will be sold at lowest rates.

Unitarian Literature

Sermons by prominent Unitarian Ministers sent free to any who may apply to MRS. JOHN H. LOUD, 84 Crescent Street.

DOMINION LINE to LONDON & BRISTOL

The fine Steamers of this Line have excellent accommodation for a few FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS.

Full particulars on application to ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., 219 Commissioners st., Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.—No. 407.

William Rooney and Michael Rooney, both of the City and District of Montreal, gentlemen, Petitioners, John Rooney and Mary Ann Roney, Absentees.

It is ordered that all persons who may have any rights against the succession or the property of said absentees, to bring their claims before this Court within one month.

L. A. BEDARD, Deputy Prothonotary.

HEALTH SOAP. Laundry maids say there is nothing like it.

VALLEYFIELD HAS ITS GROWING TIME

Prosperity of the Factory Town on Lake St. Francis Never Was So Apparent.

THE HUM OF INDUSTRY.

Old Businesses Are Being Extended and New Ones Are Starting Up on Every Hand.

NOT A VACANT HOUSE IN TOWN.

This is truly a growing time for the town of Valleyfield de Salaberry. Like many another small manufacturing town in Canada it is experiencing the benefits of the prosperity which has come to the country under the wise administration of a Liberal Government, and is one more proof of the baseless nature of the prophecies of blue ruin which were so common at one time.

The town is admirably situated for manufacturing purposes, and the wonder is that more large concerns have not taken advantage of it. Production is possible at the lowest cost, and transportation facilities by rail and water are perfect, while the town is a short hour's run from the commercial metropolis and chief seaport. The directors of the Montreal Cotton Company were wise and farseeing when they located their mills there five and twenty years ago, and experience has justified their action.

Valleyfield lies in a bend of the St. Lawrence river at the foot of Lake St. Francis, and in summer is one of the most pleasant places along the south shore. Back of it is the rich agricultural county of Beauharnois and further south is Huntingdon. The western end of the the Beauharnois canal debouches within the town limits, and this made it a lively place even it it brought little money to the pockets of local merchants. It is the latter fact which reconciles the townspeople to the loss of the canal traffic, which will take place when the new Soulanges canal, on the north shore, is opened next spring. The water power which operates all the mills is drawn from the canal, or by headraces from the river just above, and mill-owners say that they will be able to get a fall of ten feet more than at present when the canal is deserted by its numerous fleet of steamers and barges.

The new canal will be just as convenient for traffic purposes, so far as the town is concerned, as the old one was, and there is no fear that its wharves will rot for want of use. There is no lack of railway accommodation, as the town is the crossing point of two large roads. By the Canada Atlantic Railway and the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound road communication is had with the far west, and at Swanton, eastward, connection is obtained with the Delaware & Hudson Railway for Albany and New York, and with the Central Vermont Railway for Boston and the New England States. At Cotean Junction the Grand Trunk Railway is available east and west, and at Ottawa the Canadian Pacific Railway is met. The other great line of railway is the New York Central, the Adirondack division of which passes through the town, giving access to Montreal in one direction and to the middle and western Sates in another. On all the lines there is an excellent service of passenger and freight trains. The importance of the town warrants better station accommodation than is provided, however.

The population of Valleyfield is at the present moment between 8,000 and 9,000. This includes the whole aggregation of dwellings which the visitor knows as Valleyfield, and is not limited by strict municipal boundaries. It is confidently expected that before the close of the century the town will have ten thousand inhabitants. A large addition will be made to it in the spring, when the extension to the cotton mills begins work. A number of families are coming out from the English cotton centres to supply skilled labor, and with the Canadians who will be drawn to the town at least one thousand persons will be added to the population.

The problem of housing them will be no small one, and there ought to be a big boom in building next spring and summer. There is not a single vacant house in the town to-day, and the hotels experience a crush if half a dozen travellers come to town together, so full are they with resident boarders. The streets are well laid out, and the houses are comfortable and substantial as a rule. The Cotton Company has a number of model dwellings for married employes, and it is possible that more may be erected. There is good school accommodation, and the people pride themselves on taking advantage of their opportunities in that connection. The Gault Institute, built by Mr. A. F. Gault, is equal to any of the Montreal public schools.

The Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist denominations have handsome churches. In Roman Catholic church life Valleyfield is the seat of a bishopric, of which Mgr. Emard is the present head. There is a fine cathedral church with a graceful ecclesiastical and charitable buildings. The municipal affairs of the town are carefully managed by a council, of which Mayor Loy has been the president for some years. There is a good water service, the town is lit by electricity, and the police and fire brigades are efficient. There are many fine stores, just now making a brave showing for the Christmas trade. It was in the manufacturing concerns, however, that a Herald representative was most interested during a recent visit to the town, for these show most plainly the extent to which Valleyfield is prospering, and point most hopefully to its future.

When one remembers the particularly long wail which the cotton manufacturers made prior to the reform of the tariff it seems one of the ironies of fate that they should to-day be among the most prosperous, at the same time that it proves how true were the claims made as to the good effect on trade of a change in the tariff. It is one of the boasts of the employes of the Montreal Cotton Company that they have never had to work on short time, and that when time has been lost from any cause it has had to be made up so as to keep the production up to the mark. It is no secret that the company have long been unable to keep up with their orders, even with the mill working night and day. This mill, the forerunner of a pile of buildings which equal any of the Manchester mills, is a huge five-storey building of solid stone, and fitted with the best machinery. A tour through the mill is quite interesting, and gives one an idea of the number of processes which are necessary to turn raw cotton into any one of the many lines which the company make.

When the year the company have had to make extensive additions to this mill, additions which were necessitated not only by the increased demand for the productions of the company, consequent upon the prosperous condition of the Dominion, but also owing to the progressive character which distinguishes the management of the mills. Some mills try to increase their establishment by stealing from others the business these have worked up, but the Montreal Cotton Company have always been pioneers in any trade undertaken by them, and the policy so pursued has led to the extension of their mills from time to time, consequent upon the development of new fields of industry in the cotton trade. The new additions consist of a five-storied mill, built of the best Scotch mason work, all the foundations being on solid rock. This mill is 143 feet wide by 156.6 feet long, and is the widest mill in Canada, if not on the continent. Notwithstanding its width, it has been so built that it will be as well lighted as any of the company's old mills. It is capable of holding 60,000 spindles and 1,000 looms, but for the present will be equipped with 500 looms. Adjoining this mill is another building, also of five storeys, 83 feet wide by 131 ft. 6 in. long, which will be used for cotton opening and mixing, not only for the new mill, but also for the old mills, as well as spooling, roving, etc., for the new mill.

Further west is another building, four storeys high, 229 feet long by 83 feet wide, built specially for storing raw cotton. This warehouse will store if required 10,000 bales, which will be taken direct out of the cars on the company's siding, by which means all expense of carting will be saved. On the south side of the headrace another building, four storeys high, 100 feet wide by 131 feet long, has been built, which will be used as a warehouse and packing room for all the finished goods produced in the bleachery and dyehouse belonging to the mills. All these buildings are built, like the new mill, of best Scotch mason work, and the whole are of the most substantial character. All the work, even to quarrying the stone, has been done by the company's employes, under competent foremen to superintend the different branches of the work, the whole being under the additional superintendence of the head of the mechanical department and of the general manager of the company.

The mills employ 1,500 people now, and will have to take on 500 more to run the new mill. Next spring there will be about 3,000 looms and over 100,000 spindles working. The new mill will be driven by electrical power from the electrical power-house built some two or three years ago by the company, and which they are just now fitting up with two more electrical generators. This power-house was also designed and erected by the company's officials, and is probably without its peer on the continent. It contains eight 60-inch McCormick turbines and four 530 horse-power generators.

A new industry has just been started, but is hardly yet in running order. This is the Northrup Loom Co., of Canada, of which Mr. A. F. Gault is the president and Mr. Bigelow manager. This concern is in a sense in connection with the cotton mills, which has had hitherto to import the bulk of the special machinery required from England. The machine shop portion of these works measures 65 feet by 232 feet. This portion of the works is practically complete, and the necessary tools are being put into place. The foundry measures 55 feet wide by 113 feet long, with an extension to the north for a cupola and brass foundry, and to the south for casting and pattern store. No more complete machine shop can be found anywhere, and no other shop in Canada is thus specially equipped for the production of textile machinery. It is understood that the production will be forty looms a week, and that the concern has already sold all it can produce for many months ahead.

Just across the headrace from the old mill are the works of the Valleyfield Paper Mills, of which Mayor Loy is manager. Over one hundred men are employed here, and the annual output is very large. Of late years attention has been confined chiefly to book and lithograph papers, for which there is a great demand.

The town also possesses a sash and door factory, a foundry, a couple of flour mills, and some minor manufacturing concerns, all of which are prospering. The future seems to have great things in store for Valleyfield, and it is deserving of them by reason of the energy which is being displayed there.

M'GILL NOTES.

The Opening of the Chemistry and Mining Building—Medical Undergraduates' Dinner.

An adjourned meeting of the corporation of McGill University will be held on Wednesday afternoon, at which various matters connected with the formal opening of the McDonald Chemistry and Mines Building by Lord Minto, on the 20th inst., will be under consideration. The complete programme of the proceedings in relation to the function will then be drawn up.

The Psychical Society in connection with the Medical and Veterinary Faculty of McGill University, was to have met last evening, but the gathering did not take place and it has been decided to postpone further meetings until after the Christmas holidays. At the next meeting Mr. J. W. Grove will submit a paper.

The annual dinner of the under-graduates of the Medical Faculty of McGill University and the faculty itself, which takes place at the Windsor Hotel on Thursday evening next, promises to be a great success. The committee, of which Mr. Gelday is the secretary, has worked energetically to that end and their efforts are likely to meet with the reward due to their zeal.

Through Rates on the Trunk Lines.

Mr. D. McNicoll, the general passenger superintendent of the C.P.R., returned to the company's headquarters this morning from New York, whither he had gone to attend a meeting of the Trunk line passenger committee. The committee for the consideration of various questions relating to through rates.

GIFTS

of Jewellery are personal and lasting and give to the recipient a pleasure differing from that afforded by anything else. Besides our fine Diamond Mountings we are also showing a nice line of moderate priced rings, in which the fancy stones now so fashionable are mounted with whole Pearls in most effective settings. Almandines, Amethysts, Opals and Turquoise are some of the stones used. The settings are all in 15 karat gold.

The prices principally from $4 to $10.

Henry Birks & SONS,
Phillips Square,
Montreal.

Sealette! Sealette!

Our Sealette, worth $3.50, for $1.90; Sealette Silk and Wool, worth $4.00, for $2.99: Sealette Silk and Wool, worth $7.50, for $4.99. We have the Sealette all wool very, very cheap at M. Marchand's, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

ANOTHER PARIS TRIAL.

Which May Equal in Interest the Zola Sensation.

M. Cohier Must Answer for His Book, "The Army Against the Nation.

Paris, Dec. 9.—Paris is now looking forward to a trial which may equal in interest and sensation that of Zola. M. Cohier must answer for his book, "The Army Against the Nation," in which he alleged rottenness and corruption permeated the army from the general staff down to the barracks.

Cohier will be defended by Jaures, the famous Socialist Deputy, who was one of the witnesses at the Zola trial.

London, Dec. 9.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says that as Colonel Picquart, owing to the ruling of the Court of Cassation, is now enabled to avoid military jurisdiction, at least until the decision of the Supreme Court is rendered, and it is unknown when the case will be taken up, his release must be immediately ordered. It will be impossible to keep him in prison indefinitely awaiting a possible trial.

A WINNIPEG DEMAND.

Western City After Improvements to St. Andrew's Rapids—Mr. Sifton Favors It.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 9.—(Special.)—An influential delegation, consisting of the executive committee of the Winnipeg Liberal Association and a number of other gentlemen interested, waited upon Mr. Sifton, Minister of the Interior, this morning. The object of the delegation was to discuss with the Minister the proposed improvements of St. Andrew's Rapids. There were in all about fifty gentlemen present, about fifteen of whom spoke on the different phases of the question, presenting it as a work that would not only be beneficial to Winnipeg, but to much of the Province. It was also pointed out that as a business enterprise the work would pay interest on the investment, that a large tract of new country would be opened up, that prices of wood and lumber would be reduced in all parts of the Province. Conservatives and Liberals alike favored the scheme. In fact, there was not the slightest opposition. The view was also advanced that Manitoba deserved this work as a part of its share of the Government public work. This was coupled with the statement that this Province had received no aid outside of that on railways which would eventually be absorbed by the C.P.R.

Mr. Sifton replied with a lengthy and careful review of the situation, and ended by declaring that though he could not promise that the work would be done, he was in favor of it, and would advocate it with the Government. It was essential, however, that the co-operation of all the members from this Province be secured. In regard to the statement that the Government had aided short railroads which would shortly be absorbed by the C.P.R., he gave it a most emphatic denial. The South-Eastern road would be put through to Lake Superior, and it would never be controlled by the C.P.R., but would be open to the Grand Trunk or any other company desiring to secure running powers over it. He wished Liberals to pay particular attention to this statement, for if at any time it was found incorrect he would at once resign his seat.

It is announced here to-day that the Dauphin road, at present constructed to a point nearly 200 miles north-west of Winnipeg, will be extended to Hudson's Bay within the next four years.

SITUATION IN LEVIS.

The Conservatives Will Not Decide Until This Evening Whether They Will Bring Out a Candidate.

Quebec, Dec. 10.—(Special.)—Indecision still characterizes the Conservative deliberations with regard to the attitude of the party in the Levis contest. Mr. Flynn has now summoned his friends to meet at Levis this evening, when the question of Mr. Gelly's candidature will be finally settled. The more impetuous members of the party are openly impatient at the hesitation manifested by the leaders, and murmurings are making themselves plainly heard.

Meantime Messrs. Langelier and Bourassa are keeping up the fight. Mr. Bourassa gives an emphatic denial to the statement that he had promised to retire if Mr. Gelly came forward. He told a Herald representative that he intended to remain in the contest until the end whatever happened. As Mr. Langelier expresses a similar determination, professing to be confident of victory, even in a three-cornered fight, it seems possible that the Government, although its policy has the approval of a large majority of the electors, will lose the constituency. Mr. Langelier feels aggrieved at the failure of the ministers to formally endorse his candidature, and has uttered his opinion on the subject with more freedom than discretion. Mr. Marchand and his colleagues have not seen fit to interfere hitherto, because they recognized Mr. Bourassa's right to appeal to the electorate at large from the decision of the convention, in which, as a matter of fact, he was only barely defeated. The three candidates may meet the electors on Sunday after mass in one of the parishes of the county.

ONTARIO BYE-ELECTIONS.

The Complete Majority of the Liberal Candidate in Halton Was 159.

Toronto, Dec. 9.—Mr. W. T. R. Preston came to-day from Halton. He was well pleased with the result there and left for Northumberland this afternoon. He gives the complete returns for Halton as follows:

	Maj. for Barber.	Maj. for Kearns.
Milton	8	..
Burlington	..	47
Oakville	..	9
Georgetown	164	..
Esquessing	26	..
Trafalgar	23	..
Nelson	..	95
Nassagaweya	94	..
Acton	..	5

Barber's total majority, 159.

Mr. Whitney, Opposition leader, was in the city last night, and left for the east this morning. He had nothing to say.

Goderich, Ont., Dec. 9.—The two missing polls in the West Huron election have just been heard from. The figures are as follows, majorities only being given in each case: Goderich Township, No. 2, Beck, 44 majority; East Wawanosh, No. 4, Garrow, 18 majority. This reduces Hon. J. T. Garrow's majority to 55.

TRADE IN CANADA.

According to Dun's Review the Holiday Business Has Opened Out Satisfactorily.

New York, Dec. 9.—Dun's review says:—Reports from Canadian offices this week are unanimous in showing largely increased retail trade, with satisfactory holiday business. Weather is generally helpful for all lines of trade. Toronto reports activity in trade and payments promptly made. Payments are also good at Montreal, with moderate snowfall benefitting retail trade.

MASON & RISCH PIANOS are the only Canadian Pianos that improve under usage. Our pianos are not only beautiful in appearance, but they stand the strain of hard work, last longer than others, and have that beautiful singing quality of tone so much desired by artists.

Mason & Risch

By our system of easy payments every family in moderate circumstances can own one of our beautiful instruments. Call at our warerooms and inspect the latest styles, or send for catalogue and prices. Pianos to rent, pianos repaired and tuned by experts. The Mason & Risch Piano Co. Ltd., 19 Phillips Square.

A large holiday trade is anticipated at Quebec, and collections are not delayed. Halifax reports fall trade disturbed by rain, but this week's better weather has improved business, with more activity in mining districts and iron industries. Seasonable fancy and light groceries are active at St. John, and the approaching holiday season makes retail trade generally satisfactory.

Payments are well met at Winnipeg, and wholesalers report seasonable trade, while business in holiday goods is improving.

Prospects for holiday business are usually bright at Victoria, and although November business fell short of previous months at Vancouver, the volume is rapidly increasing, and retailers are making extensive preparations for the holiday business. Collections are very prompt.

RIOPELLE MURDER CASE.

Judge Lavergne Censures a Witness Charged with Listening to the Evidence of Another.

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—At the Riopelle murder trial in Hull, Judge Lavergne this morning censured Dr. Fontaine, who it was alleged stood behind the partly opened door of the court room, while Dr. Paquet was being cross-examined by Mr. Foran, and after he had received the order to withdraw. Notary Dumouchel, of Aylmer, was the first witness examined. He had a conversation with Boyer on the sidewalk in front of his place, next to Holt's hotel. Boyer told him that Riopelle was a scoundrel. Riopelle, standing a little further away, heard this and said: "If you were not drunk you would not say that." Boyer was drunk, and looked weak. Cross-examined, witness said that Riopelle was in a joking mood at that time. He did not look wicked.

Dr. Fontaine denied the accusation that was made against him about being behind a partly open door.

After some further evidence was taken, the prosecution closed its case. The defence is not putting in evidence.

MME. HENRY DENIES IT.

She Says Her Husband Lived Modestly, and That Reports to the Contrary Are False.

Paris, Dec. 9.—Mme. Henry, widow of Colonel Henry, who committed suicide while under arrest in connection with the Dreyfus affair, has written a letter to the Steele declaring that the assertions that her husband lived far beyond his means are absolutely untrue. She says that Colonel Henry lived in a particularly modest style, and challenges his detractors to substantiate the statements they have made to the contrary.

NIBLOCK'S OFFENCES.

Ottawa Insurance Agent who Defrauded the Company Will be Sentenced on Monday.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—John T. Niblock, until recently local agent of the London Life Assurance Company, who pleaded guilty to five charges of forgery, will come up for sentence on Monday next. The amount represents about $500 in all, the policies being in the industrial branch. Another startling development in the case was discovered this week, when Inspector McBroom, of London, found that the accused had forged the name of Dr. Neil, of Hull, to a death certificate on a straight life policye for $1,000 taken out on the life of William McKendry, who is said to be a lumber culler of Hintonburg. Dr. Neil was shown the death certificate and at once pronounced the signature a forgery.

A Canadian Suggestion.

Sir J. Edgar, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, suggests that England should cede the Island of Jamaica to Uncle Sam in exchange for one of the Eastern States.—Daily Paper.

Good for Sir J. D. Edgar! What a wondrous man is he!
A statesman past all question, and of glorious polity.
He'd give our nation ginger, if we'd give to his a State,
But just which one he'd like to have he does not indicate.

Can it be Maine, Sir Edgar wants? We can't believe it so,
Unless it be this Baronet is blind, and does not know
That up in Maine they've got a chap of genius rich and rare,
Who'd send him flying speedily from out the Speaker's chair.

New Hampshire? For a moment just suppose we acquiesce,
And Canada gets Chandler—it is much more than a guess,
With Chandler to digest, the realm will surely need to take
Quite all the stock of ginger that Jamaica well can make.

Vermont? Wher once Green Mountain boys led Ezdac's fellows out?
Shall Yankees let a loyalty that's never known a doubt
Go from their midst at any price—for any fabled sum?
Not even for a corner in your grand old stock of rum!

Perhaps it's Massachusetts that has caught the Speaker's eye—
The grand old brainy Commonwealth whose name shall never die.
Egad! we'll never part with that, Sir Edgar may be sure,
For if we did, what would become of Yankee literature?

Shall old Hosea Biglow become a mere Kanuck?
Is mere colonial fame indeed to be Longfellow's luck?
Are Dr. Holmes, and Emerson, and treasured Hawthorne too,
To be swapped off for Edgar's folk of dark and swarthy hue?

Connecticut? No, never! While Mark Twain doth pace the earth
We are not going to part with this fair home of cherished worth.
A cry would rise to heaven that should make us all desist
From ever turning Twain into a British Humorist!

And Rhody? Little Rhody? Pretty baby-boy of States—
We'll never let dear Rhody go a-wandering from our gates.
The mass would ne'er condone an act whose very nature robs
Them of beloved Newport and its azure-blooded nobs.

And so it seems not feasible, this plan of Sir J. D.
We cannot do without our East, as far as we can see;
But if the failure of his scheme is going to make him blue,
To swap for old Jamaica how would Black well's Island do?

—John Kendrick Bangs, in Harper's Weekly.

Blair's Pills
Great English Remedy for
Gout & Rheumatism
Safe, Sure, Effective.
All Druggists 40c. and $1.00
LYMAN SONS & CO. MONTREAL.

MONTREAL HOMEOPATHISTS.

Association Held its Aunual Meeting Yesterday—Progress Reported.

Treasurer's Report—Executive Governors and Directors Appointed—Gifts Remembered.

The Montreal Homoeopathic Association held its annual meeting yesterday. Among those present were:—Lady Van Horne, Mrs. Sutherland Taylor, Mrs. W. E. Phillips, Messrs. E. J. Barbeau, J. A. Mathewson, Roswall Fisher, Samuel Bell, Samuel M. Baylis, F. E. Grafton, and T. J. Dawson.

The report of the hospital treasurer showed expenditure to be $4,725.82, and receipts, $4,930.49, an increased revenue of $456 over 1897. The current expenses were, however, $1,800 behind, and the permanent expense account $3,100, a deficit which the new management feel confident that those interested in the spread of homoeopathic principles in this province, will speedily wipe out when once made public. Irrespective of creed or school, the hospital does yearly a grand charitable work, and deserves universal support.

The following executive governors of the association for the next two years were passed unanimously: Mrs. R. G. Reid, Mrs. And. Wilson, Mrs. J. T. Hagar, Mrs. Stewart Munn, Mrs. S. C. Mathews, Mrs. Eugene von Rappard, Mrs. A. D. Durnford, Mrs. C. H. Binks, Mrs. A. R. Grafton, Mrs. Henry Thomas.

The board of directors of the association were elected as follows:—Chas. Alexander, Jas. H. Mathewson, E. J. Barbeau, Samuel Bell, F. E. Grafton, E. G. O'Connor, D. M. Baylis, James Dick, A. R. Griffith and H. M. Patton.

The examiners of the college H. P. and S. for the coming year were:—Drs. H. M. Patton, A. R. Griffith, and Wm. McHarric; registrar, A. R. Griffith, M.D.

The valuable and gratuitous services of Mr J. S. Buchan, hon. solicitor, and Mr. A. H. Plimsoll, hon. auditor, were thankfully acknowledged, and these gentlemen were unanimously re-elected.

The treasurer of the hospital showed the total assets to be $30,424.22, and the total liabilities to be $14,935; $10,000 of this liability found in trust donation.

The magnificent gift of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Clerk of $10,000 was gratefully mentioned as the first step in the endowment fund. The graduate nurses, in gratitude, had added another $100, and Mr. E. J. Barbeau a further $100.

The woman's auxiliary reported on the desired relief from the active management of the hospital, and stated that the society intended when thus relieved of the worry of managing, to put forth even greater efforts for the success of the institution.

Very feeling and grateful remarks were made in recognition of the work of the auxiliary during the past four years, and it is understood that the hospital intends to recognize their noble work by making several of its representative ladies life governors.

Owing to the practical closing of the hospital for two months during renovation, the total number of indoor patients showed a slight decrease, 203, as against 238 for 1897. The actual death rate was 1.9 per cent.

The admirable report of the woman's auxiliary through its efficient secretary, Mrs. J. A. Sheffield, showed several important features, namely, the gift of a new roof from Mrs. Phillips, the furnishing of the house officer's room by Dr. and Mrs. Fisher, and the large amount realized from the housekeeper's sale.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

The Rope Broke at the First Attempt to Hang a Man at Norfolk, Va.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 9.—John Anderson was hanged this afternoon for the murder of the mate of the schooner Olive Pecker. He was calm when the death warrant was read this forenoon and said that he was ready to go.

"I shall die and go into the presence of God without blot or blemish of guilt on my soul," he solemnly declared. Anderson killed the captain of the schooner Olive Pecker, shot the mate four times, and ordered him thrown overboard. Quieting the protest of the crew that he was not dead by saying he "was dead enough."

Then at the point of a revolver the crew threw the captain's body overboard. Anderson directed that oil be thrown over the lumber, and then setting the oil-soaked ship afire, the murderous crew took to the boats. Anderson was apprehended at Bahia, Brazil, and sent north on the United States gunboat Lancaster.

At 3.06 the trap was sprung, and Anderson's body shot downwards. The rope parted just inside the knot and his body fell to the cobblestones. A thrill of horror ran through the crowd. Officers and witnesses rushed to the body and snatched the cap from his head to find blood oozing from mouth, nose and eyes. A doctor was called, and soon Anderson opened his eyes, and it was said began to breathe. He was carried, feet foremost, up the stairs to the platform, and laid down until a chair was obtained. He was then placed in this, but never spoke.

Preparations for re-hanging him were hurriedly made. The other end of the rope was adjusted around his neck. He was raised to a standing posture and the straps again placed on his limbs. While being supported by the officers the trap was again sprung. In 23 minutes life was pronounced extinct. Nine minutes elapsed between the first and second dorps. Anderson's neck was broken, supposedly by the last drop.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 9.—Reliable reports have reached here to the effect that the British Government, during the coming session of Parliament, will take vigorous action to bring about a speedy settlement of the French shore controversy.

It is said that the leaders of both political parties in the House of Commons have agreed upon united action in upholding the case of Newfoundland, owing to the revelations of French aggression contained in the report of the Royal Commission recently in Newfoundland for the investigation of the whole subject.

Coming Events

Of diverse interest take place during the next few days.

FIRST—Exhibition of Art Needlework,

which commences on Tuesday Afternoon next in Ladies' Parlor, to which we cordially invite every lady in Montreal, as these beautiful specimens of the Needleworkers' Art will be for sale. Holiday shoppers will find this a most desirable opportunity to purchase handsome Xmas Gifts.

SECOND—Fairy Land.

On our Third Floor a Real Live Santa Claus will entertain the children with glimpses in Fairy Land. Beautifnl pictures, interesting to little ones (and some big ones, too), will pass before the view of the little ones in panoramic fashion. Opening day will be Wednesday, the 14th. See particulars in Monday night's advertisement.

THIRD—

You have seen our Xmas Windows in the past. You have admired them. It would not be Ogilvy's if this year was not better than the last. Artists, Decorators, Carpenters, etc., work night and day. In a few days they will have completed the work, and then we will ring up the curtain, and you can judge our efforts to please the Xmas shoppers.

The Holiday Stocks

are practically complete, and will speak for themselves. Further additions to the store's features of interest to the casual visitor are about to be announced.

Open Until 9.30 To-night.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS,
The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods House in the Dominion.
Mountain and St. Catherine Sts., Montreal.

HAIR TREATMENT.

The causes for hair falling out or loosing its gloss are so numerous and so widely different that ladies should be extremely cautious about any preparation which they put on their hair. A preparation that may do one lady good may cause another to loose still more of her hair. In many cases our special scalp massage has performed wonders in renewing the strength of the hair, whilst others need tonics or other preparations which our experiences teaches us would be beneficial. One of our specialties is hair dyeing by our own peculiar process which we can guarantee to always give perfect satisfaction. Bleached and faded hair is restored to its original color.

J. PALMER & SON, 1745 NOTRE DAME ST. Phone, Main 391.

LORD MINTO IS PATRON

Of the Dominion Rifle Association—Promises to Succeed Lord Aberdeen.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—The Earl of Minto succeeds the Earl of Aberdeen as patron of the Dominion Rifle Association. Yesterday His Excellency welcomed a deputation representing the D.R.A.; Lieut.-Col. Tilton, chairman of the executive; Lieut.-Col. John MacPherson, treasurer; Lieut.-Col. White, C.M.G.; Lieut.-Col. Hodgson, G. G. F. G.; Lieut.-Col. Sherwood, 43rd; Lt.-oCl. Anderson, Lt.-Col. Taller, Capt. Gray, Capt. Crean, Toronto Field Battery; Captain Sutherland, 43rd; Capt. Higeman, 5th Brigade Staff, N.B., and Mr. A. W. Owens, representing P. E. I., waited upon His Excellency in his office in the East Block, Lord Minto being accompanied by Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, and Major Drummond. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. M. Gibson telegraphed his regret at being unable to attend. There was no written address. Col. oCtton, in a brief but happy speech, requested His Excellency to succeed Lord Aberdeen as patron of the D. R. A. His Excellency's reply showed his keen interest in rifle shooting, and his appreciation of the influence of the D.R.A. in promoting marksmanship in Canada. He readily consented to become patron. He had already, he said, visited the new ranges, and promised to do al in his power to assist the D.R.A.

Judgment Reserved.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—There were no new points raised in the third day of argument of the appeals in the Farmers' Loan litigation. Judgment has been reserved in the case of Hon. Wm. Mulock, the acceptance of whose offer of $150,000 Mrs. Teogood opposes. The case of the other directors, whose offer of $16,500 was accepted, was heard yesterday morning, and the appeal of the debenture holders was argued this afternoon. Mr. Justice MacMahon pointed out that Mr. Mulock's offer more than made up the $148,000 in dividends allegd to have been paid out of capital.

Failure in Quebec.

Quebec, Dec. 10.—A demand of assignment was made yesterday on the firm of Hudon, Paradis & Co., music dealers, of this city, and Mr. V. E. Paradis has been named provisional guardian.

Japanese Tea Room.
Manicure, Facial Massage, Hair Dressing and Shampooing Rooms.
Facial Massage and Hair Treatment at Private Residences.
194 PEEL STREET, (opposite High School)
Hours 9 a.m. to 11 p.m. Not open Sunday
Telephone Uptown 2106.

Christmas and New Year's.
GRAY'S PHARMACY.
"DENTAL PEARLINE," a delicious Tooth Wash.
"SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE," a fragrant Tooth Powder.
"CASTOR FLUID," cleanses and stimulates the scalp.
These preparations are powerfully antiseptic.
Luben's, Atkinson's, Roger & Gallet's and Lundborg's Essences,
For the Handkerchief.
CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S
Crab Apple Blossom Toilet Water, etc.
HENRY R. GRAY,
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
122 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.
Every attention paid to physicians' prescriptions, and all drugs used are guaranteed pure. The physician's instructions are carefully carried out by competent clerks under the surveillance of the proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that, by judgment of the Superior Court, for the Province of Quebec, in the District of Montreal, on the second day of December, A.D., 1898, the undersigned, John M. M. Duff, of the City and District of Montreal, Chartered Accountant, was appointed Curator to the vacant estate and succession of the late David A. Henderson, in his lifetime of St. Lambert, in the said District.

J. M. M. DUFF, Curator,
Room No. 52, Imperial Building, Place d'Armes, Montreal.

The Plague Spreading.

Tamatave, Madagascar, Dec. 9.—The bubonic plague which broke out here ten days ago is spreading. The disease, which was at first confined to the natives, is now affecting the European population.

Interior Decorations
Fine Cabinet Work, Upholstering,
House Painting, Flax Tapestries, Wall Hangings, Glazing, and Gilding, French, English and American Wall Papers.
A NEW DEPARTURE—The Cabinet Work, Interior, Woodwork and Upholstering Departments will be under the personl supervision of Mr. Hubertus McGuire.
W. P. SCOTT, 2422 St. Catherine St., Montrea
TELEPHONE -UP. 1274.

SIX-DAY MEN SUSPENDED

The L.A.W. Fines Each of Them $50 and Suspends Them Until the Fine Is Paid in Full.

MILLER A SURE WINNER.

Pierce is the Freshest-Looking Man on the Track, but Keeps Dropping Behind Steadily.

WALLER WILL BE SECOND.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 9.—Chairman Albert Mott, of the Racing Board L.A.W., announced in his bulletin issued to-day, that the riders competing in the big six days' bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, New York, are fined $50 each and suspended from all L. A. W. tracks until such fine is paid. Madison Square Garden is taxed $1,000 for permitting the race to be held on its tracks, and is suspended from the sanction privileges of the League until the fine is paid.

New York, Dec. 9.—With the price of admission doubled and fifty per cent. added to the cost of reserved seats more than ten thousand persons paid to the last part of the fourth day of the six-day bicycle race in Madison Square Garden. Rates went up so suddenly that those who fled out at six o'clock to eat returned to find that the cost of standing up had been raised to a dollar, and that the privilege of sitting near the track cost a half dollar more.

Such a bicycle race for such a distance finds no parallel in the records of the sport. For mile after mile Miller and Waller cling to each other. If one gets a lead of a ten feet the other puts all his strength to work and seizes back the lost distance. The race now has come down to the greatest strain that is possible or even imaginable. It has come to be a question of who among the leaders can sleep the least. There can be no slowing of speed unless one of the leaders breaks down and makes easy the going for the others.

Pierce seemed to weaken very early yesterday, and each hour showed him dropping further to the rear of Waller and Miller, who pursued each other in turn around the monotonous track at a speed of which a short-distance rider just starting on a half-mile against time might well be proud. The pace was too much for Pierce. He had to rest, and he did so several times, but for only short periods. But by no means is he to be reckoned as a likely loser, for late yesterday afternoon he was back to his vigor of Wednesday, trying to get back what he had lost.

He seemed even better last night than at the close of the first day, but, travel as fast as he would, he only made things better for Waller and Miller. When he put on a burst of speed, these two, who are fighting each other minute by minute sleeplessly, took him for a pacemaker, and by following his rear wheel kept him from making a gain.

Miller's face shows scarcely any trace of the terrible strain to which he has put himself. When he alights he can walk without the least apparent effort. A challenge to spurt always finds him ready. He is not even irritable, though Waller, at almost every opportunity "nags" him, saying things calculated to make a saint retort in kind or work himself into a silent rage.

"Come on, baby!" snarls Waller, as he gets beside the champion. "I'll show you how to ride. Just follow me."

Miller keeps still, but in a second or two Waller is at it again.

"So you are going to get married if you win, eh?" he queries. "Well, I guess you'll die single," and off he goes, with Miller snapping and growling in his wake.

Waller's eyes are bothering him, and all day yesterday he wore dark blinders. Late at night he took them off, but the strain of the light was too great and he had to put them on again. His hands are sore, and to relieve the pain he wears thick woollen gloves.

Waller was going at racing speed at half-past four o'clock in the morning, and for the next two hours he kept going at an eighteen mile gait without apparent effort. Then he left the track, and with his going began the tactics that kept the crowd shouting, waving hats and handkerchiefs and acting like caged maniacs till two o'clock this morning.

Waller no sooner had departed than Miller bent himself to recover. Pierce, too, fell in for speed, and so fast did he go that do what he would Miller was comparatively helpless, and soon went into third place. Then came one of the marvels of the day, and few were there to see it.

Albert, the veteran, who is travelling on schedule time, carefully prepared before the race began, let himself out to beat his own time table, and so well did he do it, that for a long time he kept second place, and at night had thirty miles better than the score he set himself to make.

Miller will Wed Today.

While Miss Hanson was visiting Miller his trainer, John West, read a telegram which he said he had just received from the makers of the machine ridden by Miller. The message was to the effect that if Miller wins the race he will be paid $150 by his firm, and his trainer will receive $50. To this was added that if Miller and Miss Hanson be married on Saturday night another hundred dollars will be given the bridegroom. Both Miller and his financee smiled as they heard the contents of the telegram, and Miss Hanson remarked: "That hundred will be mine, Charley."

In the training quarters of many of the riders it is believed that Burns Pierce has lost all chance of capturing the large purse in the contest. Pierce looked excessively wearied all day yesterday and pedalled with more labor than he had shown on any day of the race. Still he retained a prominent place among the leaders and took his turn in the lead early in the day.

Frank Albert continued to be a surprise, and for two hours in the early morning occupied second place. Later in the day he had a sleep of an hour and a half's duration. Stevens, Gimm, Nawn, Lawson and Hale maintained their relative positions during the day. The first named had an hour's sleep, and afterwards rode strong. His arms troubled him, but otherwise he appeared to be strong.

Offered Rewards to Pace.

Trainers of several of the riders are authority for the statement that the men in their charge were asked yesterday by riders nearer the front to make pace for them for the remainder of the race. Liberal rewards were promised in the event of the paced riders winning first or second prize. So far as could be observed, no intentional pacing had been given or taken up to midnight.

The Policemen's Favorite.

The policemen detailed to duty in the Garden have made a hot favorite of their own, and though it is not a betting proposition with them, they are unanimous in rooting for the Irish rider Nawn. The policemen's choice has been falling off since the third day, however, and will be lucky if he finishes in the money. The sentiment in his favor is such, though, that win or lose, Nawn would be a popular addition to the bike squad.

Waller's Chainless.

Waller's 112-gear chainless wheel was laid up for repairs until last night, the result of a punctured tire. He has done all his best sprinting with the chainless, and he refused to go after Miller while the favorite wheel was out of commission. The repairs were completed and Waller and his chainless bike went into the race at 7 o'clock.

BASKET BALL RULES.

The National League Has Decided on a Uniform Interpretation.

Each Rule Was Taken Up in Turn and Rules Laid Down for the Guidance of Referees.

The National Basketball League referees met in Philadelphia last week to agree upon a uniform method of interpreting the new league rules and to hear the additional instructions of the president and secretary concerning their enforcement. Each section of the playing rules was taken up separately for analysis, and after the latitude of its possible power was determined definite lines were fixed for its enforcement. In an outline of the interpretations to be given here the rules will be designated by their sectional numbers instead of quoting them in full.

In section 2 the referee should require the floor to be properly marked before the commencement of the game.

By "properly marked" is meant three conspicuous lines in the centre of the field, each two set from the other, and running parallel with the end boundaries; also a line 15 feet from each goal, measured in the direction of the opposite goal. The centre of this line shall be surrounded by an arc of a circle with a 6-foot radius, and a lane 6 feet wide shall be marked from the 15-foot mark to the goal.

Section 3—Referees are instructed to call fouls on players who use their hands and arms in any manner to interfere with an opponent who has not the ball.

Section 5—When the ball is put in play after a scrimmage the two nearest men of opposite sides shall be required to jump.

Section 7—When the ball is held by two or more players the whistle should be sounded as soon as possible. This is to avoid the possibility of the heavier man throwing his lighter opponent to the floor in the endeavor to wrench the ball from his grasp.

Section 8—When the ball is put in play by the referee upon any part of the floor the two men who are to jump must not only stand no further than two feet from the spot where the ball is to fall, but they must also face each other on a line running parallel to the side lines.

The new league rule concerning tie games reads as follows:—"Section 10, in case of a tie game the tie must be played off upon some other date, at the hall where the tie was played, and the visiting team shall have the option of one-half of the gross receipts or the regular guarantee. The tie must be played off before the close of the season on a date mutually agreed upon by the teams interested, and in case of no mutual agreement the date shall be fixed by the president of the league, and the secretary shall give due notice."

The advantage of this change over the old rule is two-fold. It gives a team which has prepared for a 40-minute contest the opportunity of putting forth all its strength during that time, with the assurance that no further tax upon its endurance will be required. Besides this, the second game is financially of great value to the managers of the teams because of the additional interest created in the contest on account of the tie.

Free Throws and No Goal.

In section 15, when a player is attempting a free throw, referees are instructed to decide "no goal" if the thrower is found over the mark by the smallest possible extent before the ball has fully settled in the basket. If he crosses the line before the ball missed the basket, the ball shall be put in play in the centre of the field. If one of his own side enters the 6-foot lane before the ball has either entered or missed the basket, the goal shall not count if scored, and if missed the ball shall be put in play in the centre. On the other hand, if an opponent of the thrower enter the 6-foot lane before the ball either enters or misses the basket, the thrower shall be given another trial, and as many more (until a goal is scored) as are made necessary by the opponent's entering the lane. Also, if the spectators or opposing players hit, yell, or endeavor to disconcert the thrower in any other manner, the referee shall permit him to continue throwing until a goal results.

Section 16—Kicking the ball is a foul, but if the ball strikes the foot of a player and bounds off the referee need not call a foul if, in his judgment, it was not intentionally kicked; he must, however, call the ball dead at the spot from which it was kicked, and put it in play again.

Section 19—The referee shall call fouls on players who use any part of the body except the hands in holding the ball. If, however, a player holds the ball to his body and another player has his hands upon it from the rear, the foul must be called on the rear man.

No Throttling Allowed.

Section 20—An arm around the neck of a player shall be considered a foul. If a player is about to shoot for the goal and an opponent strikes his arm or jumps upon his back, a foul shall be called upon the latter, whether he holds the "shooter" or not. Should the player who is shooting be injured in a play of this nature and forced to retire from the game the offending player must be disqualified for that game.

In section 24 the ball is out of bounds and must be called dead when it has passed outside the cage, whether it bounds back again or not. In cases of this kind it shall be put in play near the place where it left the cage.

In section 29, the additional fifteen minutes given the last team to complete its numbers shall date from the time when the opponents completed their numbers.

Referees are instructed to see that one team does not "throw" the game. In such cases the referee shall declare the game off and report to the president. The referees are instructed to live up to the very letter of the rules and give their decisions fearlessly and without discrimination in regard to the comments of either spectators or players. They are to be courteous to the players, but are not obliged to argue with them on their interpretations of the rules.

Whenever a case arises not fully covered by the rules the referee is empowered to decide according to his own judgment and report the case, with full particulars of the circumstances, to the president for legislation as soon after the game as possible.

To assist the referee in carrying out the duties of his office, the following penalties have been compiled:

Free throw—Holding, tripping, striking the ball with closed fist, running with the ball, interference by hands or arms with the player who has not the ball, holding ball with assistance of any part of the body except hands, violation of rule 10, section 15; kicking ball, shouldering, unnecessary roughness, third man who puts his hands on ball in scrimmage, addressing referee by any other person than the captain.

Disqualification—Slogging, unnecessary roughness, continued fouling by player after warning by the referee, profanity, abusive or insulting remarks addressed to the referee.

Fines—Slogging, dirty playing of any character, profanity, and abusive or insulting remarks addressed to referee. In the latter penalty the fine is imposed by the president, on the referee's report of the circumstances of the case.

BASEBALL.

Against Exhibition Games.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—President James A. Hart, of the Chicago Baseball Club, will leave to-night for New York to attend the annual meeting of the league.

President Hart, speaking of exhibition games, says he is unalterably opposed to any exhibition contests under any circumstances, and that a fight may be made in the annual meeting to prohibit teams from playing such games, even in spring training. He argues that exhibitions tend to cheapen baseball, that in the spring games the players are working for their own benefit and not to make the game good, caring more for their arms than for the satisfaction of the public, and that such games are void of any value or interest. He does not know how the rest of the magnates will stand on such a proposition.

SNOWSHOEING.

Hell Cubs Dance.

The Holly Snowshoeing Club opened the season by a dance in Stanley Hall last night. There was a large attendance, and the number of both old and new faces augurs well for the success of the season.

A large attendance of members is earnestly requested at this evening's euchre competition, as the club will select the strongest team to play the M.A.A.A. on Tuesday evening, in the latter's clubrooms, for a supper. It is also hoped that the members of the club will turn out en masse on Monday, when the first tramp will be held. Every provision has been made at the club-house for a good time.

SKATING.

Victoria Rink.

The Victoria Rink will be formally opened this afternoon at three o'clock. The band of the 1st Prince of Wales Regiment Fusiliers, which has been engaged for the season, will be in attendance. Tea will be served as is usual on Saturday afternoons.

The New St. Lawrence Rink.

The new St. Lawrene Rink at Verdun is a large one, and there should be a good sheet of ice. Last year it was an open rink. This year it is covered, and is 240 feet by 100 feet. Mr. T. R. Gray is managing it this year, and he intends to have a band three times per week. During the season there will be a number of hockey matches in the rink. It was flooded last night and will be ready for skaters in a few days.

TROTTING.

Board of Review.

New York, Dec. 9.—The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association held an executive session this afternoon, lasting six hours. The temporary reinstatements of the following named were continued:

F. Cleveland, New York; R. Hill, Ohio; George W. Brown, Greenfield, Ohio; Dan'l. E. Boier, Orangeburg, Pa.; P. L. Church, Port Hope, Ont. The temporary reinstatement of George Carville, of St. John, N.B., made some time ago, was made permanent by unanimous consent of the board.

GOLF.

With the Metropolitans.

The Metropolitan Golf Club members have every reason to be satisfied with the play of the past season, which will be brought to a fitting close on Thursday evening next at the club house on Fletcher's field. This will be made the occasion for the presentation of prizes, after which there will be a little supper and a general discussion of the work done during the past season. The Metropolitans have done well, and for a young club, have kept well up in the procession.

WRESTLING.

The Quinn-Comstock match will come off in the Theatre Royal on Friday night. The theatre is offering a purse of $250.

The New Hotel Carslake is the largest and best European House in Canada. Adjoining both Grand Trunk and C.P.R. Depots. Rooms from $1.00 upwards. Electric light.

Cuisine and service unsurpassed by any hotel on the American continent. All meals a la carte. Dining room open from 6 a.m to 12 p.m.

Victorian Nurses

A relief committee has been formed in connection with the work of the Victorian Nurses. Although desiring to receive payment in every case, when circumstances permit, more than half the visits made by the nurses are free. Cases of great poverty are constantly met with and are now reported to the ladies' committee.

The nursing to be successful must be supplemented by nourishing food, suitable bedding, clothing, etc. The nurses have to maintain a stock of bed linen, night gowns, flannel jackets, etc., besides hot water bottles, air pillows and other useful articles. Tickets for nourishment at the Diet Dispensary are constantly given.

The relief committee have undertaken to secure suitable aid for individual cases, as reported by the nurses, and hope for a kind response from all who are interested in the sick poor. Donations of fruit or flowers for distribution will be most acceptable, also old linen and blankets. All donations either for the use of the patients or for the house, will be thankfully received at 113 University street.

Proposed Flour Combine.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 9.—A cablegram has just been received, it is stated, from an agent of the proposed flour combine, who has been in London for some time past arranging the deal, which says that all negotiations will be closed up within four weeks. The combination, it is said, will include practically all the spring wheat mills in the country.

DR. CODERRE'S
RED PILLS
FOR
PALE AND WEAK WOMEN
BOX OF 50 PILLS 50 CENTS

OSGOODE DROPS FROM LEAGUE

At the O. H. A. Meeting To-day That will be Announced—Counsell not Running for President.

A NEW BOWLING RULE.

A Proposal to Form an International Hockey Association Consisting of Five Outside Clubs.

BOB FITZSIMMONS AND RYAN.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 9.—(Special.)— At the annual meeting of the Ontario Rugby Union here to-morrow afternoon the Osgoode Hall Football Club will announce its retirement from the Union. The embryo lawyers intend to run a purely student team next season and will make application for admission to the Intercollegiate Rugby Union, with McGill, Varsity and Queen's. The withdrawal of the legalites will leave but three senior teams in the Ontario Union, viz: Ottawa City, Argonauts and Hamilton. Mr. J. L. Counsell, whose name has been prominently connected with the O.R.F.U. presidency, said this afternoon that he was not a candidate, but that the three senior clubs had decided upon Aleck Boyd, of Argonauts, for president, and Dick Kenny, of Ottawa, for vice-president. There is a prospect of a big row at the meeting, as the outside element, who have had control of the Union's affairs for the past year or two, are not desirous of giving up office, and will fight the senior clubs.

RING.

Zeigler at Toronto.

Toronto, Dec. 9.—On account of an injury to his left arm, Kerwin, the Chicago mystery, will not meet Matty Matthews to-morrow night. His place will be taken by Owen Zeigler, the man who fought Champion Lavigne to a draw and defated Jack Daly. Zeigler will positively appear against Matthews in a 15-round bout. Zeigler lost to Matthews on a foul in one of the fastest buts pulled off in the East. He is in first-class shape, as he is matched to box in Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati next week, meeting good men in each city.

Pen Picture of Corbett

When a serious question is brought before the thinking man of to-day, when a query which bears within it a man's doings and life outside the ring, it must be handled with discretion. When I first gazed upon Corbett it was when he had first jumped into fame by defeating Kilrain and McCaffrey, and the lad who then amazed all by his wonderful work was truly a sight for all. Tall, lithe, built like a god of romance, with cheeks tinged with healthy color and a roseate hue in his every feature which denoted his power and ability, it is no wonder that those who saw him and witnessed his powers became at once confident that a new and brilliant star had risen in the fistic firmament. Only half a dozen years have elapsed, but the difference in Corbett in that length of time is just as startling as the passing of day into night. The sallow look on his countenance, the worried, anxious glance, the lack of exuberance, is not the solemnity which comes with added years, but is a relaxation of the fervid, throbbing nerves in his body, now worn and tired of the constant strain to which they have been subjected since Corbett dethroned John L. Opportunities jeopardized. That the wear and tear to which Corbett subjected his physical make-up was a detriment to him in latter days cannot be denied. By his injudicious and absolutely unnecessary taxing of his strength, of the latent powers which should now be in full bloom instead of wilted like a drooping flower, Corbett undermined a sound constitution, and when it was necessary that all his strength should be at hand, when an added ounce of power was necessary to clinch a victory, it was gone, missing, and defeat laid its cold clammy hands upon him. The downfall of Corbett, coming so quick upon his successes, was the greatest blow irregular living ever received. The fact that he occupied such a prominent position made the lesson far-reaching, and laid bare the fact that nature, when outraged, will rebel.

Pittsburg, Dec. 9.—In a prize fight with two-ounce gloves, which took place at Kinney's Grove, between James Sweeney, of Shady Park, and Mike Kilbourne, of Homestead, for $50 a side, after one hour and ten minutes' hot fighting, Kilbourne was knocked out in the eighteenth round. Both were badly used up.

Ryan and Fitzsimmons.

Syracuse, N.Y., Dec. 9.—Tommy Ryan has heard from Bob Fitzsimmons regarding the proposed twenty-round contest between them at 154 pounds, weigh in at the ring-side. A representative of Ryan's saw Fitzsimmons in New York this afternoon, and after making known to the heavyweight champion Ryan's answer to his offer for a contest, Bob sent the following despatch to Syracuse:

"I will fight before the club offering the largest purse, but I bar Tom O'Rourke's Lenox Club. I will also want Ryan to make a side bet of $10,000."

To-night Ryan said that he had taken Fitzsimmons up on the strength of the first proposition he made, namely, to fight at 154 pounds at the ringside.

"I think Fitzsimmons is unfair to ask me to make a side bet of $10,000" said Ryan. "He has some advantages over me, but I waive them, and I am sincere when I say that I will sign articles to meet him at the middle-weight limit. I will agree to meet him before the club that hangs up the largest purse. If the side bet part of the programme is waived the match can be made inside of twenty-four hours."

BOWLING.

A Record String.

F. H. Gardner has the honor of carrying off the record for the M. A. A. A. alleys. On Thursday night he rolled up three strings as follows: 277, 247, 223, making a total of 747. Mr. Gardner is now called the sirdar in the Montreal alleys.

The Size of Pins.

The Canadian Bowling League has issued the following rule as to the dimensions of the pins used in the league matches: Height, 16 1-4 inches; base, 2 1-8 inches in diameter; largest part of body, 14 1-2 inches in circumference (5 inches from base to smallest part of neck), 5 1-8 inches in circumference, 12 inches from the base.

A meeting of the P.A.A.A. Bowling Club will be held to-night at eight o'clock. Important business will come up for discussion.

HOCKEY.

Dominion Express Club.

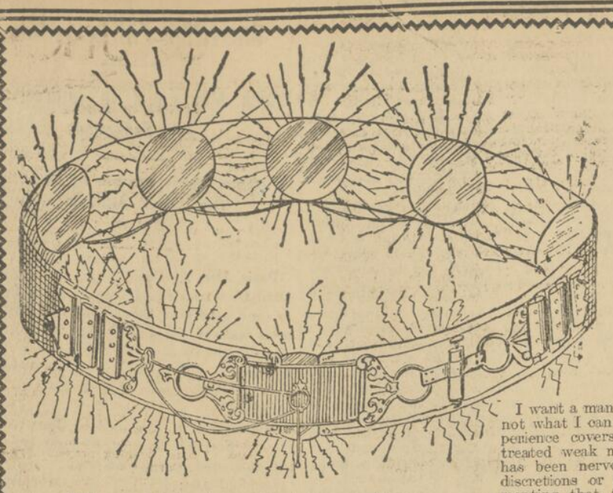
A meeting of the Dominion Express employes was held last night at 187 St. James street, for the purpose of organizing a hockey club. The following officers were elected:

Hon. president, S. T. Stewart; hon. vice-president, V. G. R. Vickers; president, J. Wilson; vice-president, J. Coyle; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Hastie; captain, R. J. Norton; committee, J. R. Haycock, R. J. Norton, J. R. Henderson, E. Biffin. It was decided to hold another general meeting on Wednesday, Dec. 14, to arrange for practices, etc.

An International League.

An attempt is being made to form an international hockey league with Buffalo, St. Catharines, Welland and Niagara-on-the-Lake.

The hockey players in the P.A.A.A. will meet Monday evening to organize for the season.



THE
Queer Doctor
AND THE
Weak Man

Before explaining how and why my mechanical treatment for men must give strength I want to say a few words about the queer doctor one meets on every side. I want the reader to recognize him, because he is the fellow who generally gives the weak man the least return for his money. The queer doctor is usually about sixty. He is portly. His stomach is large, but His practice and knowledge are small. He stops studying when he leaves college. He makes that fatal mistake. He uses his diploma as a sort of legal protection to his money extortions. If you have seen him you know he tries to overawe people by a sort of false personality. He affects gruffness and commands his patient to do so and so—never requests it.

He tries to "impress" by going contrary to the general rules of decency and polite society. Some way I have always feared that people might expect to find me that sort. Ostentation is furthest from my thoughts. I endeavor to be perfectly plain and frank. When a man comes into my office I want him to throw off all constraint. He can keep right on smoking his cigar if he wishes to. I want to advise him on an equal footing. I never try to "impress" my people. I never work in a lot of technical words. I wouldn't talk to you about the interosseous branch of the radial nerve unless you happened to be a doctor and could understand. No, I call the nerves by their familiar names.

I want a man to take me for what I am worth, not what I can make him believe I am. My experience covers a period of 30 years. I have treated weak men for that time. My specialty has been nervous disorders resulting from indiscretions or excesses. I found from experimenting that there was but one real remedy for lost strength, and that the properly applied current of galvanic electricity.

At first I did not know why electricity cured. I just took it for granted. But later I gave the matter mature thought. I found out the reason. It was because of its general strengthening powers. I found that electricity acted like an antidote, as it were, to the results of excesses. It undid the work of vice and dissipation.

It built up gradually. It toned up Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Heart, Nerves, Brain, Bladder and Glands alike. That is why it cured. The ordinary battery is all wrong. It does not generate a sufficient current, and cannot be applied long enough. Years ago I saw the need of a portable battery and invented one. This developed into what is to-day my patented

DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT

with attachment, an almost never-failing restorer of strength. I cured 5,000 with it during 1887. That is all I will say about it in this article, but ask if you live at a distance that you write for my little 80-page book, which explains all and is sent in plain sealed envelope, or if you live in this city or near enough drop in and consult me free of charge, when I will explain all and go over your case. Write or call to-day.

DR. T. SANDEN, 132 St. James Street, Montreal.

Office Hours—9 to 6; Sunday, 11 to 1.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

JARVIS—On Nov. 30, at 33 Grosvenor st., Toronto, the wife of Beaumont Jarvis, of a daughter.

MACLENNAN—At the manse, Stornoway, P.Q., on the 2nd inst., the wife of the Rev. J. M. Maclennan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GATHERCOLE-LUSK—On Dec. 7, at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Buttle, 122 Hughson st. north, Hamilton, by Rev. S. Bennetts, of Trinity Church, Barton, Mr. John W. Gathercole, of Barton, to Miss Charlotte Lusk, daughter of Mr. Robert Lusk, of Seneca.

HURLBERT-DOOL—At the manse, Kemptville, on Dec. 7, by the Rev. H. J. McDiarmid, Mr. John Wesley Hurlbert, Township of Oxford, to Miss Mary Rosinda Dool, Kemptville.

MATRIE-McGILLIVRAY—At North Sydney, C.B., on Dec. 5, by the Rev. T. C. Jack, B.A., George Davis Matrie to Annie McGillivray.

McNEE-McLEOD—On Nov. 30, by the Rev. D. J. Graham, Mr. James McNee, of the Township of Bosco, to Agnes McLeod, of Burnstown, County of Renfrew.

BEATTIE-COOMBS—At the Methodist Church Lachute, on the 6th inst., by the Rev A. A. Radley, Wm. John Beattie, of the Township of Gore, to Emma, daughter of George Coombs, Esq., of Montreal.

GRIFFITH-DAVIS—At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. A. A. Radley, Isaac Griffith, of East Settlement, to Sarah Alice, daughter of John Davis, Esq., of Belle Riviere.

DEATHS.

VALLERAND—At the age of 64 years and 7 months, of congestion of the lungs, Joseph Achille Vallerand, Purveyor Quebec and Lake St. John Railway.

THOMSON—Suddenly, at Amisfield, Hamilton, on Dec. 6, Robert Thomson, in the 66th year of his age.

EAGER—On Dec. 6, at Waterdown, Joseph Spence Eager.

BATTEN — At Barrisfield, Dec. 6, Isabella Braden, wife of the late George Batten, aged 74 years and 6 months.

O'DOHERTY—At his late residence, No. 43 Little Champlain st., James O'Doherty, aged 36 years.

DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED

but knew that charlotte gelatine was good.

ANOTHER PIGEON.

This Time it is From Hudson's Bay and Carried a Message of Someone Being Lost.

The Huntingdon Gleaner says: "Last week Archie Morrison saw a pigeon near his mother's house in so exhausted a condition that he had no trouble in catching it. On doing so he was surprised to find a piece of payer tied to a leg, with these words written in pencil, in a good round business hand:

"'Hudson Bay, Sept. 14.

"'Dear Mother,—I am lost, so I send you my last bird I have to you. P.S.—I am dying.'

"To this message there is no name, not even initials. On the reverse side were scrawled the words 'Send to Montreal.' The pigeon was of a pale brown color, and after staying round the shed for a couple of days, during which it regained its strength, flew away."

A $1,500 Fire

Fire partly destroyed the green glass furnaces of the Diamond Glass Company early yesterday morning. The blaze was caused by the explosion of an oil finishing stand in the furnace building. The damage, which is estimated at $1,500, is covered by the following insurance companies: Northern Assurance Company, of London, Eng.; the Liverpool, London & Globe Assurance Company, and the Imperial Assurance Company.

The reconstruction of the building will commence at once, and the management have hopes of having the furnaces in working order in a few days.

Windsor's Mayoralty.

Windsor, Ont., Dec. 10.—A number of citizens called on Mayor Davis yesterday and presented him with a petition, signed by 113 of the leading ratepayers, to gain be a candidate for the mayoralty. In accepting, Mr. Davis took occasion to eulogize the chairmen of the several committees and the City Hall staff. He said that with such assistants a man of very ordinary ability could successfully fill the civic chair.

We are showing the Latest Productions in China from the Celebrated

"Royal Worcester"
Porcelain Works.

The Painting, Modeling and Coloring is in the Highest Ceramic Art.

FLOWER HOLDERS,	ROSE JARS,	VASES,
CUPS and SAUCERS,	CANDLE STICKS,	FERN POTS,
FLOWER POTS,	PLATES,	ASH TRAYS, etc.

A. T. WILEY & Co.
2373 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
BRANCH STORE.....1803 NOTRE DAME STREET.

MESSAGE FROM DEWEY

He Tells of Some of the Problems Which Have to be Solved in the Philippines.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—The Navy Department has received a cablegram from Admiral Dewey summarizing the existing conditions at Manila and such points in the Philippines as have been visited by his officers. Advices also have been received from General Otis, the commandant of the United States military forces in the islands, and they both tend to show a notable improvement in conditions and the growth of a better spirit among those factions of the natives which promised to give trouble. There are about 500 clerical prisoners, and the Government is confident that their captors will deliver them upon proper representations from General Otis and Admiral Dewey, made possibly through Consul Wildman. It may be necessary to call the navy into service in this matter for the reason that some of the prisoners are held in captivity on other islands than Luzon, which can be reached best and most effectively by Admiral Dewey's ships. Besides these clerical prisoners, the Americans themselves hold nearly 15,000 Spanish soldiers as prisoners, men captured at the fall of Manila. These are actually on parole about the city, and the question is, how they are to be returned to Spain. This must be settled by the peace commissioners in Paris.

AN EXTRADITION CASE.

American Authorities Want a Man who is at Belleville, Ont., on Two Charges.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 9.—The Department of State has a peculiar extradition case on its hands. Upon the request of the Governor of New York, the department applied to the British authorities for the arrest of a man named Hamilton, who is detained at Belleville, Ont. He had been going through New York State claiming to represent a number of large firms, and getting advance money from grocers.

Several days ago the Governor of Ohio requested the State Department to secure the extradition from Canada of M. R. Lazier, alias D. B. Everett, who is wanted in Ohio for forgery.

The British officers found that the requisitions were for the same man, and the question arose on which charge the Government wanted the man. The State Department decided to ask for him on both charges, and after he has been extradited he will first be turned over to the New York authorities, and when they are through with him he will be turned over to the Ohio authorities.

Strength of the M.P.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—The Mounted Police force now numbers 840 men, of whom 250 are in the Yukon. Inspector Constantine, who spent some weeks in Ottawa recently after his return from the Klondike, has been appointed superintendent of the force in the Northwest, with headquarters at Moosomin.

Intercolonial Railway
OF CANADA.

On and after MONDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, the trains will depart from and arrive at the Union Station (Bonaventure), Montreal, as follows:

MARITIME EXPRESS.

Saturday excepted.			Monday excepted.
Dep. 7.05p.m	.... Montreal	4.20p.m	Arr.
Arr. 8.15p.m	.. St. Hyacinthe ..	3.10p.m	"
" 9.08p.m	. Drummondville .	2.15p.m	"
" 12.15a.m	..... Levis	10.55a.m	"
" 4.05a.m	. Riviere du Loup .	7.15a.m	"
" 10.15a.m	... Campbellton ...	1.10a.m	"
" 3.40p.m	.... Moncton	7.35p.m	Arr.
" 7.25p.m	.... St. John	4.30p.m	Dep.
" 7.50p.m	..... Truro	3.20p.m	Arr.
" 9.55p.m	..... Halifax	1.30p.m	Dep.

LOCAL EXPRESS.

Sunday excepted.			Sunday excepted.
Dep. 7.40a.m	.... Montreal	10.20p.m	Arr.
Arr. 8.55a.m	. St. Hyacinthe .	9.07p.m	"
" 10.05a.m	. Drummondville .	8.05p.m	"
" 1.45p.m	..... Levis	4.20p.m	Arr.
" 6.30p.m	Riviere du Loup	11.50a.m	Dep.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
143 ST. JAMES STREET.

H. A. PRICE,
District Passenger Agent.

Shippers can obtain Freight Rates and other information by applying to

JAS. HARDWELL,
Division Freight Agent.
Room 113, Board of Trade, Montreal.

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL

TENDERS will be received by the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, at this office, until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, December 20th instant, for the construction of a DIPPER DREDGE, with steel hull, according to specifications which may be seen at the Office of Mr. John Kennedy, Chief Engineer.

The Tenders to be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR DREDGE," and addressed to the undersigned.

The Commissioners reserve the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,
Secretary.

Harbour Office,
Montreal, 9th December, 1898.

HURRY IN

And order that suit. You will want a new one for Christmas. Our prices for SUITS, made to order from imported goods, start at

$13.50 NET CASH.

Trousers from $3.00.

JOHN MARTIN, SONS & CO.,
455 St. Paul Street.

(ASSESSMENT SYSTEM).

The Monarch of the Forest Is the Emblem
..OF THE..
Monarch of Canadian Fraternal Insurance and Benefit Societies,
....THE....
..CANADIAN..
Order of Foresters
Organized and Incorporated 1879.
Head Office, - BRANTFORD, ONT.

INVESTED IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT BONDS,
$100,000.00.
SURPLUS FUNDS APRIL 1st, 1898,
$618,365.75,
Investedin the best monetary Institutions in the Dominion of Canada.
MEMBERSHIP OVER 28,000.

A Purely Canadian Institution having no weakening alliances or branches in foreign and less healthy countries. Full information, rates, etc., sent on application to R. ELLIOTT, H.C.R., Ingersoll, Ont.; THOS. WHITE, H.S., Brantford, Ont.; or ERNST GARTUNG, Supt. of Organization, Brantford, Ont.

Dominion Bank.

Capital paid up.....$1,500,000.
Rest.....$1,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Toronto.

Hon. Sir Frank Smith, President.
E. B. Osler, M.P., Vice-President.
R. D. Gamble, General Manager.

MONTREAL BRANCH.

Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets. A General Banking Business transacted. Collections promptly made. Exchange bought and sold. Domestic and Foreign Credits issued. Savings Bank Department—Interests allowed at highest current rates.

CLARENCE A. BOGERT, Manager

To Trustees, Executors, and others

Requiring absolute security for the investment of

Trust Funds.

The 3 p.c. 40 year Sterling Bonds of the government of the Province of New Brunswick (principal and interest payable in Montreal in currency or sterling at par of exchange) will be found most desirable.

Prices, etc., on application, to

R. WILSON SMITH,
Financial Agent.
151 St. James St., MONTREAL.
Member of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

SHOPPERS ARE ABROAD.

Retail Stores Crowded With Christmas Buyers, and the Wholesale Trade Takes a Back Seat.

This is about the season of the year when the retail trade begins to leave the wholesalers in the distance.

The shoppers are now abroad in large numbers. St. Catherine and the other leading shopping streets are getting busier and busier every day, and a number of the largest houses have already taken on their extra staff of clerks. Many of the stores are crowded now from 2 in the afternoon up to 6 o'clock, and merchants in general are confident that the Christmas trade is going to exceed all former records.

A gentleman identified with one of the largest departmental stores stated on Wednesday last that the sales up to that time were away ahead of a year ago, and there is no doubt but that the bracing weather of the past few days is responsible for a still greater improvement.

A prominent St. Catherine street bookseller also reported a material increase in the sale of books, and to quote the bookseller, "What is

Really Significant

about it is the fact that buyers are going in more for the expensive class of books than ever before, a sure sign that money among the rank and file is plentiful."

In regard to the wholesale trade this week there is nothing of great interest to report. The grocery houses have naturally experienced the usual holiday spurt in nuts, raisins and things of that sort, but the bigger lines, such as teas and sugars, do not show any great amount of animation. The feature in sugar was the firmer feeling in sympathy with the strength of the outside markets. The Trade Bulletin, speaking of trade in Montreal the past week, says: "In wholesale circles the conditions of trade are of

A Healthy Character,

with the outlook exceptionally promising for the spring trade." We are now entering upon a quiet period, which will continue until after the holidays, but it is pleasing to know that the past year's business has been most satisfactory, according to the results of the balancing up of the affairs of a number of our leading merchants. Travelers who have recently returned from British Columbia and Manitoba report general business there in a most healthy condition. Ontario is full of wheat, and that province as well as Quebec has secured good crops of coarse grains, a portion of which has realized fairly good paying values, while the great bulk of supplies are still in first hands. The Maritime Provinces have also shared in the general improvement of trade, and from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast the prospects for the spring trade are promising in the extreme. No better sign of good times need be adduced than the satisfactory manner in which payments have been made of late. Money, although ample for all legitimate purposes, is steady, owing to the various and increasing calls therefor. There has been a good demand for call loans on the best collaterals, and big blocks have been placed at 5 per cent., which is the ruling rate. The volume of good commercial paper is increasing, the discount rates on which rule from 6 to 7 per cent., according to strength of names and nature of account."

Dun's Review.

R. G. Dun's Review, in discussing trade conditions, remarks: "At Montreal there is little change in the trade situation as a whole. Crisp, seasonable weather, with a certain amount of snow, has certainly proved beneficial to retailers in dry goods, clothing, furs and shoes, and dealers in jewellery, fancy goods, etc., report indications of a good holiday trade. In wholesale circles no special briskness can be looked for at this season, as attention is largely taken up in figuring out the results of the year's operations, which, as far as present indications go, will be very satisfactory as compared with some recent years. General remittances are still well spoken of, and no very noteworthy failures are reported. The money market is well supplied with funds, and call rates are barely steady at 4 1-2 per cent. some large borrowers professing expectations of a 4 per cent. rate coming into effect shortly. The sugar market has strengthened; refined advanced an eighth in New York a couple of days ago, and the local refiners have just followed suit with an advance of five cents per cental on all grades. The demand in this line from jobbers has been somewhat slack the past ten days or so. The tea market is also singularly quiet, and apart from a 1,200 package deal in medium and low grade Japans, there has been quite a lack of any recent important transactions. With winter ocean freights in effect, Scotch pig iron is dearer, and some sales of small lots of Summerlee are reported at $18.50; Canada and tin plates are also higher from the same cause, and cements are advanced 5 to 10 cents a barrel. In wholesale dry goods new spring goods are coming in freely, and are being opened up and put to stock. Owing to heavy American buying, Swiss muslins and embroideries are reported advanced about 10 per cent."

Peas in Demand.

There is a good export demand for peas in Ontario, and either farmers are not bringing them out, or there is a very short crop. Sales east of Toronto have been made within the past few days at 63 1-2c f.o.b., aggregating about 25,000 bus., and a shipper who wanted five cars to fill up a cargo at the seaboard could not get them at the above figure, although he had bought the same day at 63 1-2c. The price now asked is 64c. West of Toronto they have sold at 62 1-2c and 63c. In this market sales of small lots have been made at 67c to 68c in store, against 50 1-2c to 51c a year ago.—Trade Bulletin.

Canadain Exports.

So far anyway the shipments of Canadian grain and produce to Europe via the winter ports have been fully up to expectations. Any quantity of flour, grain, cheese, butter, provisions, apples and lumber have gone forward so far, and in every instance it is believed that the ships have left port well filled. This recent decline in grain may possibly interfere with the trade a little, but on the other hand it is known for a fact that purchases of oats and peas, particularly in the west, have been very extensive.

Big Iron Sales.

One of the trade features in the States recently has been the activity in iron generally and the enormous sales of steel rails. One authority, writing here on the situation, remarks: "To the strong features of the iron market noted last week in connection with the heavy sales of rails has been added another of great significance. Sales of Bessemer iron aggregating more than 150,000 tons have been made in the week, in Pittsburg and the valleys, the bulk of it at $10 in the valley, the price of the associated merchant furnaces. It need not be said that these transactions, which establish the basis of much of the business for the first half of 1899, have begotten a buoyant feeling, and taken in connection with other phases of the situation, justify a very sanguine view of the future."

BRITAIN'S POSITION.

The Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain Once More Discusses Britain' Relations Abroad.

London, Dec. 8.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking at a Conservative gathering in Wakefield, Yorkshire, this evening, fully discussed home and foreign affairs, and the Governments' policy in Egypt, which, he said, depended entirely upon the possibility of reaching an understanding with France, "a thing which is impossible so long as the French pursue a policy of exasperation."

With regard to the relations between Great Britain and Russia in connection with the Far East, he said that while hitherto the endeavors to reach an agreement had failed, he believed an agreement with Russia was necessary, unless very serious complications had to be encountered. There were, he continued, no insurmountable obstacles to an agreement. On the contrary, it was quite possible to conciliate the reasonable ambition of Russia with the fixed policy of Great Britain to maintain equal opportunities of trade for all nations.

"I am more sanguine of arriving at a settlement," said Mr. Chamberlain, "because it is not for our interest alone. The objects we have in view are shared also by the United States, Germany and Japan, all of which have identical interests. I dare say you have observed the very pregnant passage in the recent message of President McKinley to the United States Congress, the passage referring to the very important interests of America in the East, in which he declared that these interests shall not be prejudiced by exclusive treatment. That is a very noteworthy passage; and, without being a prophet, I think I shall not be too sanguine if I say that in the future we shall not stand alone as guardians of the open door."

Mr. Chamberlain then referred to the charge of inconsistency brought against him in boasting of Great Britain's "splendid isolation," and then touting of alliances. He said: "When I referred to isolation, I meant the isolation of the British Empire, comprising the United Kingdom and our children over the seas, who are well able to defend their own possessions and their own exclusive interests against all attacks; but surely it is not unreasonable to seek an alliance and to expect co-operation where the interests involved are those of others as well as ourselves."

"In the case of Germany, we have ascertained by a friendly and frank interchange of opinion that there are many interests regarding which we can assist one another. I think I may hope that in the future, the two nations, the greatest naval and the greatest military power, will come more frequently together, and that our joint influence will be used on behalf of peace and of unrestricted trade.

"But, if I congratulate you on the development of good feeling between us and a great continental state, still more do I rejoice at the growth of friendly relations between ourselves and our colonies, between ourselves and the United States.

"Already the United States, if regarded from the standpoint of potential resources, is the greatest of civilized states—with its immense population of intelligent citizens, chiefly Anglo-Saxons, and if we are assured of the Anglo-Saxon race, whether it abides under the Stars and Stripes or the Union Jack, there is no other combination that can make us afraid."

Replying later to a vote of thanks for his address, Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped ere many years had passed to see a federation of the empire, with colonial representatives in the Imperial Parliament. Referring to a personal allusion to his "setting a good example in forwarding the hoped-for alliance with the United States by marrying an American," he said: "So many Englishmen are following the example that I think it quite possible the alliance may be accomplished without the interference of the Governments." (Laughter.)

Enterprising Thief.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 9.—Ernest Boyd, 263 Robert street, was arrested last night by the local detectives, charged with stealing a valuable gold watch and other valuable articles from the house of Hugh Symington. When Boyd's house was searched stolen goods sufficient to stock a store were found on the premises, consisting of clothing, cutlery, jewelry, etc. The prisoner is about 21 years of age, and came from Toronto two years ago. A Toronto drummer named Morley claimed a valise and contents, among the stolen goods. Over a score of citizens have called at the police office and identified goods stolen from their houses. Boyd has collapsed completely, and says it is all up with him now.

His Sonnet.

"I have written a sonnet, my dear, to you,
A stately sonnet, addressed to thee,
There are fourteen lines in it—count 'em and see—
The rhymes are perfect, the meter, too,
Read it carefully through and through
And then give your honest opinion to me;
Would you send it away—oh, tell me true—
To, well, let us say the Century?"

"Ah, yes, your sonnet deserves a place
In one of the heaviest magazines;
The fourteen lines are models of grace
And the meter's as true as a pod of beans,
But, say, can you look me straight in the face
And honestly tell me what it means?"
—Chicago News.

Sealette! Sealette!

Our Sealette, worth $3.50, for $1.90; Sealette Silk and Wool, worth $4.00, for $2.99; Sealette Silk and Wool, worth $7.50, for $4.99. We have the Sealette all wool very, very cheap at M. Marchand's, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW.

Church of England.

Third Sunday in Advent.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL—Rev. Canon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal, Rev. Prof. Steen, M.A., special preacher. 10 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the rector. 4.15 p.m., Litany. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Rev. H. S. Eastman. All seats free at the seven o'clock service. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Wednesday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Daily service, 5 p.m.

GRACE CHURCH—Wellington Street, Point St. Charles—Rev. Dr. Ker, rector. 11 a.m., morning prayer, sermon. 7 p.m., evensong and sermon, by Rev. Principal Hackett, B.D.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH—Corner Osborne and Windsor — Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, D.D., LL.D., rector. Communion at 9.30 and after morning service. 11.05 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, Rev. H. Gomery. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. Dean Carmichael. Holy Communion after evening service. All strangers and non-seat-holders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. will be directed to seats before divine service begins. Wednesday, divine service, with sermon, 8 p.m. Friday, teachers' meeting, 8 p.m. Maisonneuve Mission, St. George's Y.M.C.A., cor. Pius IX. and Adam Sts.—10 a.m., morning prayer. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL—Dorchester St. corner of Atwater Avenue — Ven. Archdeacon Evans, D.C.L., rector. Holy Communion at nine o'clock. Service at 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. Archdeacon Evans. Sunday school and Bible class at three o'clock. Evening service, seven o'clock. Preacher, Rev. J. G. Baylis. Services Wednesday at 8 p.m.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. Rev. W. W. Craig, B.A., assistant. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Holy Communion and sermon. Preacher, Rev. W. W. Craig. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Strangers welcomed.

TRINITY CHURCH—Corner St. Denis Street and Viger Square—Rev. Fred. H. Graham, rector. 11 a.m., Holy Communion, sermon and morning prayer. Preacher, the rector. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, the Venerable Archdeacon Mills.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—Corner St. Denis and Marie Anne Streets — Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., rector. Seats free. 11 a.m., the rector. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE—2557 St. Catherine Street — Rev. Canon Ellegood, rector. Rev. Charles G. Rollit, assistant minister. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. 11 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, Rev. Prof. Abbott-Smith. 4.15 p.m., Litany. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. C. G. Rollit. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes. 3.15 p.m., Bible class by Mr. George Hague, in chapel.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION—Outremont Avenue, Outremont—Rev. J. L. Flanagan, incumbent. Morning prayer and Holy Communion at 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. J. L. Flanagan. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m.

ST. MATTHIAS' — Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount—11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon, by Rev. Canon Mills, D.D. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. E. Bushell, M.A., rector.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—Corner Notre Dame and Voltigeurs Street — Rector, Rev. J. Frederick Renaud. Ordination service. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese will hold an ordination at St. Thomas' Church, on Sunday, the 11th inst. Morning prayer at 10 a.m. Preacher, Rev. Osborne B. Troop, M.A., of St. Martin's Church. The ordination service proper commences at 11 o'clock with Holy Communion. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev A. H. Buckland, the newly ordained deacon.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT—Westmount, corner of Wood and Western Avenues—Rev. Henry Kittson, M.A., rector. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Seats free at all services.

ST. THOMAS' MISSION—No. 809 Delorimier Avenue, near Ontario Street—P. Sinclair, missionary. Sunday evening service at 7 o'clock. All not attending elsewhere cordially invited, and made welcome, especially young people.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH—Corner of Champlain and Dorchester Streets—Rev. T. E. Cunningham, M.A., rector. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at seven o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class for adults at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Strangers always welcome.

CHURCH OF S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—Corner of Ontario and St. Urbain Streets—Canon Edmund Wood, M.A., rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. Matins at 10.15. Children's service, 3.30 p.m.

ST. PHILIPS—Montreal West—Rev. George Johnson, incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Holy Communion every third Sunday in the month at 8 a.m., and every first Sunday at the 11 a.m. service. Week night service on Friday, at a quarter to eight.

ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Hochelaga—Rev. J. H. Jeckill, B.A., rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. Band of Hope, Friday, at 8 p.m. Strangers welcomed.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH—Beaconsfield—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7.30 o'clock. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and after the 11 o'clock service.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH—Corner Coursol and Vinet Streets—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class for men and wowomen every Sunday at 3 p.m. Girls' Brigade, every Monday, at 7.30 p.m. Boys' Brigade, every Tuesday, at 7.45 p.m. Singing class, Tuesday, at 7.30. Divine service and teachers' meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Band of Hope on Friday, at 8 p.m. Choir practice, Saturday, at 8 p.m. Savings bank, Saturday, 7.30 to 8.30 p.m. Ministering Children's League, Saturday, 8 p.m. Free reading room, every week day evening, from 8.00 to 9.45.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH—Inspector Street, corner St. Paul—Mr. A. Elliott, incumbent. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and rector's Bible class for men and women at 3 p.m. Service in the chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

ST. MARK'S CHAPEL — Dorval — Rev. B. Hewton, rector. Service 4 p.m.

ST. BARNABAS—ST. Lambert—Rev. W. J. Dart, rector. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 7. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

ST. MARK'S—Valleyfield—Rev. Geo. H. Gagnon, incumbent. Morning prayer, 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Bible class and Sunday school, 3 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S—Back River—Rev. James L. Flanagan, incumbent. Morning prayer, 11.15 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION — Sunday school 9.30 a.m. Divine service at 7 p.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S—Lachine—Rector, Rev. H. E. Wright, M.A. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Morning prayer, 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S—Upper Lachine—8 a.m., Holy Communion. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER — Cote St. Paul—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Mr. L. H. Davidson, lay reader, in charge.

AMHERST PARK AND BOULEVARD MISsion—Divine service at 11 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. C. Carruthers (student).

ST. SIMON'S CHURCH—Corner of St. Elizabeth Avenue and Notre Dame Street, St. Henri—Rev. Frank Charters, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and rector's Bible class at 3 p.m. Seats free.

Presbyterian.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Westmount — Rev. T. W. Winfield, pastor. The pastor preaches at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Pastor's Bible class on Monday, at 8 p.m.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH — Near the Windsor—Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of sermon, "God's Law of Life," the tenth commandment. 3 p.m., Sunday school and pastor's Bible class. 8.30 p.m., Chinese school. Monday, 8 p.m., C.E.S., in pastor. Wednesday, 8 p.m., meeting for prayer and Bible study. Strangers welcome. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH—Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening, "The Lord's much people in this city." Preacher, Rev. Robert Campbell. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Bible class at 3.15 p.m. C.E., 8.15 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH — Rev. J. Edgar Hill at both services. Morning service, 11 a.m. Subject, "Does God Permit?" 3 p.m., minister's class for young men and women. Evening service, 7 p.m. Subject," "The Peril of Religious Inconsistency." Annual collection for congregational purposes. Missionary work party, Tuesday, 11 a.m. Ladies Aid, Wednesday, 11 a.m. Missionary Society, Wednesday, 3 p.m.

ERSKINE CHURCH — Sherbrooke St., head of Crescent St.—Rev. A. J. Mowatt pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. and Dr. Scrimger's Bible class at 3.15 p.m. C.E. Society Monday evening, at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. A. B. Mackay will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—Dorchester Street—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Bible class at 3.10 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

St. Paul's Mission, St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles—Rev. C. A. Doudiet, pastor. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evening service, 6.30 p.m.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH—Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject, "God's Law of Life," the ninth commandment. 3 p.m., pastor's Bible class and Sunday school. 8.30 p.m., Chinese school.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH—Wellington St., Point St. Charles—Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class, 3 p.m. Chinese school, 10 a.m. Y.P.S.C.E., on Monday, at 8 p.m. Junior Y.P.S.C.E., on Friday, at 4.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. A cordial welcome to all the above services.

TAYLOR CHURCH—Corner Papineau Ave. and Logan Street — Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Junior Endeavor at 4.15 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Friday, at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome and shown to seats.

POINT ST. CHARLES PRESBYTERIAN Mission (St. Paul's)—284 St. Charles St.—Sunday school at 9.30 a.m. Preaching service at 6.30 p.m. All are cordially welcomed.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH—Corner William and Dalhousie Streets—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school, 3 p.m. Chinese Sunday school after Sabbath evening service.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH—Longueuil—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers will be provided with seats.

KNOX CHURCH — Corner Dorchester and Mansfield Streets—Rev. James Fleck, B.A., pastor. Usual services at 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m.

MAISONNEUVE PRESBYTERIAN Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 o'clock.

CALVIN CHURCH—Notre Dame Street, near Seigneurs Street—Pastor, Rev. J. Lyall George, M.A. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Chinese Sabbath school meets at 10 a.m. on Sabbath.

ST. GILES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of St. Denis and Carriere Streets—Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday, at 8 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Dorchester and Drummond Streets—Rev. T. S. McWilliams, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church—Atwater Avenue—Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHALMERS' CHURCH—Corner of Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence Streets—Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. Wednesday service at 8 p.m.

COTE DES NEIGES PRESBYTERIAN Church—The Rev. T. A. Mitchell, pastor. Service in Cote des Neiges at 11 a.m. Sabbath school at 2 p.m. St. Laurent at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at St. Laurent, at 7.30 p.m.

VICTORIA CHURCH—Corner Conway and Menai Streets—Rev. D. MacVicar, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday, 8 p.m.

MONTREAL WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church — Westminster Avenue, Montreal West—Rev. R. J. Douglas, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Mr. John J. Milne, superintendent.

ST. LAURENT — Rev. Thomas A. Mitchell, minister. Service at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE—Rev. J. Miles Crombie, minister. Service at 2.30 p.m. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m.

ST. CUTHBERT'S—St. Lambert—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m.

KENSINGTON MISSION—Services Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION—Montreal Annex —Divine service will be conducted every Sunday evening at 7 p.m. in the Fairmount School, corner of Fairmount Ave. and St. George st. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

Congregational.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL Church—Corner Stanley and St. Catherine Streets—Rev. E. C. Evans, D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. 11 a.m., "The Character of Stephen." 7 p.m., "Judgment and Mercy." Chinese class, 3 p.m. C.E. meets at close of evening service. Seats free. Strangers cordially welcome.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Preacher, at both morning and evening services, Mr. R. B. Blyth.

CALVARY CHURCH—Guy Street, above St Antoine Street—Rev. E. M. Hill, M.A., pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school, 3 p.m. "Men's Own" meeting, 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday evening, 8 p.m. Wednesday evening service, 8 p.m.

POINT ST. CHARLES — 185 Congregation Street—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., pastor. Residence, 393 Bourgeois Street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. meeting, Monday, at 8 p.m. Band of Hope, Tuesday, at 7.30 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. All welcome.

ZION CHURCH—Corner Mance and Milton Streets—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Arthur Cushing Dill.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH — Cor. Clarke and Western Avenues—Rev. R. Hopkin, pastor. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Everybody invited. Come.

Methodist.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH—Corner St. Catherine and City Councillors Sts.—Rev. Dr. Williams and Rev. Wm. Sparling, B.A., B.D., pastors. Special anniversary services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. John Potts will preach at both services. Special music by choir. Offering on behalf of building fund.

DOUGLAS CHURCH—Corner St. Catherine and Chomedy Streets—The Rev. W. H. Emsley, pastor. Morning service, 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. W. H. Stevens. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, the pastor. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 o'clock. E.L. of C.E., 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Young Men's Club on Thursday at 8 p.m. Epworth League of C.E. will meet in the church parlors on Monday, at 8 p.m., when the pastor will give an address on "Incidents in the Life of John Wesley."

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST Church — Rev. T. J. Mansell, pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at seven o'clock. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 o'clock. Prayer services on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Epworth League of C.E., Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST Church — Corner of Sherbrooke and St. Charles Borromee Streets — Rev. P. L. Richardson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. G. C. Heine, B.A., will preach. Sunday school at 3 p.m. E.L. of E.E., Friday, at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Junior C.E., Friday, at 4.1 5p.m.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Corner of Western and Lansdowne Avenues—Rev. J. W. Clipsham, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH — Cor. Lagauchetiere and Plessis Streets —Rev. G. G. Huxtable, pastor. Services will be held at 10.30 o'clock a.m. and at 7 o'clock p.m. All are cordially invited to the services. 2.30 p.m., Sabbath school. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday, at 8 p.m. Prayer meting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. All are invited.

DESRIVIERES MISSION—Rev. R. L. Holden, B.L.D., pastor. Sabbath services, 11 a.m and 7.30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. All are welcome.

MONTREAL SOUTH METHODIST Church — The Rev. D. Mick, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets at 8.15 p.m. on Monday. Prayer and praise meeting on Wednesday evening from 8.15 to 9 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

FAIRMOUNT AVE. METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. D. A. Lough, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday, at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers welcomed at all the services.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH—Point St. Charles—Rev. M. Taylor, pastor. Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Pastor's Bible class and Sunday school at 3 p.m.

MOUNTAIN ST. METHODIST CHURCH—Corner of Torrance Streets — Rev. Wm. Jackson, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 2 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. A hearty welcome to all.

ST. HENRY METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Stevens, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

ST. LAMBERT METHODIST CHURCH—St. Lambert — Pastor, Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m.

COTE ST. PAUL—Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST Church—Corner Dorchester and St. Urbain Streets—Rev. H. G. Cairns, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. All seats free. All are welcome.

HERALD AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. W. G. Bradford, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 2.30 p.m. W. S. Lingley, superintendent. C.E. meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST Church—Corner of Berri and Mount Royal Avenue—Rev. A. J. Bolton, pastor. Preaching services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday, at 8 p.m. Mid-week service, on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. All seats fre. Strangers welcome.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH — Corner of Coursol and Canning Streets—Rev. David Winter, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. at eight o'clock on Monday evening.

Baptist.

BAPTIST TABERNACLE—1006 St. Catherine Street—O. E. Tudderham, acting pastor. Public worship Sunday. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p.m. A cordial welcome to all these services.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH — Corner St. Catherine and City Councillors.— Rev. Donald Grant, B.A., pastor. Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. Young People's Association every Monday evening at eight o'clock. Church prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at eight o'clock. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

GRACE CHURCH — Corner Oliver and Western Avenues—Rev. W. T. Graham, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. B.Y.P.U., Monday, 8 p.m. Regular prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH —Grand Trunk Street, Point St. Charles —Services, Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. Monday, 8 p.m., Y.P.S.C.E. Wednesday, 8 p.m., general prayer meeting.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner of Osborne and Mountain Streets—Rev. E. W Dadson, D.D., pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Monday, at 8 p.m., Y.P.S.C.E. On Wednesday, at 8 p.m., prayer meeting in lecture room.

OLIVET BAPTIST MISSION — Winstanley Hall, Delisle Street, Ste. Cunegonde — Sunday school and Bible classes at 9.30 o'clock a.m. Preaching service on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m.

EAST END BAPTIST TABERNACLE — 1006 and 1008 St. Catherine Street — Frank L. Horsfall, student in charge. Prayer service, 9.30 a.m., Sunday school, 3 p.m. Preaching service, 7 p.m. Thursday evening, prayer service at 8 p.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 o'clock. A cordial welcome awaits you at all three services.

Reformed Episcopal Church.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH (Reformed Episcopal)—Corner Beaver Hall Hill and Lagauchetiere Street—Rev. C. R. Cooke, B.A., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m., in the lecture room.

German Lutheran.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH — 129 St. Dominique Street—Rev. Fr. Riedel, pastor. Service at 11 a.m. No Sunday school.

Methodist Episcopal.

BRITISH METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION—26 Albert st., Chaboillez sq.—Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Bible class, 3 p.m. All are welcome. Rev. Robert L. Holden, pastor.

Christian Science.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST—Harmony Hall, 2456 St. Catherine Street. Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday evening meeting at 8 p.m.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

HILL, THOMSON & CO.,

EDINBURGH.

The Finest and Most Mellowed Whisky Imported into Canada,

In DRAUGHT and CASES,

Thanks to Mr. Shaw (blender of the firm), acknowledged to be one of the best blenders of Scotch Whisky in Scotland.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Holiday Rates.

TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED GOOD

Going December 24th, 25th and 26th, valid returning from destination not later than December 27th, 1898; also on December 31st, January 1st and 2nd, valid returning from destination not later than January 3rd, 1899.

AT SINGLE FARE.

Going December 23rd, 24th and 25th,

PLENTY OF EVERYTHING.

That men most like to receive. Our Stores tell of Christmas everywhere, suggestive hints in all the stocks, variety and beauty you cannot get anywhere else is here. Newness and Novelty in all goods that give good appearance and comfort to gentlemen. Every article on our shelves shows good judgment and care in buying. Ahead of fashion in many cases. Always ahead of competitors to get the newest and latest. Here are a few items which may suggest holiday gifts.

DRESSING GOWNS.

Bought at a price that enables us to offer them at less than regular value, $6.50, $8.00, $8.50, $9.00, $10.00, $12 00 up to $25.00.

SMOKING JACKETS.

Never so cheap as this season at Tooke's, $2.00, $2.75, $3.75, $6.00, $6.50, $7.00, $7.50, $9.50 and $12.00.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

Fine quality handles, mounted Sterling Silver, $2.75 and $5 00. Silk Mufflers, Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Braces, Reindeer Gloves, Kid Gloves, Silk Socks, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, etc., etc.

R. J. TOOKE, ✻ 177 St. James Street. 2387 St. Catherine St. West. 1553 St. Catherine St, East.

Appropriate Gifts for Gentlemen.

We are showing a beautiful assortment of Gun Metal Goods, suitable for Gentlemen's use, comprising Cigar, Cigarette and Card Cases, Match Boxes, Pencils, Cigar Cutters, etc. We also show the above articles in Sterling Silver.

We are selling a beautiful Gent's Match Box at $1.25. Sent by mail on receipt of price. OPEN EVENINGS.

R. A. Dickson & Co.,
2261 ST. CATHERINE ST.

SOX...

We are running on Sox to-day. Nice Easy Ones—Special value at 3 pairs for **$1.00.** Extra fine, silk spliced Sox, at **50 cents** per pair.

MUNROE BROS,
2246 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Royal Roasting Pans.

Will save 20 per cent. of the meat, besides saving basting. The only genuine are the ROYALS. Buy no other.

L. J. A. SURVEYER, 6 MAIN ST.
Housefurnishings and Hardware.

COMPANIES CAN HAVE A BALLOT

The Council Decides in Favor of Giving Them the Right to Vote.

ONLY EIGHT WERE AGAINST.

Trade and Labor Council Protests Against Scavenging by Contract.

CHARTER AMENDMENTS PASSED

The City Council spent a couple of hours on charter amendments yesterday afternoon. The principal theme of discussion was the right of incorporated companies to a vote. By a vote of 15 to 8 the Council declared itself in favor of giving the companies the right of representation at the ballot-box.

A letter was received from the Trades and Labor Council protesting against the proposal to give the scavenging work out to contractors. The letter was referred to the Health Committee.

Ald. Beausoleil wanted the vote of the previous meeting fixing the property qualification of aldermen reconsidered.

Ald. Ames raised the point that a vote of reconsideration required a majority vote of the whole Council, and not merely of the members present.

The Mayor, after reading the rules of Council, said that his own opinion was that Ald. Ames was right, but as City Attorney Roy had some time ago given an opinion that a motion to reconsider at an adjourned meeting required only a majority of those present, he must rule against Ald. Ames.

A motion by Ald. Ames to refer the point of order to the present City Attorneys was adopted on a vote of 14 to 10.

The Right of Corporations to Vote.

On resuming the consideration of the charter amendments, Ald. Beausoleil, seconded by Ald. Martineau, moved the insertion of the following clause in chapter four, which had been struck out by the Charter Committee:

"If a corporation is proprietor, occupant or tenant of any land or buildings, none of the members of said corporation are entitled as such to vote and to be entered on the voters' list."

In support of his motion Ald. Beausoleil argued that corporations should never be allowed to vote, as their franchise was against the independence of the Council. The latter should be free from all influence on the part of large companies. He thought the idea of giving them a vote was simply monstrous, and had never been acted on in any other city.

Ald. Laporte, seconded by Ald. McBride, moved the adoption of the clause reported by the Charter Committee, which was as follows:

"Every company or association, duly incorporated for purposes of trade, industry or economic enterprise, entered on the last assessment roll in force as the owner of immovable property, in the city, of the assessed value of $1,000 or upwards, or as the tenant under a lease of any warehouse, counting house, shop, office, or place of business, in the city, of an assessed value of $100 or upwards, shall be entitled to representation upon the voters' list, by means of the insertion therein of the name of the president or secretary of said company, or of such other person as may be so designated at any regular meeting of the directors of said company held prior to the 10th of December preceding the completing of the voters' list. A certified copy of the minutes of the meeting whereat such selection was made, served upon the chairman of the Board of Assessors, shall constitute proof of such appointment. No name, however, already upon the electors' list for a given ward can, under the terms of this provision, be again inserted in the list of the said ward."

Ald. Laporte retorted that Ald. Beausoleil and Martineau were the very men who forced the adoption of special taxes on the corporations and they were now trying to deprive them of the privilege of having a vote in the selection of representatives. Was it because a certain branch of business was being carried on by several instead of only one man, that it could not be represented at the ballot box?

Societies were getting more numerous, and within twenty years they would monopolize 75 per cent. of the commerce. Corporations were formed for the vindication of one's rights, and should be given every opportunity to do so.

Ald. Brunet thought a serious objection to the scheme was that a company of several members whose opinions as to candidates in elections widely differed, would never agree as to their representative vote.

Ald. Jacques was of the opinion that with the mode of polling used in this country, it would be impossible for a society to know if their vote had been properly given. It was only with the open vote that such a provision could be put into effect.

Ald. Laporte—The representative of a corporation when called upon to vote will naturally have at heart the interest of his firm, and will act accordingly.

Ald. Gagnon moved in sub-amendment Ald. Laporte's clause, with the exception that he proposed to give to the president of corporations alone the power to vote.

Ald. Ames contended that as the principle of representation for joint stock companies was admitted in business, it should also be admitted in municipal affairs.

It was most unfair, said Ald. Stevenson, that these companies should be asked to pay large sums in taxes and then be denied the right to vote. He was surprised to learn that there was such a feeling among the aldermen, especially as the votes affected were confined largely to a few central wards.

Ald. Gagnon's motion was carried on the following division:

Yeas—Roy, Dufresne, Gagnon, Paquette, Clearihue, Gallery, Lareau, Wilson, Sadler, Laporte, Dupre, Turner, McBride, Ames, Stevenson—15.

Nays—Martineau, Ouimet, Jacques, Archambault, Beausoleil, Prenoveau, Marsolais, Brunet—8.

Other unimportant amendments were adopted, and the Council adjourned.

FAREWELL TO CURZON

A Banquet Given to India's New Viceroy at the Hotel Cecil Last Night.

London, Dec. 10.—At the Hotel Cecil last evening a farewell banquet was tendered to Baron Curzon, of Kedleston, the new Viceroy of India, and Lady Curzon, by the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Randolph Churchill, the Earl and Countess of Warwick, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury; Mr. Henry White, United States Charge D'Affaires, and Mrs. White; Baron Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Henry Asquith and other personal and political friends.

At the conclusion of the banquet Lady Curzon started for Plymouth to join the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Arabia, on which her children embarked yesterday at London. Lord Curzon will join the steamer at Marseilles, where she is due on Dec. 16 en route for Bombay, via Brindisi.

Rabbi Veld Won't Resign.

Rabbi Veld, of Temple Emanu-el, will not resign his charge. He made that statement to a reporter who had read of his resignation in a Jewish paper. Rabbi Veld explained the difficulty as follows:

"Some time ago I announced to the trustees of the Temple that, having been offered another church, I had serious thoughts of accepting the same. The trustees told me, however, that they did not see any reason why I should leave them, as I was not only respected by the congregation, but that I had done a great work as prison chaplain to the Jews. The kind manner in which I was received by the trustees, and together with an influential petition from my congregation asking me to remain, has settled the case. I also feel encouraged to carry on my work with renewed vigor by the many kind words spoken of me at the recent fancy fair held in connection with the Temple."

Fish and Game Club Annual.

Quebec, Dec. 10.—(Special.)—The annual meeting of the Laurentides Fish and Game Club was held last evening, when the following officers were elected: President, Geo. Garneau; vice-president, Lt.-Col. Lindsay; secretary, Alex. Garneau; treasurer, Jos. Winfield. Committee, Judge Larue, Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Lt.-Col. Vohl, Ald. Norris and E. W. Methot.

May Seek Re-election.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—Mr. J. J. Withrow will likely seek re-election as president of the Industrial Exhibition Association. This afternoon he said: "I have felt that some other member of the board was entitled to this honor, and I asked Mr. Christie, the vice-president, if he would take the position. Mr. Christie declined. I have taken no further steps in the matter."

To Establish a Factory.

St. Catharines, Ont., Dec. 10.—There is a proposal on foot to establish a big factory at Thorold for the manufacture of caustic, soda and bleaching powder from salt brought from Goderich. The factory will cover about five acres of ground, and it is intended that not less than 100 tons of these goods will be turned out for export at a time.

Not Guilty of Nepotism.

Quebec, Dec. 10.—Hon. Mr. Turgeon denies the report published in La Minerve to the effect that he had appointed one of his nephews to a situation in his department. In fact since he had charge of his department none of his relations has been given a situation under the Government.

HERALD BULLETIN

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Victoria Rink

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All Day and Every Day,
(Except Sunday.)
OPENS TO-DAY,
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AT 3 P.M.

New Coat Collars.

This is the time to take out your Winter Coat and have a new collar put on it and to have it repaired for the cold season.

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SUCHARD'S COCOA

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REMOVED INSTANTANEOUSLY BY
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Prettier packages, at 25c, 35c, 50c 60c, 75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 $2.00, up to $3.00 a box.

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Specials in Xmas Jewellery.

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Better Qualities, in 10kt. gold, at $1.95, $2.50 and $3.00 ea.
MUFF CHAINS, all the latest.
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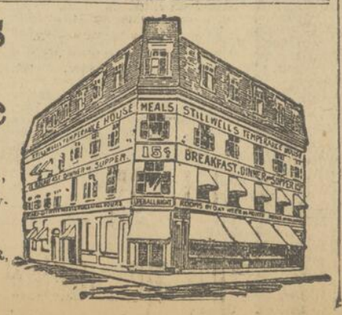

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BOYD'S Justly Celebrated **SKATES**

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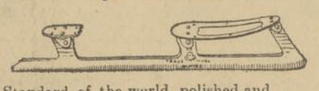

Standard of the world, polished and nickled $2.50
No higher grade at any price.

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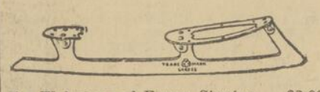
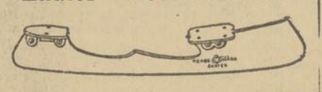


For Waltzing and Figure Skating... $2.00

Ladies' Victoria Club.



1 Good Steel $0.75
2 Best Steel 1.25
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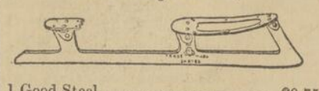
Hockey Club.



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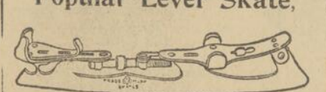

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Horses, Sleighs, Robes, Harness,
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TWENTY PAGES. **The Herald.** SECOND SECTION.

91ST YEAR. NO. 288. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1898. PRICE ONE CENT

MONTREALERS WHO ARE IN COLORADO

Several Residents of This Province Spending a Holiday in the Silver State.

NOTHING BUT SUNSHINE.

They Would Give a Great Deal for One Good Canadian Rain Shower.

THE LEAD AND SILVER MINES.

(Special Correspondence of The Herald.)

Colorado Springs, Colo., Dec. 5.—As I raise the curtain at my window every morning the first thing that greets my eye is the world-renowned Pike's Peak, towering over fourteen thousand feet, or well on towards three miles above sea level. To the left is Cameron's Cone, twelve thousand feet high, and adjoining is a range of mountains known as the Cheyennes. In the foreground of Pike's Peak is the "Garden of the Gods," with spires and other peculiar sandstone formations, and this is what tourists the world over are seeking for—"scenery." To many these huge masses of rocks are satisfactorily attractive, to others they become monotonous and dreary, but to myself far more attractive are the Bolton, Sutton and other mountains in my native county of Brome, with the various streams of water, lakes and ponds, and the verdure-clad hills and valleys. The view here in any other direction than to the west is a bleek, dreary, and desolate prairie, without much more vegetation than will sustain a jack rabbit. This western country has many climatic attractions, but physicians say about one consumptive (or lunger, as they are termed here) comes here now where twenty came twenty years ago, and that the atmosphere is conducive to catarrhal difficulties. At this season of the year one may not look for a very luxuriant growth of vegetation in any part of North America, but even in the summer season an easterner will here in vain cast his longing eye about for the beautiful foliage, green grasses and sparkling streams that grow and flow in his native haunts in Canada or New England, and his lips will almost audibly repeat the line, "There is a green hill far away."

Colorado Springs is a beautiful and desirable town to live in, having about twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and nearly quadrupled during the past ten years, or since the discovery of gold at Cripple Creek, which is about thirty miles distant, and the most prominent gold mining camp in the world.

Canadians There.

Many Eastern people come to Colorado Springs to avoid the continued cold and snows of the East, and we find here a strong Canadian sentiment at the Alta Vista Hotel. Among the many Canadians are Mr. A. L. Drummond, son of Senator Drummond, Mrs. A. L. Drummond, and Mr. W. H. Higginson and Mr. P. W. Redpath, of Montreal, and in town with his family is the Hon. J. S. Hall, the genial and popular late Treasurer of the Province of Quebec; Dr. J. B. Gibson, son of the late Dr. Gibson, of Cowansville, P.Q., while the popular Alta Vista is owned and managed by a Missisquoi boy brought up in the town of Dunham.

Nestling at the foot of Pike's Peak, or about five miles from Colorado Springs, is the town of Manitou, most picturesquely situated, with a permanent population of about twelve hundred, and a floating poulation in summer of about three thousand.

Mineral springs, sulphur, iron, soda, and somewhere these minerals combined, are the attractive features, coupled with the cool atmosphere, as the mountains obscure the sun except during the early and midday hours. Some amusing incidents are related of newcomers to this part of the world. Distances are very deceptive. For instance, from Colorado Springs to the top of Pike's Peak is about eighteen miles, but apparently only about three miles, or what might be considered an appetizing walk before breakfast. On a sunny morning an English gentleman set out for the Peak; about two hours later he was discovered about six miles from his starting point sitting beside a small rivulet, over which he could easily step, taking off his boots and otherwise disrobing himself. Being questioned as to his peculiar conduct, he replied that he was going to cross that stream, and as distances were so deceptive in this "blasted" country he might have to swim before he got across, and he was preparing himself for the effort.

For the past six weeks (although it seems but yesterday that I shook the dust of Montreal from my feet, and turned my face westward), nearly every day has been bright and sunshiny, without one drop of rain. Some of our party seem anxious lest they become mummyfied, and one exclaims, "If I could pray for what my heart most longs," "Ah this would be the burden of my song," rain, rain, rain, a genuine all-day pour, and another whispers, "Do you know that I am so dried up that at midnight I get up and wet my hands, face and the soles of my feet." Heretofore our peregrinations or tours of observation have been confined to points in Colorado east of the Rocky Mountains, over prairie districts. It was quietly suggested to us by a friend that it would be necessary for us to cross the "snowy range" before the heavy winter storms set in, if we would enjoy a trip through the mountains, or over the mountains, to the greatest degree of satisfaction.

A Letter From Leadville.

Leadville, Colo., Dec. 7.—Taking passage via the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, we left Colorado Springs at 12 m. on a warm, sunny day, with no indication of snow or frost, arriving at Leadville at 7 p.m., a distance of about two hundred miles by rail or about seventy-five miles in a direct line. Here the snow is about eighteen inches deep, skating rinks in running order and well patronized; beautiful winter turnouts and sleighs of various designs. Leadville boasts a population of fifteen thousand, has beautiful business blocks, plate glass fronts, and elaborate electric light displays—a city that never would have been built, and would not be inhabited twenty-four hours were it not for the gold and silver mines. Here one may feast to his heart's content on light air and mountain scenery. There can be no discussion in Leadville upon the question of high church or low church, for all are equally high, in fact, the highest churches in the world, unless it be a church built in Irwin, Colo., in agout 1881, which is said to be a little higher than Leadville.

Another From Glenwood Springs.

Glenwood Springs, Colo., Dec. 8.—Our stay in Leadville was shortened to five or six hours. The altitude being so high, we are distressed in breathing, and came on to Glenwood, a distance of ninety miles. We descend over five thousand feet, or nearly one mile, to about the same altitude as Denver or Colorado Springs. One of the most enjoyable features of this western country is the mountainous system of railways. The Denver & Rio Grande was the pioneer in that line, the scheme originating with General Palmer, Mr. Dodge and an English gentleman by name of Dr. Bell. Commencing at Denver, built south along the base of the mountains to Canon City, which is located at the entrance of the grand canon of the Arkansas river, thence through the Grand Canon and the Royal Gorge, and over the range to Utah and California. At Canon it would seem that the mountain had simply cracked and divided for no other purpose than that the waters of Arkansas river might flow through, and that the D. & R.G. might have a western passage. The walls on either side for a considerable distance are perfectly perpendicular to a height of about two thousand feet, and separated from forty to three hundred feet, and the construction of a railroad through this canon is a marvellous feat of engineering. In a zig-zag manner it wends its way, sometimes on one side of the stream, sometimes on the other, and glancing through the car window one may see both ends of the train at the same time, reminding one of the song, "All kinds of turning and twisting done here." The D. & R.G. have occasion to feel proud of their title, "the scenic line of America."

The Royal Gorge is so designated from the fact that at one point the reft in the mountain is only about forty feet wide, through which the waters of the Arkansas rush, and above which is suspended an iron bridge, with girders and arches anchored to the rocks, over which passes the railroad. The Arkansas river has its source near Leadville, flowing easterly through Colorado, Kansas, Indian Territor, and Arkansas, and emptying into the Mississippi. At various points along the river, and in the gulches, mining and prospecting outfits are frequently seen, some in successful operation, and others abandoned as unprofitable.

In some places small sluice boxes for washing gold are in a dilapidated condition; at other points may be seen large flumes where placer mining is being successfully operated. The honest, sturdy miner, in mining suit, and with pick and shovel, is frequently met, and always proving a friend indeed, sharing his last cent with an unsuccessful comrade. I say honest in every sense of the word, for they are proverbially so. Rarely does he lock his cabin door or put his provisions ("grub") under lock and key. A Transatlantic traveller has said that "the American man is a savage devoid of literature, art, and science, without manners, and a lover of money rather than of honor." That is a libel so far as the American miner is concerned. Nevertheless there may be amongst them some who "steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in," "who lie and call it a polite evasion of the truth." Colorado is a most wonderful state. When silver was demonetized many predicted that Colorado had received a setback from which it would never recover, but its citizens have been stimulated to greater activity, to seeking for gold instead of silver, and to otherwise developing its resources, and today it is the gold producing State of the world, of marvellous growth and progress, of aspirations that reach to the stars, advancing with giant strides towards a better, a more useful, a higher civilization. Her life seems to be a series of arrivals and departures, a ceaseless round of beginnings, endings, and then new beginnings. The old is blended into the new, but the new comes back to the old to pay its debts. The descent of the mountain from Leadville to Glenwood is along the valley of the Grand river, through various canons, emerging from a tunnel, and the remarkable canon of the Grand river, dropping at once into Glenwood without hardly realizing where you come from, or how you are to get out, being so completely surrunded on all sides by mountains. It would seem that nature had intended this spot for a town site, although in the very heart of the Rocky Mountains. Accessible by rail from both the east and west, and already recognized as a charming health and pleasure resort, the hot springs having given the place its great fame.

Largest Hot Pool.

The Grand river flows through the town and park, on the verge of which is the largest hot water swimming pool in the world. Bathing is indulged in the year round out of doors. The hot saline water, as nature produces it, comes from the mountains at a normal temperature of 126 degrees Fahrenheit, but is reduced to a proper bathing temperature with cold mountain spring water, flowing into a mammoth natatorium of over an acre in area at the rate of two thousand gallons per minute. From the summit of the mountain near the town, which is two thousand feet above it, one gets a beautiful view of the more lofty snow-clad peaks. While standing on the approach to the long iron bridge which spans the river we witnessed a most interesting spectacle. In the large hot water swimming pool on one side were persons bathing, on the other side of the approach on the ice of a cold water pool some were skating, while at the same time the snow was gently falling. Some peculiar and interesting thoughts fil one's mind while traveling and studying this mountainous country. Descending the western slope of the continental divide in a snowstorm and watching the snow fall, this picture of imagination was before me: Two little snowflakes falling almost side by side on the summit, the rays of the sun turn both to little drops of water. One, with many others, form a little pool, thence a rivulet, flowing down the eastern slope of the mountain, and finding its way through the Arkansas and the Mississippi rivers to the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic Ocean. Likewise, the other little drop of water flows down the western slope, through the Grand river, thence the Colorado river, to the Gulf of California and Pacific Ocean, thus:

Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean,
And the beauteous land.
—E. P. Stevens.

Broke Game Law.

Francis McMahon, representing Vogel & Co., was fined $10 and costs yesterday morning for infraction of the game law. He had thirty-nine muskrat skins in his possession. Edward Carragher, warder of the Game Club, had the warrant issued.

Karn Hall To-morrow.

On Sunday afternoon at 3.30 R. G. Boville, M.A., will lecture on "Dogs in the Desert of Arabia," illustrated with stereopt con views by Mr. H. J. Beaman. Mr. J. G. Poole will sing "Jerusalem," and with Miss Carter at the fine organ and Col. Whitley assisting with the cornet, a hearty musical service is assured.

TWO REPORTS BY U. S. GOVERNMENT

Both Have Reference to Questioos at Present Under Discussion at Washington.

THE EASTERN FISHERIES.

Complaint is Made That the Canadians Have the Advantage at the Present.

THE EFFECT ON NEGOTIATIONS.

Washington, Dec. 9.—In the annual report of the Attorney General of the United States, made public to-day, Mr. Griggs briefly reviews the important litigation in the Supreme Court in the case of the United States vs. the North American Commercial Company. The Attorney General says in regard to this matter:

"By an indenture, bearing date March 12, 1890, made by the Secretary of the Treasury with this company, it became the lessee of the seal fisheries on the Pribilof Islands of St. George and St. Paul, in Alaska, for a period of twenty years, at an annual rental of $60,000, in addition to which the company agreed to pay a revenue tax or duty of $2 upon each fur sealskin taken and shipped, and also the further sum of $7.62 for each fur sealskin so taken and shipped. The right of the company to engage in the business of taking fur seals on these islands was exclusive.

"The company disputed its obligations to pay this rental upon the ground that by the convention or agreement between the United States and the Government of Great Britain, commonly called the modus vivendi, established during the pendency of the arbitration between those two Governments relating to the Behring Sea controversy, and the preservation of the seals resorting to those waters, the United States prohibited the company from taking in excess of 7,500 seals in 1894. The company further set up a claim for specific damages against the United States by reason of its interference with its alleged right under the lease, the amount of said counter-claim amounting to $287,725, for the skins it could have taken during the season of 1893 had not the United States, under the modus vivendi, prevented it from so doing.

"The case having been appealed and removed to the Supreme Court, it was decided on May 31, 1898, substantially in favor of the Government, the amount of the judgment in the case pending being reduced, however, to $76,687.50. The more material part of the defendant's case, which consisted of its counter-claim, was expressly and finally overruled by the Supreme Court upon the merits, and held to be unfounded."

The Eastern Fisheries.

Some remarks upon the long-standing controversy between Canada and the United States regarding the eastern fisheries will appear in the forthcoming report of Mr. Chamberlain, chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Treasury Department. An abstract of this report was given to the press yesterday, but nothing was included in the abstract relating to the eastern fisheries. In this connection the main report will say:

"A comprehensive and well-considered project for the restoration of our merchant marine must not overlook our deep sea fisheries and the men engaged in them. From this source both our merchant marine and our navy have always drawn considerable strength, and from the beginning of our Government this industry has been deemed entitled to special consideration. From tables published at the end of this volume it appears that the documented tonnage of vessels over twenty tons engaged in the whale, cod and mackerel fisheries on June 30, 1898, was 62,823 gross tons, compared with 100,494 gross tons in 1888. Tonnage in the cod and mackerel fisheries alone has declined over 30 per cent. during the decade.

"The decrease in tonnage involves a decrease in seamen and fishermen. Many years have elapsed since the industry has received direct consideration from Congress. In the meantime the competing Canadian industry has more than held its own under a bounty system, through which the Dominion Government contributes $60,000 annually to promote the deep sea fisheries and to maintain the force of fishermen. In 1897 Japan passed a law appropriating $75,000 annually to encourage the industry on the Pacific. France expends $300,000 in round numbers annually on its deep sea fisheries, and Germany has of late years granted Government support to the industry on the North Sea.

Tax on Canadian Vessels.

"Under existing arrangements Canadian fishing vessels entering ports of the United States are required to pay three cents per net ton tonnage tax. American fishing vessels entering Dominion ports for bait, provisions, etc., are required to pay a license tax of $1.50 per ton. During 1895 and 1896, under this arrangement, 124 American fishing vessels, of 10,104 tons, took out modus vivendi licenses, at a cost of $15,156. For the four years, from 1890 to 1893 inclusive, 400 American vessels paid $48,556 in license fees.

"Through this license system American fishermen thus contribute a considerable sum towards the bounties which the Canadian Government devotes annually to its fisheries. The joint commission now engaged in considering matters of difference between the United States and Canada will, it is understood, make recommendations on the subject of the fisheries. Whatever those recommendations may be, the desirability of direct Government assistance to American deep sea fisheries cannot be affected. There is no reason in the nature of things why the American deep sea fisheries should continue to yield to Canadian competition, intelligently promoted by the Dominion Government. The relations of this bureau to the fisheries are remote, and for this reason it does not deem it proper to make specific recommendations. The relations of deep sea fisheries and fishermen to the merchant marine should, however, be considered in legislation."

Commissioner Chamberlain gives some further statistical information bearing on the subject in an appendix which will be made a part of the main report.

Won't Promote Negotiations.

It is generally recognized by those who are acquainted with the remarks of the commissioner regarding the subject treated in this part of the report, that such expressions of views are not calculated to promote the negotiations now in progress on the fisheries question between the Canadian and American members of the Joint High Commission. The United States senators and representatives who are most interested in securing an international agreement regard as unfortunate all expressions from official sources which may possibly prejudice the success of the pending negotiations. It is probable, however, that these very views of Mr. Chamberlain have been advanced in a diplomatic way by the American members of the Joint High Commission; but that is a far different matter than for a Government official to express in such outspoken terms his views of the injustices under which the United States Government is suffering.

Walter E. Clark.

POIRIER MURDER TRIAL.

An Article in a Montreal Paper Objected to by the Judge.

Ste. Scholastique, Que., Dec. 9.—At the opening of the court Mr. MacKay drew the attention of the judge to an article in the Montreal Witness, which had reproached the Crown prosecutors with not doing their duty in the case of Cordelia Viau. This article is about a confession that is supposed to have been made by the prisoner to Sheriff Lapointe. Judge Taschereau said such articles were indecent, and the incident was dropped.

Damase Lord, of St. Monique, said: "I knew the accused whilst her husband worked at St. Monique. She received some letters from Montreal, and addressed some to Sam Parslow in Montreal."

Then came Mr. Nee Bouvrette, blacksmith, of St. Canut. He was a neighbor of the Poiriers, and knew them very well. Poirier was a very honest man, but his wife, the accused, and Parslow were pointed out as rovers. On the 21st November he saw Parslow harnessing Poirier's horse, but he remarked to his wife that he was surprised at not seeing Poirier there also. The accused then came out and started in the direction of her father's house. On Monday morning, at the request of the accused, he opened the door of Poirier's house and found Poirier lying on his bed with his throat cut with a butcher knife. The knife was on a pillow near him. He told the accused, who was waiting at the door, but she did not seem to care. Then he (Bouvrette) and accused went to his home. He did not speak to her about the affair.

The court adjourned till two o'clock, and it is expected that Parslow will be put in the box this afternoon.

THE PREMIER WILL SPEAK

At a Meeting to be Held in the Interests of Dr. Cotton at Farnham Tonight.

Farnham, Que., Dec. 9.—(Special.) —The public meeting to be held here this evening in the interest of Dr. Cotton, the Liberal candidate in the Missisquoi bye-election, will be addressed by the candidate, Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Mr. Bernau, notary, of Farnham, and several prominent French-Canadian leaders, including Premier Marchand. This will be the first general public meeting of the campaign. Both in the town of Farnham and in the township the French-Canadian electors are in a large majority.

The Conservative candidate resides here, and the Liberals have decided to at once carry the war into the enemy's country. In the general Provincial elections of May, 1897, Mr. McCorkill received here a majority of 297, being sufficient to have secured his election. On the present occasion Farnham will stand by the Marchand government. Yesterday Dr. Cotton was in St. Armand East, meeting the leading residents of that frontier parish and organizing local committees.

St. Armand is the home of Mr. E. E. Spencer, the late Conservative member at Quebec. The present Conservative candidate cannot expect to poll the vote there that Mr. Spencer received from his neighbors. The programme of Liberal meetings for the week will be announced at nomination at Bedford on Monday.

Next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock the regular meeting of the Pleasant Afternoon Society will be held, when the feature will be an address by Rev. Robert Hopkins, pastor of Bethlehem Church, Westmount. This young preacher should be heard by all workingmen. His subject will be "What is True Religion."

PENDING BE-ELECTIONS.

Federal Parliament—Polling Dec. 14.

	Last Member.	Maj.	Candidates in 1898.
Bagot	Dupont, (C.)	Acd.	Brodeur, (C.), Marcile, (L.)
Montmagny	Choquette, (L.)	242	Martineau, (L.)
N. Simcoe	D. McCarthy, (I.)	1,107	L. McCarthy, (L.), Blouin, (L.)
W. Lambton	Lister, (L.)	1,158	Farrell, (C.), Johnson, (L.)
E. Prince	Yeo, (L.)	117	Lefurgey, (C.), Bell, (L.)

Quebec Legislature—Polling Dec. 19.

	Last Member.	Maj.	Candidates in 1898.
Levis	Ollivier, (L.)	448	Langelier, (L.)
Beauharnois	Bisson, (L.)	272	Plante, (C.), Bourassa, (L.)
Vercheres	Blanchard, (L.)	177	Mercier, (L.)
Missisquoi	McCorkill, (L.)	405	Comeau, (C.), Geoffrion, (L.)

Ontario Legislature—Polling Dec. 14.

	Last Member.	Maj.	Candidates in 1898.
E. Northumberland	Douglas, (L.)	179	Douglas, (L.), Blanchard, (L.)

Polling Dec. 27.

	Last Member.	Maj.	Candidates in 1898.
Nipissing	Loughrin, (L.)	647	Lamarche, (C.), Loughrin, (L.)
N. Hastings	Haggerty, (I.)	50	Allen, (C.), Lott, (L.)

WEST INDIES AND CANADA.

Chamber of Commerce in Trinidad is in Favor of Annexation.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

The Imperial Government is Recommended to Consider Question Seriously.

PESSIMISTIC VIEWS TO CONTRARY

The question of annexation to Canada is agitating the people of some of the West Indian colonies. In Trinidad the Chamber of Commerce at Port-of-Spain discussed the matter fully, and passed a resolution declaring the annexation of all the British West Indies to Canada to be a question worthy of serious consideration by the Government. The meeting at which the matter was discussed was attended by a number of leading citizens, and several members of the Legislative Council.

Mr. E. Tripp, secretary of the Chamber, in a speech of considerable length, warmly advocated the proposal for a closer union or even incorporation with the Dominion of Canada. Attention, he said, had been frequently drawn of late to this proposal, which had found favor not only in Trinidad, but also in Jamaica, Barbados and in England. He had therefore been requested by the vice-president to bring forward this matter for the purpose of securing the views of the commercial body on the question. Though he happened to be the commercial agent of the Dominion Government, still he distinctly disclaimed any authority from the Canadian Government for the proposal, though he admitted having addressed them on the subject. It was only recently that the proposal had been discussed in seriousness, but for many years Canada had been doing her best to encourage a great reciprocal trade between herself and these Islands. And of late the Canadian Government statistician, Mr. Johnson, had written several articles to the public press, proving by means of carefully prepared tables of figures the immense advantages to the West Indies of such an incorporation. Reports were read by Mr. Tripp for the purpose of showing the immense advantages the West Indies had already gained by trade with Canada. Of course, for several reasons which it was not necessary here to repeat, the bulk of trade had hitherto been with the United States. But there were several and serious reasons why that trade should not be fostered at the expense of the Canadian trade. The principal articles of export to America from the West Indies were sugar and fruit. Now both of these could be produced in a number of the Southern States of America. And where there was a home production the well-known policy of America was to protect her home production. By the recent McKinley tariff, sugar imported into the States was taxed two cents per pound in order really to produce a bounty by imposing a countervailing duty and to compel the growing of sugar at home. The West Indies could not produce anything like what the States consumed in sugar; and so soon as the production of the States had been so nourished as to be equal to their home consumption (which was the prospect of the near future), so soon would the United States be compelled in self-defence to prohibit the importation of foreign sugar. Where would the market for West Indian sugar be then? The same argument applied to the fruit trade, several of the Southern States being able to produce the same, and as good fruits as we are now sending them. But in Canada neither beet, nor sugar cane, nor tropical fruit could be grown. Canada was therefore entirely dependent upon the outside producer for sugar and fruit, and what was the more natural and handy means of supply but through the West Indies? Then again Canada deserved some such favored treatment, for she was the first country to start the grand scheme of preferential trade with Great Britain.

Mr. Tripp dealt with the sugar trade at some length, and thought that union with Canada would enable the Islands to get justice from England. Then the weakness of the British West Indian colonies appealing in vain for help from the Mother Country to stave off their threatened ruin would no longer exist as it did now, a standing disgrace to the British Empire. It was for these reasons, and because he was fully aware that the openly expressed opinion of the representative body of that Chamber to-day would be the opinion of the people of Trinidad to-morrow, that he moved the following resolution:—"That the suggestions now being made with regard to the scheme of incorporation with Canada are worthy of the serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and that His Excellency be requested to forward this resolution to the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

Hon. George Goodwille said he took it they were not sufficiently informed as to the advantages or disadvantages that would accrue to them by being absorbed into the Dominion of Canada to express an opinion on the question in general that day. Personally he thought it a move in the right direction. But it wanted to be considered very carefully. It interfered, for example, with the idea of Trinidad becoming the Hong Kong of the West Indies; the entrepot of the trade of the Continent of South America and the West Indies. For if they were joined to the Dominion they would be subject to the tariff of Canada.

Hon. G. T. Fenwick said there could be no two opinions of the importance of the suggestion brought forward by Mr. Tripp, and it should have the fullest possible consideration from the mercantile, planting and agricultural community. Mr. Goodwille had pointed out one difficulty, their having to adopt the Canadian tariff, which would interfere very considerably with their trade relations with their immediate neighbors. There were also other difficulties. On the other hand, they had the fact that the Home Government was not going to do anything for the West Indies beyond some absolutely futile and trivial palliatives, and at the same time that they were likely to receive very little assistance from their own Government, it also appeared they were going to receive none at all from the United States, the direction from which, up to quite recently, they were hopeful of receiving some considerable assistance. It was now known to those more or less behind the scenes that the United States Government had not the slightest intention of assisting them in the way of reciprocity arrangements, and that if the United States Government officials who had charge of the negotiations made any such proposals the probabilities were they would be rejected by the Senate. So Canada seemed their only hope, and on that ground it would be the duty of the committee if appointed to bring about this arrangement.

Mr. Reid, without pledging himself one way or another until the matter had been thoroughly gone into, said that one of the advantages of incorporation would certainly be a cheapening of the cost of Government. It seemed absurd to have all the paraphernalia and expense of a Government for a little place like Trinidad not half the size of a decent county in England.

After some discussion Mr. Tripp amended his resolution as follows: "That the question of the incorporation of the British West Indies with the Dominion of Canada is worthy of the serious consideration of the Government." This was adopted by the meeting unanimously.

Another Point of View.

"The Looker On," in Blackwood's Magazine for November, takes a gloomy view of the situation in the Islands. The writer says:—"Without going far into the matter, which is not our intention at present, it may be said that the whole future of these islands is in danger of sharp deflection for two powerful reasons. As to the first and more immediately operative, we know this: that commercial distress had already turned the thoughts of many West Indians—not in Jamaica alone, but in Barbados and elsewhere—to some sort of trade affiliation with the United States. Fill the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico with the capital and enterprise which are soon to pour from America into their broad and rich fields, and what is the likelihood that the British West Indies will then be more contented? To be so they must themselves be more prosperous; and what probability is there that they will be better off when these two most productive islands are cultivated by Americans for their own markets, with the advantage of duty-free admission thereto? Impoverished and handicapped as they are, our planters and merchants must suffer from such competition where they now have a sale at some price for their goods; and therefore, unless they find a means of relief, will they not look more wistfully still to commercial union with America, and we know that political and commercial union must go together.

"The other reason starts from military considerations and ends with them. Let us look forward a few years—we need not go beyond four or five—and behold the United States in the rank of great naval and military powers, and of course with the usual jealousies and preoccupations of such. That time having come, how long will the West Indies remain an uncoveted possession? How long will it be before British ownership of islands 'geographically American' will hurt the pride of the States militant, or before Jamaica in particular will be regarded as an unendurable menace at the threshold of the republic? No longer than the first serious quarrel between the two countries; for Jamaica lies in a position of high strategical importance, greatly enhanced for both England and America by late events. Of course we are all aware of the feeling (in this country) that any such war has now become morally impossible. It is but a feeling, however, and though in many respects a charming one, altogether foolish. Suppose we were to do the proper thing, considering the portentous change in American policy, and send out engineers to see to the fortification of certain points in the West Indies: how would the brotherhood of the two nations stand next day?

"Sir Henry Norman raises the question whether either Canada or the United States would care to take over the West Indies, or even Jamaica. As to Canada, there is more shyness than sincerity in the suggestion, more of the ridiculous than the real. Of course it could neither be accepted nor allowed. But who can doubt that the United States would be delighted to hunch Jamaica with Cuba, its neighbor, and Porto Rico? As for the colonies themselves, commercial ruin drives them to thoughts of refuge under another system of government, and Canada is named. But when Canada is named the United States are hinted at. There should be no mistake about that: neither any doubt, even though our West India islands had fewer miseries and misfortunes, that they call for very particular attention. Their future cannot be what their past has been or what their present state is. The mere appearance among them of the United States as a competing, fighting, acquisitive naval power begins a change which has either to be negatived or attended to, according to the value that may now be set upon those first beginnings of our empire beyond sea."

Chalmers Church.

We are interested to know that, beginning with Monday, 12th inst., at 8 p.m., there is to be a series of special services in Chalmers church. The subject to be considered is "The Holy Spirit and His work in Redemption." Two addresses are to be given by different ministers each evening up to Friday, the 16th inst. It cannot but prove helpful to the Christian public to have such important services, and we have no doubt they will be very profitable. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend, and we wish success to the movement.

American Troops in Havana.

Havana, Dec. 9.—The first United States troops to march through the streets of Havana will be the Two Hundred and Second New York Regiment, which, with ban playing and colors flying, will march to-morrow from the San Jose wharf, after landing there from the transport Minnewaska, through the heart of Havana to the Western Railroad station. The line of warch will be through the Prado and Central Park. These troops will be sent to Pinar Del Rio Province.

Died in Arizona.

Brockville, Dec. 9.—(Special.)—News has been received by the family here of the death in Phoenix, Arizona, yesterday, of John F. Millar, third son of the late J. T. Millar, of Morrisburg, of pneumonia, aged 35. The remains will be brought home for interment.

Aged Cure Dead.

Quebec, Dec. 9.—Rev. Father Reousseau, who has been for the past thirty years cure of the parish of Montmagny, died this morning after an illness of several months. He was 68 years of age.

Detective Interviews Mackie.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 9. — The Times says: Detective O'Down, of the Pinkerton staff, arrived in the city this morning and took the second car that left the city for the penitentiary. It is thought he went to interview Mackie. O'Dowd has his work cut out for him, if he attempts to sweat Mackie.

Lachine's First Tramp.

The Lachine Snowshoe Club, at their last meeting, decided to inaugurate a programme of regular tramps. The first one is to be on Wednesday evening, 14th inst., from the club rooms on St. Charles street to the Thornhill Hotel, and it is desired that as many members and their friends as possible will be on hand.

THE COLLECTION OF OUR REVENUE

Customs Department Endeavoring to Facilitate This Important Work In Every Way Possible.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

A New Certificate of Value Which Should be of Interest to Business Men.

THE GENERAL REGULATIONS,

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 10.— (Special. — The memorandum issued by the Customs Department yesterday for the guidance of exporters contains a summary of the regulations and customs laws of Canada in regard to the values at which goods must be entered for duty and to the certifying of invoices. It also contains the form of declaration required to be made by a foreign owner or exporter of goods shipped to Canada on consignment, and the form of certificate of value recently prescribed to be placed on invoices for entry under the general tariff. In short, it gives all the information which an exporter sending goods to Canada for entry under the general tariff requires. Collectors of customs will be furnished with copies of the memorandum, with instructions to hand them to importers for transmission to the foreign firms from whom they purchase. In this connection it is necessary to draw the attention of the importing public to the new certificate of value—prescribed for entry under the general tariff after January, 1899, inasmuch as the change is quite an important one. The wording of this certificate is as follows:

"This invoice is true and correct, and where there is a difference between any of the prices shown therein and the ordinary credit price at which the same articles are now sold bona fide by the exporter in like quantity and condition at this place for consumption in this country, the latter prices are shown on the margin or elsewhere on such invoice."

Under the old form the exporters simply had to certify that the invoice was correct.

A More Faithful Appraisal.

The new certificate has been adopted with the object of securing a more just and faithful appraisal of goods under the law and in the hope that it will be a means towards securing uniformity in values, which is very much desired, not only by the department but by honest importers generally. The Customs Act, by which the department has to be governed in its administration, provides that whenever any duty, ad valorem, is imposed on goods imported into Canada the value for duty shall be the fair market value thereof, when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country whence, and at the time when, the same were exported directly to Canada. The exporter may sell and the importer may purchase at prices lower than the home consumption value—that is perfectly legitimate business — but the provision of the law requires that the goods must be entered at the home consumption value in the country of export. In very many cases goods are sold in foreign countries for export to Canada at special export prices, which are lower than the fair market value for home consumption in the country of export, and consequently do not represent the correct value for duty purposes here. In such cases the old certificate, which simply to the effect that the invoice is correct, is valueless as an aid in determining the value for duty. The importer is often without knowledge as to the home consumption value, although he is required by the law to enter the goods at such value and to make oath thereto. The new regulation requires the exporter to show the home consumption, fair market value, on the margin or elsewhere of his invoice, where there is a difference between such value and the selling price shown on the invoice, and it will, therefore, be of assistance not only to the department but to the importer. It is hoped that the certificate will do away, in some degree at least, with the necessity for amended entries consequent upon goods being entered at invoice prices which do not represent the proper value for duty. The demands for such entries have been the cause of much friction between the department and importers in past years. It is not, of course, considered that the information given in the certificate will be absolutely accurate in all cases; allowance has to be made for misconception as to what constitutes the fair market price, to say nothing of fraud. It is felt, however, that on the whole, the certificate will be of very material benefit and it is conceived to be a step in the right direction.

Object of the Department.

The objects of the department in prescribing a new certificate, namely, to secure as far as possible the proper collection of the revenue and to ensure uniformity in such collections, cannot but be approved and that heartily, by every honest importer. The necessity of having uniformity in the collection of duties has frequently been pressed upon the department by business houses and boards of trade, and the department fully appreciates it, and is endeavoring to effect it. Uniformity is desirable not only in the interest of the business public, but also in the interest of the revenue. It should be noted that the certificate applies only to merchandise for entry under the general tariff. It need not be furnished in the case of goods subject to a specific duty, free goods or goods not being merchandise. The department, realizing that it may be some time before the requirement as to the with, has given collectors discretionary certificate will be generally complied powers to waive production of the certificate if found necessary in any exceptional case, for a reasonable time after the 1st of January, 1899.

It might be of interest to note the evidence as to value required by the United States Government. Exporters of goods to the United States must make a declaration in the country of export before an American consul as to the quantity and value of the goods to be exported to the United States, and must obtain a consular's certificate, for which a very considerable fee is charged.

THIS BUDGET FOR THE SOLDIERMAN

A Canadian Officer Offers a Few Suggestions Regarding Service in India and Abroad.

LET MILITIA SEE SERVICE.

The Importance of Fire Discipline and What Brigadier-General Macdonald Says of it.

SOME NUBS OF MILITARY NEWS.

BY CORPORAL TRIM.

Importance of Fire Discipline.

The Canadian militia would do well to note the persistency with which experienced soldiers insist that the great point in training troops is fire discipline.

Brigadier-General MacDonald, speaking before a tactical society in London, lays great emphasis on the importance of fire discipline. He says—

"Nowadays the movements of bodies of troops has been simplified, and nothing could be so detrimental to real efficiency as to over-estimate the externals of drill. There was still a moral and practical importance of associating all their drill with the use of the fire wepons as a fire weapon. He would urge upon every officer that it should be a distinct law imprinted on his mind that he should never be content on leaving the drill shed or drill ground unless he could certify to himself that something had been done during the training hour towards efficiency in fire. He also earnestly urged officers to make their section leaders put their men through fire action many times during the drill, and insist on absolute exactitude of detail, firmness of command, and proper delivery of volleys. Thus fire, if associated with movement, would become an ingrained habit. He further urged that in the field all commands should be given by signal, the voice only being used when orders for fire were to be given."

Fire Discipline Won Omdurman.

"The most remarkable feature about that battle," says General Wolseley, "was its infantry fire. That fire was of the most curious character, and had the most stupendous effect. It came from a small body of troops. Indeed, those who could fire well—the English troops engaged—were a very small number indeed compared with the great horde of extraordinarily brave, plucky, determined men who came on to attack them. What was the result? This great horde of men, so far as he could gather, formed a semi-circle round the Egyptian Army, and began to advance steadily, shooting and cheering, absolutely confident that they would sweep their adversaries into the Nile. When they came within a very long range of the infantry our men opened fire upon them. It was not a desultory fire, it was the fire of men acting under the orders of their captains. He believed the fire maintained for a long time by the English troops on the attacking Dervishes was more like a rain of lead falling on them than anything else, and a great deal of the firing was at 1,500 or even 2,000 yards range. He believed it was quite true to say that no part of that great line of 40,000 or 50,000 men ever reached nearer our lines than between 500 or 600 yards. This fire was so overwhelming—and it was a fire by word of command, not independently—that at each volley it had an extraordinary effect, making great holes in the enemy's lines, which no desultory fire would ever have done.

"This illustration of the power of discipline volunteers ought to take to heart. They were quite right in seeking to take prizes and become first-class shots, but they should remember that if called upon to do serious work they would have to fire, not as individual men, as a rule, but in company with the rest of the men right and left, and by order of the superior officers."

The Various Militia Rifles.

Corporal.—Trim could you tell me in your column whether the rifle just discarded by the milita department is the Snider or the Enfield. By doing so you will much oblige, Recruit.

The first rifle served out to the Canadian milita was the Snider-Enfield, the rifle to which Recruit refers. It is generally called the Snider rifle. In the British army a muzzle loader had been used before the Snider-Enfield, and it was called the Enfield.

I may add that the Snider gave place in the British army to the Martini-Henri though there was never a general issue in Canada. The Canada arm at present is the Lee-Enfield. The Imperil troops are provided with the Lee-Metford.

When there are No Postage Stamps.

The British troops have been notified that when they are engaged in places where postage stamps cannot be obtained soldiers should write on the envelopes of their letters a certificate to that effect, the certificate being signed by the officer commanding. The circumstances under which this is done should be reported to the Postmaster-General in London in order that steps may be taken for collecting from the addresses the postage actually deficient instead of the double rate demanded in ordinary cases of unpaid letters.

To Let Militia See Service.

A Canadian officer of great experience writes: "It is time for our great colonies to wheel into line, and declare that 'while the exchange of Militia or Volunteer regiments in the colonies with English line regiments is an admirable idea, and no time should be lost to put it into practice, it is not possible, for obvious reasons, to order the Militia and Volunteers of Canada, the Cape, Australia, and New Zealand on foreign service. On the other hand, each of these colonies has large numbers of trained men, some in the Militia and Volunteer ranks, and some who have been there. In Canada there are military training schools scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through which officers, non-commisisoned officers, and men are continually passing; hence a mass of fairly-trained men and officers, including Militia and Volunteers, are to be approached for Imperial foreign service. The only way to do so is to invite a certain number in each colony to register their names for, say, two years' servise in India, Egypt, or elsewhere. In some instances whole regiments will register their names; so much the better. To make a start, 5,000 might be registered in Canada and 5,000 in Australia, with 2,500 at the Cape and the asme number in New Zealand. Each should receive a nickel badge with the arms of his colony and his number, suitable for wear if he wishes. The Intelligence Department could prepare a soldier's book of reference for these men, with maps of England, the Nile, and India, and circumstances of climate. This would be necssary in view of the education and standing of the men who would be accepted on presenting themselves. It is more than probable that many more than 5,000 would offer themselves, for the position of each man considered worthy to enter this corps would be an enviable one to Canada. Their kit and arms would be stored with Milita regiments, or at the military schools. They should attend these or their Militia regiments, receiving pay once a year, and having already been in the ranks, all their duties should be as much as possible kept to rifle practice, a decided attraction to them. Their books should contain small official envelopes with printed address to Militia department or officer commanding his school, or the regiment to which he is attached, the object being to communicate without buying stamps. Of course, postmasters would refuse the printed envelope if altered to another address. It is an important matter that the man should communicate when he thinks necessary free of cost, for it is often many miles to buy a stamp in Canada and Australia. Reserve pay for 5,000 men at 6d. a day, or £50,000 a year, should be shared by the mother country and her colony, which would give the joint supervision of Imperial officers when the regiments so formed muster with their officers. Our correspondent knows the class or men in Canada, having served in the 1885 campaign with them. We think his views merit consideration at home and in the colonies.

Vics Did it Properly.

"The guard of honor from the Victoria Rifles, at Montreal, for His Excellency the Governor-General properly did not fix bayonets, but the guard at Ottawa from the 43rd Battalion, appear to have forgotten that they belonged to a rifle corps and mounted guard with fixed bayonets, for which they were checked by Major-General Hutton, who said that it was not customary for riflemen to fix bayonets on a guard of honor. It was explained that the regulations in the Drill Book called for fixed bayonets, but the General said that 'we riflemen have a privilege of not doing so, and as such privileges are few, we zealously guard them.'"—Canadian Military Gazette.

How They Do It at Manila.

A Filipino rebel, crossing one of the bridges, met a Spanish officer, gave him his free opinion of him, and then spat in his face. The Spanish officer, knowing a little English, went and complained to the American sentry a little distance away. The sentry came up, asked if that was the man, and being told it was, dropped his gun, picked the rebel officer up, slung him clean over the bridge, never even looked over to see if he was drowned or not, picked up his gun, and strolled back to his chair. The bridge is some thirty feet high, across a big, deep river 100 yards wide, and strong tide. One prompt common-sense act such as this, says the British naval officer at Manila who relates the incident, does more to keep order than all the proper formalities in the world, and such a lot of trouble is really saved.

The Defence of Canada.

The Canadian Military Gazette has the following:

"As the Committee of the Defence Commission who have been reporting on the defence of Canada will have now completed their labors, it is an opportune time to have a retrospect of previous efforts. When the ordnance property was handed over to the Canadian Government by the Imperial Government in 1870, Canada undertook to fortify Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and London or Paris, and St. John. The Imperial Government were to fortify and maintain the fortifications at Quebec and Halifax as depots for the Imperial Government. The vote for the construction of these works by the Canadian Government was $5,000,000. It was not intended to construct all of them in any one year, but their construction was to be spread over five years. The greatest amount required in any one year was estimated at $1,126,000. A sinking fund at 1 per cent. invested at 5 per cent., would have paid off the capital borrowed to construct these fortifications in forty years, and the same at 6 per cent. would have closed it off in thirty-eight years. The military expenditure of Canada is about 25 cents per head of the population for every man, woman and child. In France the expenditure is $2.62, in Great Britain $4.28, and in the United States $2 per head for Federal purposes. In the 60's, the Imperial Government thought the Province of Canada should have an embodied force of 50,000 men. To-day, with a population of 5,000,000, the whole of Canada has some 36,000 men only."

Farther on in the article, is the following:

"The advantage of fortification is that it becomes a matter of more serious consideration whether it is expedient to make an attack upon us, if our vulnerable points are very much less than they are. An ideal defence would be a series of lines and forts supporting each other. We could not, at present, defend our country, even with the aid of a small British force, but we not only could but would if we had the aid of fortifications. England promised us that if we built fortifications she would supply the guns and armament. The time has come when we should assume the burden of our defence and the obligation of self-defence rests with us. The construction of certain fortifications appears necessary as points of concentration for the militia, so that, on mobilization, they would have the knowledge that their position was one not easily taken, and would enable them to have greater confidence in themselves. In 1868 £1,100,000 was voted, by Canada, for fortifications, out of which £440,000 was to be spent on the erection of forts at Montreal, and £200,000 at St. John, N.B. The whole of this money was subsequently diverted to the construction of the Intercolonial railway, and Canada has done nothing towards erecting defensive works. In fact, a great deal of the ordnance property handed over to Canada by the Imperial Government, to the value of millions, has been given away to railways and private individuals, at the expense of the militia, without any compensation whatever."

Officers' Classes.

There are enough people ready to criticise the men of the city militia, I mean the rank and file. All mistakes are blamed on them, and they are credited by that portion of the public which monopolizes the brains of the community with having sufficient wood in their heads to start a good-sized lumber yard. All that may be very true. It would never do to dispute the infallible rulings of that portion of the public just mentioned. But when on parade the rank and file are not the only ones who get muddled. With the little chance for drill it is easily understood that all ranks find it difficult in keeping up to date. The officers, as well as the men, make a good many mistakes on parade. The officers at least should be thoroughly versed in all the drill which affects them. They all were when they passed their examinations, or, at least, were supposed to be. But with the small number of drills in the year it is easy to forget some of the drill. This is being rectified in some of the corps by having an officers class, and they practically get their course over again. The same is being done with the non-coms. But all the corps have not taken it up. These should do so at once. Those which have a class of this kind deserve every praise.

65th Battalion Notes.

The 65th Battalion will have a social meeting on Wednesday evening in their armory when the rifle shooting prizes will be presented.

On Monday and Tuesday greatcoats and winter caps will be issued to the battalion and just as soon as there is snow enough there will be battalion parades on snowshoes.

The two days before Christmas there will be a gay time on the Morris tube ranges, when there will be a battalion turkey shoot.

Scots' Weekly Programme.

The Royal Scots have a lot of work ahead of them, and good work too. Sergt.-Instructor Roberts will be a busy man during the winter evenings. The weekly programme is as follows:

Monday night—Non-commissioned officers' drill. Selected privates will also take this class.

Tuesday night — Officers' class, Morris tube practice.

Wednesday—Recruit class.

Thursday—Morris tube practice.

Friday—Recruit class.

Saturday—C. O. will be in orderly room from 8 till 9 for the transaction of regimental routine; Morris tube practice.

At a meeting of the officers of the Royal Scots last Monday Mr. Peers Davidson's name was passed as a new officer. He will be gazetted a provisional second lieutenant shortly. It is not known yet to what company he will be attached.

Fired at Random.

Lieut.-Col. John Bayne MacLean, Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, having resigned his appointment as secretary-treasurer of the Officers' Association of the Militia of Canada, the Council of the association have selected Capt. F. J. Dixon, 505 Board of Trade, Montreal, as his successor, and he has been appointed and taken over the duties. Col. MacLean still remains on the Council, to which he was elected at the annual meeting.

Capt. Bell, A.D.C., will likely be appointed assistant military secretary at headquarters, in addition to his other duties. This will involve a slight redistribution of the headquarters staff.

The tenure of command of the following commanding officers will expire in December: iLeut.-Col. Mead, 2nd brigade Field Artillery, December 23rd; Lieut.-Col. Gwyn, 77th Battalion, December 23rd; Lieut.-Col. Scott, 32nd Battalion, December 24th, and Lieut.-Col. Ellis, 27th Battalion, December 24th.

Regulations and orders for the militia will be issued this month. It will be made up in the form of the English militia regulations, and will also contain the dress regulations. There is a preface by Major-General Hutton. The issue is provisional, as it is intended to revise it largely and issue a new edition within a year.

Sergt.-Major Fowler arrived in town on Wednesday to take up his work in connection with the 1st Fusiliers. He will remain with the regiment till June 30th. The officers and non-commissioned officers and recruit classes will begin immediately.

IN LOCAL LABOR CIRCLES.

Much important business was transacted at the last meeting of the theatrical employes. They will shortly participate in their annual drive some pleasant Sunday afternoon.

It is stated that barbers work seventy-five hours a week; but, still they are not satisfied.

At every regular meeting of the Plasterers' Union new members are installed. The organization is a credit to Montreal, which is due to the business-like manner in which the affairs of the union are conducted.

At the last meeting of the Cigarmakers' Union several candidates were initiated. The membership is over six hundred. Their sick and out of work benefits are the best of their kind in Montreal.

Many employers who have endorsed the union label as a business transaction between themselves and their workmen deserve better treatment from their employes. It is the duty of a trades unionist to purchase only union-made goods, and if his employer properly recognizes the union, the workingman should not forget to solicit patronage for his employer from his grocer, tailor, shoemaker, hatter, baker and all others with whom he deals. When this is done the label will do its duty.

At the last regular meeting of Typographical Union, 176, the secretary was instructed to write the Hon. David Mills in reference to the enforcement of the Alien Labor Law, passed at the last session. The following reply has been received: "Dear Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., in which you set out the resolution passed at the meeting of the Typographical Union, No. 176, in reference to the enforcement of alien labor in Canada. I shall bring the matter under the attention of my colleagues at an early date. Yours very sincerely, David Mills." Mr. Madore, member for Hochelaga, has also been favorably heard from in the matter.

Some Advice to Importers.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 9.—(Special.)—The Customs Department distributed to-day a circular of information to exporters. Importers are advised to send a copy to exporters so as to acquaint them with the requirements of the Canadian customs laws and regulations regarding invoices and certificates to be made concerning same, and in this way facilitate the passing of entries at the customs house.

TO TURN IN BED CAUSED AGONY.

Bad Case of Backache and Urinary Trouble Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

The kidneys cannot talk, and the only way they have of letting us know they are sick is by making our backs ache. If it is only a little ache, the kidneys are only a litle sick. If it is a big, peace-destroying, nerve-racking ache, the kidneys are more than a little sick. In every case it must be attended to at once.

Doan's Kidney Pills act directly on the kidneys, make them strong and healthy, and stop aching backs in every case. Here is a sample case: Mr. B. H. DeGroat, 76 Alfred street, Brantford, Ont., says:—"For more than a year I have had severe pains across my back and between my shoulders. The pain and soreness was so great that even the act of turning in bed caused me great agony.

"The urine was very dark-colored, I could not sleep well, and had a disagreeable headache almost all the time. I felt weak, run-down and spiritless, and was daily getting worse. I have taken Doan's Kidney Pills, and am thankful to say that the result has been most surprising. The first two doses seemed to increase the pain in my back, but thereafter improvement was steady and rapid. Now I have no pain in the back or neuralgic trouble. The urine is clear and natural. I sleep well, am stronger, and the tired, wornout feeling is all gone. Today I am a well man, thanks to taking this most effectual remedy. They did me so much good that I got a box of pills for a dear friend of mine who was troubled in the same manner that I was before taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and I have every faith they will do the same in this case as in mine—make a complete cure!

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, or three for $1.25, or sent by mail on receipt of price. The Doan Kidney Pill Company, Toronto, Ont.

PROF. GOULET'S FOURTH CONCERT

The Symphony in Windsor Hall Appreciated by a Good-sized Audience.

NOTES FOR MUSIC LOVERS

Events That Will Take Place in Montreal in the Next Week or So.

THE FAMOUS MUSICIANS.

The audiences attending the Symphony concerts in the Windsor Hall are becoming larger after each performance, but there are still to many empty chairs.

Prof. Goulet has brought his orchestra to a state of excellence where better patronage is really deserved. Not that the work of the orchestra yesterday showed any marked improvement over the fortnight before, but overlooking one or two perhaps slight defects the concerts are by far the most pleasing given in Montreal and they should certainly received due recognition.

The programme rendered yesterday was varied and attractive enough to satsify the most fastidious music lover. It began with the universally appreciated overture from William Tell, the gem no doubt of that exceedingly beautiful opera. With the exception of one or two places it was rendered splendidly, the work being given the necessary vigor and fire which is so essential to its success. The applause was liberal. Haydn's "Oxford," played in Montreal for the first time, came next and the first and last movements wore especially good. The clarinet solo by M. J. Van Pouke, with orchestra accompaniment was looked forward to with a good deal of interest. Weber's "Concerto," a pretentious work, was attempted and successfully rendered in every way, the finale being particularly pleasing. "Rapsodie Bretonne," by Saint-Saens, given in Canada for the first time, was moderately successful, and the programme concluded with "Le dernier jour de la Terreur," by Litolff, a number requiring quite as much energy as some parts of the overture. It is an exceedingly dramatic piece, in which the Marsellaise is very cleverly interwoven. The programme follows:

1. Rossini—"William Tell".....Overture
2. Haydn—"Oxford".. .. .. ..Symphony
   (First time in Montreal.)
   (a) Adagio Allegro
   (b) Adagio
   (c) Presto Finale
3. Weber—"Concerto".. ....for Clarinette M. J. Van Pouke, with orchestra accompaniment.
4. Saint-Saens—"Rapsodie Bretonne" (First time in Canada.)
5. Litolff—"Le dernier jour de la .. ..Terreur" (Drame Symphonique.

Next Friday evening Prof. Goulet's orchestra will give a special concert, and the next regular Symphony will be held on Friday afternoon, December 23rd.

* * *

The Montreal Conservatory of Music, 938 Dorchester street, of which Mr. C. E. Seifert is the director, will give its twentieth pupil concert for the benefit of the Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Society, at Unity Hall, Point St. Charles, Saturday, December 17, at 8 p.m. The programme is a varied and interesting one and the evening is looked forward to with much pleasure, the concerts of the Montreal Conservatory of Music having become very popular.

* * *

Wednesday evening a most interesting programme of music was given by the pupils of the Dominion College of Music, each pupil showing marked evidence of careful training, and judging by the large and appreciative audience, the professional directors of the college may congratulate themselves for introducing these chamber concerts, the absence of which has been a long felt want in the city. The vice-president, Mr. R. R. Stevenson, presided, and to have his sympathy in the work is a sufficient commendation. We shall not attempt to criticize each item on the programme, but honorable mention must be made of the duet on two pianos, "March, Ville de Patz." Messrs. H. W. Reyner, Mus. Bac., and A. Dorey, L. Mus. A pianoforte solo, "Rondo," in E flat, op. 120, was beautifully executed by Mr. Mackay and Hummill, and listened to with much appreciation as proved by the profound silence during the rendition. Prof. Goulet, who is always a welcome number on any programme, played a violin solo, which was an artistic treat. The other numbers were contributed by the Misses Moffatt, Calder, Smith, Fortier, MacFarlane, Woodward, Simpson, McNeice, Nelson, and Herr Brush. Lovers of music will have an opportunity of hearing them again, as these concerts will be given each month during the season.

* * *

"Pensees Distraites," a 'cello solo, written by Mr. Herbert Spencer, the clever young Montreal composer, is meeting with great favor at the Queen's this week, where it is played during one of the intermissions by Mr. Louis Charbonneau, to whom it was dedicated. "The Tide Flows In," a song by the same composer, which has met with good success, has just entered its second edition.

* * *

The Zingari Banjo and Glee Club is one of Montreal's most popular musical organizations, and the concert to be given at the Windsor Hall, on Wednesday evening of next week is being expectantly looked forward to.

The name of New York's popular contralto, Miss Clara Aline Jewell, is enough alone to fill the house, and she has already made herself a favorite here—but with such local artists as Messrs. J. Leslie Tedford, J. R. Wilkes, J. L. Clement, Mackay Edgar, Meredith Heward and Fred S. Hickey, and Dr. H. J. S. Nichol, dialect soloists, with banjo accompaniment, and chorus by the Glee Club—there will surely be a large and fashionable audience.

* * *

With the house practically sold out and speculators holding the choice seats at something like $15 each, mere vagrants do not appear to have much chance of enjoying the opera comfortably in New York this winter—at least not for the first few weeks. The present appetite for grand opera must be somewhat keen in order to establish such quotations. By January there may possibly be what the stock reporters call "an easy feeling" in the market, and in the meantime, one of the few methods of obtaining mental satisfaction is to pray that a few speculators may be "stuck."

* * *

It appears settled now that American audiences will not see or hear Calve this season. The understanding appears to have been that she would come if it were possible for her to appear in America late in December or early in January, and not otherwise. For a short engagement, the long trans-Atlantic voyage would not be worth her while. Now it turns out that she will not be able to appear in Paris, owing to ill health, until February, when she is to sing Ophelia, in Ambroise Thomas' "Hamlet," at the Grand Opera. So that ends America's immediate hopes of Calve.

* * *

The Wiener Abendblatt relates the following story of Richard Wagner: During his earlier years Wagner was not in prosperous circumstances, and lodged with Franz Liszt at Leipsig. On one occasion Wagner felt chilly, and wished to have a fire lighted in their common sitting-room. Liszt, however, who acted as treasurer, refused to order the coal, protesting that they could not afford the luxury of a fire in September. A few minutes afterward Liszt went out for a walk. When he returned he found that the table and chairs of the sitting room had disappeared and no furniture remained in the room except the desk at which Wagner was busily working. Wagner had broken up the table and chairs, used them as firewood and made the stove red-hot with them.

* * *

It does not cost much to support a band in Italy. For example, the salary list of the famous Banda Cittadina of Venice, seventy-three players, who gave performances every night in the year, has just officially been published. The cost for the year is 45,000 lire, or $8,750 annually. The conductor, Cab. Jacopo Calascione, gets $450 a year, but the highest prices paid to the bandsmen (the "solo," cornet, flute, etc.), is $150 a year, and several of the players receive less than $100 yearly.

* * *

The approaching marriage of Mme. Adelina Patti is, says the London Chronicle, much talked of in Paris. It is remarked that nearly every cantatrice and distinguished French actress has found a husband of wealth or of social position, or both. Sophie Cruvelli is now the Baroness Vigier, Mlle. Galli Marie is now Mme. Delaur, Mlle. Croizette is the wife of M. Stern, the banker; Mlle. Augustine Brohan married the Count de Gheest. Nearly all the great stars of the Comedie Francaise have entered the marriage state, while Mlle. Yvette Guilbert is now Mme. Schiller. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt remains Mme. veuve Damala, and has declined several offers.

* * *

From Vienna come reports that Herr Gustav Mahler has not made the success expected in his role as successor to Dr. Richter. There is a very strong feeling and agitation in favor of the last-named gentleman, and the musical amateurs in that city are determined that every effort shall be made to induce Dr. Richter to give up his engagements in England and to return at once to his native land.

* * *

During the autumn Dr. Edward Grieg has been engaged on some pianoforte duets based on Norwegian dances, and these will shortly be published by Peters of Leipsic. The dances have already been heard in orchestral form. The Norwegian composer has also recently published a series of songs under the title of "The Children of the Mountains," op. 57.

* * *

Mascheroni's ballad, "For All Eternity," the copyright of which recently sold in London for $11,200, was originally offered to a London music publisher, who refused to give $50 for it. But then the publisher could not, of course, have had the remotest idea that the song would afterward take the fancy of Mme. Patti, who, by singing it, made its fortune. The incident, however, is by no means without precedent. The late Mr. Boosey refused to buy M. Michael Maybrick's "Nancy Lee" for $50, though, pitying the young composer's evident distress, he laughingly offered to publish it on commission, Mr. Maybrick's share, it is said, during the first year, exceeded $10,000, though the composer himself was so doubtful of it that he issued it under the name of "Stephen Adams." That "To Anthea" was sold for $10.50, and "Kathleen Mavourneen" for $25, are further examples of the musical chances of war. On the other hand, barely one drawing-room song in a hundred covers the expenses of printing and publishing.

EVERYBODY HAS THEIR OWN WAY OF MAKING BUSINESS.

For us all winter goods have to be sold before the 1st January, consequently we offer you from now all the winter goods at the February reduction.

EVERYTHING MUST GO AT

M. MARCHAND'S.

1869 and 1871 Notre Dame Street.

No doubt this sale will be the most sensational and cut price sale ever known in the history of the Dry Goods Trade in Montreal. We expect an enormous crowd at this sale, as considering the scarcity of money, we have marked our goods at incredibly low prices. The following is simply a sample of the hundreds of bargains that will be offered.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

3 cases of Remnants of Flannelette will be sold at ... ...3 3-4c yd.
GOOD WIDTH.

50 pcs. of Glass Towelling (25 inches wide), worth 15c, for ... .6 1-4c yd.

Beaver and Cloth for Jackets.

100 yds, of Black or Navy Blue Beaver; you pay elsewhere $1.00. As long as they last 53c

Great reduction in this department.

Scalette. Sealette.

Not wishing to carry over any of these goods from this day, we are offering a great winter cheap sale reduction. Consequently we give you our sealette worth ... $3.50 for $1.90

Sealette, silk and wool, worth $4.00 for $2.90

Sealette, silk and wool, worth $7.50 for $4.99

We have the Sealette, all wool, very cheap.

150 Black or Colored Jackets.

Will be offered at 50 per cent. reduction. All these Jackets have been imported by ourselves last month. See some of our prices.

Our Jackets, worth $5.00, as long as they last ....$ 2.75

The same reduction made in all this department.

See our $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00 Jackets.

OUR DRESS GOODS.

Our prices are cut in half in all the lines. Great choice in new designs and shades. Our price was 49c; as long as they last, 25c. 25 pieces of Dress Goods in all the latest patterns. We used to sell them at 60c and 65c; your choice 35c. Great reduction in all this department.

Our Black Cashmere.

10 pieces worth ... .30c for 19c
5 pieces worth ....50c for 35c
10 pieces worth ... .70c for 49c
10 pieces worth . ...75c for 55c

All our Black Dress Goods, plain or fancy, reduced 40 per cent.

DO YOU NEED Blankets.

We will offer during this sale all this department at 40 per cent. reduction.

Mitts and Gloves.

Before you buy your Mitts or Gloves, don't forget that we sell some. Kid Gloves for men, sold everywhere 90c, here only 59c

We have the best department for Gloves and Mitts in Montreal. Come and make your choice.

Gents' Furnishings.

Business in the above department having increased considerably, we have entirely disposed of one of our stores for this particular line. This goes to show that this department is the most complete in the city.

Jobs of all kinds overflowing.

Furs. Furs.

At Wholesale Prices.

A big choice of Furs of all kinds offered at wholesale prices.

As you can see by the above price list, we are determined to prove to our customers that they can get $2.00 worth of goods for every dollar that they pay us.

DON'T FORGET THE ADDRESS

AT MARCHAND'S STORE,

1869 and 1871 NOTRE DAME STREET.

GLITTERING CUT GLASS.

The richest and most delicate Christmas Present that it is possible to give.—We have a very large choice of the finest American Cut Glass—very heavy—bought at a little under the proper price.—You can buy some from us at a good saving on what you pay elsewhere.

CUT GLASS—

Salad Bowls — Celery Trays
Nut Bowls — Ice Cream Trays
Bonbons — Water Jugs
Sugars and Creams
Claret Jugs — Perfume Bottles
Decanters — Vases.

The John L. Cassidy Co., Ltd.,
WEST END BRANCH—
2503 St. Catherine Street, cor. Crescent,
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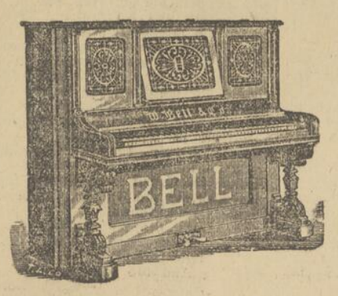
THE BELL GRAND PIANO



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THE STAGE AND STAGE-PEOPLE

Three Montreal Theatres Will be Closed This Coming Week.

HONOR WHERE IT IS DUE.

An Appeal for a Better Appreciation When Good Attractions Are Offered.

STAGE NOTES AND ANSWERS.

[BY PAUL PRY.]

There will be a decided lull in city theatrical circles this coming week. Her Majesty's, the Academy and the Queen's will be closed, leaving the Francais and Royal to entertain the people. Judging by the past two or three weeks these are the only two places of amusement that are wanted. The Francais is playing to the best classes of Montrealers, and the Royal to the masses; that seems to fill the bill. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy and Mr. W. E. Phillips are in New York looking for big attractions. So far little is announced in the way of bookings for the immediate future. The outlook is not such as to warrant the managers in paying big percentages or guarantees, and managers of companies have Montreal on the black list unless big money is put up. Some kind of attractions will be secured, however, for Her Majesty's, the Academy and the Queen's for the holidays. The Francais promises a big bill, and the Royal takes care of itself.

* * *

A reader, who signs "L. D.," writes me a note this week apropos of the reply to Rev. Mr. Dixon, in which he asks the question, "Do you think we sufficiently appreciate the better class of attractions ?"

No, we do not. It is proper enough that the censor, both lay and professional, should speak in no uncertain terms of vulgar plays and the stupid dolts who act them out coarsely on the stage. There is a limit of endurance, and that limit is reached when speculative managers, steeped in ignorance and appreciating only vicious exhibitions, hire untalented men and women to disgrace the stage.

But if it is a duty to deounce the unworthy, it should be a pleasure, as it is also a duty, to recognize cordially and with enthusiasm legitimate efforts and masterful undertakings in the dramatic field. Just criticism does not concern itself with a chary splitting of hairs. Its function is not to hunt out fly specks on the dramatic canvas, gloat over trivial blemishes or erect trifles into a target for abusive epithets. If the effort as a whole is legitimate and a wholesome attempt is made to present honestly designed plays in an artistic manner, the general impression of the production is the thing to recognize and not the blemishes which must be associated with all human endeavor.

This is the point which a too censorious public, led at times by unthinking writers, does not always appreciate at its true value. Perfection is an impossibility. There is no book, no picture, no machine, no man and no woman absolutely flawless. The greatest poets have gone lame and limped. Artists of undying fame have had their dull moments and left behind work destitute of that inspiration which illuminates their great creations. Shakespeare was not uniformly great. Garrick, Kean, Rachel and all the other nobles of the stage, were almost indifferent at some point of every performance. No dramatic effort of any kind was ever flawless, and it is therefore superficial folly that would devote time to trifling blemishes which might better be devoted to an appreciative study of the merits of a play or of an actor.

Fine work and original, though sometimes crude talent merit the encouragement of enthusiasm. Those who enter cordially into a recognition of really valuable stage work may rest under the pleasing assurance that they are helping to make good things better.

* * *

Mme. Calve cannot come to America this season. Her letter to Mr. Grau is, I think, well worth the reproducing. Here it is:

Biarritz, Nov. 19, 1898.
Hotel du Paris.

Dear Mr. Grau.—With great sorrow I have to announce to you that you must not count upon me this winter. As my attacks of nerve and liver troubles continue and cause me cruel suffering, my doctor has just sent me here to escape the damp climate of Paris. I shall remain until bad weather drives me away.

You have always been so good to me, dear friend, that it hurts me to be the cause of this disappointment.

On the other hand, I so greatly love America and my dear public there that I experience, this year especially, a real grief at my inability to revisit it at this time.

Believe in my sincerity. Moreover, I confidently count upon taking my revenge in the winter of 1899 and returning with you to make the projected tour. That is the boon I wish you both.

You will be told and the papers will say that I have signed with the Opera for Herodias, Aida, etc., etc. There is nothing in it. I have promised Mother Gailhard, if I feel well by spring, to give twelve representations of Hamlet at the Opera; that is all.

Au revoir until spring. Au revoir until London, where you can count upon me, please God, for I shall take such good care of myself that I hope to be the healthiest, as I am the most devoted, of your adherents. Emma Calve.

* * *

At the Hollis street Theatre, Boston, on Monday, the Empire Theatre Company, of New York, appeared in an elaborate production of "Phroso," a dramatization of Anthony Hope's novel. It proved a success, and will be presented at the opening of the company's season in New York after the holidays. Subsequently Mr. Frohman will produce it in London, possibly with the same company.

Mr. Hope was assisted in this dramatization by Mr. Edward Rose, who dramatized "The Prisoner of Zenda," and H. V. Esmond, the author of "One Summer's Day." The atmosphere of Neopalia, the Greek island where the incidents of the play are laid, was artistically reproduced by stage settings and elaborate costumes.

The role of Lord Wheatley was well played by Mr. William Faversham, and Miss Jessie Millward, the new leading lady of the company, made a charming picture in the title role.

* * *

In view of the rush after novels suited to adaptation for the stage, Mr. Gilbert Parker's last popular and powerful romance, "The Battle of the Strong," has naturally attracted a good deal of attention, the author having been besieged by offers for turning his story into a play. Mr. Parker himself has, however, had considerable experience of the stage, and he has consequently determined to take the work in hand himself in conjunction with a well-known playwright. With the view of protecting their joint interests, a copyright performance has been given, and already arrangements have been practically concluded with a London West End manager for its production next year.

* * *

A well-known Montreal lawyer at present visiting London, in the course of an interesting letter, says:

"The autumn theatrical season is not without its reverses as well as its victories. At a few of the West End houses the attendance has been on a scale almost unprecedented, although such instances are in the minority; at others a respectable record has been established, while elsewhere flat failure stares the manager in the face. That the constantly increasing number of suburban theatres may have something to do with the result is not improbable. An emphatic success, whether it spring from a striking play, remarkable acting, a gorgeous spectacle, or a combination of these things, will always attract, and induce the public to brave any sort of inconvenience or discomfort to witness it. But that anything short of this should produce the same effect is scarcely to be expected while suburban managers bring to playgoers' very doors entertainments which in many cases are well-nigh on a level with the original West End production."

* * *

Mrs. Mary Jane Parker Champney, who in her day was a widely known actress, died suddenly on Saturday last in the Edwin Forrest Home, Philadelphia, to which she was admitted in 1884. Mrs. Parker was born in Athens, N.Y., in 1820, and made her first appearance on the stage in the old Eagle Street Theatre in Buffalo when only nine years old, playing the Duke of York to the elder Booth's Richard III. In a long stage career she played many parts, it being said of her that she had assumed every kind of feminine role known to the theatre.

She was connected for many years with the Tremont Street Theatre, in Boston, and was also for a long time a popular star.

* * *

"A Turkish Bath," which was at the Queen's last week, is in a bad way. The prima donna of the company was handed five one dollar bills for five weeks' work, and she actually had the audacity to kick up a fuss. If this scale of payment is adopted, Richard Mansfield's salary will come down to $2.68 1-2. This seems a high rating, but in Cyrano de Bergerac the actor uses up 75 cents' worth of nose every week.

Under the new scale of remuneration the following table of wages for the seasons of 1898-99 would be about right :—

Hamlets, per week...	...$0.99
Henry Irving, per week.....	4.53
Lillian Russell, per week...	2.38
Viola Allen, per week.....	4.54
Annie Russell, per week...	1.69
John Drew, per week...	1.68
Joseph Jefferson, per week..	5.69
Leading ladies, per dozen..	9.99
Leading gentlemen, per dozen.....	7.84
Heavy men, a la McGrane, per week	0.28
Inspired reciters.. .. .. ..Nothing at all	
Lecturers from Europe..Must pay the audience.]	

There may be a strike over the details of the tariff, but it is thought that it will be finally adopted.

* * *

An American manager has been discussing the advisability of transplanting a Drury Lane pantomime in its entirety to New York. This, in my opinion, would be an enormous gamble and the result extremely doubtful. Christmas pantomime is an absolutely British institution, and I doubt very much if it would ever appeal to the American public. Personally, I find it the dullest form of amusement conceivable, and to me it always seems a thousand pities that so much time, money and trouble should be expended with so little artistic result.

And yet here there is no form of theatrical enterprise which is so absolutely certain of large profit. There are a great many English people who never miss a pantomime, though they never are seen in a theatre at any other form of entertainment.

This year there will be no fewer than thirty pantomimes within a radius of six miles from Charing Cross. This speaks for itself.

Arthur Collins has started an innovation in the way of souvenirs in connection with his pantomime at Drury Lane. He will issue one in advance to the regular patrons of his theatre—or, in fact, to every child who makes application to him.

The souvenir will consist of an edition of the old fairy story of "The Forty Thieves." He is already inundated with letters from all sorts and conditions of children, all quaint, some extremely funny, and others really pathetic. It seems to be a colossal task which he has set himself, and he will need an extra staff of clerks to carry out this project.

* * *

Dear Paul Pry:

Q.—Is The Herald a yellow journal?

A.—No, to be sure, but please read:

"For several years the moral tone of many productions in New York has been constantly sinking lower, thus pudding arguments upon the lips of those who oppose the theatre. Burlesque and other companies hailing from that city have carried throughout the country a disgusting tone of lewdness. Indeed, they have been discredited by this tendency, and there is a most commendable disposition outside of New York to protest and discountenance such exhibitions. The clientele of all the leading theatres in the country is refined and respectable, and aside from the "yellow journals no newspapers" can be found ready to encourage these indecent performances.— ou art a jewel.

Paul Pry, Theatrical respectfully,
News, Dec. 5, 1898.

"The management of the Theatre Royal announce another fine attraction" for the coming week in "Miss New York, Jr.," which begins a week's engagement next Monday afternoon. This organization was seen here last season, and made quite a hit with our theatre-goers. An entire change in the composition of the company, as well as the programme, is promised, and therefore a new bill from rise of curtain can be looked for. Two new pieces will be seen; one is a comedy, entitled "Fun on the Royal Blue Line," and he other is a burletta called "Yankees in Cuba." Both are intensely funny." — Herald, same date and page.

F. Rasmussen.

How does my friend Rasmussen know that these two quotations are not consistent ?

* * *

We get curious lights on the home careers of Americans who go abroad and become famous. Julie Opp is the latest example. At home she was unknown except in a few newspaper offices in New York, where her brief career as a reporter made her personally familiar. But this is the version of the facts which appear in a London society weekly: "The story of Miss Opp's success is amusing. She is an American by birth, and was well known in New York society before she came to England, determined to fight her way on the stage, unaided and alone. By a curious chance, Mr. George Alexander discovered her talent and gave her the necessary helping hand. A few months ago she went back to New York to sustain Miss Julia Neilson's part in 'The Princess and the Butterfly.' The native critics suspected a job. How ridiculous, they said, for a young girl with little or no experience, to come over from England and attempt to play the heroine in the great English playright's latest success! Of course, they argued, she was taking advantage of the fact that she had so many friends among the best people in New ork; it was, in fact, a 'society job!' The critics, of course, could not be expected to know that Mr. Pinero had himself selected Miss Opp as the actress who was especially fitted for the leading part in his play."

* * *

The New York Clipper remarks that "an analysis of the views of theatregoers at present would certainly result in bringing out the fact that comic opera is what is desired, although the Theatre Francais, in its policy of the stock company and vaudeville, continues to receive a decidedly good patronage. Comic opera companies undoubtedly cannot complain of the business done here, while only the very best of farce comedies can hope for good houses. The old Royal goes merrily on with its burlesques to record houses."

* * *

NOTES.

Mrs. Fiske is to play an engagement here this season.

Mr. Hallet Thompson returns to the Francais week of December 19th. The change is a decidedly good one. Mr. Thompson will first be seen in Sothern's play, "The Maister o' Wood Harrow."

Miss May Irwin has purchased from Mr. Glen Macdonough, the author of "Kate Kip, Buyer," the play she is now presenting at the Bijou Theatre, New York, the exclusive rights for that piece. It is said that $10,000 was the price paid.

A private cablegram received in New York says that Miss Lillian Blauvelt, the American prima donna, made her appearance at Queens Hall, London, Monday night, with remarkable success. She sang in Verdi's "Requiem."

"Brown's in Town," a new farcical comedy, was successfully produced at Milwaukee, Wis., on Monday night.

Word comes from Joseph Jefferson from Old Point Comfort that he is much improved in health.

"My Lady Virtue," a new play by Henry V. Esmond, has been accepted by Beerbohm Tree for early presentation in London.

H. R. Jacobs has organized "A Humpty Dumpty" company to play Canadian towns until after the holidays.

Annie O'Keefe, who was a member of the Whitney Opera Company ,was married last Wednesday in Philadelphia to Clement C. Dodge.

Bessie Bonehill lost considerable property through fire at her home on Long Island last week. It developed that Miss Bonehill was an admirer of sheep, pigs, chickens and horses.

Mark Smith will be a member of Mrs. Leslie Carter's company.

The new opera intended for the Casino, New York, is to be called "The Love of Cyrano," with book by Louis Harrison and J. Cheever Goodwin. The cast is expected to have as principals Lillian Russell, Pauline Hall, Thos. Q. Seabrooke and John E. Henshaw. The production is promised for early in January.

The James-Kidder-Warde Company is so profitable that the partnership will be continued next year with an extended engagement in New York. The success of these actors in the classics is probably responsible for a new combination of the same sort, made up by R. D. McLean, Ocette Tyler, and Charles Hanford. They will try the heavy Shakespeare plays.

Miss Dora Norman (Mrs. Morton), of the Francais, is again very ill, and it is a question if she will be able to play again this season. Many friends, however, hope that she will be all right soon.

Mr. Saunders' season at Terry's, London, cannot be of long duration with "The Brixton Burglar," for Edward Terry will return to his own house in January to produce a new play of young George Bancroft's entitled "What Will the World Say ?" The title sounds as though the piece were of a more serious tone than those which Mr. Terry generally essays. If perseverance is deserving of success, then surely Mr. Terry should eventually have his share, for he has a season regularly each year in London, though his last genuine success was in "Sweet Lavender."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Lillian.—That many of Mr. Jefferson's early attempts were failures may be presumed from the fact that he played scores of parts without sufficient distinction to gain special mention. It was only after a long and arduous career as utility man and stock actor that special talents commenced to shine forth. Perhaps the experience of the father will be duplicated in the sons, who are far from being destitute of talent and dramatic understanding.

A. Leslie St. Germain.—It is very probable that some of the plays mentioned will be reproduced.

Leslie Geraghty.—See notice of Hallett Thompson's return. "The Senator" is not booked.

Le Marechal.—Coquelin is not coming. It compares very favorably. The productions you speak of would go very well, but they are hard to get

S. R.—The attractions are not yet known for the dates you speak of. Your idea of a stock company is not practicable. It would be too expensive, and you suggest two comedians, two leading ladies, etc. It wouldn't do. The salary questions cannot be answered, principally because I do not know the answers.

PAUL PRY.

M.L.C Concert.

The Parochial Hall of St. James the Apostle was comfortably filled Thursday on occasion of an Irish concert in behalf of the Ministering Children's League in connection with that church. The chair was occupied by Mr. A. M. Crombie, who paid a tribute to the good work done by the ladies who had charge of the league. The recor. Rev. Canon Ellegood, contributed a reading, and Miss Beaman a recitation. Instrumental music was rendered by Mrs. Parratt on the harp and Miss Bengough on the violin. Mr. J. C. Barlow, Miss Lottie Graham and Mr. J. O. Mangan rendered vocal solos. The most popular parts of the program were undoubtedly the numbers contributed by the Orpheus Vocal Quartette (St. Ann's), who were repeatedly recalled. Mr. Horace W. Reyner and Mr. J. P. Shea acted as accompanists.

Point St. Charles Notes.

The speaker at the Sunday afternoon's meeting of the Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Society is to be the Rev. Mr. Hopkin, of Bethlehem Church, Westmount, than whom there is no more popular clergyman among the residents of Point St. Charles. His subject will be "What is Religion ?" and a large audience is expected.

St. Hyacinthe, Dec. 9.—(Special.)—The joint meeting held at Upton yesterday afternoon was attended by about 400 electors. The speakers for the Liberals were Messrs. Marcil, the candidate, Dr. Degrosbois, M.L.A., A. A. Bruneau, M.P. For the Conservatives, Messrs. Brodeur, McDonald, Casgrain and Monty. Daily meetings will be held throughout the county. Mr. J. E. Marcil, the Liberal candidate, now appears quite sanguine of the result. It is said that some of the leading Conservative influence in almost every parish endorses his candidature, which is a fair indication of how the wind blows.

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ROOM — Nicely furnished room, heated by hot water. 11 Union ave. 288

ROOM—5 Durocher st., very large well furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; gas, and all modern conveniences. 288

ROOM TO LET — Front, furnished, for a young man, $4 a month. 101 St. Antoine. 288

ROOMS—Two large, furnished rooms, connecting, on bathroom flat, with or without board. 214 Mountain st. 288

WANTED—An elderly lady would find a bright warm room, furnished or unfurnished, with use of kitchen, very cheap, at 632 St. Antoine st. 288

ROOMS — Nice comfortable bedrooms, one connecting with sitting room, clean and warm; gentlemen only; no students. French conversation. 55 Victoria. 288

ROOMS—Furnished or unfurnished, private family. No. 40 St. Matthew st. 288

ROOMS—Nicely furnished rooms to let, at 66 Victoria st. 288

ROOMS—In private family, warm, comfortably furnished rooms, double and single, with or without breakfast and tea, or housekeeping privileges, Auer light; rent low. 632 St. Antoine st. 288

BOARD AND LODGING

ROOM—Large single room, on bathroom flat, in pleasant house, with good board. Telephone 687 Up, 2486 St. Catherine st. 277

BOARD AND ROOMS—321 St. Urbain st., near Sherbrooke, nice rooms, heated by hot water; quiet home; pleasant locality. 288

ROOMS AND BOARD — Large front room, also small rooms, in private family; every convenience. 187 Berri st. 288

BOARD AND ROOMS—Near St. Louis sq., 3 beautiful rooms, modern comfort and strictly first-class board. 550 St. Denis st. 288

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED—Preparatory lessons given on the violin. 179½ St. Antoine st. 288

WANTED—Pupils. Rapid writing made easy and fully taught in few lesons by Professor Lambert, 550 St. Denis. Satisfaction guaranteed. 288

Marriage Licenses Issued

MONEY TO LEND
—BY—
JOHN M. M. DUFF, Accountant and Commissioner,
107 St. James Street
And 345 Prince Arthur Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A handsome house, heated by hot air, lawn tennis court, fine stables, and twenty acres of the finest land in Compton; orchard; formerly occupied by Dr. MacKee; he left a large practice on account of ill health; situated in the village of Compton, and convenient to everything. Physicians, do not miss your chance. Rent low. Apply C. Hepburn, 17 McGill College Ave. 281*

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Place as night or day nurse; references. E. M., 54 St. Lawrence Main st. 288*

WANTED — By an experienced professional nurse, transient nursing not accepted, permanent position preferred, as housekeeper or assistant, care of aged person or mother's help; good references. Address B 19, Herald Office. 288*

WANTED—By middle-aged person, place as general servant; wages not so much of an object as a home; references. Box B 20, Herald. 288*

WANTED—By respectable person, washing, house or office cleaning, by day or week. Apply 40½ Aylmer st., upstairs door on left. 286*

WANTED—By respectable woman, situation as good plain cook; references. 14a Desrivieres st. 288*

WANTED—A lady desires position as stenographer and typewriter, with knowledge of bookkeeping; salary not such an object as permanent position; best of references. Address L. C., 1927½ Notre Dame st., city. 288

WANTED—Plain sewing, either home or at private residences; references. Apply 519 St. Urbain. 284*

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Situation by man on a farm, or to look after furnaces, or any place in a house; is a first-class worker; good references. Address P. C., 104 Mansfield st. 291*

WANTED—A situation in either a wholesale dry goods or grocery house, by a young man with eight years' experience in country trade. Willing to work. Address D., St. Andrew's, Que. 290*

WANTED—By married couple, situation as caretakers or offices to mind and clean. Address A. D., 483 St. James st., upstairs. 289*

WANTED — Situation as foreman, or any place of trust, by a steady, handy man; can do carpentering work; good references. Address Carpenter, Herald Office. 290*

WANTED—Young man desires position in retail grocery or interst in business; can command about $500. 121 Lewis ave. 283

WANTED—By a first-class man cook, a position in hotel, club, or restaurant; best of city references; is also a first-class pastry cook; could leave present employment at few days' notice; no objection to leave city. Address B 22, Herald Office. 289*

WANTED—Piano tuning. Pianos professionally tuned and polish work guaranteed. J. H. Mulhollin, N.Y. Piano Co., 446 St. James, or Music store, 613 Wellington st. 288

WANTED—By honest, trustworthy man, situation as 1st or outdoor servant, or odd jobs by the hour, day or week, work of any kind; good references. Address P. M., in rear of 56 Shannon st. 288

BUSINESS CHANCES

WANTED $10,000 CAPITAL — Interest in a well established manufacturing enterprise doing business through the entire Dominion, and paying 100 p.c. profits. Details given with pleasure. B., Herald Office. *

FOR SALE—Canadian patent 52522, beer jug. For license to manufacture or purchase patent, write Henry Grist, Ottawa, Canada, or C. Kesseler, Berlin, Germany, patent attorneys. 288

FOR SALE—A good dining room, cheap, on account of sickness. Apply Palmer, 464 St. James st. 288

FOR SALE—Photographic gallery, best established stand in city, doing very good business, rare chance for cash; good reason for selling. Apply 9 Chabolliez sq. 288

LOST.

LOST—Will the party who picked up an otter muff in an Amherst car yesterday, please return to Bert Patterson, 32 Bleury st. 284*

LOST—Thursday, supposed to be on Prince Arthur, a pair of gold eyeglasses, with chain. Finder will please return to 489 St. Urbain st. and receive reward. 288

LOST—An Irish setter, Saturday evening; answers to the name of Dean. Reward, 1538 Ontario. 288

LOST—A gold ring, with initials on inside. A liberal reward will be paid to finder at 57 Shuter st. 290

FOR SALE

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE — Famous bed-bug, roach, rat, and mice killer, in tins, 25c, 50c and $1. Money returned if it does not clear your house. 71 Main Street. No agents selling this. 295*

A GOOD JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT in Western Ontario for sale. Money making. In flourishing condition. Write or call on C. C. McPhee, Herald Office, St. James st., Montreal. 290*

WANTED—A house or flat, containing six or seven rooms, all modern conveniences, rent moderate, located in western portion of city, above Dorchester st. Address C. Culross, 213 St. James st. 289*

FOR SALE—For the million. Kindling, $2.00; cut maple, $2.50; mill blocks, $1.50; tamarac blocks, $1.75; cut any length, delivered. J. C. McDiarmid, Richmond Square. Tel. 8353.

FOR SALE—Safes and vault doors, fire and burglar proof, new and second-hand, from $15 00 up. Repairs and removing. Arthur Ahern, Montreal Safe Works, 325 St. James. Telephone Main 813 tf

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—HOTELS, SALOONS, GROCERIES, Dry Goods, Cigars, Confectioneries, Boarding Houses, and all other kinds of businesses. Also houses, stores, rooms and tenements, furnished or unfurnished, to let in different parts of the city. Apply to L. Harris, Real Estate Agent (established 32 years), 62 St. James Street Evening Office, 429 St. Lawrence.

WANTED TO RENT OR BUY A TYPEwriter. Apply Room 304, Board of Trade Building. 284*

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Glass show case 5 ft. long, 2 ft. in width, 2½ ft. high cheap for cash. Apply 48 Berthelet st. 2

WANTED—One or two platform scales, second-hand, to weigh 1000 or 1500 lb James Scott & Co. 290

BY A WOMAN.

Madge Merton.

"Christmas is very tiresome," say some. "It is all one big worry," says some one else with a sigh. But they are grown-ups. They see the weariness of the ceaseless wheels of Christmastide, and the noise and fluster and worry takes a little of the glitter of the tinsel, and the sweetness and flavor from the joy and the goodies and gifts. But it is really wonderful how contagious Christmas enthusiasm is! We draw back and say we are not going to do this or that, and we shall be glad when it is over, and then the very first thing we know, all the wits we have are set to work, and we have caught the Santa Claus fever and developed a severe case of it. Perhaps the mystic loveliness which the children weave about the day enchants us! Perhaps we are glad to escape from the prosaic, the practical and the real, and to drift and float and swing through the merry days in close companionship with sprites and good fairies, and the dear Saint Nicholas himself. What a weary round life would be sometimes without the little folks to bend us this way and that; to drive us away from grown-up theories about the useful and the practical and the conventional; to teach us over and over again that simple pleasures are rare gifts of happiness; to enrich us with the reflection of their joy.

The air of mystery is delightful. There are whispered consultations which it is hard not to overhear. There are earnest conversations which are interrupted directly certain people appear, and immediately one of the speakers asks the other some inane question about the weather, at which you try hard not to laugh. The mothers have issued commands about certain bureau drawers which must not be opened, and people who never lock trunks and boxes on other occasions are now carrying about bunches of keys. The backward Christmas shoppers are being dragged into the hurly-burly, and the dear daddies will be conquered best of all. They usually leave their Christmas shopping till the last minute, and come panting home Christmas Eve looking like small-sized Santys themselves.

—

If most of us could read a list of the things we said we wouldn't do, and see how many of them we are doing every day in a mild and thoroughly contented way, we would receive a series of shocks.

We all know the people who talk too much, who brag in a decided and lordly way of the things they would do, and the things they wouldn't do and we also have found out before now that they are usually the ones who are most easily intimidated.

There are the spinsters who declare they wouldn't keep house. Presently along comes a nice man, and the first thing you know they are married and have settled down to the most exacting kind of a house-keeping life. There are the girls who say they wouldn't do this, and "can't bear" that, who "just hate" something else, and would "simply die" if they were obliged to do thus and so. But they don't. They do it, when it looks as if they must, and will probably be quite indignant if the Recording Angel calls them to account for their idle words.

Up and down the world we go, declaring what we will and what we won't do, and then something or some person, some event or circumstance, force our words back between our teeth, and compel us to do the disagreeable, the undesirable, the antagonistic thing we had so loudly declared we simply wouldn't do. It is not mere politeness, after all which impels mothers to correct children for saying, "I won't." There is a good deal of policy in withholding the self-willed little sentence, in teaching the tongue and the mind and the hands that strong words and bold thoughts and rash actions are not, after all, signs of strength, but of weakness masquerading as strength. The self-controlled, the moderate-worded woman is the greatest force.

—

When you look at some women and note their feverishness of manner, hear them tell of the things they have been doing, and the things they intend to do, don't you wonder how in the world they get it all done, when they sleep, what they read and whether they ever take time to think? It is thought by many an indication of laziness to have one spare minute which is not visibly occupied. It is a grand mistake. Everyone of us would be better and happier and more useful if we would take time to think. If we thought more we should take less time doing things, for we should have been able to think out better ways to do them. If we thought more, we should see the uselessness of a good many things we do and drop them out of our way altogether. We should see beneath the surface of our actions, and trace some of our pet aversions to their undesirable starting points. We should see beyond the idle words of other people, and perhaps learn to more frequently take the will for the deed.

It would pay us all in the final reckoning up to cheat our work or our play of several hours and use them to think with. And by thinking the lazy dreaming is not meant. Dreaming is only "thought's reverie," a placid welcoming of ideas born of the mood of the mind. If women's time was not so continuously taken up with the small details of home-making, if the things to do were ever all done, we would be more inclined to think out a good many things which, as it is, we put off, and put off, and finally accomplish in a very haphazard way, simply because we were short-sighted enough to believe that present results were the only legitimate outcome of over hours. We are accused always by those of the sterner sex of being far too impatient, not considerate of the future, and at one with the youngsters who insist upon digging up their potatoesi to see if they have sprouted.

Perhaps it is true. Perhaps there is a great want of solid, dogged, intelligent thought amongst us, and perhaps we will take it into our earnest consideration when the time for making New Year's resolutions comes around.

—

This is the season of year when the unfeeling monster, man, has his little say about his wife taking his money to buy him a Christmas present which he can find no use for, but which she considers very ornamental or very useful. There is practically no punishment to fit the peculiar crime of this individual. Nothing but physical suffering could appeal to him, for mental suffering presupposes a mind.

The pessimist and the optimist can be distinguished by a very simple method, says someone. The optimist always calls his milk cream. The other is inversely untruthful.

There is some satisfaction in giving to someone who wants nearly everything. She will be sure to fill, with your gift, a long-felt need.

The strain on some people's consciences is growing as Christmas Eve approaches. There will need to be some justification of words and acts and deeds before some of the less careful-tongued will feel quite comfortable in church.

It's wonderful to what a length some women will go in order to assure their immediate family that it is quite right to send off this Xmas some of the gifts they received last year and weren't grateful for. The plain truth would save considerable time.

The effusive goodness and unwarranted friendliness of some small folks towards the relatives they have somewhat neglected for eleven months shakes one's faith in human nature.

The woman with the short gown may excite the smiles of the fashionable, but a dry skirt, clean shoes, two free hands and no pneumonia or la grippe, make the smiles weigh very light in the balance.

—

If there is one thing to be asked of some bakers, it is that they persuade their drivers to carry baskets. Loaves of bread brought to the door a la coatsleeve are not very enjoyable. It pays to buy them at a shop, where they are all neatly papered. Uncovered carts and coatsleeve bread sounds germ-y, to say the least.

And these are the days when you wonder why you made such a fuss about fly-screens, and when you pay an ice bill with a sigh and consider it sheer robbery.

—

The woman who chases after bargains is not always above boring you with a relation of them. Many women are convinced that bargain-hunting does not pay. It would be imbecile not to buy where you can get the best value for your money, but customers deserve and receive a consideration from the shops they patronize which is never accorded to transient buyers. If women's time were worth absolutely nothing, they would still then find bargain-hunting less profitable than it looks. But to admit that, and to live out that admission, is one of the mistakes we women are sometimes making. Perhaps our time is worth nothing. Then it is our fault, and we ought to be thoroughly ashamed of it. Bargain-hunting develops a shrewdness which is not an elevating, and ceratinly not a becoming, quality. It gives undue prominence to the value of a cent. It causes women's minds to dwell upon the impedimenta of their life journey, and, sometimes, to neglect the really important reason for their being here. It strengthens the erroneous idea which we are too prone to entertain, that we are measured by what we have and not what we are. If all the real bargain-hunters would turn their bargain-hunting hours to some more useful pursuit the shopkeeprs need not outvie each other in cutting prices and also their metaphorical throats.

—

Someone asked me what not to give certain people for Christmas presents. Don't give old people new-fangled devices for either work or play hours.

As a rule, they like the old ways of doing things and consider the new ones somewhat cumbersome.

Don't give children presents which are too "useful." Gifts ought to be luxuries, extras, not necessities, unless, indeed, the necessaries can be obtained in no other way.

Don't give the girl who loves books and is too poor to buy them some finery which she is likely to despise.

Don't send flowers to the girl who considers their purchase a dreadful waste of money. She will smell silver quarters every time she sniffs their perfume.

Don't give a man silly trifles. If you don't know him well enough to know his tastes, it's more than likely that you've no right to make him any present at all.

Don't give anything if you cannot send a hearty blessing with it. It is just as wicked to be untruthful with a gift you begrudge as to falsify with your lips.

—

The grandeur of these winter days is not to be discovered by those who cower around their fires, who shudder at every draught and libel Jack Frost with every breath. The winter of the woods and fields and the winter of the country roads is not the winter of the city's streets. Snow and ice are nuisances and menaces in narrow streets. They are the glory and pride of winter hillsides and broad meadows. The clear blue sky is a splendid canopy for snow-covered stretches. The keen air whips the flagging blood into a race through the veins. It tingles in the fingertips and in the cheeks. The eyes sparkle. The mind is brisk. The world looks a gayer, happier place than it did an hour or two ago. And coming suddenly upon the city, with all its magic lights set in the darkness, swinging on high between great folds of black, running in lines, making fantastic figures, peering like great eyes from lonely corners, how they mistify and delight and entrance if once you stop to search for some familiar landmark.

To the stranger, the lonely or the despairing, there is a whole heart-break in the myriads of lights in a city at nightfall. There is something of cosiness and comradeship in the twinkling points of light. They weave circles, shutting off the rest of the world. From the tiniest house by the roadside the light falls with something of comfort and happiness which is all too exclusive to the wanderer or the weary or the sick at heart.

To the one who looks down upon a city's lights and knows that amongst them the home lights are burning, who sees only thousands of homes and thousands of circles, amongst which are his own, they are very peaceful, very alluring bits of brightness. The step quickens. Happiness crowds up into the heart and ousts all other feelings, until the peace of the best and simplest of pleasures softens all the being and the home-comer enters into the dear circle with a benediction upon his lips.

Chats With Correspondents.

(TO CORRESPONDENTS.)

All readers are welcome to the correspondence columns. Queries are answered carefully. 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 carefully if stamps and an address are enclosed.

Don't send more than one handwriting study in one envelope, and don't send quotations. A simple request for delineation is sufficient. Not much can be read from a signature alone.

To draw your hand, lay it palm down on paper, being careful not to spread the fingers more than is natural. When the shape is carefully taken, put in the principal lines. Make them thick or thin, deep or shallow, long or short, just as they appear on your hand. At the base of the fingers there are sometimes fleshy little pads, sometimes hollows; and they must be carefully marked. Then write a description of your skin, white or red, fair or dark, hard or soft, and be sure you have the ends of the fingers drawn exactly as they are.

Address, Madge Merton, The Herald, Montreal.

Delincator.—Extreme good-nature, candor, faithfulness in friendship, perseverance, humor and affection are shown here.

Rancho.—Don't you think you ought to be satisfied with one reading? You might add unbelief to the list of things I said; for don't you think you are somewhat unbelieving? Why don't you go up in the incline railway? It's twice as nice as the way you mention.

Timbuctoo.—You are coquettish, merry, fairly contented, daring, affectionate, but somewhat reserved, and very persistent.

Polly.—To be exactly candid, I am afraid you are making a mistake. No career can give a woman so much real heart happiness as that old-fashioned one of wife, mother, home-maker and friend. Women who have settled into a home-nest after a tilt with the world will tell you that, though sometimes the old longings and the old ambitions come alluringly before them, the heart-hunger of the earlier and emptier life is never even approached. But I'm afraid if you find it so hard to decide, he cannot be the right man. When he comes, little girl, you will be ready to toss the finest "career" into the river and say, with all Winnehaha's promptness, "I will follow you, my husband."

Ross.—You are deliberate, earnest, studious, very frank, neat, ambitious and decisive. I'm rather undecided about your "career," too. Professional life is suggested, but I am unable to declare which branch suits best.

Inez.—Prompt, intuitive, generous, ambitious, patient and a little proud in a matter-of-fact sort of way.

D. P.—You have courage, endurance, energy, generosity, lack of that neatness which practises what it preaches, and much hope.

Forget-me-not.—June is the gayest wedding month, but some of us make shift to be tolerably happy when we were married in various other months. The proper age depends upon the person. You know, some girls have more practical commonsense at twenty than others ever get. All things considered, it seems to me a woman needs to be well on in the twenties before she assumes the responsibilities of married life. Eleven is the latest hour. Some good mothers think ten o'clock quite late enough. The number of evenings a week can only be regulated by you and your fiance. I think hard and fast rules are usually pretty good things to break. Talk it all over with your mother, and I think you will find that she agrees with you and me. Your writing shows affection, candor, cheerfulness, order, courage and self-reliance.

Felicia P.—There is some suspicion in your writing, reticence, deliberation, perseverance and sympathy.

Marie Isabel.—I do not quite understand you. Did they meet at a friend's house? If a girl dispenses too freely with conventionalities she lessens the respect others feel towards her. If the man simply forced his attentions upon her they were insulting, and the girl should have resented them. You are very orderly, intuitive, prudent, unselfish, rather serious-minded, inclined to be gloomy and pessimistic and ardent in your temperament.

Hilda Minnie.—Fairly prudent, self-reliant, candid, energetic and sensitive.

E.D.—Your writing shows energy, perseverance, courage, diligence, order and decision. I admire very much the tone of your letter, and think your resolution a most sensible one. It is half the battle of life if we are content to do well what we are able to do. You would find the lighter of the two positions you mention the best, I think, and though you might be discouraged at the new ways you would be obliged to learn, it would be only for a little. At first your wages would not be much, but I think you could, in a short time, with your good qualities, and the perfect recommendation (which you had best bring from a clergyman or well-known business man or woman) command excellent wages. Your desire to lessen the burden from others is a piece of unselfishness which is all the better, because you know and I know that it has cost you something. If I can assist you let me know. If a private letter will be of any use or comfort, I can, perhaps, write more freely in that way. Perhaps you don't know just how to set about it.

Mater.—Thank you for your good wishes for the Christmas. I have an especial reason for being thankful and happy and grateful, and it seems to brighten everything I look at. How such sentences as this of yours do puzzle me: "Some of your pen-pictures of my friends are wonderfully accurate." I set to work straightway to try and remember which your friends might be, but beyond last week most of the letters get into a hopeless tangle. You are sensitive, but prudent and practical. I should expect you to have deft fingers, good taste in color, and much order and persistence. In a housewifely way, I should expect you to be very thorough with an especially acute nose in the matter of drains and an eagle eye for dusty corners. Your intuition is good, affection marked, but I wonder if you are very cheerful, and whether a blue day does not give you the creeps?

Will.—This shows extreme activity, humor, daring, sympathy, affection, independence and generosity. I think you are neat because you are dainty in your tastes and habits, but it is likely not a fundamental virtue, for it seems to me you lack the instinctive order which compels method in all things.

Moselle.—I am the one who should be flattered for my figure is 98 instead of 115. Thank you very much for your sympathy. You mustn't say such awful things of Montreal. A little mud more or less is nothing to mention, and by and by, when we have proper city government, we shall have clean streets. Wait till you see the mountain in June. The loveliness of that winding drive on a sunny day last June is with me yet. Your writing shows impulse, vivacity, cheerfulness, vigor of body, ardent and affectionate nature, generosity, self-reliance, and too little caution.

Hathway.—Order, conscientiousness, artistic perception of form, evenness of temper, fair ambition, and perhaps, a little too much satisfaction with self.

Heloise.—You are methodical, self-reliant, prudent, with deductive judgment and much patience.

Molly.—The writer of the enclosed is unusually candid, faithful to duty, generous and unselfish. There is not much ambition for executive ability in it, but I am sure the young girl is reliable and patient and affectionate—an easy one to live with, with a serene patience which is beyond most of us.

Holiday.—Thank you for the greetings. Your writing shows love for the beautiful, for the grand, the impressive. You are ardent, impulsive, courageous, methodical and dignified.

Sappho.—Candor, cheerfulness, accuracy of judgment, fair content and affection are shown here.

Mossie.—Try washing your palm fronds with water to which a little milk has been added, about a teaspoon to three tablespoons of water. It gives them a gloss and richness which pure water does not. Far from being sorry that you don't always agree with me, I'm delighted. Why don't you write out your disagreement and we'll see what the readers of the page think of it. You know we can't all look at the world through the same eyes, and things are pretty much what we think they are. But we must be honest in our thinking—that is all we can expect, for we cannot hope to be always, or even often, absolutely right.

C. S.—Thank you very much for the card to the lecture.

Etruria.—Write just as often as you can. The more the merrier. But don't ask me to read your handwriting more than once. Your left ear will burn furiously if you do. This shows sensitiveness, energy, intuition, lack of self-control, extreme kindliness of heart, but some sharpness of tongue and manner. I'm afraid you have nerves, too, little teetery ones that give you any amount of trouble.

Branch.—Some women who have been carefully reared in childhood, find their first acquaintance with untruthfulness (in other people) quite a wrench. I know a woman who believed that all decent-looking men told the truth in business. A man said something. She accepted his statement. When it was time, she claimed his promise. He laughed and wriggled out of it. It was her first introduction to that style of management. His word, had bee, to her, as good as his written declaration. It had to come some time, but it was a shock, and that particular man always afterward gave her a creepy feeling of suspicion. She believes yet that all decent men do tell the truth, but some look decent that aren't—that's all. You have my sympathy, little woman, but don't let it shake your faith in humanity. Be careful in trusting, but be also careful in judging. It is better to trust too much, than to judge too harshly.

Memo, Quebec.—You have the hand of the practical woman who is yet impressionable, with much poetry and ideality in her make-up. You are affectionate, with a fair memory, dignified towards others, and requiring respect from them. You are also prudent, cheerful and imitative, possessing tact, fairly vigorous in body, not given to whims, but fastidious in matters of taste.

Dolorous.—You are earnest, serious, impulsive, gentle, neat and affectionate. There is always a silver lining, you know, and "'Tis always the darkest an hour before day."

Toby.—Your letters must be gone off on little journeys of their own. They would have been answered if they had come to me. This shows independence, candor, patience, courage, energy, vigor and an excellent memory.

Katherine.—What a splendid time you must have with your lovely books and your horseback rides. Most people would prefer horses to wheels, but, dear child, you can't turn a horse over on his back and stow him away in a clothes-press all winter, and he won't stand in the hall all summer, and you can't feed him on chain paste all summer. Write and tell me of your horseback rides, and believe that while I enjoy a wheel because I can't have a horse, I have a true appreciation of all you say. I know what companionship comes to exist between horse and rider, what a feeling of ecstacy is in a good canter, how you love the curve of his neck and his dainty nostrils, how his body swells beneath you and how your will and wish bends him to it. Wasn't it lovely that you got the prize? Tennyson is splendid study, I think, but you don't read too much poetry, do you? I fancy you have a liking for science and philosophy as well. You have a treat if you are not acquainted with Montreal. Its size and quaintness delight me every time I go into the streets. Your writing shows self-possession, affection, strength of purpose, generosity, ambition, ideality and intuition. I sent a private note to your address.

Naomi.—Good memory, affection, candor, earnestness, digity, daring, a dislike for all suspicion, prying and double-dealing.

Solomon.—Ambition, self-esteem, versatility, affection, cheerfulness, humor and the sociable qualities in great force.

M.B.—Order, philosophical turn of mind, endurance, pride, courage and self-reliance.

Irene—Generous, sincere, vivacions, intrepid, ambitious and careful in details.

Corleone—You are mercurial in temperament, somewhat suspicious, a little vain, hasty, anxious to be just, intuitive and original.

Enquirer—No, indeed, I shall be very far from offended at receiving cards for any church affair, lecture, bazaar or art opening or anything of the kind, and if possible will be sure to go.

Passion-Fower—Self-willed, daring, enterprising, unselfish, original, quick-witted and with the saving grace of caution.

Marie Ange—Industrious, energetic, genial, sincere and self-reliant.

Louise Pauline—Merry, intuitive, sensitive, sympathetic, affectionate, dainty and humble in spirit. What a lot of you nice Kingston people write to me these days.

Liberty—You are truthful, cheerful, modest, quite a chatterbox, diligent and generous.

Quiet—This shows self-control, decision, reticence, prudence, deft fingers and a wholesome and practical way of looking at life in general.

Dana—Your writing exhibits earnestness, resolution, enterprise, self-control and much fairness in judgment.

Twin Village—Method, candor, ambition, self-esteem and self-control are shown here.

Berry—You are very ambitious, very highly-strung, impressionable, impulsive, affectionate, intuitive, attentive to the details of dress and manner and merciful and generous almost to a fault. Your memory is retentive, and your luck line is simply "a beauty."

Billie L. A.—You are fond of the material happiness of life, fairly industrious, sympathetic and somewhat suspicious.

Hope—You ought not to be forgetful. Your hand shows a strong memory. Perhaps you have fallen into the habit of not paying attention. That is one of the evil ways of the chronically tired, or the over-weary. Force yourself to listen to things even when you are not interested. There is courage, prudence, reticence, cheerfulness and dignified self-possession in your hand.

Leah—Sincere, merry, practical, fairly affectionate, original and with very good executive ability. I would not like to define an occupation for you.

Ruth P.—You are daring, hopeful, luxurious in your tastes, versatile, ardent, artistic and candid.

Madge Merton

Dress and Its Belongings.

Paris, as usual, has sent us our prettiest frocks among those of the girlish order. White dotted swiss, so fine and exquisite that it looks to have been made on a fairy loom, will be worn by many a debutante.

Don't fancy this is like the white dotted Swiss of old, for it is not. It is called embroidered Swiss, which it really is.

There are tiny embroidered dots or leaves or tiny flowers, all in white, of course, for the debutante gown, though the same style material is to be found with the embroidery done in colors, and this is very beautiful, particularly the tiny, moss rosebud design.

A woman writing from Paris makes this interesting little millinery note: "The great novelty in trimming for winter hats is the four-leafed clover," she says.

"It comes in two styles, small—a host of them woven into a wreath—or an enormous one forming an ornament in itself.

"It is called 'le trefle,' and the cleverest-dressing women in Paris have taken it up.

"The 'trefle' is especially smart on the fur or velvet toques which everyone is wearing. It is used on the left side, exactly at the point where the bonnet turns up a bit toward the crown.

"The leaves are of two shades, a dull green, very soft, and a tender, spring green, almost white.

"It makes an exquisite trimming, and one which is becoming to many types.

"The four-leafed clover garlands are also beginning to be used on ball gowns.

"Dainty, slender wreaths of these are arranged to fall, outlining a tunic, or as a border for a decollete.

"You can be on the lookout for this delightful little idea. It is sure to make its way across the ocean to you, as all charming fashions do.

"There's another point about the 'trefle,' used as a hat garniture, which is in its favor—it isn't expensive, considered as a new thing and a very lovely bit of work. And then it is subdued and too chic to leap into the popularity which kills."

Mushroom shapes in swell dress hats are a feature. The pompadour, Gainesborough, Napoleon and other popular effects are also richly finished. A new thing is the Dewey sailor of satin felt, with black satin scarf around the crown, two pelican quills on left side and finished with a rosette of black satin and steel ornament. A unique hat in the mushroom effect is made so that it may be worn in two ways, either back off the face or high on one side and tipped on the other. It is of cerise velvet in three shades, with corded folds on the edge and a wreath of foliage and velvet roses. One of the most beautiful of the mushroom shapes is in satin of geranium shade, with full scarf around the crown, black and white lace, trimmed heavy on the left side with five black tips and black aigrets and finished with a bandeau of white satin ribbon rosettes. A small Napoleon of simple elegance is in black velvet, with soft rim and crown of corded black satin, trimmed on the left side with two plumes clasped with a steel buckle. A neat pompadour of violet velvet trimmed from the side with tips and aigrets has the rim shirred, and is finished with folds of velvet, applique of cream lace and cut steel ornaments. The street hats are all of attractive designs and stylishlyp trimmed.

Umbrellas.

With a woman the handle of an umbrella is the most important part, and this season the favorite materials in handles is burnt or plain ivory, with deposited or applied silver. This handle, to be stylish, no matter whether it is plain or natural wood or the finest ivory that ever came from elephant, must be without hook or crook. It must be absolutely straight. Pearl and silver are also a fashionable combination, but are not considered so well as the burnt ivory, which takes a very rich golden brown when submitted to heat. When the silk used with such a handle is of golden brown taffeta the combination is irresistible, judging from the number carried by the swagger-looking women. Umbrellas with such handles sell at $15 retail.

Dresden handles, that came so high and were such a rage two years ago, are away down in price, and all because they are no longer the correct thing. They are pretty, however, and many people who do not try to keep up with the styles in such things buy them. For those who wear mourning the shell handle is the thing, and is very handsome, both plain and carved. The average price of a shell-handled umbrella is $20, and if a melancholy lady wishes to brighten the handle a little with her monogram, in small sterling silver or gold, she must give up several dollars more. The natural wood handles are always in great demand, for they are always good form.

With Old Furs.

Advice is seldom followed, but will any woman refuse this bit? Bring out your furs, your boas, collars, capes and muffs. If you have a long round boa, have it ripped and flattened into a box plaited ruffle for your neck, and let the ends be on the order of a stole. Quill up an upright bias velvet into double ruff and attach it with a front velvet bow, with some tails to hang down and a fringe of tails on the stole ends. If the high collars belonging to your collarettes and shouder capes have become slightly worn, a scarf of antique or Lyons velvet, with rosettes of bows and inside velvet plaitings, will smarten them up in the most modish manner. Bows of velvet, with short scarf ends linked between, are considered an additional charm to muffs. This gay velvet trimming is out of place on rich and expensive furs, but it lends itself to furs that are not very costly in an exceedingly dressy way. These trimmings are placed on the side of the muff carried from us.

The Season's Travelling Bag.

A chic of the season is the travelling bag of cloth—that it is the cloth of your travelling or tailor suit goes without saying.

Not a very large piece of the material is needed so that the left over portion is usually quite enough. But for surety's sake some women are ordering a yard or more extra.

A point to remember in this connection is that the lighter the material you are using the smaller the bag you are planning for must be. A very light cloth will not stand the strain of stretching so well.

There are a number of cloths which make up smartly for these satchels, and give excellent wear. But before laying in the goods it is well to have an expert judgment on their availability. Take a scrap of the cloth to a good leather dealer and abide by his decision. Tweed, melton and cheviot are among the weaves which usually make the durable article.

All patterns not too noticeable for the purpose are used in this way. I even say a few very subdued plaids, which make up into smart practical-looking port monteaux.

The trappings and fittings of the bag lie between you and your dealer.

They may be of leather of a color which combines charmingly with the cloth. Or, they may be of silver or of gun metal.

These bags are decidedly more pliable than the leather, and are sure to last out the gown they match, which is all that could be asked of them.

Notes.

A bath robe cannot be said to have exactly what is called style, for it is intended for good, practical service, but there are bathrobes and bathrobes. They can be made almost coquettish, if not stylish. A pretty pink bathrobe is double-breasted, and just below the waist line is carried around over the left hip and fastened with a big fancy button. Another blue one is trimmed with a white, woolly fringe.

Strappings of black silk, with a narrow knotted braid on either edge, are one of the modish trimmings for a cloth gown; also applique designs of white cloth outlined with an embroidered stitch in silk matching the color of the gown to which they are applied.

Wear one of the new cutaway coats of lace with your black velvet skirt. It may be of cream lace over white, or black chantilly over white satin and edged with a tiny ruche of black chiffon, but it is the correct thing.

Women are supposed to uncover their heads at the theatre, but in the place of small confections of lace or jet they wear smart bows of ribbon, aigrets, choux of net and the like, which are as difficult to dodge as the low bonnets, if not more so.

The skirts to be worn with boudoir robes are hardly less elaborate, though their most characteristic feature is the elaborate trimming on the front gore. It is intended to show under the loose robes.

Some women have dispensed with silken linings to their gowns, but it avails nothing from an economical point of view, since the cashmere taking its place must be of the very finest quality, else it refuses to "cling" as fashion decrees it should.

FRENCH COSTUME OF VENETIAN CLOTH FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

COSTUME OF VENETIAN CLOTH.

Red, which in every tone is a marked feature of Paris gowns, not only as a prominent accessory in combination and decoration, but for entire costumes as well, appears in the dark rich shade of the circular tunic over-dress to a French costume of Venetian cloth.

Its trimmings are bias bands of black velvet outlining the Vandyke points in front and then passing plainly around the back, which extends nearly to the hem of the black underskirt.

A full circular flounce of velvet added to a seven-gored foundation of silk or satin simulates under the joints an entire skirt of the velvet, the width of the flounce at the foot being four yards and three-quarters. A slight fulness, arranged in pleats under the fastening of the back, produces a graceful sweep below.

The corsage is made with one of the little fancy jackets which have retained all of their former popularity.

Pleated back and front and bordered with bands of black velvet, it opens over a full vest of white velvet patterned with black polka dots. The pleats of the back fall over a deep corslet of the black velvet, which is draped to a low point in front. The collar is a high band finished with a shaped ruffle, whose lining is velvet, and a fan-pleated bow of velvet forms the cravat. Small circular puffs surmount the close sleeves at the top, while at the wrists they have the fashionable flare. The proper cut of this gown can be obtained only from the use of Harper's Bazar cut paper paterns. Bunches of violets intermingled with marguerites decorate the hat of crenulated gray velvet.

Quantity of material—cloth, 54 inches wide, 5 yards; silk, for upper part of foundation skirts, 6 yards; black velvet, 8 yards; white velvet, 1-2 yard.

Hasty Pudding.

Mrs. Caroline F. Corbin, president of the Woman's Anti-Suffrage Association of Illinois, is a worker in the literary field. She lives with her family at 597 Dearborn avenue, Chicago. She started the movement in Chicago against the ballot for women. She does not believe in it, and she had the courage to gather around her a number of other women who are opposed to voting. It would appear that there was nothing heroic in opposing woman suffrage, but Mrs. Corbin has found that it required great nerve to face the angry women who have for years been agitating the question, and on more than one occasion she has been made to feel that her position is not a popular one. Once, she relates, while going to a reception she met a prominent suffragist coming out of the residence she was entering. The prominent suffragist gathered her skirts so the fabric would not touch Mrs. Corbin's garment, and as she passed exclaimed: "O, you horrid, anti-suffragist."

One of the dainty novelties which jewellers are advising for wedding gifts is the "bridal plate," which is entirely lovely and unique. It is just what the name implies—a plate, exquisite in design and finish. The colors are cream, white and gold. The size is approximately fourteen inches in diameter, and the design embodies both poetry and sentiment. Groups of orange blossoms and torches sending forth the flame of love are bound together with ribbon tied in true lover's knots, and on the ribbon is inscribed the words of the betrothal as given in the marriage service. The whole scheme makes a most delightfully sentimental little gift for the girl friend who is about to be married. And then it has the additional virtue of keeping the all-auspicious occasion in mind in after days. Brides who have been the lucky recipients have many of them made use of the plate for the bride's cake, and have then put it in a place of honor in the china closet, determined that no less honorable service should ever be rendered. Being a work of art the plate is charming as decoration, the whole effect being a charming blending of white and gold. The details of the design are not apparent at first sight, but are only revealed after inspection and study.

To Wash Chamois Leather—Wash well in a strong lather of soap and water, then rinse in hot water, and afterwards in lukewarm water; wring well in a rough towl, and dry quickly in front of the fire, pulling it about and stretching it every now and then till it is quite soft and free from water. The more it is pulled and stretched the better.

To Remove Decanter Stoppers—With a feather rub a drop or two of olive oil round the stopper close to the mouth of the decanter, then place it in front of the fire at the distance of a foot. When warm, strike it gently with a piece of wood, then try to loosen it with the hand. If not successful the first time, repeat the process, or try wringing a cloth out in boiling water and wrapping it round the stopper and neck of the decanter. This trouble may be avoided if the stopper is twisted round as it is placed in the mouth of the decanter.

One woman whist player said to another: "A man that would do the things that Mrs. Singleton does would be expelled from any organization. You know she always plays with the same woman—Mrs Yarborough—but I never realized that there might be method in such madness until the other afternoon, when I played against them for the first time. Then—well, I'm not particularly astute, but if I'd had millstones on instead of pince nez I couldn't have failed to see what those women were up to. I've heard my undergraduate son talk about "coughing up a yell for Yale,' but what do you think of two women whisters who will deliberately cough in a certain way when they want a certain suit led? That's what those two did. For clubs it was one cough; for spades, two; for diamonds, three, and for hearts none at all. I couldn't out and out denounce them then and there, but I made up by mind to let it be generally known that they hadn't deceived me." The other wondered whether the accuser might not have been mistaken. "Mistaken!" replied the accuser. "Well, if I had wanted proof I would have had it in the way they each turned fire-red when, at the end of our game, I turned and begged them to try Blank's cough mixture, they seemed to be suffering from such dreadful colds."

"The Ambassador," Mrs. Craigie's very successful play, will be reproduced in New York this winter, and it is expected that Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) will be present at the initial performance.

A single lengthwise break in a seam may be carefully overcast on the wrong side, a very fine needle being used. Such a needle prevents further tearing of the kid, and enables the needlewoman to take closer, shorter, stitches than could otherwise be done. For such fine overcasting on the wrong side, cotton thread in a color to match the glove exactly and in a number to suit the needle perfectly will be best chosen. Silk thread has a greater tendency to cut the kid than has the cotton.

An actual hole in the glove requires different treatment. It cannot be—should never be—drawn together. There

are two effective ways of repairing such a place. The most admirable method is that of the button-hole stitch. For this a fine needle is necessary, fine silk thread the same shade as the kid, and a spirit of leisure and painstaking care. The place is to be nicely button-holed all around with tiny stitches, just as a button-hole would be, excepting that the stitches are taken a little less closely, perhaps; then, just as if no button-hole stitching had been done, it is with the same infinite pains button-holed again, the second row of stitches being take one between each stitch in the edge of the first row. Thus, two rows are formed; the second circle being, of course, smaller than the first; a third row is then done by catching between the stitches in the edge of the second row. This process is repeated until the ever-narrowing circle ends in the centre of the rent. When well executed the result is so beautiful that one would almost wish for a break in a glove in order to ornament it with such needlework. Anyone can do such a bit of mending, but a fine needle and thread must again be insisted upon. The shade of the thread must be just the same as that of the kid. Patience only is necessary for the rest, and the task is accomplished.

The most fashionable stationery is plain white on a grained or plain light dull blue paper, either smooth or rough finished. Tinted note and letter paper is not good form, although occasionally seen. The only permissable decoration is a monogram, address, initials, or crest on the paper, and not on the envelope.

A waiter who is expecting a tip can find more to do with the salt and pepper than the cook who seasoned the meal.

He answered an ad. of a country place—

The reply was a relevation—

The farmer admitted with excellent grace
That his house was five miles from the station.

Some persons spend more time in answering advertisements promising high pay for little work than they would care to give up were they regularly employed.

She—"Indeed, it's not an easy thing for a girl to get a husband." He—"Why, a pretty girl can make her choice of four out of every five men she meets." She—"But it's the fifth that she wants."

I wonder whether it has struck any of my readers that some parents are not sufficiently watchful as to what their young children put into their mouths? Although we can all sympathize with the infantile desire to try to bite everything that comes within its reach during the teeth-cutting stage of its existence, great care should be taken that nothing injurious enters the mouth. I have seen mothers placidly allowing their infants to suck the brass top of an umbrella, and on more than one occasion, while in a public conveyance, I have observed the purse—and a very weatherbeaten-looking article, too—given to a child to play with while the mother continues in conversation with her friend, and, of course, the child, knowing no better, puts the grimy article into its mouth. So it is with various other things—pennies, papers, reels of cotton, etc.—and when the child suffers from some obstinate eruption, the mother is at a loss to account for it, and spends money on drugs and doctors' bills which might readily have been prevented by a little watchfulness and care.

Sleep is a greater beautifier than all the oils and skin foods ever concocted.

A woman and a time-table is a combination that has never been known to agree.

Most women have a great many troubles which never happen except in their minds, and they are not the successful women in the home, in society and in the business. They use up the force which is needed to make a success. We are told that our real power is in silent moments, and fussy women never have them.

Good wives make good husbands. The bad husbands are all self-made.

There is always an element of poetry about lace, and, according to a pretty legend, some of the most beautiful kinds originated in a fisherman bringing his betrothed some mermaid lace in seaweed, which the girl learnt to reproduce in thread. Fashion has greatly influenced the various patterns and kinds of lace that from time to time have been in favor. And the high neck ruffle brought in the point laces.

The wife of one of the most noted Paris dressmakers has a valuable book—valuable because in future years it will be a complete record of the feminine dress of to-day. Each page has small pieces of the fabrics, lining, laces and trimmings of gowns made for customers. The Queen of Italy, the Czarina, Empress Eugenie, the Queen Regent of Spain, Sarah Bernhardt, Carmen Sylva, Otero and the Queen of Hawaii are all represented.

Money-saving is the most fascinating game ever played, once you get into it.

The person who is just beginning to learn to ride a wheel is looked upon as a freak.

The calling acquaintance of a woman who has a telephone in her house is very extensive.

Those Three Meals a Day.

For Almond Icing take the whites of three eggs beaten until so light that they are perfectly dry, 1 pound of finely pulverized and sifted sugar, 1 pound of almonds blanched and beaten small in a mortar. Add the sugar a spoonful at a time to the egg, and put the almonds gradually in at the last, and then ornament a cake with it, using a broad knife dipped in cold water for laying on and smoothing the icing.

Line a deep pie plate with thin slices of cheese and mix thoroughly one cup of rich milk with one level teaspoon mustard and a dust of cayenne. Pour one half over the cheese, break in the eggs carefully and then pour the rest of the milk over. Bake until the eggs are set. The cheese melts and thickens the milk; a nourishing dish is the result.

Absorbent cotton is one of the nicest things for removing floating globes of fat from the soup where time cannot be allwed for it to cool and harden before reheating and serving. Take a small bit of the clean cotton, wipe deftly over the top of the soup, and every bit of the fat will be absorbed.

In medieval times a loaf of bread was usually of a size suitable for the appetite of one man, after its crust was off; which it was considered polite for him to remove with his knife and offer to the nearest lady, to eat soaked in her soup.

MRS. RORER'S WHITE BREAD.

Pour one pint of boiling water into one pint of milk; when lukewarm, add one teaspoonful of salt and one-half ounce compressed yeast cake dissolved in a quarter of a cup of warm water. Mix and stir in sufficient flour to make a dough. Turn this on a board and knead thoroughly until soft and elastic. Put it back in the bowl cover and stand in a warm place (75 degrees Fahr.) for three hours. Then form it into loaves, put them into greased pans, cover again and stand in a warm place one hour. Brush with water and bake in a quick oven one hour if in square loaves, or one-half hour if in long French pans.

DAINTIES FOR INVALIDS.

Savory sippets are very nourishing and can often be taken by children and invalids when meat cannot be digested. Place two or three fingers of toast on a very hot plate and pour over them good gravy, which is quite free of fat. Scatter over the toast a little chopped parsley and serve very hot.

Egg Broth—Beat an egg till very light with a whisk and pour on to it half a pint of boiling milk. While still beating briskly add pepper and salt, and at the last moment dust with a little chopped parsley. This is an excellent supper for invalids who are tired of all kinds of sweets.

Potato snow is pretty to serve with a broiled chop. Choose the whitest potatoes you can get for this dish, and they must be free from spots. Place to boil in cold water, and directly they begin to crack strain off the water, turn the potatoes into a clean saucepan and stand by the side of the fire until they are quite dry and fall to pieces. Pass through a wire sieve on the dish they are to be served in and do not touch afterward.

MARSHMALLOW BASKETS.

"I've discovered such a delightful little novelty to serve among the sweets at the end of luncheon," said a clever woman yesterday.

"Of itself it's a mere trifle. And yet it is one of those little odds and ends which fit in so prettily before the coffee comes on."

It is called the "marshmallow basket," and it isn't hard to do, if one knows how to make a good, rich cookie dough.

My recipe for the dough is as follows:

One-half cupful of butter, one cupful of sugar, two whole eggs or four yolks, two tablespoonfuls of milk, flour to roll (about two and one-half cupfuls), two even teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one-half teaspoonful of vanilla. I use vanilla by preference, but any other spice or flavoring could be substituted if better liked.

Now, about the manipulation. First of all, I roll out the dough very thin and cut it in diamond-shaped pieces, which should measure about four inches between the opposite long ends.

Now, in the centre of each of these I place a marshmallow. I fold the long points over it and press them together.

These are baked in the oven. As they are served cold, they may be baked some time before needed.

In baking the transformation takes place which makes a basket of your work.

The marshmallow will swell, of course, under the heat, and round the joined dough. In cooling off it contracts again, and after this contraction the dough will be left like the handle of a wee basket.

Dough which is left over from the baskets can be used to make another little sweet bit—sugar fingers.

For these, break off pieces of the dough about the size of hickory nuts and roll this into strips about four inches long, scarcely as thick as the little finger. Roll these in sugar and bake them, allowing plenty of room for spreading. When done they look much like lady fingers.

Every woman will enjoy practicing up these dainty sweets against the day when woman friends drop in unexpectedly for luncheon.

I have given the directions very fully. Follow them carefully, and you can't fail of something delicious.

BEEF AND YORKSHIRE PUDDING.

Season a piece of beef with pepper and salt, place it in a roasting pan with four ounces of suet beneath it, and the same quantity on top. Place in a hot oven, cook for ten minutes for each pound of beef, and turn it once, when it has roasted half of the time. Half an hour before serving sift into a bowl one pint of flour with one heaping tablespoonful of baking powder, add half a tablespoonful of butter, half a teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of sugar. Rub the butter into the flour, add one pint of milk and two well-beaten eggs and mix all thoroughly. Pour a few spoonfuls of the beef fat into a pan, allow it to penetrate to every corner, pour in the batter and cook for twenty-five or thirty minutes. In serving cut the pudding into squares and lay them around the meat.

THINGS TO DO AND NOT TO DO.

Because the wise woman knows that perfect sanitation is doubly essential in her home during the winter months, she not only has every trap, drain and sewer thoroughly flushed with boiling water and disinfected before freezing weather comes, but she has every one of them tested by a competent and reliable plumber.

If the rooms are lighted by gas, every fixture is tested and the least defects remedied.

The heating apparatus has a thorough overhauling; if it is a hot-air furnace every flue is made ready to work and work well, and she knows exactly where the cold-air box gets its fill.

She also makes every nook and dark corner of the rest of the cellar sweet and clean, and provides for ventilation during the winter.

If storm doors and windows are essential to comfort, they are provided, but not plentifully enough to make a death trap of the living-room and bed-chambers.

This accomplished, and easy ventilation provided for every room, she is ready to take hold of the less essential but better appreciated beautifying with rugs, draperies, cushions and the like.

WE MAKE MISTAKES IN

Wearing thin-soled shoes on damp pavements.

Going out rainy days without gatters.

Neglecting to put on fall flannels for the first raw autumn days.

Alternating fur collars with lawn waists.

Sleeping in a strong draught, that would be harmless and pleasant in August, but that breeds pneumonia and tonsilitis in November.

Cooling off suddenly after a vigorous game of tennis or golf, or a long wheel ride.

House-cleaning in cold weather.

Putting on winter flannels too soon.

Bundling the throat to "protect" it from the first stimulating fall breeze.

Shutting out the fresh air from a house to "keep it warm."

A NEW MANIA.

There is a new mania for the woman who collects.

This time it is buckles.

A woman who has been much of a traveller now has a vast and varied collection of these ornaments—buckles of gold and silver, of every shape and design, some intricately carved and others studded with gems. Each city she has visited, every historic spot, has added one buckle to the large jewel-box she has purchased and devoted entirely to these treasures.

The charm of this collection is that each one suggests a memory, breathes a story of days spent in other climes. She has a queer silver one, adorned with the head of the Sphinx, that she picked up one day in a dark and dirty little shop in Cairo, a triangle within a triangle, studded with uncut stones, that was made by a Buddhist priest in Cathay, and a crescent of silver set with jewels that came from Constantinople.

She has a massive gold buckle, bought one gloomy day in London, that can only be worn with the severest of gowns; and another of gold, with precious stones, that suggested Cleopatra. There is one of gold set with polished jade that came from the Land of the Dragon and brings back memories of perfumed temples and grinning idols squatted on gleaming jade pedestals, and beside it in her jewel case one of dull lustre carved like the cherubs of the Sistine Madonna. Of course, this last souvenir buckle came from Rome.

There is one of gold filigree work in daintiest design, the product of a skilled Viennese artisan; a pearl one carved in roses, that she found in Venice; and because she wore it first that night it has always been associated with the song of the gondolier, with the perfume of flowers and moonlight nights. She has one quaint buckle that she prizes highly, of mosaic design inlaid in choicest bit of color, that she discovered quite by accident in a little junk shop in Florence, and a cameo one, showing the exquisite face of Diana, that came from Berlin, and a dainty miniature of Josephine she bought in Paris.

Of course, her aggregation would not be complete if she did not have one buckle that was worn by an English officer, and a round openwork one of German silver made by a blanketed Indian chief in the far West, and, far dearer than all of these, a dull, stained, battered buckle that went up the hill at El Caney.

How long this cashmere idea will last, and whether it will be really taken up by the smart dressmakers, as a permanent fashion for the season, is difficult to tell. Most women are affecting compromise or having their gowns lined with surah.

Why is it so many new women wear old fashioned gowns?

To live in one's trunk requires finesse and a world of patience.

FRENCH GOWN OF CAMELS HAIR FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

GOWN OF CAMEL'S HAIR.

One of the season's prettiest combinations appears in a French gown of sagegray camel's-hair, with plastron, sleeve-tops, and collars of pale blue mirror velvet. The skirt is of circular shape, closed in the back by means of small tabs, and trimmed to simulate a tunic, with double-shaped ruffles cut very scant, and producing only waving lines, which are finished with a narrow stitched band of a darker shade of gray velvet. Two similar flounces ornament the bottom of the skirt, which measures four yards. The ruffles of the tunic round narrowly up to the waist, which is stitched smoothly across the bust, where it is cut in deep points, under which are dainty frills of taffeta silk with needle-work edge. The shoulders are encircled by a deep shaped collar, which droops over the closed sleeve-tops, trimmed in corresponding fashion. The same decoration is carried out around the collar, and finishes the wrists of the very small mutton-leg sleeves. Antique silver buttons adorn the points of the corsage as well as the straps of the skirt. The proper cut the gown can be obtained only from the cut paper patterns published by Harper's Bazaar, where the gown appears.

The gray French felt hat is trimmed wth two long curling plumes of gray, which are separated in front by a square bow of velvet.

Quantity of material—Camel's-hair goods, 10 yards; gray velvet, 2 yards; blue velvet, 1 yard.

KIND WORDS UTTERED ABOUT THE HERALD

(Toronto Globe.)

A recent issue of the Montreal Herald is claimed to be the largest in size yet issued by any Canadian newspaper. Besides a three-part issue in the ordinary form there is an illustrated part of portentious dimensions. In these abundantly illustrated pages Montreal is presented under every aspect. Especially is attention directed to it as the spot where ocean and river navigation meet. The Herald is entitled to the credit of being the first among Montreal's publications to realize what the deepening of the canals meant to the city. It cannot be said that the idea of deep canals has found any very enthusiastic advocacy in Montreal. The notion seemed to prevail that the deepening of the canals was a scheme of some inland towns to become ocean ports. Of course that idea is preposterous, but if it were well founded it would be a somewhat dog-in-the-manger policy to throw any obstacles in the way of a project fraught with such great consequences to the country at large. Of course ocean vessels are not going to make a practice of working their way up through fourteen-foot canals into the lakes, and The Herald is entitled to claim the honor of seeing the importance to Montreal of the deepening of the channels to the west. The Herald can be heartily congratulated on the enterprise that prompted the issue of this fine edition.

(Philadelphia Ledger.)

The Herald Publishing Company of Montreal has just issued a handsome, profusely illustrated special edition of the Montreal Herald, setting forth in a twenty-eight page pamphlet, of newspaper size, the attractions, resources and business advantages of Montreal and the St. Lawrence route. A handsome cover design in blue and orange surrounds a picture of the monument to the Sieur de Maisonneuve, who, with the early French Catholics, founded the city in 1642. In the text there are descriptions of all the leading business enterprises, manufactories and industries in the Royal City on the St. Lawrence, and many columns dwelling upon the city's natural advantages as a manufacturing and mercantile centre. The edition does credit to the chief city in the Dominion, and will be a useful source of information to thousands in the United States, who little appreciate the present enterprise and progression of our Canadian neighbors. It is a credit also to the conservative, carefully edited and admirable newspaper issuing it.

(Winnipeg Morning Telegram.)

A special edition illustrative of Montreal and the St. Lawrence route has been just issued by the Montreal Herald Publishing Company. It makes a very interesting number. The front page design is very appropriate, the central figure being a lithograph of the monument of Maisonneuve. On pillars at either side of the figure appear the names of D'Aulac, Viger, La Salle, Frontenac, Vaudreuil, Cartier, McGill, Young, Strathcona and Allan. The illustrations throughout are well executed and beautiful. The articles proper is a most exhaustive review of the City of Montreal. Among other things described are the advantageous location of the city, the two races that compose its population, its advantages as an industrial centre, its exports, the steel highways, the Board of Trade and financial institutions.

(L'Orignal Advertiser.)

We have received from the Montreal Herald an illustrated extra of that progressive paper containing pictures of the great stores and portraits of their owners and controllers in that city, besides portraits of a great many of its distinguished citizens. It is one of the finest specimens of art and typography in the line which we have seen coming from the press of the country. The Herald is making fast strides towards taking a front place amongst the newspapers of the big cities.

(Winnipeg Free Press.)

A most interesting presentation of the great city of Montreal and its transportation, manufacturing and commercial interests, accompanied by excellent portraits of many of its leading citizens, form the subjects of a very handsome illustrated edition of The Montreal Herald newspaper. Such an edition distributed abroad cannot fail to be of great service to the Dominion as a whole. It reflects credit on the enterprise and ability with which this excellent newspaper is conducted.

(The Canadian Manufacturer.)

The Montreal Herald of November 26th was an exhibition of newspaper enterprise that reflects great credit upon its publishers, devoted as it was to singing the praises of Montreal, which has in the last twenty years made giant strides in population, wealth and commercial and industrial importance, and of the St. Lawrence route, the great natural highway for the ever-increasing products of Western Canada and the North-Western States. It was with a purpose to direct attention of the people of Canada and of Great Britain to Montreal that this special edition of The Herald was issued. It is beautifully and bountifully illustrated in colors, the covers particularly being suggestive of the theme and description of a great city and its environs. It is, we are told, entirely the product of The Herald's printing department. Of course the publishing of such an elegant souvenir could not have been accomplished without the assistance of the manufacturers, the business and the professional men of Montreal.

(Sherbrooke Gazette.)

The Montreal Herald on Saturday last issued a special edition describing the city and district of Montreal, the principal business concerns, etc., and the St. Lawrence route. It was well gotten up, and should prove of great benefit to the city. Among the views contained in the edition was one of the Paton Mills here.

(Cornwall Freeholder.)

The Montreal Herald issued an unusually good special edition on Saturday, containing no less than 62 pages, in five sections. Four of these are of the regular Herald size, and include besides the news of the day, a choice collection of correspondence and well-selected literary matter, a full page being devoted to the St. Lawrence route and its relation to Canada's agricultural development. There is also an illustrated pamphlet of generous proportions, with illuminated cover, devoted to Montreal, the Royal City—its trade and prospects. In this are included sketches of the railway and navigation interests, the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, Municipal Government and the leading industries. Pictures are given of the prominent public buildings, mercantile houses, etc., and counterfeit presentments of men who are identified with the city's prosperity in various ways. The special edition is a splendid tribute not only to the resources of The Herald's mechanical department, but to its able staff of writers, and should still further enhance the growing popularity of the metropolitan city's leading paper.

(Prescott Messenger.)

The Montreal Herald issued a beautifully illustrated edition, dated November 26th, which is quite a credit, not only to our commercial capital, but to Canada. The issue is really a history of Montreal's industries and commercial importance, and is possibly the best advertisement that city has ever had. The St. Lawrence route part of this enterprising issue is replete with valuable information.

The Montreal Herald sends out an illustrated special edition, containing a full description of the St. Lawrence route to the sea, with pictures of the public men an merchants, the public buildings, stores and factories of Canada's largest city. The reading matter is well prepared, and there are 32 regular newspaper pages in it, in addition to what is contained in the stitched special.

"A FEW OF THE MANY."

FROM ONE WHO KNOWS.

Mr. G. B. Goodwin (a former United States consul in Germany, and now on the staff of the New York Herald), writes to a friend in this city: "The Herald's Special Edition is a fine number, and a great credit to the publishers and the city."

UNITED STATES OPINIONS.

A manufacturing firm in this city who sent a number of copies to United States business houses has received the following among other replies:

New York Insulated Wire Co.:

I was very much pleased to receive the copy of The Herald. It was a magnificent production of any press, and was read with a great amount of pleasure by the writer and others in this office.

American Hard Rubber Co., New York:

We are just in receipt of the souvenir edition of The Herald. We wish to compliment the publishers for the artistic and complete manner in which this number is prepared, which will no doubt give to all a splendid idea of your great city.

Eco Magnecto Clock Co., Boston:

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the very beautifully illustrated edition of The Herald. It speaks well for the enterprise of Montreal.

F. H. Wilkins, president Western Electric Co., New York:

I beg to acqnowledge receipt of the very handsome copy of The Montreal Herald, which I found of considerable interest.

A CREDIT TO MONTREAL.

Mr. Robert White, Collector of Customs, speaking as an experienced journalist as well as in his capacity of guardian of the revenues of the port said: "I think there can be no doubt whatever that The Herald special number is in every respect a credit to Montreal. I read it myself with great interest, and I think the information which it has disseminated will be most beneficial. The artistic and literary merits of the number are beyond question. The Herald is unquestionably working on right lines.

BEST PAPER EVER PUBLISHED.

Mr. J. B. Lambkin, D.P.A. of the Intercolonial Railway, writing from Halifax says: "I must congratulate you on the excellence of your special edition. Everyone seems to be of the opinion that it is the best paper ever published in the country, and I fully agree with them."

NEVER MORE ATTRACTIVE.

Mr. J. D. Clarke, of Ottawa, an old newspaper man writes: "I do not recollect the time in my Canadian experience when the Montreal Herald was a more attractive paper than it is to-day. It has given me pleasure to hear that it had reached a paying basis. With the growth of the city and the prosperity of the country, to say nothing of the progressive measures of the administration, there should be a continuous bright outlook for The Herald."

(Moncton, N.B., Transcript.)

The Montreal Herald has issued a splendid special number entitled "Montreal and the St. Lawrence Route," which is not merely a credit to journalism, but a most useful encyclopaedia of all matters pertaining to the city as well as the St. Lawrence route. The views of scenic interest, as well as of principal manufactories and the portraits of prominent Montreal men, are excellently done. The Herald under its present management is making a decided mark in journalism and is worthy of the fullest measure of support.

(Manitoba Free Press.)

A most interesting presentation of the great City of Montreal and its transportation, manufacturing and commercial interests, accompanied by excellent portraits of many of its leading citizens, form the subjects of a very handsome illustrated edition of the Montreal Herald newspaper. Such an edition distributed abroad cannot fail to be of great service to the Dominion as a whole. It reflects credit on the enterprise and ability with which this excellent newspaper is conducted.

(Buckingham Post.)

The Montreal Daily Herald issued a most creditable and artistic number on Saturday. The edition was made up of a very large number of half tone illustrations of Montreal and of people prominent in business circles, the letter-press being descriptive of the great industrial interest of the metropolis. We doubt if another number of such magnitude and excellence has ever been issued by any other newspaper in Canada. The edition is a credit to Canada and The Herald.

(Halifax Chronicle.)

The Montreal Herald's special edition of Saturday was in many respects the finest ever issued in Canada. It comprised 62 pages, four sections (32 pages) of which were devoted to the publication of artices bearing upon Canadian history, resources, development and news. The second part embraced a superb illustration of the St. Lawrence route and of business houses of Montreal, with full letter-press description. It is understood that the enterprise was a success from a financial standpoint.

(St. Johns, Que., News.)

The special illustrated edition of the Montreal Herald, issued on the 26th of November, is a publication that reflects the highest credit on the skill and enterprise of the publishers. It is, in fact, a remarkable number, and is as artistic as it is useful in its character. All the leading institutions, industries, professions and public buildings of the metropolis are not only fully described, but all are handsomely reflected in half-tone engravings. There is a picture, also, of nearly every business or public man in the city. Altogether the number is well worth buying and well worth keeping.

(Sherbrooke Examiner.)

The special edition published by The Montreal Herald last Saturday is a splendid advertisement for Montreal. The letter-press and illustrations are first-class. Great pains and labor must have been expended in compiling such an edition, and the publishers ought to feel gratified that the object for which it was published has been attained, viz., to let the world at large have a better and clearer conception of the industries carried on in the metropolis of Canada. It should be largely circulated in the Motherland. Altogether the proprietors of The Herald are to be congratulated on their work.

(The Brooklyn, N.Y., Daily Eagle.)

The special number of the Montreal Herald, which was published last Saturday, is without doubt the finest production of Canadian newspaper enterprise which ever came to New York. The fact that The Herald announces that the whole number, including the supplement, is the work of its own establishment, and that none of the work was given out, is worthy of special mention.

(Smith's Falls News.)

The Montreal Herald has just issued a special edition which at once takes rank among the highest efforts in Canada artistic letter-press and illustrations.

(Quebec Telegraph.)

The Montreal Herald deserves great credit for the enterprise and skill which has resulted in the issuing of a paper on Montreal and the St. Lawrence route which forms its Thanksgiving number. It is tastefully got up. As a work of art it is very good, and as a source of much valuable and interesting information it attains almost the dignity of an historical treatise.

(London Advertiser.)

The Montreal Herald is to be congratulated on its special edition, "Montreal and the St. Lawrence Route." The illustrated portion is a magnificent piece of work. It is a very practical and useful edition, and a bright token of The Herald's prosperity and enterprise under its new management.

(Quebec Chronicle.)

The Montreal Herald has issued a special number of 62 illustrated pages devoted to Montreal and the St. Lawrence route. The work speaks well for the progress the Herald is making as a newspaper.

(Brantford Expositor.)

The Expositor has received from the publishers of The Montreal Herald one of the most elaborate special numbers ever issued from a Canadian newspaper office.

(Canadian Freeman, Kingston.)

Saturday's 62-page issue of The Montreal Herald was something not often seen in Canada. The publication reflects much credit on the enterprise of The Herald Printing Company.

(Glengarry News.)

There is no more enterprising newspaper published in Canada to-day than The Montreal Herald, and the rapid strides it has made in every way for the past two years reflects the greatest credit on the present management. On Saturday last The Herald issued a special edition of 62 pages. This issue was probably, without exception, the largest in size and the most attractive in appearance of any newspaper ever published in Canada.

(Woodstock, Ont., Daily Express.)

The Montreal Herald has just published a special edition describing and illustrating Montreal and the great waterway of the St. Lawrence. The issue is splendidly prepared, well printed and handsomely illustrated.

(Hamilton Spectator.)

Monday's number of The Montreal Herald was a special number, devoted to a pictorial and letter-press description of Montreal and the St. Lawrence route. The work has been done well and the result is most creditable to The Herald establishment.

(Huntingdon Gleaner.)

"Montreal and the St. Lawrence Route" is a large-sized pamphlet of 24 pages, issued by The Montreal Herald as a special edition. It is richly and beautifully illustrated, abounding in portraits of those engaged in the lines of business described.

(Compton County Chronicle.)

We are in receipt of a copy of The Montreal Herald's special edition of Saturday last. It is a splendid number, containing 24 pages profusely illustrated with pictures of Montreal's leading business men and houses.

(Port Hope Evening Guide.)

The Montreal Herald sends out an illustrated special edition. The reading matter is well prepared, and there are 32 regular newspaper pages of it, in addition to what is contained in the stitched special.

(Toronto News.)

The special edition of The Montreal Herald, illustrative of Montreal and the St. Lawrence route, is the best number of its kind ever published in Canada. Besides the regular issue, which is carefully edited, there were 26 pages on Saturday.

(St. John News.)

The special illustrated edition of The Montreal Herald, issued on the 26th of November, is a publication that reflects the highest credit on the skill and enterprise of the publishers. It is, in fact, a remarkable number, and is as artistic as it is useful in its character.

(Brockville Recorder.)

Saturday's issue of The Montreal Herald was a veritable triumph in Canadian journalism, consisting of 62 pages, including a very handsomely illustrated part, descriptive of the city of Montreal, its varied interests and of the great waterway of the St. Lawrence.

(Stratford Beacon.)

Of the many special numbers issued by the metropolitan press in late years, few of them have possessed the merit of "Montreal and the St. Lawrence route," just issued by The Montreal Herald.

TEA SPOILED IN TRANSIT

Tea Firm Sue Grand Trunk for $2.500. The Value of 150 Half Chests Alleged to be Damaged.

A case affecting carriers is being heard by Mr. Justice Alphonse Ouimet to-day. The firm of Mourienin, Hyman & Co., tea merchants, of Japan and New York, is suing the Grand Trunk Railway for $2,500, value of 150 half chests of tea, alleged to have been damaged while in transit between Chicago and Montreal. It is claimed that this occurred through negligence, and the court is asked to justify the firm in refusing to take delivery of the tea. The railway company pleads that the tea was properly handled, that it was received in sealed cars, that the damages, if any, were only to seven boxes, and if responsible, the company should be asked to pay no more than the value of the tea at the point of export. The case is in progress.

ASTHMA.

Why Continue Suffering?—Nature Holds Out Her Arms to Help You—Clarke's Kola Compound Has Successfully Coped With This Dread Disease and Cured to Stay Cured.

In the Kola plant—a medicinal botanical product discovered in Africa—has been found the Mecca for asthma patients. Compounds of this wonderful medicinal plant have been tested in very aggravated and distressing cases of long standing and proved to not only relieve instantly, but perform speedy and permanent cure. Clarke's Kola Compound has had most successful tests in the leading hospitals of England and the United States and Canada. In three years in the Dominion alone five hundred testimonials have been received. Wm. Brown, of 509 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C., says: "I have been a great sufferer from asthma for four years. For four months I could not work a day. I lost my appetite and lost 40 pounds in weight. Physicians told me to leave the country or I could not live. Just about this time I procured a bottle of Clarke's Kola Compound and in one week I was back to work. I have taken the treatment two months and I am a cured man." Sold by druggists at $2.00 per bottle; three bottles, with cure guaranteed, for five dollars. Griffiths & Macpherson Co., 121 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario. 7

Art Union of London.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1846.
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Every subscriber of One Guinea for the current year is entitled to an etching after BRITON RIVIERE, R.A.'s powerful picture,

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PATRIA VERITAS RIDES

An established hotel under new management and thoroughly abreast of the times. Visitors to New York will find the Everett in the very heart of the shopping district, convenient to places of amusement and readily accessible from all parts of the city. EUROPEAN PLAN.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CIRCLE.

All correspondence for the Boys' and Girls' Circle should be addressed to Orth O. Dox.

Editor Boys and Girls' Circle.

THE HOPPER.

Everybody's Grist Ground.

Thank you very much, boys and girls, for your bright, interesting and instructive letters. Write only on one side of the paper. Sign your name in full, and give your age.

Dear Orth:

Isn't this a poem? You asked us to write one:

The Storm.

Last week the days were bright and mild,
And weather just like spring,
Then all at once the air grew wild
And it stormed like everything.

The snow fell white on ground and tree,
On house and barn and hill,
Across the fields we couldn't see
At night, 'twas snowing still.

This morning everything seemed dead,
All died in one short night;
The beauteous blue was overhead,
And all below was white.

Hallie Vanstone,
Smith's Corners, Ont.

Yes, Hallie, yours is a poem. Look about you, see the beauties of nature and write us another.

Brockville, Ont., Dec. 3rd, '98.

Dear Orth:

Well, I guess I do know something about toads, and I can tell Harry something just as surprising as that a toad can get into a hole in a tree and live there. Mr. Little showed me a board with a hole in it. Some men were sawing lumber in a sawmill near our place and there right in the heart of the log they found a toad. If Harry will tell me how that toad got in that solid log I'll tell him how his toad got into a hollow tree. I am ten years old.

Willie McLean.

Willie, I shall write to a friend of mine who knows all about toads and he will tell us in nice simple words about these strange things.

27 Crescent St., Montreal, Dec. 5, '98.

Dear Sir,—Will you please tell me when the Christmas stories have to be in, and if any one can write them?

I would like to join the "Boys' and Girls' Circle," as I am interested in it.

I remain, yours faithfully,

Mary Johnston.

27 Crescent street, city.

JOCK, THE MONKEY.

Jock was an ugly little monkey, but he was very amusing. He would climb up lace curtains and never tear them. He would stand on top of the high pickle dish and eat nuts. Sometimes I would take him out, and if he saw a spider on a fence he would run and climb the fence for it. My brother would hold nuts or raisins in his hand, and Jock would open it for them. But one day he was sitting on the door-step. We heard a cry; I got up and ran to see what was the matter with Jock. But I was too late, our dog had got hold of him and killed him.

Mary Johnston.
(10 years old.)

NOVEMBER.

The trees are leaf-lorn; a stern spirit broods
Within the air; the skies are cold and gray;
And madly ranging thro' the empty woods,
The wild, weird north wind loudly speeds away.

Leaf-choked the song of woodland stream and rill;
Far-off the lyric voice of summer's throng,
A glimmering gauze of mist enfolds the hill;
And wraps the mead, and loiters low and long.

And here and there white spaces streak the land—
The lingering splendor of the first snowfall;
And here and there a late leaf feels the wand
Of the keen north, and, feeling, heeds the call.

A dreamful silence—an expectant mood—
An utter cheerlessness reigns everywhere;
A deeper silence in the solitude,
And a new power stealing thro' the air.

J. C. M. Duncan,
112a Dorchester St., Montreal.

Dear Orth,—I live out in the Eastern Townships. I am going to ask about something that you didn't ask us to write about, and I want you to answer me because nearly everybody takes your paper out here. I practice on the piano, and one key rattled and rattled, and we thought the piano was out of tune, and we sent for the piano tuner, and what do you suppose he did?

He looked round the wall and at the coal stove, and then he said it must be loose mica in the coal stove, and he worked awhile at the mica and the piano was all right. That was a funny way to fix a piano, and I don't understand it. Will you explain it, Orth? I asked papa if the tuner would send in a bill for tuning a piano or fixing a coal stove. He just laughed, and said he guessed he'd have to get the coal stove fixed after this.

Arthur Brown,
11 years old.

Next week, Arthur, someone will answer your letter. Will some members of the Circle explain this? It is a fact that has puzzled a good many boys and girls, and maybe older people too.

THE FLAG COMPETITION.

We have received some very creditable drawings, but none of them are at all perfect, although carefully and artistically done. However, the best one will receive the prize. This week we will receive a great many others. Send them along.

408 Bourgeois street,
Dec. 3, 1898.

Dear Orth,—I saw in to-night's Herald that a Henty book would be given to the person sending the best drawing of the Union Jack in pencil. I have sent two drawings, as I did not know whether the flag was to be drawn floating or not. I am attending the High School, and am in the Fifth Form. I am fourteen years of age. Hoping my drawing will gain the prize, I remain,

Yours truly,
W. W. Marshall.

THE OLD FLAG.

Competition and Talks.

"You may take the wings of the morning,
And flap round the world till you're dead,
But you can't get away from the tune that they play
To the blooming old rag overhead."

This is what Tommy Atkins says of the flag he loves and serves so well. Tommy Atkins, you know, is the name given to the British soldier. In to-day's Herald we will simply talk of the three crosses on the flag and how they came to be used. They are St. George's, St. Andrew's, and St. Patrick's, representing the English, Scottish and Irish nations respectively. Their origin is not certain, but there is a beautiful story connected with each. About 800 years ago Richard Lionheart, one of England's chivalrous kings, set out to conquer the infidels who held the Holy Land. He won a great victory over his enemies at Beyrouth at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea. Now, near Beyrouth is a cave on the seashore, where legends say St. George slew the dragon, so to commemorate so great a victory the King adopted the cross of St. George and placed it on the shields and banners of the army, and ever since then the red cross flag of St. George has led England's brave soldiers and sailors "to proud renown or glorious graves." This cross is made up of the two red bars crossing each other at right angles. The heraldic terms will be used in a later talk. Besides this cross, you see another red cross, whose bars cross each other obliquely from the corners. You see also all around the red crosses a bordering of white. If any boy or girl can explain these before our next talk I shall be glad to get a letter. These other crosses will be the subject of our next talk.

O.O.D.

THE STAMP CLUB.

This week we have been paving the way for a successful club. Next week we will have the two talks, "How I became interested in stamps," and "How to begin collecting properly." These we intended having this week, but the writer was waiting to examine a new stamp album which has not yet been received, but which is said to be an improvement on any in use now.

BE DEFINITE.

Be very exact in telling what stamps you have and what stamps you want. We like Kathleen's letter because she tells what she has and knows what she wants.

Palermo, Dec. 6, 1898.

Dear Orth,—I am eight years old and have about 100 stamps. My Aunt Minnie brought a large number from Europe last year. Mr. George Hunter, a missionary in Inland China, sent me some Chinese stamps. Mrs. Hart sent me some Japanese stamps. Dr. Inksetter sent me some nice ones from Porto Rico. My papa, who is a doctor, got me a nice old three-pence Canadian stamp from a patient who found it amongst his grandfather's letters. He also found a three-pound note 123 years old. I have some Jubilee stamps, some old United States stamps, some from Costa Rica, Norway, Italy and Japan, which would be pleased to exchange for any old stamps in good shape.

Kathleen Helen Regan.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. W. Marshall, 408 Bourgeois street, Montreal—The drawing you sent was the style we required.

Edgar Bony, Coaticooke—You have until the 15th of this month. Send it along.

Philip B. Hart, St. Lambert—Drawing received all right. You have complied with the requirements.

Mary Johnson, 27 Crescent street, city—It is too late for your Christmas story. Sorry.

JACK-IN-THE-BOX.

Oh, I'm the tramp of the nurs'ry!
All alone in the dark live I:
No window is there in my small house,
No light ever meets my eye.
Do you wonder that I plot mischief—
Do you wonder my deeds are dark—
That my nose is red and my whiskers fierce—
That my hat came out of the ark?
When I jump out suddenly at you,
And pussy arches her back,
And the baby screams—then happy
Is the tramp of the nursery, Jack.

Shake hands, Evangelina! hor did you lose your hair?
And monk-on-a-stick, how are you
Your leg's broke, I declare!
Ha, woolly dog, I salute you!
Con you see with your shoe-button eyes?
I greet you all, friends, in passing—
(Here Jack was himself surprised,
For the roof of his house fell on him
With a most resounding whack,
And he was again a prisoner,
This jolly od rogue of a Jack.)

A BEDTIME RHYME.

By G. A. Burdell.

Noddery, noddery, nee!
You never can guess what I see!
Three little chicks,
On very red bricks,
A-hunting for little worms three.

Noddery, noddery, nee!
You think you can guess what I see?
A frog that will wink,
And a goose that can think,
And a gobbler that gobbles for me!

Noddery, noddery, nee!
And now do you know what I see?
Three little kittens,
With white little mittens,
All climbing the trunk of a tree!

But, noddery, noddery, nee,
How many things sweeter I see—
The swallows are nesting,
The robins are resting
And singing at twilight to me.

And, noddery, noddery, nee!
Yet dearest of all that I see—
At the top of the stair
Awaiting me there,
In nighties, my little girls three.

And still it is noddery, nee!
For very soon now we shall see
Three little heads
In three little beds,
As sleepy as sleepy can be.

And here is the last nodderee—
The last that you and I see!
For sleep brings a dream
From the full moon's beam
And hushes my little girls three.

THE REALM OF PANSYVILLE.

By Arthur Macdonald Dole.

Down by an old arbor, a wee, dimpled maid
Once founded a kingdom, and happily played
That she was a queen and was ruling with skill
A beautiful realm called Pansyville.

Each morning she summoned her court in review,
And did everything that a good queen should do,
Most tenderly guarding her subjects until
All worshipped the Queen of Pansyville.

Her royal Prime Minister, vested in buff,
His small wizened countenance haughtily gruff,
Stood by her Lord Mayor, in lavender frill,
Upholding the pomp in Pansyville.

Her ladies-in-waiting were gowned in soft white,
And each one attended by noble or knight
Robed richly in purple of velvety twill,
Beloved by the Queen of Pansyville.

The green-tinted dwellings on each tiny street
Held fairest of vassals e'er ready to greet
Their Queen when she passed: always nodding good-will,
These bright little wights of Pansyville.

This liege-folk lived loyally true to the end,
Courageouly striving their realm to defend,
And when King Frost's bowmen shot arrows of chill,
They fell for their Queen in Pansyville.

Toronto Fire Inquest.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 9.—Coroner Spencer began an inquest at the Emergency Hospital this afternoon at 3 o'clock into the facts surrounding the death of Miss Kathleen Barber, who died early this morning as the result of the fire at 63 1-2 King street west Wednesday night. A post-mortem examination was made today on the body of Miss Power, the first one who succumbed. Mrs. Fierce, who was in the fatal King street fire, is much improved to-day. The doctors at the Emergency Hospital report that she will be about in a few days.

Canals Are Closed.

Port Colborne, Ont., Dec. 9.—The steamer P. J. Ralph and consort Harold arrived here this afternoon, grain laden, from Chicago to Prescott. They are waiting for orders from their owners as to whether it would be advisable to proceed down the canal, owing to the heavy ice which is reported to be three inches thick in the locks, and the boats would have some trouble in trying to force a passage. It is probable they will be laid up here for the winter.

Patent Reports.

Below will be found a list of patents granted to inventors by the Canadian Government, through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life building, Montreal. This report is prepared especially for this paper:

No. 61,789—George R. Chisholm, Sault Ste Marie, Michigan, children's carriage.

Nos. 61,914 and 61,915—E. Parent, Terrebonne, P.Q., shoes.

No. 61,933—David Daishey, White Point, N.S., lobster trap.

Penny Postage in Quebec.

Quebec, Dec. 10.—The 2-cent Imperial postage stamp was put on sale at the Quebec postoffice yesterday and was well taken up by private individuals, the dealers taking comparatively little interest at present.

SANTA CLAUS & CO.

The Co. in this firm are the boys and girls of Montreal.

A New Firm.

The object of the partnership is to make happy little hearts in our city.

This is the plan: That all the boys and girls of our Circle will look over their toys, books, games and possessions generally, and see what they can spare for little boys and girls who have no homes of their own.

Make up a nice parcel, and either bring it to The Herald office or write to The Herald telling what you have to spare. If you do so, The Herald will send a rig round about the 21st of December, and gather all the donations for The Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society (undenominational), who are caring for a great number of boys and girls who have no homes of their own.

They intend having a Christmas tree a day or two before Christmas, and here is a chance for the fortunate boys and girls who read The Herald to assist the ladies in their work of love.

Your presents will help decorate the tree, and what may mean very little in the way of self-denial to you, will mean so much in pleasure to these boys and girls. Send whatever you choose. Do not delay. Make up your parcel, and either deliver it yourself at The Herald office, or write a postcard or letter to the Herald something like this:—

Santa Claus & Co.—

The Herald Office, Montreal.

I want to help in the season's happiness. If you send your rig round you will find something for the boys and girls of the Ladies' Benevolent at my home.

Name.....

Address.....

The boys and girls who live outside Montreal, and too far away for their parcel to be sent for, are not excluded from "Santa Claus & Co." They may take stock in small cash contributions, which will be decvoted to the business of the firm. If stamps are enclosed they will be equivalent to cash.

This is the first business announcement of

SANTA CLAUS & CO.

HENRY MORGAN AND CO.

Colonial House, Montreal,

Invite attention to their

Furniture Dept.

—At this season of the year one's thoughts naturally turn to Home with its numerous attractions and associations. Home Comfort and Home Adornment have a higher meaning than usual, and exert a more potent force on humanity at large.

Great preparations have been made in this department for the Christmas Trade.

FANCY CHAIRS

No. 1.—In Antique Oak, Forest Green and Mahogany finish, covered in pretty velours, liberty velvets, and silk brocades, trimmed with brass edging. Prices, any wood or finish.. .. .. $5.50

No. 2.—FANCY CHAIR—Very comfortable, and suitable for parlor, boudoir, sitting or bedroom, same woods, finishes and coverings as No. 1. Price, any finish.. .. .. $6.50

These Chairs have been purchased at a large discount owing to our taking the entire output of the factory, and are offered at correspondingly low prices. Secure one early.

No. 3.—FANCY ROCKER.—Another Bargain. Oak, Antique, or Forest Green; also in Mahogany finish, upholstered in fancy velours, liberty velvets and brocades. Price.. .. .. $6.50

No. 4.—ROCKER—Upholstered in fancy coverings, trimmed with Brass, Antique Oak, Forest Green and Mahogany finish. Price.. .. .. $7.50

The collection of Fancy Chairs is very large, and the variety great, but the four described above are special lines, both as regards value and attractiveness. The two Rockers are so cosy, attractive and restful-looking, that they seem to invite repose, and might be called the "Rest and be thankful chairs." Cuts of these Chairs can be seen in our Catalogue, mailed free on application. In addition to these we have an immense variety in richer, and more elaborate goods at higher prices.

FANCY CABINETS

The novelty in design and beauty of finish is greater than ever, many of the Cabinets being works of art, and worthy of careful inspection.

FANCY DESKS

A complete assortment in the leading designs and sizes. Also, a complete assortment of Desk Chairs.

FANCY TABLES

Here again the variety is almost endless. There are all sizes, and forms, and different kinds of woods. Coin and Curio Tables, 5 O'CLOCK Tea Tables, Ladies' Work Tables, etc., etc.

SETS OF TABLES, four sizes in each set, can be used separately. Very useful and ornamental. Prices, $10.50 and $15 the set of four tables.

TABORETS are made in various forms and sizes, and are useful and ornamental for filling odd corners, and serving as stands for vases, etc., etc. They are quite inexpensive, as we have them at 75c, $1.10, $2.00 and upwards.

Screens, with Tapestry Panels

A SPECIAL LINE, worth $6.00. This we are able to sell at $3.95. Customers will please take note that this is rare value. The subjects are PSYCHE, FAMILY CARES, MUSIC, EASTERN GIRL and SUMMER GIRL. They are large size, Oak or Mahogany frames, well finished, and artistic in design.

In addition to the remarkably cheap Screen at $3.95, worth $6.00, we have a large assortment of Screens in all the leading styles and prices.

PLUSH DIVANS, some beautiful specimens High Back Divans, LATEST NEW YORK DESIGNS. An effective article for the Drawing-room. Patterns in Louis XV. and Empire styles.

RATTAN FURNITURE.—A full assortment from the best makers.

CHILDREN'S CHAIRS.—A large variety, pretty and useful, adapted to children of all ages.

McGILL UTILITY BOXES.—We keep a full stock on hand.

The immense stock in this great department is now at its best, and we respectfully invite inspection and comparison.

THE TOY DEPARTMENT

This department contains an immense variety of the newest things in Toys, ranging from the simple FIVE CENT ARTICLE up to the elaborate mechanical toys at $2.00 or $3.00 and upwards.

SPECIAL TABLES are laid out with 5c, 10c, 20c, 25c and 50c articles on each table. So that the prices can be seen at a glance.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS

For Ladies, Misses and Children

FULL ASSORTMENT ON HAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The New Catalogue will be sent free on application

Mail Order Department

All Orders receive prompt and careful attention. Samples sent and full information supplied.

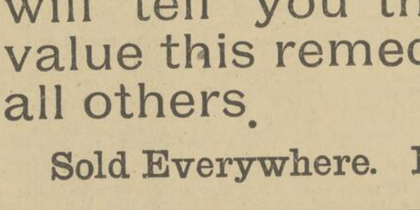
HENRY MORGAN & CO.

Phillips Square, Montreal.

EARN A WATCH

Earn this valuable Watch, Chain and Charm by selling twenty **Topaz Scarf Pins**, at 15 cents each. Send your address and we forward the Pins and our Premium List, postpaid. No money required. These Pins will almost sell themselves, for the Topaz has all the brilliance of the best diamonds, and has never before been offered at anything like this price. The Watch is neat in appearance, thoroughly well made, and fully guaranteed. Unsold Pins may be returned. Mention this paper when writing.

THE GEM PIN CO., Freehold Building, Toronto, Ont.



FOR One Day's Work

We give this fine Watch and also a Chain & Charm for selling two doz. packages of Exquisite Perfume at 10c. each. Send address and we forward the perfume, postpaid, and our Premium List. No money required. Sell the perfume among your friends, return money, and we send the watch, prepaid. This is a genuine American Watch, guaranteed a good timepiece. Mention this paper.

HomeSpecialtyCo. 60 Victoria St. Toronto

Its Value Known.

Anyone who has been troubled with a Cold, and has tried a few doses of

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum

will tell you that they value this remedy above all others.

Sold Everywhere. Price 25c.

KERRY, WATSON & CO.,

Proprietors.

TRADE SALE

Dry Goods, Clothing, Woollens, Housekeeping Linens, by Catalogue. Fancy Goods, Furs, Boots and Shoes, Skates, etc., etc., by

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.
No. 86 and 88 ST. PETER STREET.

WEDNESDAY the 14th, and THURSDAY the 15th DECEMBER.
At 10 O'Clock A.M. each day.
(On three months' credit.)

A large and varied assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Woollens and Worsteds, Ready-made Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Millinery, Underwear, Notions, etc.

ALSO—At 2 O'clock P.M.,

1 case Fancy Fans, Ostrich Feathers, etc.
5 cases Fancy Goods, Toilet Soaps, Powders, French China, etc.

ALSO—At 2.30 O'Clock P.M.,
(BY CATALOGUE.

23 cases Housekeeping Linens, just received from Glasgow.

ALSO—At 4 O'Clock P.M.,

A special consignment of Furs, Racoon Coats, Caps, Jackets, etc.

—ALSO—

On Thursday, the 15th,

At 10 O'Clock A.M.,
100 cases Assorted Shoes.
10 cases Assorted Skates.
The whole without any reserve, in lots to suit the trade.

Victoria Auction Rooms,

320 St. James St.,

We have been instructed by Mr. J. Frankum, the well-known East End Dealer, who is retiring from business, to sell at OUR WAREROOMS, a large assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS,
—Including—
SEAL, MINK, PERSIAN LAMB and OTTER CAPS,
50 RACOON COATS and JACKETS,
MUSKRAT, BUFFALO and other ROBES.

A Large Quantity of Clothing,

—Consisting of—

OVERCOATS, SUITS, PANTS, VESTS, Etc., Etc.

ALSO—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, Charms, Rings and other Jewellery.

SALE ON
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17th,
AT **2.30** AND **7.00** P.M.
Positively no reserve.

STEWART & HERBERT,
Auctioneers.

TYPEWRITERS

For Christmas Presents.

The American, $10,
The Blickensderfer, $35,
The Empire $55,
The Franklin, $75,
The MANHATTAN, $90,
The JEWETT, $110.

Office Files and Binding Cases of Improved pattern.

James Ferres,
Typewriter Exchange,
21 Bleury Street

AUCTION SALES.

Turkish Rugs.

A direct consignment from Messieurs Couryan & Cie., of Tabreez, Persia, of

25 Bales of Turkish Rugs.

To be sold by auction absolutely without reserve, at our rooms,

1821-1823 NOTRE DAME ST.,

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY NEXT, Dec. 13th & 14th

Goods now on view. Catalogues mailed on application.

Picture Sale

Very Attractive Collection

BY WELL KNOWN

ENGLISH, FRENCH, FOREIGN and CANADIAN ARTISTS.

The Edward O'Brien Co. will have on Exhibition at their gallery

NO. 221 ST. JAMES STREET.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NEXT.

A COLLECTION OF

Oil Paintings and Water Color Drawings

By Eminent Artists.

A cordial invitation is extended to view these interesting pictures.

DAY OF SALE,

Monday Afternoon, December 12th,

At 3 O'Clock.

E. O'BRIEN, Auctioneer.

Victoria Auction Rooms

320 St. James Street.

Our weekly sale of

Household Effects, Office Furniture, Etc.

will be held on

Thursday, Dec. 15, at 10 a.m.

Good dry storage for Furniture and Pianos. Cash advances made.

STEWART & HERBERT.

'Phone, Main 3288. Auctioneers.

..THE.. CREAM OF HUMOR ..THE.. WEEK'S JOKES

Up in Alaska.

"Mike," said Plodding Pete, "did yer hear 'bout Alaska?"

"Lots. Are you t'inkin' of de trip?"

"I dunno. I'm told dat daylight lasts twenty-four hours at a stretch. Ef I could git a job in dat locality as night watchman I dunno but I'd be willin' to work." —Washington Star.

The Diplomatic Professor.

The Professor—I declare, Mrs. Blombard, you look as young as your daughter.

Mrs. Blombard (much flattered)—Do you really think so, professor?

The Professor—Yes, indeed. No one would ever believe there was such an extraordinary difference in your ages. —Detroit Free Press.

Black and White.

Friend—Don't you think the negroes will ever be considered equal to the whites in the South?

Col. Bourbon—They might, sah, ef the entiah population should become color blind.—Brooklyn Life.

Too Much For His Money.

Young Author—Well, how do you like my book of poems?

Critical Friend—Oh, I'd like it pretty well if it were not for a line here and there that contains too many feet.

Young Author (crestfallen) — Well, you're the first fan I ever met who kicked because he got too much for his money.—Cleveland Leader.

Didn't Set Well.

"It is apparent to me," he said, after a Sunday dinner, "that what the butcher sold you for a chicken was a rooster rather than a hen."

"Why so?" she asked.

"Because," replied the sufferer from dyspepsia, "it does not set well."—Chicago Post.

The Easiest Way.

"Dickie, what did you do with that dime I gave you for taking your quinine?"

"Why, pa, I bought some lickerish with fi' cents—an' with fi' cents I hired Tommy Budds to take th' quinine."—Brooklyn Life.

He Was the One.

"You're arresting the wrong feller!" fiercely protested the man with the closed eyes and bloody nose. "I'm the one that licked!"

With a muttered apology the policeman let him go and arrested the man with the broken jaw.—Chicago Tribune.

A Pressing Question.

The Medium—The spirit of your deceased wife is now here. Do you wish to ask her any questions?

Newly-made Widower—Yes; tell her I want to know where she put my winter flannels.—Puck.

A Play on Words.

"Yes," she said bitterly, "you loved me then—and now!" She paused and sighed.

"It is merely a revised passion," he calmly replied. "I still love you now and then."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Baseball Item.

Bacon—I understand the bats in the Philippine Islands are as big as cats, and with the wings spread measure three feet from tip to tip.

Egbert—The New York ball team might be able to hit something if it had a few of those.—Yonkers Statesman.

Still at It.

"What are those decrepit old men talking to the feeble veteran about?"

"Oh, that's the war investigation committee. They're asking him if there were rubber tires on the wheels of the Pullman cars that carried him to Chickamauga."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

OF DISRAELI.

Still more light, and apparently the final needed gleam, has been cast upon the story of Browning, Disraeli and Gladstone. George Russell first told it vaguely; then he was corrected and expanded by Mr. Lionel Tollemache, who went on the authority of an "informant"; and now comes Canon MacColl to speak as an eye-witness. His version has an antecedent probability in making out Browning to be the rather obtuse and intolerant man instead of Gladstone. The Canon publishes his account of the matter in the Observer:

At one of Mr. Gladstones' breakfast parties in Harley street in 1873 I chanced to be one of the guests. I sat between Browning and White, and right opposite to me was Mr. Gladstone. Some one happening to refer to the then music hall song, "We don't want to fight," etc., Browning exclaimed, "I'm dead sick of that doggerel. Besides, I have composed a much better version of my own." Asked what it was, he recited three verses, of which only the first has stuck to my memory. Here it is:

"I don't want to fight;
But, by Jingo, if I do,
The man whose head I'd like to punch
Is Beaconsfield, the Jew."

I believe the verses were impromptu. Having finished his verses, he declared emphatically that he regarded Lord Beaconsfield as "the greatest liar living," and then proceeded to tell the following story by way of illustration.

"Two years ago," said Browning, "I was at the Academy dinner. Mr. Disraeli made the speech of the evening, and his theme was the extraordinary display of the imaginative faculty in the pictures of the year. After dinner he came up to me and said, 'How do you do, Mr. Browning?' I was taken aback, for we had never been introduced, and I had never spoken to him. So I replied: 'Very well, thank you, Mr. Disraeli; but I think you mistake me for somebody else.' 'Oh, no,' said he; 'it is impossible to mistake Mr. Browning. What do you think of the pictures of this year's exhibition?' I was so taken aback by his addressing me at all that, like a fool, instead of giving my opinion, I asked, 'What do you think of them, Mr. Disraeli?' forgetting that it was only half an hour before that I heard him give his opinion in his speech. Stroking his chin, he replied, 'Well, Mr. Browning, if I had to make any special criticism it would be to say how wofully lacking the pictures of this year are in the imaginative faculty.' I stood dumb and rooted to the spot. It was only half an hour before that I heard this man say that what particularly struck him in the pictures was the extraordinary display of the imaginative faculty. I repeat"—with tremendous energy—"he is the greatest liar living."

Mr. Gladstone laughed. I believe quite as much at Mr. Browning's vehement indignation as at the story. . . . and then afforded the following vindication of Lord Beaconsfield:

"I think you take Lord Beaconsfield too seriously, Mr. Browning. I have often known him to make false statements; but false statements are not necessarily lies. To begin with, you must remember that Lord Beaconsfield is, in the whole cast of his mind as well as by descent, an Oriental, and exhibits in his own person an extraordinary display of the imaginative faculty. I sometimes debate with myself whether he ever had in his mind a clear line of demarcation between truth and falsehood; but if he had, I am sure that for years past his mind has been in a state of baptismal innocence with regard to the difference. Men tell lies to serve a purpose; but I have known Lord Beaconsfield make false statements which could be of an manner of use to him, but rather the contrary."

It was Odd.

She (having nothing else to say)—It's funny how we ever came to think so much of each other.

He—Funny? It's positively ridiculous. —Boston Transcript.

A German Joke.

"I hear our friend Meyer has married a phenomenally ugly woman."

"Yes, all his friends, as soon as they have seen her, want to borrow money of him."—Fliegende Blatter.

From Uncle Eben.

"'Ef at first you don't succeed, try, try again,'" said Uncle Eben, "is a good motto, But ef it ain' used wif jedgment it's liable to be 'sponsible foh a heap o' bad singin'."—Washington Star.

Practical Education.

When Christopher Columbus was going to school, he spent much time in learning to make an egg stand on end. "That's not practical knowledge!" protested the educators of the day. "You should engage in manual training or practise vertical handwriting!" But when Columbus discovered America through being able to make an egg stand on end, the educators perceived they were wrong.—Detroit Journal.

A Name for a Ship.

"Is this the Secretary of the Navy?" asked the seedy-looking caller.

"Yes, sir," was the reply. "What can I do for you?"

"I came to make a suggestion which may prove of value, sir," said the caller. "I see you have named certain vessels in the navy after institutions of learning, and I have called as the president of Bosbyshell's College of Stenography and Typewriting to say that if you are ever hard up for a name for a cruiser, you may take ours."—Harper's Bazar.

A Bad Adv.

The Senior Partner—I don't like this ad.

The Junior Partner—What is the matter with it? I thought it was excellent.

"It says that the sales of our unparalleled mineral water have increased so that we have been forced to double the output of our spring twice in five years." —Cincinnati Enquirer.

It Was Different.

"Book, is it?" said the weighing clerk at the postoffice. "And writing in it?"

"I should say there was," absently replied the man outside the window. "And it's pretty fine writing, too."

"I'll have to charge you letter postage on it, then."

"O, I beg your pardon," said the man, recollecting himself. "No, there's no writing in it."

He was the author of the book.—Chicago Tribune.

A Story of Spain.

The Secretary — An express package, senor.

Senor Sagasta—At last. Here, let me open it. Yes, the twenty millions are here.

The Secretary—This is another sad but glorious day, senor,

Senor Sagasta—It is, my boy, it is. And I only wish it was four times as sad and seven times as glorious.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Didn't Like Policemen.

Mistress (engaging cook)—There's one thing I'm very particular about. I cannot on any account allow you to entertain policemen in the kitchen.

Cook—You may be quite shore I wouldn't do sich a thing, mum. I can't a-bear p'leecemen, mum. Father was a sosherlist!—Punch.

"My family cannot help feeling a little proud of having been carried over by the Mayflower," said the young woman who was visiting in Chicago. "Is that so?" answered the young man, interestedly. "None of our folks ever went into the florist business. What brought us through was wheat." —Washington Star.

Secret Service Secretary—I want a man who has skill in translating ciphers. Applicant—Then I'm your man. For two years now I've put up prescriptions in a drug store.—Detroit Free Press.

$25.00 GENTLEMEN $25.00

A rare opportunity now presents itself to secure a SUIT of FINE ENGLISH WORSTED to order, the ordinary price of which is $35.00 to $38.00.

Material and Workmanship, A 1

For $25

My High-class Trade would not permit of my offering inferior goods.

Having taken advantage of an extraordinary cut in price for several hundred pieces of the finest ENGLISH WORSTED SUITINGS ever imported into Canada, I now offer my Customers and Patrons an opportunity of sharing in the reduction, all the trimmings and workmanship the same as if you were to pay $35.00 to $38.00—fit, quality and finish guaranteed. Leave your order at once, the stock will not last long.

$25.00 R. J. INGLIS, Merchant Tailor, $25.00
2385 ST. CATHERINE ST., Montreal.

OTARD'S BRANDY.

When ordering ask your Grocer for the handsome Playing Cards given gratis.

The Finest and Most Reliable Brandy the World Produces.

Agents—J. M. DOUGLAS & COMPANY.

Public Notice.

CITY CHARTER

The City of Montreal will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for an Act to revise and consolidate its charter, and the Acts amending the same, to confer to said City the most extensive powers of legislation and autonomy, and especially to obtain legislative provisions upon, amongst others, the following subjects:

1.—The boundaries of the City of Montreal, its division into wards, and its representation in the Council.

2.—The composition of said Council, the qualification, powers and rights of the Mayor and Aldermen, and the elections.

3.—The appointment of civic commissions, committees, officials and departments.

4.—The power to make by-laws required for the administration, good order, police, peace, public health, drainage and buildings, within said City, to take a census of its population from time to time, to provide for the most efficient means of protecting said City against epidemics, fire and floods, and to establish a system of vital statistics and hygienic regulations.

5.—The establishment of a Recorder's Court, its rights and powers.

6.—The assessment rolls, taxes and licenses, prescription, expenditure, revenue, and borrowing power.

7.—The streets, municipal improvements and works, and expropriations.

8.—The waterworks and water rates, the sewers, sidewalks, the proceedings in connection with the collection of taxes, the passing and enforcement of by-laws, the right to impose penalties, and to condemn to a fine and to imprisonment, and generally, all subjects, matters, rights, powers and obligations concerning the interests and the good administration of the City of Montreal.

9.—To sanction the payment of accounts, claims, judgments, etc., as well as the advances made for various urgent and indispensable services and works, under the responsibility of the Mayor and City Treasurer, and for other minor expenses, and also to authorize the said City to borrow certain sums of money to meet such liabilities, and other obligations of the same nature, to settle and consolidate the indebtedness incurred under the Statutes 60 and 61 Victoria, for expenditure ex-Loan Fund, during the years 1897 and 1898, and which will mature on the 1st of May, 1899; and also to complete the contribution of one million dollars which the Council of the said City of Montreal was authorized to borrow for the harbor improvements.

(Signed) L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Montreal, 9th December, 1898.

Public Notice.

SALE OF LAND

The City of Montreal will apply to the Quebec Legislature, at its next session, for an Act to authorize and sanction the sale by said City, to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, of a strip of land situated on McGill Street, for the construction of the Offices of the said Company, and to obtain the consent of the Crown to such sale.

(Signed) L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Montreal, 9th December, 1898.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of GAUTHIER & VERVAIS, Hotel Keepers, of the Parish of St. Laurent, P.Q., formerly "Hotel Bougle," Insolvents.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at No. 69 St. James Street, Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of DECEMBER, 1898, At Eleven O'Clock A.M., the following immovables, belonging to the estate of above-named Insolvents, viz:

1st.—A—One lot of ground situated in the Parish of St. Laurent, containing one-half acre in front by thirty-four acres in depth, more or less, known and designated under number two thousand six hundred and twenty-eight (2628) of the official plan and book of reference for said Parish of St. Laurent, in the County of Jacques Cartier, with buildings thereon erected.

B—Seventeen lots of ground situated in the Parish of St. Laurent, known and designated under numbers twenty-six hundred and eleven, twenty-six hundred and twelve, twenty-six hundred and thirteen, twenty-six hundred and fourteen, twenty-six hundred and fifteen, twenty-six hundred and sixteen, twenty-six hundred and seventeen, twenty-six hundred and eighteen, twenty-six hundred and nineteen, twenty-six hundred and twenty, twenty-six hundred and twenty-one, twenty-six hundred and twenty-two, twenty-six hundred and twenty-three, twenty-six hundred and twenty-four, twenty-six hundred and twenty-five, twenty-six hundred and twenty-six, and twenty-six hundred and twenty-seven (2611 to 2627) of the above named official plan and book of reference, the said seventeen lots forming together a lot of ground of six hundred and five feet in front by seventy-five feet in depth on the north-west line, and seventy-seven feet on the south-east line, the whole being English measure and more or less; bounded in front to the south-east by a strip of land named Berri Street, and being number twenty-four hundred and twenty-seven (2427) of the above named official plan and book of reference with buildings thereon erected.

2nd.—One lot of ground known and designated under number two hundred and eighty (280) of the official plan and book of reference for the Parish of St. Laurent, in the County of Jacques Cartier, with buildings thereon erected.

3rd.—One lot of ground known and designated under number two hundred and seventy-two (272) of the official plan and book of reference for the Parish of St. Laurent, in the County of Jacques Cartier, with buildings thereon erected.

For conditions of the sale and all other informations, apply to

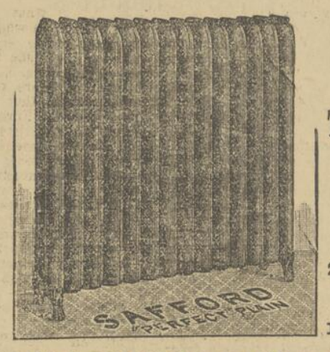
ALEXANDRE DESMARTEAU, Curator, Nos. 1598 and 1608 Notre Dame St.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

Fortune Favors the Mighty

and a first-class heating apparatus will produce better results and accomplish more in the coldest weather than an old-fashioned one.

SAFFORD Patent..... Radiators



Will do the Best Work,

THEY CANNOT LEAK

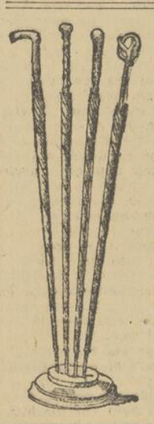
No Bolts, No Packing,

— AND A —

Summer Temperature all Winter

Full particulars from....

THE DOMINION RADIATOR MFG. CO., LIMITED,
(Formerly the TORONTO RADIATOR MFG. CO., Ltd.),
The Largest Radiator Manufacturers Under the British Flag,
Agents—H. McLAREN & CO.,
706 Craig Street, MONTREAL



There isn't an article that's more acceptable to any lady or gentleman than an . .

UMBRELLA.

Beginning with our famous $1.25 silk and linen, with case and trimmed handles, we grade them by easy steps at $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, all the way to $18.00, and we engrave free all this month.

The Dominion Umbrella Store,
2313 St. Catherine Street. | 714 Craig Street.
Tel.—UP 1028.

—THE—
Seamstress
High-Grade, High-Arm
Sewing Machine

with full set of Steel Attachments. Equal to any machine made in every respect, regardless of name or price, warranted for 5 years. No Agents. We sell to consumers at factory prices Call or send for catalogue.

The Bailey Donaldson Co.,
1 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.
Department H."

National Horse Assurance ASSOCIATION.
47 ST JOHN ST

Electric Light.

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VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY

Worth Having from a Well-Known Physician.

Two weeks ago I caught cold and now have pleurisy of the right lung. Since I had a blister on I find nothing relieves the pain and soreness better than MINARD'S LINIMENT. I have gotten up in the night when I could not rest, and after applying the Liniment it would soothe me so much that I would always soon fall asleep. I never used it on myself before and, to tell you the truth, had no more faith in it than any other liniment, but there is something in it that really acts wonderfully.

Dr. Gaudet has been attending me, and I told him how it acted and he was much surprised.

This is no humbug but a genuine expression of my experience, and you can make what use you like of it.

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Opposite Bonaventure Station and two minutes' walk from Windsor station.

The only fire proof hotel in Montreal. Splendid meals. First-class chef. Comfortable rooms. Electric cars to all parts of the city pass the door. Billiard room. Bar furnished with first-class liquors.

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CYRANO DE BERGERAC

Cyrano De Bergerac, by Edmond Rostand, translated from the French by Gertrude Hall, has been published in a Canadian edition by George N. Morang, of Toronto.

It is interesting to know that the play is founded on historic fact. Cyrano De Bergerac, or, to give him his full name, Savinien Cyrano De Bergerac, was a French dramatist, novelist and notorious duellist, a contemporary of Moliere, who did not scruple to borrow unacknowledged from his works, and of Richelieu, whose delusion that he, too, could write plays is referred to in these pages. Cyrano's dates are 1620-1655. It will thus be seen that Richelieu was in the hey-day of his powers during the action of the play, having become a member of the Queen's Council in 1624. The period was a critical one for the French drama. Seneca had been adopted as the model in tragedy, and it seemed for a time that a foreign model was to serve in comedy as well. But the indigenous farce prevailed, and the foreign type was merely grafted on the home product. The name of Cyrano De Bergerac is intimately associated with the development of French comedy, and it is fitting that he should be immortalized in its literature. The motive of the play, the abnormal appearance of Cyrano and his extreme sensitiveness about it, has also some foundation in fact. It may be asked whether so absurd a device as a huge nose could be made to serve as an effective dramatic feature. The answer lies in M. Rostand's work. With exquisite skill he employs Cyrano himself to exhaust the possibilities of the ludicrous with regard to his face, and after that the reader feels no more desire to smile than the great-hearted hero's friends—or his enemies. In the opening scene at the theatre—the great hall of the Hotel de Bourgogne—where his comrades await with trepidation the appearance of Cyrano, who has ordered the actor, Montfleury, not to appear on the stage for a month on pain of his sword, a Marquis asks languidly, "Who is this Cyrano?" and Cuigy calls Le Bret to reply. "You are looking for Bergerac?" he questions.

"Le Bret: Yes, I am uneasy.

"Cuigy: Is it not a fact that he is a most uncommon fellow?

"Le Bret (affectionately): The most exquisite being he is that walks beneath the moon.

"Ragueneau: Poet!

"Cuigy: Swordsman!

"Brissaille: Physicist!

"Le Bret: Musician!

EDMOND ROSTAND.

"Liguiere: And what an extraordinary aspect he presents!

"Ragueneau: I will not go so far as to say that I believe our grave Philippe de Champaigne will leave us a portrait of him: but, the bizzarre, excessive, whimsical fellow that he is would certainly have furnished the late Jacques Chilot with a type of madcap fighter for one of his masques. Hat with triple feather, doublet with twice-triple skirt, cloak which has interminable rapier lifts up behind with pomp, like the insolent tail of a cock; prouder than all the Artabans of Gascony together, he goes about in his staff Pundhimello ruff, airing a nose. . . . . Ah, gentlemen, what a nose is that! One cannot look upon such a specimen of the Nasigera without exclaiming, 'No! truly, the man exaggerates.' After that one smiles, one says: 'He will take it off.' . . . But Monsieur de Bergerac never takes it off at all.'"

Cyrano appears after the play has commenced and orders Montfleury from the stage. "How is this? Shall I be constrained, Man of the Monster Belly, to enforce my regulation . . . regularly?"

After a spirited struggle and much chaff from the audience the actor retires, and Cyrano becomes involved in an argument with a bore, who asks him very unwisely if he has a patron. Cyrano, hand on sword, replies: "No, I have no protector, but this will do."

"Then, of course," persists the other, "you will leave town." This inquisition irritates the already heated Cyrano, and he bids him:

"Cyrano: Face about, I say . . . . or else, tell me why you are looking at my nose.

"The Bore (bewildered): But. . . . .

"Cyrano (advancing upon him): In what is it unusual?

"The Bore (backing): Your worship is mistaken.

"Cyrano: Is it flabby and pendulous like a proboscis?

"The Bore: I never said. . . .

"Cyrano: Or hooked like a hawk's beak?

"The Bore: I. . . .

"Cyrano: Do you discern a mole upon the tip?

"The Bore: But. . . .

"Cyrano: Or is a fly disporting himself thereon?

"The Bore: Oh. . . .

"Cyrano: Is it a freak of nature?

"The Bore: But I had refrained from casting so much as a glance at it.

"Cyrano: And why, I pray, should you not look at it? etc."

* * *

After this critic has been disposed of one of the Marquises, De Valvert, a rake and an aspirant for the hand of Roxane, descends from the stage, and taunts Cyrano at the instance of De Guiche. Valvert approaches and stands in front of Cyrano in an attitude of silly swagger:

"De Valvert: Your . . . your nose is, err. . . your nose is very large!

"Cyrano (gravely): Very.

"Valvert (laughs): Ha!

"Cyrano (imperturbable): Is that all?

"Valvert: But. . . .

"Cyrano: Ah, no, young man, that is not enough! You might have said, dear me, there are a thousand things. . . . varying the tone. . . . For instance. . . . here you are:—Aggressive: 'I, monsieur, if I had such a nose nothing would serve but I must cut it off!' Amicable: 'It must be in your way while drinking; you ought to have a special beaker made!' Descriptive: 'It is a crag! . . . a peak! . . . a promontory! . . . a promontory, did I say? . . . It is a peninsula!' Inquisitive: 'What may be the office of that oblong receptacle? Is it an inkhorn or a scissor-case?' Mincing: 'Do you so dote on birds you have, fond as a father, been at pains to fit the little darlings with a roost?' Blunt: 'Tell me, Monsieur, you, when you smoke, is it possible you blow the vapor through your nose without a neighbor crying, "The chimney is afire"?' Anxious: 'Go with Caution, I beseech, lest your head, dragged over by that weight, should drag you over?" Tender: 'Have a little sunshade made for it! It might get freckled!' Learned: 'None but the beast, monsieur, mentioned by Aristophanes, the hippocampelephantocamelos, can have borne bebone!' Off-hand: 'What, comrade, is neath his forehead so much cartilage and that sort of peg in style? Capital to hang one's hat upon!' Emphatic: 'No wind can hope, O lordly nose, to give the whole of you a cold, but the nor'-wester!' Dramatic: 'It is the Red Sea when it bluds.' Admiring: 'What a sign for a perfumer's shop!' Lyrical: 'Art thou a Triton, and is that thy conch?' Simple: 'A monument! When is admission free?' Deferent: 'Suffer, monsieus, that I should pay you my respects: that is what I call possessing gable-front on street!' Rustic: 'Hi, boys! Call that a nose?' Yer don't fub me! It's either a prize carrot or else a stunted gourd!' Military: 'Level against the cavalry!' Practical: 'Will you put it up for raffle? Indubitably, sir, it will be the feature of the game!' And, finally, in parody of weeping Pyramus: 'Behold, behold the nose that traitorously destroyed the beauty of its master! And is blushing for the same!' That, my dear sir, or something not unlike, is what you would have said to me, had you the smallest leaven of letters or of wit.'" Cyrano goes on to deride De Valvert, who from amazement passes to rage and abuse, and Cyrano replies:

"My foppery is of the inner man. I do not trick myself out like a popinjay, but I am more particular, if I am not so showy. I would not sally forth by any chance, not washed quite clean of an affront, my conscience foggy about the eye, my honor crumpled, my nicety black-rimmed. I walk with all upon me furbished bright. I plume myself with independence and straightforwardness. It is not a handsome figure, it is my soul I hold erect as in a brace. . ." Cyrano finally challenges De Valvert and composes a ballade, extempore, as they fight, promising: "At the last line I hit." When the Vicomte staggers, the people, who have remained in the theatre, applaud wildly. It has been better than the play he so unceremoniously interrupted.

* * *

The plot is ingenious. Cyrano worships his cousin Roxane, but in the humility of his love fears to address her. He says to Le Bret:

"Look well at me, dear friend, and tell me how much hope you think can be justly entertained with this protuberance. Oh, I foster no illusions! . . . Sometimes, indeed, yes, in the violet dusk, I yield, even I! to a dreamy mood. I penetrate some garden that lies sweetening the hour. With my poor great devil of a nose I sniff the April. . . . And as I follow with my eyes some woman passing with some cavalier, I think how dear would I hold having to walk beside me, linked like that, slowly in the soft moonlight, such a one! I kindle—I forget— and then . . then suddenly I see the shadow of my profile upon the garden wall!"

"Le Bret (touched): My friend. . ."

"Cyrano: Friend, I experience a bad half-hour sometimes, in feeling so unsightly—and alone."

"Le Bret (in quick sympathy, taking his hand: 'You weep?'"

"Cyrano: Ah! God forbid! That! Never! No, that would be unsightly to excess! That a tear should course the whole length of this nose . . . . ." So he takes himself, and he is caught up into the seventh heaven when Roxane's duenna bids him to a tryst with her mistress. He writes a passionate avowal of his love, intending to deliver it to her himself, when all his suddenly inflamed hope dies with Roxane's confession that she is in love with Christian. She begs Cyrano to let her lover know she reciprocates his passion, and to arrange a meeting, and the brave fellow enters the service of love with as strenuous zeal as if he were the one to be made happy. Baron Christian de Neuvillette is a good fellow, exceedingly handsome, but witless and alone could never have won Roxane. Cyrano lent him his own talents and his soul. Roxane was a precieuse, enamored of wit, of eloquence. These she found to her heart's content in the daily letters penned to Cyrano, in which he poured forth his own feelings and signed with Christian's name. He also rehearsed his rival each day upon appropriate topics of conversation, and Roxane became more and more infatuated with her lover. The balcony scene in this play does not recall that of Romeo and Juliet. Cyrano stands in the shadow prompting the tongue-tied Christian, and then literally does the wooing himself. So impassioned does he become that his mistress invites her lover to ascend and receive her kiss. It is too pathetic to be comic that another man should enjoy the bliss Cyrano had won himself. That night a Capuchin, sent by De Guiche upon a less honest errand, is inveigled into marrying the lovers. Cyrano stands guard outside holding off the Comte until the knot is safely tied. De Guiche, though he has promised Roxane that the Gascony cadets, to which Christian and Cyrano belong, shall remain in Paris, when he finds she has tricked him, orders the regiment to the siege of Arras. The scene then shifts to the field. According to his promise to the bride, Cyrano has been careful that Christian should "write often." Indeed, he has exceeded his word, and has seen that he wrote every day. Christian was quite willing to leave his correspondence in his quixotic friend's hands. Roxane learns to love the soul made evident in these letters, and joins the cadets just at the hour that De Guiche had arranged for their extermination by the Spaniards. Christian is killed and learns before his death that Roxane loves the soul of Cyrano. But that rare being guards the secret well, and only in the last scene, when he has crept from his dying bed to keep an appointment with Roxane, does she learn the truth.

It is fourteen years after the grave had closed on that comedy of love. Roxane was living with the nuns and every Saturday on the stroke of five in the afternoon Cyrano arrived to tell her the news of the week. She named him her "Gazette." Cyrano, with all his genius, had the art of making enemies, and was very poor. Le Bret says: "Fraud he attacks in every embodiment; usurpers, pious pretenders, plagiarists, asses in lions' skins. . . . All! He attacks all!" His enemies respected his sword too well to come to close quarters, and a lackey was hired to let a billet of wood fall upon him as he passed below a window.

"Nothing could be completer," he said in his last moments, with infinite sadness. "In my whole life I shall have not had anything I wanted. . . . not even a decent death."

Roxane's tremulous, imploring cry—"I love you . . . you shall live," comes too late.

Le Bret cries in revolt: "No! no! It is too senseless, too cruel, too unfair! So true a poet! So great a heart! To die . . like this . . ."

Cyrano is pathetically merry. He composes his epitaph:—

"Philosopher and physicist,
Musician, rhymester, duellist,
Explorer of the upper blue,
Retorter apt with point and point,
Lover as well—not for his peace
Here lies Hercule Savinien
De Cyrano de Bergerac."

And he adds: "Who was everything . . . but of account."

It is not possible to convey to the reader even in this lengthy review an adequate idea of the strength and beauty of this play. The reader is divided between tears and laughter over Cyrano's career and experiences a feeling almost of anguish at the exit from this sphere. "Not there," he cries, seized with a great shiver. "No! Not in an elbow chair. Let no one stay me," and he rises to place his back against a tree, and draws his sword.

"What are you saying?" he demands of the shapes invisible to any but his fast-glazing eyes. "That it is no use? . . . I know it. But one does not fight because there is nopes of winning! No! . . . No! . . . It is much finer to fight when it is no use! What are all those? You are a thousand strong! . . . Ah, I know you now . . . all my ancient enemies! . . . Hypocrisy . . (He beats with his sword). Take this! and this! Ha! ha! Compromises? . . . and Prejudices? and dastardly Expedients? (He strikes). That I should come to terms. I? . . . Never! Never! . . ."

Therefore, though shorn of earthly honor and deprived the consolation of love, he died as one might envy.

Holiday Grip Sack.

The November issue of "Gripsack," published in St. John, N.B., is devoted to the schools of that city, and contains several photographic groups of classes and school societies, as well as of citizens connected with the cause of education. Stories for boys and girls, poetry, and general news items are interspersed with views of scenery in and around St. John. The number is a very attractive one, and reflects credit on the publishers.

NEWS FROM EASTERN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Minor News of the Week not Included in the Telegraphed Reports Sent by The Herald's Splendid Corps of Correspondents in every part of the Paper's Territory.

ALEXANDRIA.

R. Burn, private secretary to Finance Minister Fielding, was in town on Monday.

Miss Bella McCormick, of Lochiel, left on Tuesday for Butte, Montana, where she will reside in future.

Alex. and Mrs. Campbell and two children, of Ford River, Mich., are visiting friends here. Both Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are natives of this place, and their many friends are naturally pleased to see them here renewing old acqaintances.

Dave McLean, of Greenfield, and Dan McNeil, of Skye, arrived in town on Saturday from Henderson, Maine. They will remain in Glengarry for the winter.

A. G. F. Macdonald, editor of the News, and J. A. C. Hunt, merchant, visited Montreal on Wednesday.

Mrs. Barbeau, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. Smith, returned to Ottawa on Tuesday.

J. A. Macdonell, Q.C., attended the funeral in Brockville this week of the late Peter Innes, Esq.

Miss Alice Costello, of Hawkesbury, was the guest this week of her grandmother, Mrs. Costello, of this place.

The English mission conducted at St. Francis' Cathedral here last week by Rev. Father McPhail, C.S.S.R., and Rev. Father Scanlan, C.S.S.R., both of Montreal, came to a close on Sunday evening. The meetings were largely attended by all classes and creeds, and the sermons delivered were appreciated by all. On Friday evening an eloquent sermon on temperance was preached by Rev. Father McPhail, and as a result, on the following Sunday upwards of 300 people took the pledge. The French mission is in progress this week, and is conducted by two distinguished members of the Redemptorist Order, Rev. Fathers Lava and Vermeiren.

We regret to announce the death at Lancaster on Monday last of a promising young man, D. McPherson, son of A. McPherson, aged 25 years. The funeral took place at Williamstown on Wednesday, and was largely attended.

A large number of the congregation of Dalhousie Mills assembled at the Manse in that village on Tuesday evening and presented a well-filled purse to the pastor, Rev. J. McKinnon, and his amiable bride. The evening was then pleasantly spent by all.

On Tueday afternoon R. A. Hardy, of Ottawa, was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie McKerracher, of Green Valley, Ont., at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. D. McLaren tying the nuptial knot.

One of the oldest residents of this county passed away on Wednesday of last week in the person of Catherine O'Brien, relict of the late Cornelius Hurley, of Dalkeith. The deceased, who was a native of Cork, Ireland, was 92 years of age. For some years past she had resided with her daughter, Mrs. Anthony Hines, of Brodie, at whose residence she died. She was buried on Friday at St. Alexander's R. C. Church, Lochiel.

The High School concert will be held on December 20th in Alexander Hall. There is every assurance that it will be a thorough success.

An ice rink will soon be in operation here, and our young people will have an opportunity of indulging in that most invigorating of all winter amusements, skating. J. A. M. Millar will build a rink on the property in the rear of the curling rink. Operations have already begun, and within a few days there will be skating, as the work will be rushed.

HUNTINGDON.

Rev. T. G. Williams, of Montreal, preached in the Methodist Church here on Sunday morning to a large congregation. In the evening he occupied the pulpit in the Methodist church at Ormstown.

Rev. P. H. Hutchinson, of St. Andrew's church, has commenced a series of lectures, which he will deliver on Sunday evenings during the winter.

A large number of church-goers assembled on Sunday night to listen to his address on the "Young Men and the Home."

Mr. Julius Scriver, M.P., was in the village on Tuesday. He seemed to enjoy very much the hearty greeting extended to him on every side by his constituents.

The annual meeting of the Huntingdon Agricultural Society, Division A, takes place on Wednesday, Dec. 21st, for the purpose of electing officers and transacting other business which may come before the board.

The several branches of the Huntingdon County Liberal Association will hold their annual meetings next week, to elect officers and discuss matters of practical interest.

Many will remember James Raine, who, some years ago, served his apprenticeship in the Gleaner office, and afterwards was employed on the Montreal Herald for one or two years. James Lanktree is an old Huntingdon boy. The following clipping from a Nebraska paper, dated Dec. 5, describes the meeting of the two after many years:

"James R. Raine, special district agent of the Merchants' Protective and Collection Association, of Minneapolis, was a guest at the Meridean Hotel Wednesday. Landlord Lanktree had not met him for twenty years—when Raine was a printer's devil in a newspaper office in Canada—but he recognized him as soon as he entered the office, and a general rehearsal of old reminiscences was the pleasant result."

On Tuesday, Mrs. Jos. Genier, of Port Lewis, met with a severe accident while driving home with a horse and cutter. The bolt connecting the shafts to the cutter dropped out and the result was a runaway. Mrs. Genier was pitched out, receiving a severe fracture at the base of the skull, and was picked up in an unconscious condition. Dr. Walker, of this village, was sent for, and reports that the patient is now in a fair way to recovery.

Great preparations are going on at the different Sunday-schools in this village for the coming Santa Claus. The Xmas entertainment in connection with St. John's church takes place on the 19th, in the Methodist church on the 21st, and in St. Andrew's church on the 22nd inst.

The pupils of the Huntingdon Convent purpose giving their annual concert on the 20th inst.

A very pretty wedding took place on Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents. The contracting parties were Fred. W. Gentle, of Franklin, and Miss Retta, only daughter of Major Gardner, of Henchinbrook. The happy couple left on the Nork York Central evening train on their wedding trip to the east.

IROQUOIS.

Diligent search is being made daily for the bodies of the three young men who were drowned here during the heavy storm which prevailed on Sunday last. No sign has yet been seen of the boat.

Mr. Wm. Larmour, of the 3rd concession, Matilda, age twenty-six, after being sick for only a few days with typhoid fever, passed away on Wednesday. The funeral was held at the White church at Rowena on Thursday. He leaves a wife and three children.

Mr. George Weston, of Pittston, well known here, died of heart failure Thursday morning at his home. He was very popular with the young folks, and all will regret to learn of his sudden demise. Two years ago rheumatism set in, and finally affected his heart.

Master Harry Steacy, who has been hovering between life and death for the last four months, being attacked with typhoid fever, is now able to move about.

On Tuesday evening a fashionable Italian wedding took place at the residence of Mr. James Baptiste. It was quite a novelty in its way. Nuts and candy were used as the symbols of good luck instead of rice, and from appearance they were not short of either. Officials and foremen from the Public Works, as well as some of our local merchants, were among the guests.

Friday evening the annual commencement exercises in connection with the High School were held in the town hall. Certificates and diplomas were distributed to successful students. The school has been presented by Mr. James Morrison, of Sacramento, Cal., with a typewriter.

SUTTON.

The village council held its usual monthly meeting Monday evening. Considerable business was transacted. The accounts for the new water system are nearly all in.

The hose lately ordered for the village has been received, but some of the fixtures are still lacking. As soon as they are received a fire company will be organized. Councillors Godue, Wallace and Dyer have been elected as a fire committee.

Mr. Patrick Murphy, a farmer, living about three miles from here, died Tuesday night, after a long illness.

Dr. McDonald has bought two fine building lots in the village from V. N. Dyer.

A. Godue has been appointed by the council to provide a new scraper for the sidewalks.

Geo. R. Sweet has taken the contract to plough the roads and scrape the sidewalks in the village this winter for a consideration of $40.

Mr. John Allen has returned from Vermont, where he has been for several years.

Geo. Thompson has bought Mrs. McCone's house.

Hiram Hurlbut, who has worked for the C.P.R. for many years, with headquarters at Sutton, has been ordered to make Farnham his headquarters hereafter. He has charge of repairs to all semaphores on O. & Q. division east of Montreal.

The smokestack on Gruby's steam sawmill was blown down by the high wind Sunday night.

Miss Gertie Bickford has gone to Brome Corner for a two weeks' visit.

Elder Throkston has been called to the pastorate of Olivet Adventist Church, to succeed Elder Garvin, who will preach his last sermon the last Sunday of this month. The Adventists of this section held their quarterly conference in Olivet Church Friday, Saturday and Sunday. At the Sunday evening service a young man named Doneny was ordained.

Dr. Tucker, the pastor of the Methodist Church here, is raising funds for the debt on the St. James Church in Montreal. He made an appeal for it last Sunday, and got several dollars.

Reports from the physicians in charge of the infirmary where Mrs. Wm. Brown is, at Saranac Lake, N.Y., are quite encouraging about her condition.

Mrs. L. D. Jenne got her left arm broken a few days ago by being thrown from a sleigh.

Percy Boright is soon to leave Dyer & Sons' store, and Eddie Damon will commence work there in his place.

Preparations are now being made for the Christmas trees in the various churches and in many of the schoolhouses around here. The trees will be held Christmas Eve in the Episcopal and Methodist churches. In the Pettes schoolhouse Miss Kate Hall, the teacher, is arranging for an entertainment and tree Thursday evening, the 29th. Miss Norah Powers, the teacher in the Frary schoolhouse, will have a gathering on the 30th. The young people who do the work enjoy it; the old people, who provide the funds, enjoy it, and the children, who receive the skates and rocking-horses, surely do—so none are left to find fault. Happy state of affairs!

ROCK ISLAND.

A lively runaway occurred here yesterday. Dr. Flanders, of the college, with family, were at Derby Line, when the horse took fright, tipping the occupants out, and demolishing the sleigh and harness. No one was hurt.

A. W. Parker has sold out his grocery business to Chas. Hunt at Derby Line, who takes possession in March.

It is very sickly around here just now. Maggie McMullen is very low, also Mamie Lunt has been quite ill, and Miss Parker is slowly recovering after several months of severe illness.

Merchants are getting in a good line of Christmas goods and looking for a brisk trade.

A new starch firm has started here, and if business warrants they will build a factory in the spring and manufacture on both sides of the line.

Mrs. A. B. Sweeney was called to Ayers' Flats a day or two ago, by the serious illness of her father, Asa Hoyte.

The village boys are organizing a hockey club to enter the league this winter. They have the material for a strong team. Hon. M. F. Hackett is president, H. T. Channell vice-president, A. N. Thompson secretary, Henry Mazerette captain.

Rev. Mr. G. E. Reed has organized a club at Dergy Line for the young boys to pass their winter evenings, instead of loafing about stores and streets. They are entertained with games, reading and various kinds of amusements. Any spare papers and books will be thankfully received. The building was hired and fitted by Mr. Haskall. All young men are made welcome, French and English alike.

SWEETSBURG.

Hon. Senator Baker and Mr. T. R. Pickel, of Sweetsburg, and E. E. Spencer, ex-M.P.P. for the county, represented Missisquoi at the recent Conservative gathering at Cookshire.

Messrs. F. X. A. Giroux and E. W. Goddard were the Sweetsburg delegates at the Conservative convention at Bedford.

The regular December term of the Superior Court will begin on Monday, His Honor Judge Lynch presiding.

There were services in the Roman Catholic Church on Thursday, the Feast of the Conception.

Mr. R. Wilson-Boyd, general agent for the Eastern Townships and Huntingdon District of the London & Lancashire Life Insurance Company, is spending a few weeks at the Sweetsburg House.

Miss Gertie Miller on Wednesday gave a very pleasant evening party, which was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

VALLEYFIELD.

The convention of the Dairymen of the Province of Quebec, held here on Tuesday and Wednesday last, was well attended, there being representatives from all parts of the province. The convention was the means of showing the lack of hotel accommodation in the town. All the hotels are at present full up with resident boarders, and a few visitors are enough to fill them to overflowing. There is a Klondike waiting for anyone who will build an up-to-date hotel.

The political campaign for the vacant seat in the local assembly is now in full swing. The two candidates, Mr. W. Mercier, Liberal, and Mr. Arthur Plante, Conservative, have been busy, assisted by several party leaders, in stumping the different sections of the county during the week. On Tuesday they were at St. Stanislaus, Wednesday at St. Louis, Thursday at St. Anicet, and this afternoon Valleyfield will listen to the pleadings of the politicians.

Court Valleyfied, Independent Order of Foresters, at the last meeting, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: C.R., W. Rice; V.C.R., W. Avon; R.S., W. M. Hill; F.S., C Ogden; treasurer, J. Finnigan; S.W., A. Seguin; J.W., G. Gurnham; chaplain, T. Hulme; S.B., A. Quinville; J.B., A. Poirier; physicians, Drs. Sutherland and St. Onge; trustees, Dr. Sutherland and Rev. E. Duclos; financial committee, H. Klachn and J. Delahunt.

The Hon. S. A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, who attended the Dairy Convention, was the guest of Mr. Louis Simpson during his stay in Valleyfield.

Valleyfield has been pretty well honored during the week with leading politicians, the Cabinet having been represented by Messrs. Fisher and Tarte, while ex-Premier Flynn addressed a meeting on Tuesday evening.

ALMONTE.

The mission band of the Methodist church held a social in the church on Tuesday evening. It was well attended.

Mrs. R. Bruce, of this town, who left some time ago for Rochester, N.Y., for medical treatment, died in that city on Sunday evening.

Mr. Wilham Warren, knitter in the Rossmond Knitting Company's mill, has resigned his position. Mr. Brenner will be his successor. Mr. Warren and family intend leaving for Toronto shortly.

Rev. R. J. Hutcheon, who has been visiting friends in Kingston for the past two weeks, returned home on Wednesday.

Mrs. James McLeod left to-day to visit friends in Smith's Falls.

The Rev. Mr. McLean, of Blakney, preached both morning and evening in St. Andrew's church last Sunday in the absence of Rev. Mr. Hutcheon.

COOKSHIRE.

Cookshire hockey team has entered the Eastern Townships League, junior series. Sawyerville team was refused admission because their rink was not large enough.

Dr. Tracy, formerly of this place, but now of the Northwest Mounted Police, has been ordered to the Klondike.

Mr. W. W. Bailey and Miss Evelyn Bailey are visiting in Boston.

The Royal Paper Mills Company of Angus have secured Douglas Ayerst, of Alcott, N.H., as superintendent of their new pulp mill.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Pope came home from Montreal Wednesday evening.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens arrangements were made to open up a public reading room immediately. Nearly a hundred people have given in their names as members and it is thought this may be doubled.

Mrs. Alex. Ross is visiting in Montreal.

BEDFORD.

Mr. P. Rollit, of Sabrevois College, Montreal, is spending a few days with his brother, Dr. J. F. Rollit.

J. B. Viley, saddler, of Sherbrooke, has opened a shop in the Quinn block.

J. E. Struthers, has been spending a few days with his brother, Dr. A. D. Struthers.

Mr. Hiram Campbell and family leave next week for Norwich, Conn. While away his farm will be managed by Mr. Ling, from England.

A. A. Douglas has accepted a position in the C.P.R. station, Eastman, Que.

Mrs. Annie Borden is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. E. Morgan, Montreal.

COWANSVILLE.

Mayor MacKinnon went to Boston last Friday and returned on Monday.

Rev. Mr. Mason, of Wingham, Ont., preached in the Emmanuel Congregational church here on Sunday last and will supply the same pulpit next Sunday. Mr. Mason is understood to be a candidate for the vacant pastorate.

On March 1st John McQuillen will move from his present store, which he has occupied for many years, into the Eureka block. He has leased the whole ground floor, which will be fitted up for his occupation with all modern conveniences. His new premises is one of the best business stands in the place. Mr. Homer Gleason, Eastern Townships representative of John McDonald & Co., dry goods importers, Toronto, has moved his permanent sample room from the Eureka block into the old postoffice premises, opposite the Buena Vesta block.

Mr. Forest A. Gleason left here on Monday for Toronto to enter into the employ of the C.P.R. there.

Miss Hart went to Marieville on Tuesday.

It is rumored that there will be a school concert at Christmas. As the time for the June examinations has been advanced two weeks it leaves no time to prepare an entertainment at midsummer, and as the school gives about the best concert we get, the people would be loath to miss it.

The Council met on Monday and struck the tax rate for 1899. It is the same as last year, three mills on the dollar, notwithstanding the predictions of many that the construction of the waterworks would entail exorbitant taxation.

Word has been received here that Mr. E. E. Brewer, son of Mr. A. Brewer, of this town, was injured by falling down the shaft of a mine in British Columbia in which Province he has been residing for some time. He was in the hospital for several weeks, but word has been received that he is recovering.

Mr. R. N. Scott is at Brome Corner managing the butter tub factory there, recently owned by his brother, who has purchased another factory in Megantic.

Mrs. Robert Forbes, of Montreal, nee Hutchins, is visiting her relatives here this week.

Mr. B. A. Haskell has been confined to his house for a few days with sciatic rheumatism.

Messrs. Sisco Bros., of the Ottawa Hotel, are enlarging their dining room by adding to it the sample room on the east end. The walls of the enlarged room will be finished in hardwood and a hardwood flooring laid down also. Later a metal ceiling will complete the improvements.

Dr. Cotton and Hon. J. C. McCorkill went to Clarenceville on Wednesday in the interest of the former's candidature for the representation of Missisquoi. Dr. Cotton is meeting with great success in his canvas, and if the Liberals do their duty on polling day there can be no doubt of the result.

Mr. Oscar Amyrauld has vacated his photo studio here.

The annual meeting of the Missisquoi County Agricultural will be held at Bedford on Wednesday, 21st inst., in the County House. The officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

MORRISBURG.

Dr. Chamberlain, sr., was in town Saturday.

George Bouck, of Iroquois, paid a flying visit here Saturday.

Moses Pariseau was visiting his home here Sunday. On Monday Joseph Pariseau was home.

M. S. Logan, who has been conducting a general dry goods business in Morrisburg for a number of years, has decided to give up his business here, and will move to Rossland in January.

J. Lannon returned to his home in Kemptville Thursday.

Miss Irene Stewart, who has been attending the Model here, left Tuesday morning for her home at La Guerre, Que.

Miss Miller, of Cardinal, and Miss Gallinger, of Iroquois, who have been staying at Miss Wickware's, returned to their respective homes Tuesday.

Edward Tricky, of Winchester, was in town Tuesday.

The Misses Emma Gardner and Blackman returned to their homes in Winchester Wednesday.

A progressive euchre party, followed by dancing, was given at the residence of Miss Maxwell, Monday night. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present and thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Last week was recorded the death of the wife of Charles Whittaker. This week death again visted his home, carrying off his aged mother, who was buried Thursday afternoon.

Miss Gardner, of Winchester, spent Tuesday and Wednesday in town.

Clarence Weegar, of Montreal, was in Morrisburg Saturday.

Robert Mullen is in Montreal this week.

Last Tuesday night the closing exercises at the Model School were held. J. S. Jamieson, B.A., principal of the Collegiate Institute, acted as chairman, and delivered an interesting and instructive address full of good advice to those who were now assuming the position of teachers. A varied programme of recitations and vocal and instrumental music was rendered by the pupils. Music was also provided for several promenades throughout the programme. At the close an address, accompanied by a large brass stand lamp was presented to Mr. Meldrum, principal of the Model, on behalf of the pupils by Miss Minnie Corrigan. Mr. Meldrum who was completely taken by surprise, made a short reply. Mr. Perce Weegar read the valedictory.

Thursday night the Mission band of the Presbyterian Church held their annual concert and bazaar in the basement of the church. For many weeks the members of the band have been busily engaged making tasty little articles for sale. These were temptingly arranged, and the funds of the society materially increased.

Harry Armstrong, of the steamer Alert, spent Sunday in town with his mother.

Mr. Robert Corrigan, of Cornwall, district manager of the Hamilton Federal Life Assurance, was in town a couple of days this week.

The bodies of Macie Froats, Isaac Myers and Reuben Cassel have not yet been recovered, but there is no doubt that they met a watery grave. Thursday afternoon the boat which they had was found near Lewisville, some distance below here, on the American side of the river.

W. R. Peacock, of Cardinal, was in town Sunday.

Miss Fanny Miller, of Brockville, is visiting at her sister's, Mrs. G. F. Bradfield's.

W. B. Lawson, of Chesterville, was in town Saturday.

Dr. Herb. Lyle, of Massena, spent Sunday with his parents.

Mrs. Aaron Winters, of Montmette, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Alex. Casselman.

Frank Allison has secured a position in Montreal and left this week for that place. As the leader of the Methodist Church choir he will be greatly missed by that body.

Miss Violet Doran left Monday for Montreal.

The friends of Stanton Baker will regret to hear that he is laid up in the Montreal hospital.

Thursday afternoon the friends in Morrisburg of John Miller, of Brockville, were shocked to hear of his death in Arizona. He had been in California recuperating after a severe attack of pneumonia, and was on his way home when he suffered a relapse which terminated fatally.

SHORT SATURDAY SERMON.

Life is large. We cannot possibly grasp the whole of it in the few years that we have to live. What is vital? What is essential? What may we profitably let go? Let us ask ourselves these questions to-day.

To begin with, What may we let go? Who shall say? By what standard shall we measure? By what authority decide? Each of us must answer that question for herself. In looking about for an answer, I find only one that satisfies me. It is this: We may let go all things which we cannot carry into the eternal life. To me this is a deep truth, and a positive one. Surely it is not worth while for us to cumber our lives with the things which we can grasp at best for but a little time, when we may lay hold of things that shall be ours for ten thousand times ten thousand years.

We may drop pretence. Eternity is not good for shams. In its clear light the false selves that we have wrought about us like a garment will shrivel and fall away. Whatever we really are, that let us be, in all fearlessness. Whatever we are not, that let us cease striving to seem to be. If we can rid ourselves of all untruth of word, manner, mode of life and thinking, we shall rid our lives of much rubbish, restlessness and fear. Let us hide nothing, and we shall not be afraid of being found out. Let us put on nothing, and we shall never cringe. Let us assume nothing, and we shall not be mortified. Let us do and say nothing untrue, and we shall not fear to have the deepest springs of our lives sought out, nor our most secret motive analysed. Nothing gives such upright dignity of mien as the consciousness, I am what I pretend to be. About me there is no make-believe.

We may drop worry. The eternal life is serene. It is not careworn, nor knows it any foreboding of future ill. Can we not take to ourselves its large spirit of serenity and cheer? For only the serene soul is strong. Every moment of worry weakens the soul for its daily combat. Worry is an infirmity; there is no virtue in it. Worry is spiritual near-sightedness; a fumbling way of looking at little things, and of magnifying their value. True spiritual vision sweeps the universe and sees things in their right proportion. The finest landscape of Corot viewed asquint, or out of focus, would appear distorted and untrue. Let us hang life on the line, as painters say, and look at it honestly.

Seen in its true relation, there is no experience of life over which one has a right to worry. Ruskin says, "God gives us always strength enough, and sense enough for everything he wants us to do." Sense enough: this thought comforts me. It is often not the lack of ability that worries us; it is the lack of a little savoir faire. It is not our failures that distress us so much as our idiocies.

We may let go discontent. In all the eternal years there is no word of murmurings of our harassed days. In its silences how trivial would sound the complainings of our harassed hays. In its great songs of praise how our frettings would be overborne!

In life I find two things that make for discontent. One is lack of harmony with one's environment. The other is dissatisfaction with one's opportunities. Of these, the first may be overcome; the second may be put out of one's life. A congenial environment is not one of the essentials of life: present opportunities, if rightly used, are as great as the soul need ask. Which of us can sit down at the close of a day and say To-day I have done all that was within my power to do for humanity and righteousness? Ah no! We look for large things, and forget that which is close at hand! To take life "as God gives it, not as we want it," and then make the best of it, is the hard lesson that life puts before the human soul to learn.

One's environment may be very disagreeable. It may bring constant hurts of heart, mortification, tears, angry rebellion and wounded pride—but there is a reason for that environment. To become strong, the soul must needs fight something, overcome something. It cannot gain muscle on a bed of eider-down. A great part of the strength of life consists in the degree with which we get into harmony with our appointed environment. So long as we are at war with our town, our relatives, our family, our station, and our surroundings, so long will much of the force of our lives be spent uselessly, aimlessly. A good way to get into harmony with one's environment is to try to understand it first, and then to begin to adapt ourselves to it, as far as may be possible. We can never work well while there is friction in our lives, nor gain in our work that "beauty which is born of power, and the sympathy which is born of love," of which Ruskin speaks.

Let us say, God put me among these scenes, these people, these opportunities, these duties. He is neither absent-minded nor incompetent. This is exactly the place He means me to be in, the place I am capable of filling: there is no mistake. My life is in its proper setting.

But with this thought in mind, we need not sit down in idleness. There are things in the circumstances of our lives that we can change; there are opportunities that our own efforts may enlarge. We can conquer many of the difficulties that beset our career, and, so conquering, be strong! I believe more and more that there is no impediment that cannot be overcome, no hindrance to usefulness that cannot be removed. If we go through life timidly, weakly, ineffectively, the fault is neither with our endowment nor our environment. It is with ourselves. It is we that are not competent for life; we that are lazy, cowardly, idle. When one sets himself to live a grand life, man cannot interrupt him. God will not!

As for our opportunities, we can make a heroic life out of whatever is set before us to work with or upon.

Carlyle says, "The Situation that has not its Duty, its Ideal, was never yet occupied by man. Yes, here, in this poor, miserable, hampered, despicable Actual, wherein thou even now standest, here or nowhere is thy Ideal: work it out therefrom; and working, believe, live, be free. Fool! the Ideal is in thyself, the impediment too is in thyself: thy Condition is but the stuff thou art to shape that same Ideal out of: what matters whether such stuff be of this sort or that, so the form thou give it be heroic, be poetic? O thou that pinest in the imprisonment of the Actual, and criest bitterly to the gods for a kingdom wherein to rule and create, know this of a truth: the thing thou seekest is already within thee, 'here or nowhere,' couldst thou only see!"

We may let go of self-seeking. In the eternal life there is no greed. One hears of neither "mine" nor "thine." All things are for all. As the waters fled away from Tantalus, so do the good things of life flee from the grasping and selfish spirit. The richest experiences of life never come to those who try to win them selfishly. If they do gain their desires, they find them as ashes to the taste. But all blessings are in the way of him who, forgetful of self, tries to be helpful to the world, and who spends his life in loving deeds.

Pretence, worry, discontent, and self-seeking—these are the things that we may let go.

Sealette! Sealette!

Our Sealette, worth $3.50, for $1.90; Sealette Silk and Wool, worth $4.00, for $2.99; Sealette Silk and Wool, worth $7.50, for $4.99. We have the Sealette all wool very, very cheap at M. Marchand's, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

FRENCH SOLDIERS IN THE COLONIES

Statistics Show That They Die Off More Rapidly Than They Do at Home.

REVOLT AGAINST CLERICALS

It is Assuming Greater Proportions as the Weeks and Months Go By.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

London, Dec. 9.—Some significant figures have just been published by M. Noe, a Frenchman, showing the rates of mortality in the French army, especially in the colonies. It appears that while the mortality of French officers in France in 1895 was 5.07 per 1,000, in the "colonies" it was 39.8, nearly eight times as great. It was greatest among lieutenants, especially the unacclimatized, in detached posts, least among seniors less exposed. Among the troops the mortality per 1,000 was as follows: France, 6.08; Algiers, 12.27; Tunis, 11.14; the marine, 11; colonial army, 42.95. Here the men in the "colonies" suffered just seven times as much as at home. It seems that the less men are removed from their accustomed work, the smaller their ortality; the more exacting the military service required, the greater the mortality; the more men are "selected," the less the mortality in the army. The inference is that many of the recruits in the French army undergo a very superficial medical examination on conscription, and are really unfit for active service, tropical or otherwise. The highest death rate in France among soldiers is under twenty-three years of age; after this mortality declines. In the various garrisons in France the lowest mortality, 3.18 per 1,000, is at Lille, and the highest, 8.01, at Clermont; chiefly due, in 1895, to influenza, pulmonary diseases and typhoid fever. In Algeria the death rate is influenced essentially by typhoid fever. Both these death rates are low compared with 103.1 in Madagascar, and 107.1 in the Soudan (West Africa). In the home army the heaviest mortality is during the period of instruction—that is, numbers of French conscripts succumb in training; in the colonies it is the prolonged exposure which kills.

Revolt Against Clericalism.

The European newspapers continue to publish striking evidence of the magnitude of the revolt against clericalism on the part of the German Roman Catholics in Austria. The subject of wholesale conversion to Protestantism is discussed openly. An organ of the Germans in Bohemia, the Rumburger Zeitung, says: "It is true that the anti-Romanist movement has a national character, but it existed much earlier than the national agitation, and has another—that is to say, a liberal—significance. The constant attacks of the clerical obscurantists upon the modern undenominational school have also contributed to confirm the resolve of many persons rather to sever their connection with a certain creed in due time than to submit to a restoration of the priestly predominance of the period preceding 1848. The deplorable part played by the Catholic clergy in the language question has likewise excited the discontent and indignation of many who recognize that their nationality, which is strugling for its very existence, finds no support in the church. Indeed, on the contrary, they see her ministers everywhere on the side of their Slav adversaries." Two meetings held recently in the Alpine provinces, the stronghold of clericalism, show how wthe revolt is spreading among the peasantry. At a largely attended public meeting at Jenbach, in the Tyrol, a resolution of want of confidence in the clerical representatives in the Reichsrath was adopted, the Tyrolean members being called upon to withdraw immediately from that party. A day or two later, at a meeting of constituents summoned by one of the most prominent of the clerical representatives of Styria, a contingent of the peasant party, was able to carry a vote of want of confidence, not only against the clericals generally, but against the representative himself. The peasants contend that the interference of the priesthood in political affairs is almost invariably detrimental to the interests of the agricultural population, as the clergy are to some extent dependent upon the support of the large landed proprietors.

Russians at Port Arthur.

A letter from St. Petersburg to the Hamburgher Correspondent gives some interesting details of the activity and energy displayed by the Russians at Port Arthur. The writer says that the work of deepening and enlarging the harbor goes on day and night, and before long there will be water for the largest ironclad. In the town, masons, carpenters, and all sorts of artisans are busy. Storehouses, arsenals, governmental buildings spring up in a night, and the place is rapidly assuming a civilized appearance. Private enterprise keeps pace with official activity. The number of commercial houses which establish branch offices there is daily increasing. Contrary to its custom, the Russian Government is doing everything to promote the development of the place. Postal affairs are zealously regulated, and private steamers and men-of-war keep up regular intercourse with Chefoo and Nagasaki. From the Russian post-office at Chefoo daily communication by land with Irkutsk, via Tientsin, has been organized, so that from Port Arthur the most distant spot in European Russia can be reached in about four weeks, while only a short time ago months were necessary. Telegraphic communication, which is still by way of Vladivostock, leaves much to be desired, but the government is devoting serious attention to this point. It is positively stated that the government intends soon to begin building extensive docks, etc.

Emperor's Oriental Trip.

Some of the incidents attending the Emperor William's recent Oriental trip are exceedingly amusing and characteristic. In providing for the royal entertainment the municipality of Beirut spent the whole of the coming year's taxes, and now proposes to collect in advance those of the year after to meet current expenses. When the Turkish men-of-war which escorted the Hohenzollern arrived, they had no coal, and, in order to obtain the necessary supply to enable them to follow the Emperor's yacht, they contracted with a local merchant, who, however, being wise in his generation, refused to deliver the fuel before payment had been made. The Turkish admiral had not anticipated this difficulty, and for a time the cable to Constantinople was busy with demands for credit or orders. The latter came in the shape of an honorable distinction and the title of Pasha for the merchant, and then the coal was delivered. Orders as to the reception of the Emperor were stringent. Every Turkish subject was obliged to hang out three flags from some part of his dwelling, two Turkish and one German, and every shopkeeper was ordered to keep his shop open and lighted for three days, night and day. The Emperor showered decorations broadcast, and even then the supply, owing to the cloud of uninvited Pashas, did not meet the demand, and there are many yet to be sent out.

KLONDIKE WIVES.

It is Said that There is a Practice of Buying Indian Girls up North that is Rather Interesting.

New York Herald:—Startling reports regarding the extent of the wife-selling traffic of the Klondike country is the sensation of Vancouver. That a man can get a buxom, dark-eyed wife for fifty blankets would seem a sort of fairy story were not the facts so serious.

Robert Stead Dun, a graduate of Harvard, and formerly editor of the Harvard Monthly, has just returned to civilization after a fifteen hundred mile trip by the Edmonton overland trail to the Klondike.

He says that Indian girls are freely bought and sold in the great Northwest. He gives specific cases, and says that the clerks and employees of the Hudson Bay Company had made wives of the pretty Indian girls they had regularly purchased from their parents.

In that vast wilderness, amid the desolation of great canons and towering mountains, where the ground never thaws below a foot or two from the surface, where summer is but a few weeks of weird autumn weather, the restraints of civilization are unknown. Every man is a law unto himself.

An average American woman would be worshipped as a Goddess in that country. In the Arctic twilight, where the days are but a few hours long, and the nights depressing and interminable, the mere presence of a human being is such a comfort in the storms and darkness of winter that no acclimated citizen stops to consider his companion's nativity. Next to a gold mine a vivacious young Indian maiden is a welcome acquisition amid such surroundings.

Here is an instance of the terrors of that mighty desolation. After travelling thousands of miles over trails leading through tremendous mountains, amid snows and clouds, glaciers, and precipices, and after indescribable hardships, Major Moodie, of the Northwest Mounted Police, managed, by what seemed to him a miracle, to reach Fort Graham. There he was asked how long he thought he would have to travel before reaching the gold fields, as he was going by an unknown route across the country.

"I shall consider myself lucky if I reach them in two years," he said.

It was here at Fort Graham that Mr. Dun discovered the polygamous condition of society and the widespread trafficking in young women. He found that nearly all the clerks and employes had no difficulty in buying wives. And they all bought them. The missionaries found it impossible to stop the practice.

Sparkling Eyes, a noted Indian belle and the daughter of a prominent chief, was considered the prize of the Northwest. From far and near came offers for her hand. Ponies, guns, trinkets, brass watches, yards of tinfoil and bales of copper wire were offered for a quit-claim deed to the maiden's heart.

Thus it was that when Factor Fox, a big medicine man, a superintendent of white-faced employes, made overtures, with due ceremony and elaborate array of technicalities, involving the highest etiquette of the land, the copper-colored chieftain immediately became an eager party to the negotiations.

They discussed everything for a couple of days, smoked pipes six feet long, talked all round the subject, until at last it was incidentally mentioned and the bargain closed for fifty blankets.

Then Factor Fox took the girl to his cabin, decked her out in beads and gorgeous trappings, with yellow handkerchiefs for her head, purple scarfs for her neck, resplendent brass rings for her ears and fingers, and a peck of flashy big-headed pins for other features of her adornment.

The boys round the factory went wild in honor of the event. They built big bonfires, banged away for half the night with their guns, beat drums and turned the occasion into a veritable pandemonium of approval and joy.

Superintendent Fox was now the biggest man in that part of the world. He wore the best moccasins, gave his dogs double rations, ordered a brand new suit of furs and gave everybody to understand that his dark-eyed wife was "boss of the ranch."

Frisky But Obedient.

But she made no trouble. The girl is a frisky child of nature chocolate daughter of the golden North-West, with pearly teeth and dancing eyes, as supple as a deer, as fleet as an antelope, and with enough blood in her veins to run a battery of dynamos.

She modestly appreciated her exalted position in the new life, and although she did not seek to ostentatiously queen it over the employes of the factory, yet she had an air of authority and self-possession that won her the respect of the boys of the settlement.

This story would not be complete if a single fact were omitted. Human nature in that country, where whiskey freezes solid in August and is used as paperweights for nine months of the year, is about the same as it is in 'Frisco or Jersey City.

The old Indian chief must have picked up some new points from the whites, for when he found that his daughter was a jewel of a wife, about the finest thing on ice in the west, he demanded a codicil to be inserted in the deed.

He struck for more blankets. If Factor Fox had no blankets to spare, the chief would take dogs, brass watches or money, but he preferred guns if he could get them.

Mr. Fox refused to be blackmailed. It should be explained that the copper-colored father had threatened to give a low whistle from the parapet of the fort that the girl would understand and she would run away. But the factor had treated her too well and she knew a good thing when she had it. She refused to leave home; she said she liked the white man's tents and his children, and for the first time during her painted career she had found domestic happiness.

The old chief was furious and made wild threats of vengeance. But the girl was true to her last love. When she looked into the big warehouses and saw great boxes of brass watches and barrels of copper beads, crates of hard-tack, and, best of all, several barrels of forty-rod whiskey, she remarked to her oldest stepson, "White daddy, heap good." The boy gave an Indian grunt, acquired only after long practice, and said his father was the best man he had ever known. The wife then sent a clerk to warn her father to keep away from the fort until he could behave himself.

London, Dec. 9.—(Special.)—Current American speculations over the control of the Nicaragua Canal are considered here to be premature. My information is that the Foreign Office regards the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as the starting point for new negotiations necessitated by new conditions. Such negotiations can scarcely be said to have been begun. When the time is ripe the British Government will pursue them in an altogether friendly spirit, but Lord Salisbury will have due regard for English interests in the neutralization of the canal. Beyond this principle co-related problems remain altogether unsettled, having not yet received any definite consideration. The continental powers, which have commercial and strategical interests in the Pacific, which they must protect by strict neutralization of the canal, will also have to be consulted before a final plan is adopted.

The Song of Anglo-Saxon Unity.

I.

"We are the children of the Vikings,"
cries the British Union Jack,
"And our jolly tars are princes of the sea."
And to British Union Jack
Thus Columbia answers back:
"If you're children of the Vikings, so are we!
So are we,—
"If you're children of the Vikings, so are we!"
"We are Anglo-Saxon freemen," cries Old England's haughty crest,
"And our blazon is the charter of the free,"
And a Banner makes reply,
Starry-spangled as the sky:
"If you're Anglo-Saxon freemen, so are we!
So are we,—
If you're Anglo-Saxon freemen, so are we!"
(Chorus)
Comrades of glory, the flags of the free,
Floating in friendship, triumphant shall be

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A CLEAN SWEEP IN CIVIC AFFAIRS

A PETITION TO LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

An Inquiry Asked for as the First Step Toward Putting the City's Government Upon a Sound Basis.

The scandals and evidences of grave irregularities in the administration of the city's business that have come out from the various departments of the municipal service during the present year constitute all the argument that should be necessary to obtain thousands of signatures to a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for an investigation that will result in A Clean Sweep at the City Hall. We are quite within the mark, we think, in saying that no other twelve months in the city's history have produced such a series of scandals, almost any one of which should be a sufficient reason for a thorough overhauling of the department in which it occurred.

In three of the most important branches of the service, the Police, Water and Health Departments there has been, from the beginning of the year, a series of exposures of wrong-doing, violations of the statutes, the charter and the city's by-laws, and irregularities and general looseness of administration that must have convinced the citizens that the time has arrived for an appeal to the Provincial authorities for such a thorough investigation as will be the fore-runner of a clean-up at the City Hall.

On this page we give a summary of the more flagrant instances of the illegalities and wrong-doing which have come to the surface in the ordinary course of affairs or have been revealed by the inquiries of The Herald. We have said nothing concerning scores of reports, which we have not yet had time to investigate.

Of payments being made for appointments to the police force;

Of payments made for promotion in the force over the heads of men of longer service and good records;

Of aldermen receiving commissions upon the money received from the city treasury by contractors;

Of city workmen being engaged for days at a time in repairing and painting the residences of aldermen;

Of the expenditure of sums of money to obtain positions in other departments than the police.

Nor of many other stories of a like nature, all of which have been common talk in circles where civic affairs are followed with interest, and in support of which evidence can best be produced before a Royal Commission of Inquiary.

In the statements which we here republish are included thase cases, the truth of which has already been shown by strong evidence.

If other arguments than these were needed to demonstrate the necessity for an inquiry and a clean sweep in the men and methods of the departments affected we have them in the breakdown of the civic system and the crippling of various services by which the health, safety and property of citizens have been put in jeopardy.

For several weeks during the spring and summer the water was flowing from breaks in the water mains numbering more than 160, undermining the streets and flooding basements.

When the raw, blustering winds of last autumn came the Roads Committee were without money to continue the street sprinkling service, and when a little later rains fell, they were compelled to allow the filth to accumulate on the streets so that their condition was a disgrace and a scandal.

The Health Department, because they refused to be guided by the spirit of the law, ran short of funds with which to continue the scavenging service to the end of the year and were obliged to stop the service during the first week in November.

In several fire statigns the firemen live in constant dread of the roof, or walls, or tower falling in on them.

Chief of Police Hughes reported to his committee early in September that unless trousers were purchased for the constables of the force he would be compelled to take many of them off the street, or send them out to duty in plain clothes. But there was no money with which to avert this impending demoralization of the police service.

Then, those essential services, which minister to the health, safety and comfort of the citizens, and for the carrying on of which municipal government is designed, have suffered greatly. The taxes collected to provide for the servicesc have so expended that they have been diverted in part to private pockets. To such a pass has this state of affairs come that it is a scandal against public morality, an impediment in the way of aldermen who desire to withdraw sound and efficient methods of government as well as an obstacle, to the entry into the City Council of citizens whose participation in the city's government would be to the advantage of the city.

The first step toward a remedy is a diagnosis of the disease. A thorough inquiry into the extent and nature of the city's maladministration will be the most effective means of bringing about reform. The Herald, with the aid of certain aldermen, whose assistance has been of the highest importance, has made enquiries into certain cases. But without the power to compel witnesses or to examine documents, such efforts necessarily can be only exploratory. But enough has been discovered and proved, and is set forth on this page, to warrant the appeal which is being made to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, to appoint a royal commission of inquiry.

That such an commission will be appointed, if the petitions are largely signed, we have strong hopes. We appeal confidently, then, to the citizens to express their wishes in this effective way, and we believe this royal commission the first to be applied for under the act passed in 1895, will be the inauguration of a Clean Sweep in civic affairs.

ILLEGAL EXPENDITURES.

Bommittees Disregarded the Legislature's Express Command and the City's Charter.

When, in December last, the estimates for the present year were laid before the Finance Committee the discovery was made that in the Police and Fire Departments the estimates for the year 1897 had been largely exceeded, leaving these departments with outstanding accounts then estimated at about $60,000, half of which belonged to each department. Two years previous to this, at the close of the year 1895, the various committees had also found themselves with an accumulation of several hundreds of thousands of dollars of outstanding accounts. Application was then made by the Council to the Legislature for permission to borrow money enough to pay those accounts. The Legislature granted the request and, as a result, about $700,000 was added to the city's funded debts.

In order to prevent a repetition of the irregularities which led to that state of affairs, the Legislature, on December 21st, 1895, passed the following legislation:

All reports of committees and all resolutions of Council involving the expenditure of money, must, before the same can be legally passed by the Council, be accompanied by a certificate from the comptroller that there are unappropriated funds at the credit of such appropriation, or out of the loan or reserve fund, as the case may be, sufficient to cover the same; and no contract or agreement shall be binding upon the city until the same has been submitted to and passed by the Council.

Every alderman who shall vote any sum exceeding the balance so unappropriated, shall be personally responsible therefor, and shall ipso facto lose the right of sitting in the City Council for five years.

With outstanding accounts provided for and the above safeguard inserted in the statutes, all committees started the year 1896. The new legislation was passed for the express purpose of prohibiting them from again running over appropriations. Yet, in spite of this, two years later, as we have stated, at the close of 1897, the committees had contracted illegal debts amounting to over $110,000. This amount is made up as follows:

Police	$ 48,000
Fire	34,000
Water	24,000
Health	4,000
City Hall	800

In contracting these debts the aldermen and officials, as has since been shown by the investigation carried on by a special committee appointed for the purpose, violated the principles of good government and ignored the prohibitive legislation of the City Council and the Quebec Legislature.

Contracts for repairs and for new work, amounting to nearly $70,000, were given without the authority of a committee or Council, and frequently after the Council had refused to grant the money for the work. These contracts or orders were given, in many cases, by individual aldermen or by heads of departments, without having obtained the permission of Council, or without having laid the matter before the committee under whose jurisdiction they fell and without having consulted, even informally, other members of the committee.

Heads of departments gave orders for work involving the expenditure of large sums, of which the committees knew nothing until the accounts were sent in. Orders for work or supplies were given to friends of aldermen or officials without tender and at their own prices.

Several thousands of dollars' worth of work was done upon police stations for which the contractors had no orders from either committee, alderman or official. Warrants were issued for the payment of these accounts, which were signed by aldermen and negotiated by the contractors.

As the work in all cases was accepted for the city without protest, the courts, in those cases which have been heard, have decided that the city must pay the accounts.

The City Council has taken no action, either to discipline the officials, or to apply to the aldermen the penalty provided for such cases in the city's by-laws and in the legislation quoted above.

In the Water Department the present year has seen a succession of exposures that reveal a condition of affairs under which good administration is impossible.

Through loose, irregular and illegal methods of purchasing coal the department's coal account for 1897 exceeded that of 1896 by over $20,000, or over 80 per cent.

Contrary to a resolution of the Council, the department's coal sheds were, in the fall of 1896, filled with several thousand tons of coal, for which no tenders had been asked, and for which the committee had not the money to pay.

It is not surprising, in view of this irregular method of purchasing, that the committee's coal account increased from $25,168 in 1895 and $23,762 in 1896 to $45,000 in 1897.

In the fall of 1897 the coal sheds were again filled in the same manner, and by the same dealers.

The committee's appropriation for coal in 1897 was $27,600.

Finding themselves, in January, 1898, with a shortage of over $16,000, the committee met shortly before the new Council was elected and signed warrants in favor of coal dealers for over $20,000. By means of these warrants money was obtained from the coal appropriation of 1898. This transaction was clearly irregular and illegal and was afterwards characterized in the City Council by Alderman Beausoleil as fraudulent.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE MALADMINISTRATION OF THE CITY'S AFFAIRS.

Petition of Citizens for a Royal Commission to Enquire into the Charges Published by THE MONTREAL HERALD and Into Other Matters Touching the Good Government of the City of Montreal.

TO THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

May it Please Your Honor:

The petition of the undersigned citizens, including many of the largest property-owners and ratepayers of the city of Montreal, and representative of all sections and classes of the city's taxpayers, sheweth:

That whereas the Montreal Herald newspaper, published in the said city, has printed on many occasions statements charging that the affairs of the said city have been administered in several of the civic departments, wrongfully, extravagantly and without regard for the public interest, and

Whereas these statements have caused a widespread want of confidence in the good intention and disinterestedness of certain officials and aldermen, insomuch that an investigation in any degree under their influence or direction, were such an one to be instituted, would not in the opinion of your petitioners command the confidence of the city's taxpayers;

Therefore, your petitioners humbly pray that your Honor, acting by and with the advice of your Council, and acting under the provisions of the statute 59, Vict., chap. 11, will at the earliest opportunity, by a commission issued to that effect, appoint one or more Commissioners to conduct an enquiry into and concerning those matters touching the good government of the city of Montreal, which have been published in the Montreal Herald newspaper, and such other matters affecting the administration of the city's affairs as may be brought before the commissioner or commissioners who may be appointed to hold the enquiry.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

A SON HONNEUR, LE LIEUTENANT-GOUVERNEUR EN CONSEIL DE LA PROVINCE DE QUEBEC.

Qu'il plaise a votre Honneur:

La requete des citoyens soussignes, comprenant un grand nombre de proprietaires et contribuables les plus influents de la ville de Montreal, representant toutes les sections et toutes les classes de la population de la ville, exposent respectueusement que

Attendu que le journal, le Herald, de Montreal, publie dans la dite ville, a, dans maintes circonstances publie dans ses colonnes que les affaires de la dite ville ont ete administrees dans plusieurs des departements civiques, d'une maniere injuste et extravagante et sans aucun egard pour l'interet public, et

Attendu que ces declarations ont eu pour effet de mettre en eveil une grande partie de la population, qui se doute des bonnes intentions et du disinteressement de certains echevins et chefs de departements, a tel point que, si une telle enquete etait ordonne, vos requerants sont d'opinion que pour obtenir justice pour les contribuables, ni les echevins, niles fonctionnaires susdits ne devraient, ni de pres, ni de loin, controler ou diriger telle enquete;

En consequence, vos requerants, prient humblement votre Honneur, par et de l'avis de vos aviseurs, et agissant sous l'autorite du statut, 59, chapitre XI., de vouloir nommer au plus tot, par une commission a cet effet, un commissaire ou des commissaires qui feraient une enquete dans ce qui concerne le bon gouvernement de la ville de Montreal, sujets qui ont ete publies dans le journal le Herald, de Montreal, et dans telles autres affaires se rattachant, a la bonne administration des affaires de la ville, qui pourront etre portees a l'attention du commissaire ou des commissaires qui seront nommes pour tenir telle enquete.

Et vos requerants ne cesseront de prier.

(FIRST SIGNATURES OF THE PETITION.)

James Crathern	Bell Telephone Building.
E. L. Bond	30 St. Francois Xavier.
Geo. W. Stephens, jr	18 St. Alexis St.
James B. Campbell	20 McTavish St
J. E. Hunsicker	22 Foundling St.
Edgar Judge	512 Board of Trade
H. Mason	Room J " " "
A. G. McBean	509 " " "
Geo. McBean	208 " " "
John Torrance	17 St. Sacrament.
Jno. B. McLea	Common St.
Wm. Stewart	413 Board of Trade
Chas. Baird	54 St. Francois Xavier.
E. F. Craig	507 Board of Trade
R. R. Stevenson	87 St. Peter St.
Jas. W. Curran	415 St. Urbain St.
J. Nelson	76 Tupper St.
C. C. McPhee	68 St. Denis St.
Chas. W. McLean	40 Fort St.
John Pinder	Board of Trade Building
C. R. Taylor	29 Park Ave.
M. J. Farrell	314 Board of Trade
Jas. E. Rendell	314 Board of Trade
J. L. Smith	49 St. Mark St.
Joseph Ward	371 Commissioners St.
David Robertson	Board of Trade
H. W. Raphael	43 St. Sacrament
G. A. Irwin	19 Board of Trade
W. W. Craig	Board of Trade
C. B. Esdaile	318 Board of Trade
A. J. Brice	12 St. Peter St.
Alfred Froemcke	36 St. Peter St.
Frank R. Shaw	524 Board of Trade
W. R. Ferguson	Board of Trade
H. D. Metealfe	Board of Trade
Joseph Quintal	Board of Trade
W. A. Hastings	169 Drummond St
Geo. W. Stephens	845 Dorchester St.
Wolferstan Thomas	730 Sherbrooke St.
Thos. Fyshe	70 McTavish St.
A. F. Gault	995 Sherbrooke St.
Henry Birks	Phillips Square
F. E. Edgar	Place D'Armes
Alex. Hamilton	Grey Nuns St.
Henry Miles	53 St. Sulpice St.
G. Gylling	St Alexis St
M. Nolan DeLisle	268 University St.
J. S. Buchan	Canada Life Building
E. H. Hebden	Bank of Montreal
J. Cradock Simpson	181 St. James St.
Walter Paul	33 Park Ave
Thos. Harling	309 Board of Trade
R. G. Boville	129 Metcalfe St.
D. O. Pease	25 Mackay St.
Elder, Dempster & Co.	219 Commissioners St.
J. A. Munro	95 Ryde St.
J. McLean	55 Metcalfe St.
John Dick	63 St. Hypolite
D. Burnside	493 St. Urbain
J. M. Ferguson	183 St. James
F. S. Meighen	140 Drummond St
R. W. Oliver	Board of Trade
H. Cleghorn	Evans Bros.
A. E. Gagnon	160 Sanguinet St.
P. A. Begin	New York Life Building
W. Drysdale	952 Dorchester St.
Geo. R. Lighthall	303 New York Life Building
J. W. Gray	7 Thistle Terrace
G. A. Thomson	2798 St. Catherine
N. J. Fraser	Board of Trade
Wm. G. Goodhugh	Board of Trade
W. Smardon	Board of Trade
M. Hannon	94 Foundling St.

All Citizens Should Add Their Names to This Expression of Public Opinion.

INDICTMENT OF MR. LAFOREST.

He Has Used City Material, Tools and Men for His Own Purposes—Secret Contracts.

Contracts have been secretly and illegally made by Superintendent Laforest, of the Water Department, by which the city is being compelled to pay out large sums of money without an adequate return.

In October, 1897, without the knowledge or consent of the Water Committee, or Council, Mr. Laforest made a contract with Foreman Fallon, a civic employe, employed at the waterworks shops, by which the city has paid to Mr. Fallon, and is now paying, $45 per week for the use of four horses and the necessary harness for the patrol service of the department. It is estimated that Mr. Fallon's profits on the contract were not less than $1,000. The horses are used only occasionally by the city.

Superintendent Laforest also, in March last, made a secret and unauthorized contract with the Lachine Light and Power Company for lighting at the McTavish street reservoir, the department's shops on St. Charles Borromee street, and the wheel house, although a contract was already in force for the same service with the Royal Electric Company. The Lachine Company's arc lights were erected within six feet of those of the Royal Electric Company, and both are burning every night. For the three unnecessary lights thus contracted for by Mr. Laforest from the Lachine Company the city will be compelled to pay at the rate of $300 per year.

The above contracts were entered into by Mr. Laforest in violation of the Act of the Quebec Legislature, which says that contracts cannot be made without the authority of Council. And also in violation of the city by-law, which forbids heads of departments to make any purchase exceeding a value of $5 without authority from a committee or Council.

In July, 1898, Mr. Philip Pepin and four other ex-employes of the Water Department in a letter to the Water Committee, preferred a series of charges against Superintendent Laforest and asked for an investigation, offering to produce evidence in support of their accusations. They charged Mr. Laforest with having used goods belonging to the city for his own private residence and at St. Agathe and Lachute, where he was engaged in the construction of aqueducts. They also charged him with using the city's tools at these places and with employing the workmen of the department at his residence and at Ste. Agathe and Lachute while they were being paid by the city.

Mr. Laforest admitted that he had done these things, but asserted that he had repaid the city for them.

No documentary evidence was submitted in proof of his statements. The Water Committee, after hearing Mr. Laforest examine witnesses on his own behalf, refused to hear those who had made the accusations, and declared that an investigation was unnecessary.

At that time Foreman Fallon, with whom the contract referred to above was made, stated that Mr. Laforest paid to the city from $2,000 to $2,300 in cash for services and materials. But the City Treasurer's books show that he paid $107.

There are six carpenters on the Water Department's pay lists, drawing pay at $2 per day. As there is usually not more than enough carpenter work around the department, these men spend much of their time acting as plumbers' assistants,

(Continued on Page 13.)

PURCHASING PLACES ON POLICE.

Cases That Have Come to Light During This Year of Money Paid to Get Appointments.

During the third of May, this year, Arthur Savoie, an ex-policeman, went before a prominent lawyer of this city and declared that he had paid $200 for the position he held on the police force. He told the date upon which the money was paid and also named the persons to whom he paid it. A meeting of the Police Committee was called for the afternoon of May 18th, and Mr. Savoie was prepared to go before the committee with his legal adviser and make a statement of the purchase of the position. The order for the meeting was cancelled by the chairman, Ald. Marsolais, and Mr. Savoie was not heard.

On September 9th, 1898, Mr. A. Houde, of Louisville, came to the city to swear out a warrant for the arrest of Ephraim Lemay on a charge of obtaining money on false pretenses. He had, he said, fifteen months before, paid $225 to Lemay in return for which his son was to get a place on the Montreal police force. His son did not get the place, and Mr. Houde insisted upon having the money back. Lemay was arrested and taken into court, where he pleaded not guilty. After a hearing in the enquete court, in which the counsel for the plaintiff acted as counsel for the defendant also, and the proceedings were of a formal character, Lemay was discharged. After the case had been concluded the $225 was returned to Mr. Houde, and in addition the costs he had incurred in the matter were paid.

At the next meeting of the Council, Ald. Marsolais, chairman of the Police Committee, was challenged to investigate the affair, but he refused to do so.

On January 6, 1897, Mr. Gaudias Marcoux and a friend visited Mr. Paul Normandin, a farmer at Laprairie. Mr. Normandin expressed a desire to have his son-in-law, Mr. Michel Marchand, appointed as a police officer on the Montreal police force. A bargain was made by which Marcoux was to receive $150 and a $50 horse for obtaining the position for Mr. Marchand. The money was paid over to Marcoux by Marchand and the horse was delivered. It being learned that before a man can be admitted to the police force he must swear that he has paid no money to any person for his position, Marcoux handed the money back to Marchand. It was then deposited in a Montreal bank in Marcoux's name. This was for the purpose of allowing Marchand to swear that he had not paid any money for his place. Marchand moved into the city and waited some months for the promised position. He underwent a medical examination, and his physical measurements were also taken. After some delay, not having been appointed, he demanded his money back, and finally got it. Later Marcoux called upon him and stated that the place on the force could be had at once by the payment of the $150, but Mr. Marchand refused to accept it. Marcoux then refused to return the horse given him in part payment, claiming that he had carried out his part of the bargain by getting the place for Marchand. Marchand and Normandin threatened to make a noise about the affair and Marcoux gave them a note to pay for the horse. He failed to redeem the note for some time, and on the above-named gentlemen renewing their demands, he obtained from the stables of the city health department, without paying anything for it, a valuable horse that was said to be afflicted with lockjaw, and gave it in redemption of the note. The horse was in perfect health in less than a week afterwards.

In 1892 Mr. Alexander Lafleche, of St. Anne de la Perade, recommended by Senator J. J. Ross, applied to Chief of Police Hughes for a position on the Montreal police force. His measurements were taken and he was found to be qualified physically, and he was also questioned regarding his age, education and other matters. Chief Hughes told him that he would take his application into consideration. After waiting a few months without receiving a reply from the chief, Mr. Lafleche, armed with another letter from Senator Ross, renewed his application. He was told then that he was too old, his age being then 41. To a petition signed by a number of Mr. Lafleche's friends and supported by an alderman, the same reply was given. Mr. Lafleche returned to his home and resumed his former occupation. Two years later, when in Montreal, he was told by a friend that a namesake of his, Olivier Lafleche, then and now a member of the force, would tell him how to get the place he had before sought for in vain. He called upon his namesake, who informed him that it would cost him $200. Alexander Lafleche, the applicant, had no money, but he borrowed it from Honore Gariefy, and handed it over to his namesake, the police officer. Alexander Lafleche, the applicant, was taken by Olivier Lafleche, the police officer, and introduced to Thos. Gauthier, at that time an alderman. One evening a little later Lafleche, the applicant, called at the house of his namesake and was given a sealed letter to Chief Hughes. Upon taking this to Chief Hughes, Lafleche was put through the usual examinations and accepted. He was immediately taken ill with typhoid fever, but upon his recovery, on January 16th, 1895, he donned the uniform of the Montreal police and commenced his duties as a constable. He was then 44 years of age.

There is a city by-law which provides that no man shall be appointed a member of the force who is over thirty years of age.

In May, 1897, Alexander Lafleche was dismissed, after having discharged for more than two years the duties of a constable. The reason given for his dismissal was that he was too old.

Since this affair occurred, Olivier Lafleche, to whom the money was paid, has been promoted to a lieutenancy, over the heads of those who stood ahead of him in the line of promotion.

On June 2nd of this year the Police Committee met to fill a vacancy caused by the sudden death of Lieut. Souliere a few days before. There were eight applications for the position:

Two first-class constables, with twelve years' service.

Two first-class constables, with eleven years' service.

One first-class, with eight years'.

One first-class, with seven years'.

One first-class, with six years'.

One second-class constable, N. Fortin, with five years' service.

Although the records of the first-class men were clean, Constable Fortin, the second-class man, got the appointment.

REVELATIONS REGARDING HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The "Lockjaw" Case and Other Evidences of Maladministration—Restrictions of the Law Ignored.

Early in the year 1898 the Health Committee revealed a scandal. In the fall of 897 new stables were being built for the cavenger department on Rockledge Park. At a meeting held in September Aldermen Brunet and Turner were apopinted a subcommittee to look after some extras that were said to be necessary in connection with the stables. When they visited the stables they found that a few loads of earth from a quarry close at hand, leased by Ald. Prenoveau's brother, had been dumped into a ravine sixty feet deep near the stables with the intention that the city should pay for the work. They ordered that no more earth should be dumped there. When the new committee settled down to business in February, one of the first things they were asked to do was to pay an account of $767 from Messrs. Chapleau and Leboeuf (the latter being the gentleman who purchased the reservoir stone as stated elsewhere) for 3,070 loads of earth at 25c per load. The committee refused to pay the bill, as the work had not been authorized, besides the whereabouts of so much earth could not be discovered, in addition to which the price was too high.

Ald. Prenoveau, chairman of the Health Committee, made several attempts to have the account passed by the committee, and publicly attacked The Herald for questioning the city's liability for the amount asked. The account was not paid, and it was subsequently discovered that Ald. Prenoveau's brother, the lessee of the quarry, was bound, under contract with the city, as part payment for the use of the quarry, "to deposit the earth and refuse stone in such places as may be pointed out by the Board of Health."

This is the same account Mr. Leboeuf holds against the city to offset the purchase price of the stone taken from the McTavish street reservoir and used by Ald. Prenoveau, as told in another column. And on the strength of which he refuses to pay for the stone.

Although repeatedly warned during the year 1898 by Engineer Dore that retrenchment was necessary if the scavenging appropriation for the year was to be made to cover the year, the committee repeatedly voted down motions that had for their object the equalization of expenditure and appropriation. Early in September it became evident that the appropriation would be exhausted before November 15th, and after several debates in committee the state of affairs was reported to Council. The Council refused to vote any money and instructed the committee to reduce their expenditure so as to make the appropriation last out the year. On the following day the committee met and decided to disobey the orders of Council.

The appropriation was exhausted in the

A CLEAN SWEEP

first week of November and the Mayor was compelled to order a special grant from the treasury to carry on the service to the end of the year.

The action of the committee in continuing throughout the year an expenditure that would exhaust the appropriation in ten months was a violation of the spirit of legislation passed by the Legislature of the Province for the express purpose of compelling the committees to keep within their appropriations.

The committee voted down a motion to put the buying of horse fodder for the department into the hands of the purchasing agent of the Fire Department, who has performed his duties satisfactorily, and continued to purchase through a subcommittee of its own members and has been paying higher prices than have been paid in the Fire Department. Many of the meetings held by the committee during the year 1898 were devoted to the discussion of the price and quality of hay, to the neglect of questions affecting the public health.

Charges have been made, during 1898, to the effect that a foreman of one of the scavenging districts of the city has compelled men to pay him a percentage of the extra wages they made in working overtime or in removing refuse for grocers and other merchants that the city was not bound to cart away.

Two horses belonging to the Health Department were condemned as diseased and incurable and were given to Gaudias Marcoux, who claimed them upon the authority of Ald. Prenoveau, chairman of the committee. Marcoux gave them to a farmer at Laprairie—the first one on condition that the farmer would cure it, and the second one in payment of a note to close up a transaction, the full history of which is given in another column. Both horses were cured, the first one in a few weeks and the second one in two days. The present owner of the latter horse says that its ailment was an impurity of the blood that was very easily cured.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

Chief Hughes' Purchases of Horses—Repairs to Stations Made Illegally and Evtravagantlv.

Attention was drawn to the Police Department by the revelations in connection with the outstanding accounts. Subsequent investigation has shown that in contracting these accounts aldermen and officials ignored the legal safeguards and restrictions and pledged the city's credit without regard to appropriations or to law.

Clothing was purchased in large quantities without tender, and without any appropriation from which to draw the money to pay for it.

Horses were purchased for the police patrol, by Chief of Police Hughes, with money borrowed without legal right or the committee's authority.

Furthermore, money was borrowed by Chief of Police Hughes, on the city's credit, with the intention, he says, of buying horses for the department, which, however, was not so used, for the reason that the horses were not required. But the bill for the borrowed money was sent in to the city as a bill for horses sold to the city, and the city narrowly escaped paying it.

Orders for the repairing of the patrol wagons were given without the knowledge of the Police Committee, and in so loose a manner that the bill for the repairs to nine vehicles—seven of them practically new—for the year 1897 was $2,600, or an average of $290 each.

The members of the Police Committee in 1897 wanted to have nearly all the police stations in the city repaired. The Council refused to vote money for this purpose, and an informal meeting of the committee was held, at which it was agreed that the repairs should be made, each alderman distributing the patronage belonging to the repairs to the station in his own ward, without calling for tenders.

After the City Council had, in 1897, refused assent to a report of the Police Committee for repairs to No. 9 Police Station, the order for the work was given by telephone by Chief of Police Hughes, on the recommendation of Ald. Jacques, to Mr. Joseph Thebault. The work was done "at current prices," and judgment was rendered against the city for $1,550.

The Finance and Police Committees last year authorized the expenditure of $600 on No. 7 Police Station. An alderman instructed Mr. Thos. O'Connell, a friend, to attend to a few extras, in addition to that, and a bill of $427 from Mr. O'Connell was the result. The city has been obliged to pay the bill.

A private residence at St. Lawrence and Marie Ann streets was rented by the Police Committee for a term of five years. The whole interior was torn out during the summer of 1897, and repairs and improvements costing about $5,000 made. The work was done without tender. Ex-Ald. Lefebvre, then chairman of the Police Committee, is authority for the statement that a new system of plumbing was put in by a firm of plumbers on their own responsibility, without orders from alderman or official. None of the expenditure on this station was authorized by Council, with whom the authority rests.

Several other stations were repaired at a large cost in the same manner, notably Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16. Some of these are held by the city under lease for a short term of years. Furnaces were also put in several stations without waiting for a vote of the necessary money by the City Council.

The supplies for the Police Department are purchased in so loose and irregular a manner that no control is exercised over the prices paid, and the city, as a consequence, pays from 50 to 75 per cent. more than the market prices for quantities of goods thus purchased. This was well illustrated in the Police Committee at a meeting in the latter part of November, 1898, when a comparison was made by Ald. Ames of the prices charged for the same goods by various firms from whom purchases had recently been made. These figures, taken from the accounts presented at that meeting, will illustrate the case:

	Laporte & Sons' prices.	Other firms' prices.
Boiled oil (per gallon)..	$1.10	60 to 65c
Turpentine (per gallon)...	1.00	60 to 65c
Screws (per barrel.....	6.30	$3.85
Nails (per keg).....	3.00	2.00
White lead (per lb.).....	0.10	0.06

An officer in charge of a station, when questioned by Ald. Ames, stated that he had orders to purchase from certain firms without enquiry as to prices. Purchases are made without reference to, or authority from, the committee, in flagrant violation of the law.

Complaints were frequently made during the past summer of rowdyism in the public squares, and a lack of police protection for these places. Chief Hughes informed his committee that he could do nothing, as he had no men to spare from regular beat duty. At the same time the police band, composed of from twenty to twenty-five police officers, was permitted to attend public processions, and public and private social events; stations were being maintained at a heavy annual cost and with a full complement of officers, where the number of constables on duty during the night or day was from four to seven; and at least three patrol wagons that were unnecessary were being maintained at a large cost, and operated by men who could otherwise have been utilized for beat or special duty.

Gambling institutions, saloons with music and other establishments clearly in violation of the law were openly conducted for months, and up to a recent date, if not up to the present time, on prominent streets of the city without any attempt on the part of the police to close them. The Citizens' League recently engaged the services of a private detective agency in order to secure the enforcement of the law. When the offenders were arrested, some of them claimed to have secured from civic officials permits to conduct their business.

Goods to the value of several thousands of dollars were purchased by officials and members of the police force in direct violation of the by-law, which limits the purchasing privilege of heads of departments to goods valued at five dollars or less.

Last spring Mr. Charles Glackmeyer, accountant of the Police Department, tendered his resignation. His assistant, Mr. Lacroix, was promoted to the vacant place. Mr. Glackmeyer wanted his own son appointed to the place formerly held by Mr. Lacroix and treatened to withdraw his resignation unless he was promised that his son would get the place. Chief Hughes wanted his son Gaston appointed. An arrangement was made, by which both young men were appointed, thus adding another to the staff of officials. Except for a couple of months in the spring there is not enough work in the office to keep one of them employed more than a small part of his time.

INDICTMENT OF MR. LAFOREST.

all the time drawing full pay. When engaged at carpenter work they have spent a part of their time making articles for Superintendent Laforest's private use.

Superintendent Laforest had a cutter made in the department's shops at a cost to the city of several hundred dollars. The city's name was stamped on the bottom of the cutter and Mr. Laforest has since devoted it to his own uses.

Superintendent Laforest also had made in the department's shops at the city's expense, a pigeon house, in which two electric lights were placed; a fox cage and a bookcase. He also had a buggy and a dogcart repaired in the same manner. For this use of the city's employes and materials no return has been made, or if made, does not appear in the books of the corporation.

Superintendent Laforest's coachman and stableman, Albert Morier, is on the city's pay list, drawing pay at $1 per day for seven days in the week.

Charles Adam has acted as hunting guide for Mr. Laforest and his friends. When not so employed Mr. Adam is given employment around the Water Department at $9 per week. He is thus at hand when wanted for hunting purposes.

In October, 1897, it was decided to repair the McTavish street reservoir. As part of the plan of repairs about four feet was taken from the top of the full length of the stone wall which divides the reservoir. To remove the stone a derrick was obtained from the firm of Prenoveau & Martineau, contractors, the senior member of which is Ald. Prenoveau, a member of the Water Committee. The stones were piled at the north end of the reservoir, and early this spring Superintendent Laforest advised the committee that they be sold to one Mr. Lebeouf, at $1 per cubic yard. The sale at that price was objected to and the matter was left in the hands of Ald. Clearihue, by whom they were afterwards sold to Mr. Lebeouf at the urgent request of Ald. Prenoveau at $1.25 per cubic yard. The stones were carted away and used in the construction of a building for which Ald. Prenoveau was the contractor. The transaction took place in June, but no charge was made in the books against Mr. Laforest until November 28th, after Superintendent Laforest had learned that a Herald representative was making an investigation. In the entry made, Mr. Lebeouf was charged with 238 loads, or 204.7 cubic yards. Superintendent Laforest told the Water Committee that the first fifteen loads were weighed by Mr. Coleman, guardian of the reservoir, and the total weight charged was then arrived at by counting the number of loads. Mr. Coleman told Ald. Clearihue that he knew nothing about the measurement of the stone. As a contra to the city's charges against him, Mr. Laforest had credited Mr. Lebeouf with $130 for cartage and use of the derrick employed to remove the top of the wall. The city is charged for "erecting derrick, 60 hrs. at 20c." Water Department employes declare that the derrick was erected in three hours. The other charges in Mr. Lebeouf's account against the city are of a like exorbitant nature.

Furthermore, Mr. Lebeouf claims to hold an account against the Health Department of the city, an account which no person in the Health Department will certify to, but on the strength of which he refuses to pay for the stone. This account is for 3,070 loads of earth at 25 cents per load, said to have been dumped in holes around the new stables Mr. Lebeouf was building for the Health Department. The work was not authorized by the Health Committee, and they refused to pay the bill. The earth was taken away from a quarry a few yards distant, held by Ald. Prenoveau's brother under lease from the city. One of the terms of the lease was that the lessees shall be obliged to dump the earth and refuse stone at any place designated by the Health Committee. Ald. Prenoveau, therefore, has the stone, and the city has received nothing for it. Nor is there any reason to believe that the committee will compel payment.

Superintendent Laforest has from time to time used the city's workmen, tools and materials for his own private purposes. When building his new residence on De Lorimier avenue, plumbers, painters and carpenters in the pay of the city were engaged there for weeks. One man worked steadily there for eight weeks.

Workmen, while drawing pay from the city, were taken by Mr. Laforest to Ste. Agathe and Lachute, where he had aqueducts under construction under private contract.

To the same places also the city's tools and materials to the value of thousands of dollars were taken and used.

One hundred keys for street services at Lachute were made in the department's shops by the city's blacksmith; the boxes to hold them were made by the city's carpenter. Over 400 street numbers for Ste. Agathe were cut by the city's plumber and painted by the city's painter.

Although there is a resolution of Council which forbids heads of departments from engaging in any business other than that connected with their departments, Superintendent Laforest has spent a great deal of time attending to private contracts in outside municipalities.

Superintendent Laforest has a patent on a tile box for water services. He had on hand in his department a few weeks ago of these boxes from 4,000 to 5,000, a supply for over five years. They cost the city from $3 to $4 each. The old ones, which they displace, cost 40 cents. To remove them out of the sight of aldermen, when the committee's annual tour of inspection was made, he caused the teams of the department to work night and day carting them away from the city's shops. He also has on hand, in the department, a large number of check valves, only a few of which are used by the department in the course of a year.

A number of valuable meters, which could have been repaired at a small cost, were, on the order of Superintendent Laforest, hammered to pieces with axes. The workmen objected, but Mr. Laforest ordered their destruction.

There are twelve Merchants' telephones in the shops on St. Charles Borromee street—not an extensive institution—for the installation of which the authority of the Water Committee was not obtained. The city recently paid the bill for their use for a year.

When the shops on St. Charles Borromee street were built, three times as many bricks as were necessary were purchased from the son of an alderman. The unused bricks have since disappeared.

The last time Mr. Laforest bought lamp-black he bought seven barrels, enough to supply the department's wants for several years.

A twelve-inch water main laid along Lagauchetiere street, from Papineau road towards St. Lawrence street, about three years ago, at a cost of about $30,000, is allowed to remain unfinished and unused. An expenditure of $3,000 would complete it. The pipes are now half filled with mud and rapidly becoming worthless.

Last spring, at a time when complaints were being made by the Water Committee to the Finance Committee that they had no money for the laying of service pipes and other necessary work of the department, Superintendent Laforest, secretly, and without following the regular course of procedure in such cases, sent twelve men, with the department's best pump, to Mile End to pump out a quarry in which ex-Ald. Costigan, the former chairman of the Water Committee, had an interest. The men and pumps were engaged at this work for five days and five nights. One hundred feet of good hose was destroyed, and the pump was smashed and rendered useless. Other pumps were brought into use and damaged before the work was completed. The men were paid by the city from $1.50 to $3 per day. The total cost to the city exceeded $300. Mr. Costigan paid the city $70.

At a recent meeting of the Water Committee, Ald. Clearihue, in speaking to Superintendent Laforest of the Water Department, said:—

"So far as I have been able to judge, this department is the rottenest institution with which it has ever been my lot to be associated."

At the same meeting of the Water Committee Ald. Gagnon said:—

"If there is no change in the way business is conducted, I shall not sit on this committee any more."

Revenue for the City and Work for Poor

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—Montreal's streets have received a good deal of unfavorable criticism from both strangers and citizens on account of their filthiness, but in excuse our City Fathers plead poverty, which some say means bad management, or worse.

The snow has now covered the dirty streets, and will, we presume, hide their nastiness until spring, when the filth, if the city can afford it, will be carted into the river, where it will help to fill and block up the channel, so providing necessary work for the Harbor Commissioners, who will no doubt appreciate this action of the corporation.

Leaving our streets to their fate, our sidewalks now claim attention, and if our streets were bad, the sidewalks are still worse, being absolutely dangerous to life and limb in their slippery, uneven and uneared-for condition, which occasions many accidents, some fatal and many serious, and for which the city can be fairly made liable.

The plea of poverty on the part of our corporation will not hold good in this case, because they can force every house or real estate holder to keep the sidewalk opposite his property in safe and good condition at his own expense, and can fine him if this is not done. Were this latter enforced, as it should be, the sidewalks of the city would be made safe, which they are not now; work would be provided for many poor men, and the city would have more attractions for strangers; which should benefit its trade; the city purse would be saved many heavy bills for damages, and the whole city perhaps escape its now well-earned cognomen of "Dirty Montreal."

Yours truly,
A Citizen.

The Derelict Sailor.

In my wild and lusty youth I wooed you,
Siren Sea—
But you rose in anger and you struck me spitefully,
And my goodly strength is broken and my sailor days are o'er,
And in sadness and in sorrow I keep the cringing shore.

When thy bosom heaved in rapture 'neath the sighing summer breeze
And the ship went proudly prancing through the softly singing seas,
Oh, I loved you with the first love of a pure and guiltless youth—
But you false and fickle Sea, you had neither love nor ruth.

When thy white-backed billows wildly raced before the roaring gale
And the shuddering ship was straining under sadly shortened sail,
Oh, I loved the fierce-flung kiss of your spin-drift flying free—
But you lured me to my sorrow, O you savage Siren Sea.

In my wild and lusty youth I loved you
Siren Sea—
But you rose in anger and you struck me spitefullly,
And my goodly strength is broken and my sailor-days are o'er,
And in sorrow and in sadness I walk the cringing shore.

—C. McKay.

STOP IT NOW!

Before it is too late, stop that succession of colds that means nothing more nor less than catarrh. Stop the suffering. Stop the disagreeable catarrhal discharges that are so humiliating to you and offensive to your friends. Don't let it run on until your condition causes you to be ostracized as if you were a leper. Don't neglect yourself until consumption makes its fatal appearance. You can be cured—not merely relieved, but absolutely and perfectly cured.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder

will restore you to complete, perfect health. It gives relief at once. It cures in an incredibly short time. Hundreds of cases of from 5 to 20 years' standing have been cured—cases that physicians had pronounced incurable. The catarrhal powder acts like magic, not only in catarrh, but in colds, sore throat, tonsilitis, hay fever, loss of smell, deafness and all similar diseases.

Mr. C. G. Archer, of Brewer, Maine, writes as follows:—"I have had catarrh for several years. Water would run from my eyes and nose for days at a time. About four months ago I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and since using the wonderful remedy I have not had an attack. I would not be without it." At druggists.

Dr. Agnew's Cure or the Heart cures all cases of organic or sympathetic disease of the heart—relieves in 30 minutes. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are at once a mild cathartic, invigorator and system renovator. 20c. for 40 doses. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in a day and cures eczema, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin. Cures piles in 2 to 5 nights. 35c. 7

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

"77"

Is Dr. Humphreys' Cure for Colds, Lingering Coughs and

GRIP

The air is filled with poisonous Grip, it enters the system with every Cold and is manifest by the tenacious way the Cold "hangs on."

"77" taken early breaks up promptly. Taken during its prevalence prevents its invasion. Taken while suffering a cure is speedily realized.

At druggists or sent prepaid; price, 25c and 50c; large pocket flask, $1.00 Dr. Humphrey's Manual at druggists or sent free.

Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York. Be sure to get

HUMPHREYS'

Every Berry Selected as carefully as the master builder chooses the most perfect stones for the completion of a famous piece of work.

So it is not to be wondered that the beverage made from

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee

is *par excellent.*

And it is not strange that thousands of homes delight in the joys of a drink made from such material.

Every grocer who prides himself on handling the best class of goods sells Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee, in one and two pound cans, sealed with a seal and guarantee of perfection.

Vito Vito
Vito Vito
Vito Vito
Vito Vito
Vito Vito

FINE

Imported Corsets.

Corsets neatly repaired.

Corsets made to order any style, best materials.

The Largest assortment of Corsets in Montreal.

No extra charge for fitting.

C. J. GRENIER,

2318 St. Catherine St., near Mansfield.
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HORSES GIVEN AWAY.

This is not the sort of business we are in We can sell you a horse at a figure that will be sure to please you. A full assortment of Horses always on hand. Carloads arriving every week. A visit to our stables will pay you.

Auction sales every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.

PRIVATE SALES EVERY DAY.

THE TELFER-CLIMIE CO.,
131-135 INSPECTOR STREET.

LOWER TENEMENTS TO RENT

CHEAP FOR THE WINTER MONTHS.

		Rooms.	Regular Rent.	Winter Rent.
316	Delorimier Ave.	5	$ 7.00..	$ 4.00
1255	Dorchester Street ...	6	14.00..	6.00
1255a	Dorchester Street ...	6	14.00..	6.00
350	Harbor Street	4	5.00..	2.00
67	Dominion Street	5	8.00..	4.00
269	Poupart	4	6.00..	3.00

Also a number of small houses, upper tenements and stores to rent cheap.

Apply to
MONTREAL LOAN & MORTGAGE CO.,
1763 Notre Dame Street.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.—No. 140.

Dame Delia Grignon, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Napoleon Hogue, of the said place, laborer, and duly authorized to the effects of these presents, Plaintiff, versus the said Napoleon Hogue, Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, December 9th, 1898.

L. D. GAREAU,
Prothonotary.

GEOFFRION, GEOFFRION & ROY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Useful Holiday Goods.

There is nothing more appropriate than a nice piece of **Furniture** for a Xmas Gift. Great variety of **Cabinets** in fancy woods and brass, **Fancy** and **Easy Chairs** by the hundreds.

Desks and **Bookcases** at all prices. Wood and Fancy Tables in brass and onyx.

Everything in the Furniture line.

Cobbler Rocker in Oak and Mahogany finish, from $1.50 to $10.00 each. If you want one place your order without delay, as they are selling fast.

All Goods delivered when wanted,

H. A. WILDER & CO.

232 to 238 McGill street.

BRANCHES { Up Town, 2415 St. Catherine street. / Down Town, 2080 Notre Dame street.

TO LET,

FINE FARM, highly cultivated land. Suitable for a FANCY STOCK FARM, POULTRY or FRUIT FARM. Close to the city. Good buildings, well supplied with water.
For full particulars, apply to
H. M. SIMPSON,
Tel. Up 1333. 153 Hutchison Street.

FOR SALE,

Exceptional Value.
CORNER ST. CATHERINE STREET,
Central locality; 122 ft. front on St. Catherine, 105 feet deep to a lane; $6 per foot, including the buildings, which are rented. Apply to
H. M. SIMPSON,
Tel. Up 1333. 153 Hutchison Street.

Cote des Niges,

COTE ST. CATHERINE ROAD,
The Very Fine Property of—
MR. JOSEPH BROUGHTON,
consisting of commodious house, stables coach house and harness room, and about 6 acres of land divided into lawn, orchards and gardens. Suitable for subdivision. For photograph and plans apply to
H. M. SIMPSON,
Tel. Up 1333. 153 Hutchison Street.

FOR SALE,

LOTS—GREENE AVENUE.
Close to Sherbrooke, 25x90 each, situated between two houses, with use of mitoyen walls; fine position for store or dwelling houses.
H. M. SIMPSON,
Tel. Up 1333. 153 Hutchison Street.

FOR SALE,

THAT MAGNIFICENT WATER POWER,
with Grist and Saw Mills, on the River Rouge at Labelle. A great chance for an investor.
H. M. SIMPSON,
Tel. Up 1333. 153 Hutchison Street.

For Sale,

290 UNIVERSITY STREET,
that exceptionally well built, handsome stone front house, with up-to-date plumbing and heating, adjoining McGill College Grounds, surrounded by fine trees. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
H. M. SIMPSON,
Tel. Up 1333. 153 Hutchison Street.

For Sale,

IN THE TOWN OF DRUMMONDVILLE,
on the Intercolonial Railway, about 150 acres of land. Half a mile frontage on the River St. Francis, with a very fine dwelling house, dependencies and extensive grounds. Most desirable for a gentleman's residence. Balance of property consists of houses and building lots, subdivided on cadastral plan. Good opportunity for investment.
Also, within three miles of the above, about 1,000 acres of land, en bloc, intersected by the River St. Francis, and comprising FARMS, SUGARIES, TIMBER, and splendid WATER POWER.
For plans and full particulars, apply to
H. M. SIMPSON,
Tel. Up 1333. 153 Hutchison Street.

For Sale,

2305 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
One of the best business stands on the street. For full particulars, apply to
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For Sale,

580 SHERBROOKE STREET.
A handsome stone front house, having a frontage, including the vacant lot adjoining the house, of 55 feet.
The house was built for the first owner's occupation. The walls are solid stone. Everything is of the best. There is also a good stable.
For permit and particulars,
H. M. SIMPSON,
Tel. Up 1333. 153 Hutchison Street.

For Sale.

COR. ST. CATHERINE AND DUFRESNE STREETS.
Well rented. One of the best corners in this rapidly growing portion of the city; a good investment. Land east of this property has been sold on St. Catherine Street at $1.40 per foot recently. There is an immense traffic in the East End, which will increase when the new dry dock is built. For full particulars, apply to
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REAL ESTATE RECORD

OUT TO-DAY

It contains the Monthly Review and Notes on the Realty Market, Recorded Transfers, interesting reading matters and advertisements Also a List of Properties for Sale.

Call or Send for a Copy.

J. Cradock Simpson & Co
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

MONTREAL
CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND OF EIGHT DOLLARS per share on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of JANUARY next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

HY. BARBEAU,
Manager.

Montreal, 30th November, 1898.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 10.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

The Illustrated London News of September 28th, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be the most generally useful, I should say CHLORODYNE. of simple ailments form its best recommendation. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments for its best recommendations."

Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a cerain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, etc.

Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" in the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London, England. Sold at 1s 1½d; 2s 9d.

General Roofers AND Asphalters,

TILE WORK.

METAL SKYLIGHTS,

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Roofing materials of all descriptions.

Geo. W. Reed & Co.,
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Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awnings, Shirtings, Flannelettes, Ginghams, Zephyrs, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns Cottons Blankets, Angolas, Yarns, etc,

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—AGENTS—
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Oldest Scottish Fire Office.

FUNDS : — $10,000,000

OFFICE, TEMPLE BUILDING.
LANSING LEWIS, Manager.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of A. DEMERS & CIE, Chambly Basin, Que., Insolvents.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at No. 69 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal,

WEDNESDAY, the 14th DECEMBER, 1898, At 11 A.M.,

The following assets belonging to the Insolvents:

General stock-in-trade, as per inventory	$1,355.20
Book Debts, Bills Receivable, as per list	436.46

Terms—Cash.

The store will be opened for inspection of stock, Tuesday, the 13th inst.

LAMARCHE & BENOIT, Trustees,
1709 Notre Dame St., Montreal.
MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

DOCKRILL & SAYER,

Plumbing, Heating and Electrical Contractors,

2458 St. Catherine St.

TEL.—UP 1241.

BOOK BY A MONTREAL WRITER

Diane of Ville Marie from the Pen of Miss Blanche L. Macdonnell.

STORY OF NEW FRANCE.

The Period Dealt With is the Close of the Seventeenth Century.

REVIEWS OF RECENT BOOKS.

Diane of Ville Marie. By Blanche L. Macdonnell. (William Briggs, Toronto: C. W. Coates, Montreal.).

A few years ago "The Golden Dog" was the one story of old French Canada that received any attention in literary circles, but within a comparatively short time several others have made their appearance, which have been accorded a place in the same category. Conspicuous among these are "The Seats of the Mighty" and "The False Chevalier." The latest addition to this attractive galaxy of fiction is "Diane of Ville Marie," by Miss Blanche L. Macdonnell, of Montreal, who is to be congratulated on the efficiency of her work. The period dealt with is towards the close of the seventeenth century, when Frontenac and other picturesque figures are stamped so indelibly on the pages of history. The author is no dilettante antiquarian, and in her writing reveals a thorough knowledge of the country and its inhabitants in that far-off time, when the undaunted settlers were ever on the qui vive for the war whoop which marked the presence of murderous savages. Every detail is treated of in "Diane of Ville Marie"—the construction of the forts, the means of defence and the unswerving fortitude of the combatants, besides the more homely doings in days of peace. Then, too, the reader is struck with the pen pictures of the Red Man and his half-brother, the Coureur du Bois, all of which reveals an intimate knowledge of the picturesque past. The plot of the story is based on the doings of several inhabitants of Ville Marie, and principally of Diane de Monthosthrol, who combines a goddess-like beauty with superb mental qualities. She loves young Du Chesne—inferior to her in family, but of gallant nature— to whose father's generosity she and her aunt owe their lives, but he, ignorant of her passion, centres his affections upon a New England girl, who was brought captive to Canada by a band of Indians. Diane's feelings are thus described in the story, and they give a good insight to her character:

"She had come to realize that for herself nothing remained but an absolute, solitary and sorrowful renunciation; but this was no time for indulgence in sinking of heart or depression of soul. Some spirit stronger than herself took hold of her, giving her to look like an embodied passion, beautiful but terrible. Her figure and her whole attitude were instinct with resolution; every word and movement was vitalized by an inspiration. Her face was full of vehement life—eyes kindling, cheeks flushed, lips trembling, nostrils quivering. Led by some subtle intuition, timid souls crept near her for comfort and support. If an impatient expression broke from her unawares she quickly controlled herself and followed it with words of hope and consolation. Suffering was so new to her that any sort of exertion seemed preferable to passive endurance."

Du Chesne is placed at the head of a small force sent to repel an English invasion from the south, and in the conflict that ensues receives a wound which proves fatal. In the course of time Diana weds a nobleman whom she does not pretend to love, as that tender feeling died with Du Chesne, and returns to France.

Miss Macdonnell's literary style is good, and the descriptions in which the book abounds combine vividness with finish. She also depicts the many diverse characters with great lucidity. The weak part of the book is the working out of the plot, the author appearing to be more facile in describing events that actually occurred than when drawing entirely upon her imagination. An antique atmosphere pervades "Diane of Ville Marie" which I am sure will be inhaled with delight by everyone interested in the history of old French Canada.

Judith Boldero. By William J. Dawson. (James Bowden's Colonial Library.)

The sub-title of this story is "A Tragic Romance," which is decidedly applicable. The plot is dramatic and centres around the title character whose peculiarities are attributed by the author to the gypsy blood in her veins. The scene is laid on the coast of England some three-score years ago, when smugglers plied a merry trade between the continent and the island. Judith is fascinated by one of the most effic ent gentlemen of this profession named Godbolt, but consents to marry Stephen Tulver, who proves himself far too good for her. Godbolt murders a woman to obtain her money, and Judith, a witness, though not an accessory to the crime, is discovered by her husband in a faint beside the body. He believes her to be guilty, but to shield her takes the crime on his own shoulders, and while Judit' lies ill and delirious he is tried, found guilty and hanged. Mad with grief, for his sacrifice has aroused a powerful love within her, she resolves to bring Godbolt to justice, and by clever subterfuges succeeds in doing so. The story is well written, and though the situations are perforce highly dramatic, the author is never guilty of cheap sensationalism. Judith is a splendidly drawn character, and if some of the others are commonplace, it can be said that the entire plot hinges on the main figure. Loveday Tolver, the mother of Stephen, commands attention for originality, while Godbolt is not unlike some of Hall Caine's creations, and certainly as good. Of its kind "Judith Boldero" is a strong book, and well worth persual, though it is naturally depressing.

Paul Carah, Cornishman. By Charles Lee. (Jas. Bowden's Colonial Library—illustrated, paper bound).

Mr. Lee possesses the necessary narrative powers to put together a good story, and in "Paul Carah" he adds another to the number of the delightful Cornish tales that he depicts with so much truth and attractiveness. He knows the fisherfolk by heart, and draws them to the life. The character sketching is admirable, and there is a mixture of humor and pathos on almost every page of the story. The plot is very simple, and deals with a young Cornishman who returns to his native village after some years' absence with the intention of earning his living there by fishing. He meets with a cool reception from his old associates, who eye him with considerable jealousy and suspicion. Being headstrong, this reception rouses opposition within him, and the story details his doings until at last he abandons his intention and again turns to the outer world for a livelihood. The reader entertains a sympathy for Paul Carah, but there are points in his character—egotism, bull-headedness and a certain coarseness—which frequently arouse an opposite feeling.

"Bob, Son of Battle."—By Alfred Ollivant. (George N. Morang, Toronto. Paper, 50c).

To say that the above named book is the biography of two dogs may lower it in the minds of many readers, whose intelects are supposed to soar above the canine kingdom. Strange though it is, it is none the less true, that human beings make the most interesting heroes for novels, while the beautiful characters (for such they may be called) of horses and dogs are allowed to pass unnoticed. Mr. Ollivant is a splendid exception to the rule of romance writers, for in "Bob, Son of Battle," he portrays his two heroes as beings with reasoning powers, affection, pride and bravery. They never flinch in doing their duty; they are staunch to the end, and the one who has to die does so in a truly grand way. The following quotation shows Mr. Ollivant's keen knowledge of dog life :—

"With the darkening of night Owd Bob retreated to the porch and lay down on his blanket. The light from the lamp at the head of the stairs shone through the crack of open door on his dark head, and the eyes that never slept. The hours passed and the gray knight still kept his vigil. Alone in the darkness—alone, it almost seemed, in the house—he watched. . . . . Time tramped on and still he waited, and even the pain of hovering anxiety was stamped deeper in the gray eyes. At length it grew past bearing; the hollow stillness of the house overcame him. He rose and softly pattered across the passage. At the foot of the stairs he halted, his forepaws on the first step, his grave face and pleading eyes uplifted as though he were praying. . . . At length, with a sound like a sob, he dropped to the ground and stood listening, his tail dropping and head raised. Then he turned and began softly pacing up and down, like some velvet-footed sentinel at the gate of death. Up and down, up and down, softly as the falling snow, for a weary, weary while. Again he stopped and stood, listening intently, at the foot of the stairs. . . . The minutes passed; hours passed; and at the sunless dawn, a life passed. And all through that night of age-long agony the gray figure stood, still as a statue, at the foot of the stairs. Only when, with the first chill breath of the morning, a dry, quick-quenched sob of a strong man, sorrowing for the help-meet of a score of years. . . . came down to his ears, the gray watchman dropped his head upon his bosom, and with a little whimpering note, crept back to his blanket."

"Red Wull," Bob's canine enemy, is of an entirely different disposition though they are both similar in their love for their masters and their fear of nothing. If anyone can read the book without dropping a tear he must be stoney-hearted, even if it is "only a story of two dogs."

The Story of Beautiful Porto Rico. by C. H. Rector. (Laird and Lee, Chicago; illustrated. Cloth, stamped in gold; $1.25; boards, cover in colors. 75c.)

This is a graphic description of what the author considers the garden spot of the world by pen and camera, comprising the history, geography, soil, climate, inhabitants, customs, churches, scenes of invasion, and, in fact, everything about or in connection with the island. The book is profusely illustrated with over half a hundred half-tone reproductions from new photographs, and two maps. It was, of course, particularly gotten up for the American people, who naturally take a great interest in their new possession, but it will probably have a fair sale among Canadians as well.

Testimony of the Scriptures Respecting Wine and Strong Drink, by Sir J. Wm. Dawson. (F. E. Grafton & Sons, Montreal; paper bound.)

This little pamphlet is a compilation of the lectures delivered by the author in the cause of temperance in Nova Scotia. They were first printed in 1858, but have long been out of print prior to the appearance of this edition.

Dr. William A. Hammond, of Washington, late Surgeon-General of the United States, is perhaps the best known physician in the country. His fame has been largely increased by his literary work. His last volume, "The Son of Perdition" (Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago), is a trial in a new field, and comes into direct competition with "Ben Hur" and other famous biblical works. The central figure of the story is Judas Iscariot, and, according to Dr. Hammond, it was for love of Mary Magdalene, not for silver, that he betrayed Jesus. Dr. Hammond has worked and studied for years to ensure accuracy in the details of his story.

Messrs. Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago, are publishing a uniform edition of the late Harold Frederic's works—ten in number.

It was in the year 1847 that the first issue of the Canadian Almanac was published, and every year since then for more than half a century, it has regularly made its appearance, and been welcomed by business and literary men alike as an invaluable assistant and store of information. On turing over the pages of the issue for 1899, now before us, one is struck by the evidence of the growth and prosperity of our country shown by the increase in size of the Almanac, which has grown from a pamphlet of about 100 pages to a handsome book of 376 pages.. A feature that appeals particularly to all who are interested in the current history of the world is the historical diary, which is carefully prepared each year, and gives and excellent resume of the year's history. Altogether we think the publishers are to be congratulated upon the appearance of the 52nd issue of the Canadian Almanac. Price 25 cents. The Copp, Clark Co., Limited, Toronto.

The Dinosaur of Wyoming.

Wyoming is writing a strange chapter in the world's geological history. The big sage brush commonwealth is scoring a record-breaker in fossil formations by unearthing the petrified bones of the most colossal animal ever taken from the earth's stratas. This stone monster was a dweller in the Jurassic age—a dinosaur, measuring nearly 130 feet in length, and being perhaps 35 feet in height at the hips and 25 feet at the shoulders—an animal so terrible in size that its petrified skeleton alone is believed to weigh more than 40,000 pounds.

Assistant Prof. W. H. Reed, of the department of geology of Wyoming State University, is its discoverer. He made the great find while prospecting for fossils ninety miles north-west of Laramie last August, and since that time the geological department of the university has been secretly at work in its restoration. So vast is the skeleton of the animal that its smallest bone yet found is more than a man can lift, and with two men in the field constantly at work it is believed that many months may be required before the monster can be placed on the campus at Laramie.

In comparison to a mammoth, this animal was in size as a horse is to a dog. In the known fossil world there is but one creature that can ever serve in an approximate comparison with it, and this would be only as a child beside it. Prof. O. C. Marsh's famous brontosaur at the Yale Museum at New Haven is its only animal criterion of measurement. This was a creature of its own kind and time—a fellow creature in Wyoming, where for millions of years they have slept together in the same graveyard to be finally resurrected by the same ghoul of science—Prof. Reed. The skeleton at Yale was restored in 1879 by Prof. Reed, under the direction of Prof. Marsh.

This monster is believed to have been about 70 feet in length, and in life to have weighed, perhaps, 80,000 pounds; the new discovery in Wyoming eclipsing it in this respect by probably more than 40,000 pounds. This animal was perhaps 25 feet in height at the hips and 16 feet at the shoulders. Its femur alone is slightly more than 6 feet in length, while the femur of the animal now being resurrected is nearly or quite 8 feet in length. A measurement of its lumbar vertebrae across the centrum is 13 inches, while a corresponding vertebrae of the fossil recently discovered is over 16 inches in similar measurement. From the bones disinterred, the dinosaur in Wyoming, in comparison to the one at Yale, is in size about as three is to two.

The body of the dinosaur is comparatively short, but extremely thick. Prof. Reed, in conjecturing as to the probable appearance in life of the animal that he is restoring, said :—

"An accurate idea of a living dinosaur is practically out of the question. According to my opinion, I should say that the animal now being brought to light would weigh in life about sixty tons, that he had a neck 30 feet in length, and a tail perhaps 60 feet in length. His ribs are about 9 feet in length, and the cavity of his body, with lungs and entrails out, would make a hall 34 feet in length, 16 feet in width, and arched over probably 12 feet in height. Such a space, if properly arranged, would seat at least forty people. A round steak, taken from a ham of the animal, would have been at least 12 feet in diameter, or more than 35 feet in circumference, and would have had a solid bone in the middle, 12x14 inches, with no hollow for marrow. A set of fours in cavalry could easily have ridden abreast between his front and hind legs, provided he had not objected. Every time he put his foot down it covered more than a square yard of ground, and must have fairly shaken the earth. The smallness of the head of this animal is a peculiar thing. I should say that the head of this mighty dinosaur was probably not larger than a ten-gallon keg. He must have been a very sluggish creature, as the brain cavity would certainly not warrant the belief that his brain weighed to exceed 4 or 5 pounds.—Laramie Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets—A gentle tonic that increases the gastric juices, regulates the bowels, assists Nature in digesting the food, which gives the nutriment that makes good rich blood and nerve force, builds up the broken walls that disease has bombarded, forces the enemies of health to capitulate and sue for a truce. 35 cents. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street.

Humor of the Day.

Mr. Herix, after reading letter from son at college—John says he is a quarter-back. Mrs. Harix—Wa-al, send him th' quarter an' let him pay up. We can't afford to hev him in debt for th'sake uv a small sum like thet.—Judge.

"Dorothy, I saw a beautiful gown in a shop window to-day." What was it, Julius?" "Well—it was that zigzaggy kind of cloth—and it had those braided things across the front and down the back; and some awful stylish pointed things on the skirt—I wish you would get one just like it."—Brooklyn Life.

"Speaking of money," said the Cheerful Idiot. "By what right?" asked the sarcastic boarder. "It often takes a round sum to square things."—Indianapolis Journal.

"I want an ice boat," said the boy. "Nonsense," replied the old man. "What's the matter with an ice waggon? It's not quite so fast, perhaps; but it's just as cold."—Chicago Post.

Mrs. Murphy—The swate little babies' Mrs. Dugan—They co be thot, an' ut's twins they are. Mrs. Murphy—Yez don't say! An' are the both av thim yours?—Judge.

A POINTER TO ALL DYSPEPTICS.

Why They Have Dyspepsia—How to Cure it.

A Weak Stomach Causes Imperfect Digestion — Imperfect Digestion Brings on Dyspepsia — Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Positively Cure Them Both.

You've seen a lump of putty that has lain on the shelf till the oil has evaporated out of it, and it has become hard and dry.

To make it fit to use, you must moisten it with oil. Then it becomes soft and workable.

The food in the stomach of a dyspeptic, very much resembles a lump of hard, dry putty.

It should not be hard; it should not be dry. It should be soft and moist.

If it be hard and dry, it cannot be digested. It remains in the stomach, and inflammation of that organ or of the bowels is almost certain to result.

The reason the dyspeptic's food remains hard and dry in his stomach is because the stomach does not supply oil—in the form of gastric juice—to soften and moisten it.

A healthy stomach supplies sufficient gastric juice to ensure the digestion of the food partaken of. An unhealthy, dyspeptic stomach cannot.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are composed of substances, that, when dissolved, form the fluid that the stomach is unable to supply, and which is absolutely necessary to digest the food.

Therefore Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets make prompt, perfect digestion of the food certain.

By ensuring prompt, perfect digestion, they banish Dyspepsia and its attendant miseries.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets contain, also, substances that tone and strengthen the stomach, and stimulate the glands that supply the gastric juice. They thus put the stomach in a position to carry out its work of digestion thoroughly. By doing this they prevent Dyspepsia from returning after they have banished it.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

A BRAVE SOLDIER

Tells How He Contracted Rheumatism on Service.

His Sufferings Were Terrible, and He Could Get No Relief till He Began Using Dodd's Kidney Pills—Then His Cure Came Quickly.

Windsor, Dec. 9.—"I have suffered for many years from chronic Rheumatism," writes Mr. F. G. Fenton, of this city. "I have seen active military service on different occasions, in different climates, and the hardships I have borne sowed the seeds of the disease in my system, and nourished it, till it had me completely in the toils. I went through the North-West campaign, 1885, and after my return home I thought I would never be of use again.

"My sufferings were past the power of words to describe. Every joint was a furnace of fiery, burning pain. Every movement seemed to tear my flesh asunder. I used remedy after remedy, but with always the same result—Failure.

"Finally, thank God, I was advised to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I did so, and the result is told in three words—they Cured Me.

"I have served in the 33rd (British) Regiment, through an Indian campaign, and in No. 2 Co., R.R.C.I., and my comrades in the latter corps can vouch for the truth of these statements."

Mr. Fenton is a man who has earned an honorable record in the service of his Queen and country. He knows whereof he speaks, and his word cannot be doubted. Is not his experience with Dodd's Kidney Pills enough to prove beyond dispute that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one the only cure on earth for Rheumatism ?

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or sent on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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Molson & Bros.,
Ale and Porter Brewers.
Have always on hand the various kinds of.....
Ale and Porter
In Wood and Bottles. 1006
Families Regularly supplied. Notre Dame St. Montreal.

Dawes & Co., Brewers.
Pale Ales and Porter,
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Montreal Office, 521 St. James Street

WILLIAM DOW & COMPANY
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Works—DRUMMOND COLLIERY.
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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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(SPOONER'S)
Machinery, Journal and Dynamo
BOX METAL
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NOTHING EQUAL TO THE
Lanoline and Witch Hazel Cream
For Chapped Hands, Rough Skin, Eruptions, Frost Bites, Burns, Etc. . . . . .
THE MEDICAL HALL,
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We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best.
Matthias Foley, Oil City, Ont.
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Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N.S.
Pierre Landry, senr., Pokemouche. N.B.
Thomas Wasson, Sheffield. N.B.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

SCOTTISH UNION
....AND....
National Insurance Co. of Edinburgh.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
Total Assets.....$44,222,472 8
Invested Funds..... 23,965,472 8
Invested in Canada 2,085,940 66
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$500,000 to Loan at Reasonable Rates

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The Herald's great rifle offer has already resulted in many orders. It is a remarkably liberal one. To every two new subscribers or to one new and one old subscriber will be sent two Snider-Enfield rifles, complete with bayonet and sheath, and twenty rounds of ammunition.

Six dollars, the price of the two subscriptions, must be sent with order.

City subscribers must call at Herald office, St. James street, for their paper. Out-of-town subscribers will be served by mail.

Food for the Sick
—AT THE—
DIET DISPENSARY,
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The Prince of Table Waters.
Pure, Sparkling, Refreshing.
For sale at the Clubs, Hotels, Restaurants and all first-class groceries.
Telephone Main 1190.

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ELECTRICIANS and PLUMBERS.
Hardware & Electrical Supplies
2458 St. Catherine St.
Tel. Up. 1241. Estimates furnished on application.

SHIPPING.

LEYLAND LINE
PORTLAND to LIVERPOOL.
Regular Weekly Sailings.
Steamers of this well-known line are intended to be despatched as follows:

From Liverpool.		From Portland.
Nov. 26	VIRGINIAN	Dec. 14
....	ASSYRIAN	Dec. 21
Dec. 10	SHEIKH	Dec. 28
Dec. 17	GEORGIAN	Jan. 4

Through Bills of Lading are issued to and from all points in CANADA and the UNITED STATES, by the Grand Trunk Railway and their Agents, or from
FRED. LEYLAND & CO., LTD.,
39 Board of Trade Building, Montreal.
Also at
PORTLAND, MAINE.
A limited number of Cabin passengers carried by above steamers at moderate rates.

Furness, Withy and Co.
LIMITED.
AGENCIES:
MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED
The only Direct and Regular Steamship Line between
CANADA and MANCHESTER.
It is intended to despatch steamers of the line, on or about the undermentioned dates:

From Manchester.	Steamer.	From St. John, N.B.
Nov. 26..	S.S. Manchester Enterprise ..	Dec. 10
Dec. 5.....	S.S. Manchester City	Dec. 22

FURNESS LINE.
Regular fortnightly sailings between ST. JOHN, N.B.; HALIFAX, N.S., and LONDON, G.B. S.S. St. John City and S.S. Halifax City have cold storage fittings.

From St. John.	Steamer.	From Halifax
Nov. 29.....	London City	Dec. 1

CANADA & N. WESTWARD AND LIVERPOOL, G.B.
Regular fortnightly sailings between HALIFAX, N.S.; ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., and LIVERPOOL, G.B.
Calling at St. John's about ten days after leaving Liverpool and two days after leaving Halifax.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation amidships. All steamers electric lighted and carry stewardess.
Next intended sailing from Halifax:
Ulunda .. ..Dec. 21
For dates of sailing and rates of passage and freight, apply to
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LIMITED,
44 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

Newfoundland
The quickest, safest and best Passenger and Freight Route to all parts of Newfoundland is via THE
NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.
ONLY SIX HOURS AT SEA.
Str. BRUCE
leaves North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening on arrival of the I. C. R. express, connecting at Port-au-Basque with THE NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.
Trains leave St. John's, Nfld., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday afternoon at 5 o clock, connecting with the I.C.R, express at North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning.
Through Tickets issued and Freight rates quoted at all stations on the I.C.R., C.P.R., G.T.R., and D.A.R.
R. G. REID,
St. John's, Nfld.

BEAVER LINE.

From Liverpool, Calling at Halifax.	STEAMERS.	Sailing From
Sat. Dec. 10	—GALLIA.....	Portland, Me., Thur. Dec. 29
.....	—GALLIA.....	Halifax, Fri. Dec. 30
Sat. Dec. 17	—LAKE ONTARIO.	Norfolk, Va., about Jan. 9

Gallia does not carry cattle.
Subsequent Sailings throughout the Winter will be duly announced.
*To those desiring a pleasant trip from a Southern Port we would draw their attention to the Lake Ontario, from Norfolk, Va., sailing as above. Ocean rates same as from other ports. Splendid all rail, or boat and rail, communication from all points at moderate rates.

	Single.	Return.
FIRST CABIN—		
Lake Ontario		
Gallia	$50 and $55	$95.00 and $104.50
SECOND CABIN—		
Lake Ontario	$32.50	$61.75
Gallia	$35.00	$66.50
STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfast and Glasgow—		
Lake Ontario		$22.50
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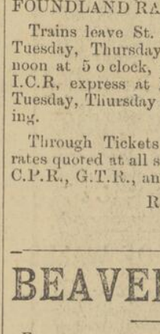
For further information, apply to any Agent of the Company, or to
D. W. CAMPBELL,
General Manager,
18 Hospital Street, Montreal.

R&O QUEBEC LINE
Closed for the Season.
FERRY LINES ARE STILL RUNNING.
H. FOSTER CHAFFEE.

FURS! FURS!

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RED CROSS TEA
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Is the choice of everyone who tries it. Try it for yourself. Sold by all grocers at 40c, 50c and 60c per lb.

SHIPPING.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE.
GLASGOW AND ST. JOHN, N.B., SERVICE.

From Glasgow.		From St. John, N.B.
Nov. 26	S.S. ALCIDES	Dec. 13
Dec. 10	S.S. CONCORDIA	Dec. 27
Dec. 24	S.S. AMARYNTHIA	Jan. 10
Dec. 31	S.S. KEEMUN	Jan. 17

—Agents—
Glasgow.....Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE
WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE.
FROM PORTLAND.
S.S. ARONA .. ..Dec. 10
S.S. DEVONA (cold storage) .. ..Dec. 20
S.S. CERVONA .. ..Dec. 24
S.S. IONA (cold storage) .. ..Dec. 30
S.S. HURONA (cold storage) .. ..Jan. 17
AGENTS — Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 27 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

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Special Steamers on B th Lines.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
Granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in
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For further information, apply to Henderson Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Riddell, Stratford, Ont., or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO.,
LIMITED.
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MONTREAL.

Dominion Line
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
LIVERPOOL SERVICE
Via LONDONDERRY.

Steamer.	From St. John.	From Halifax.
Labrador	Dec. 14, noon.	Dec. 15, midnight
Scotsman	Dec. 28, noon.	Dec. 29, midnight

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Boston.
Thurs.	Nov. 10 . Canada .	Thurs. Nov. 24, 6a.m.
Thurs.	Nov. 17, Dominion.	Thurs. Dec. 1, 11.30 a.m
Thurs.	Nov. 24, New England.	Dec. 8, 6 a.m

RATES OF PASSAGE — To Liverpool or Londonderry — Cabin, $55.00, and upwards; single, $64.50 return. Second Cabin, $35.00 and $40.00 single; $66.50 and $75 return.
Steerage — To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 to $25.50. Steerage outfits furnished free.
Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.
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17 St. Sacrament Street.

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Steamship Co., Limited.
"HEAD" LINE.
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC TO BELFAST AND DUBLIN.
The following first-class steamers are intended to continue the Regular Summer Service between the above-named ports:

S.S. RATHLIN HEAD (bldg.)	10,000 tons
S.S. TORR HEAD	10,000 "
S.S. RAMORE HEAD	8,500 "
S.S. GLENARM HEAD	7,500 "
S.S. MALIN HEAD	6,000 "
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S.S. BENGORE HEAD	4,500 "
S.S. DUNMORE HEAD	3,500 "
S.S. TEELIN HEAD	2,500 "
S.S. GLEN HEAD	2,400 "

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

	On or About	For
S.S. DUNMORE HEAD		Dublin
S.S. TEELIN HEAD	Oct. 22	Belfast
S.S. BENGORE HEAD	Oct. 30	Belfast
S.S. MALIN HEAD	Nov. 5	Dublin
S.S. INISHOWEN HEAD ...	Nov. 7	Belfast
	Nov. 15	

To be followed by other steamers fortnightly from St. John, N.B.
Through bills of lading granted from all points in Canada.
For freight and other particulars, apply to G. Heyn & Sons, Belfast, Managers Ulster Steamship Co., Ltd.; Palgrave, Murphy & Co., Dublin; Harold Kennedy, Que.; Wm. Thomson & Co., St. John, N.B., or
McLEAN, KENNEDY & CO.,
Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal.
Ontario Agency—R. DAWSON HARLING, 26 Wellington Street East, Toronto.

Hamburg-American
PACKET CO.
HANSA LINE
The only direct line between Hamburg and Canada, affording regular sailings.
WINTER SAILINGS
HAMBURG AND PORTLAND, ME.

	From Hamburg.	From Portland
S.S. CHRISTIANIA	Nov. 5	Dec. 3
S.S. STRATHTAY	Nov. 21	Dec. 15
S.S. ASSYRIA	Dec. 6	Dec. 27
S.S. STRATHGARRY	Dec. 27	Jan. 22

And Fortnightly Thereafter.
Through Bills of Lading issued to and from all points in Canada and Western States by the Grand Trunk Railway or their Agencies.
For further particulars, apply to
JAMES THOM, Manager,
13 St. John St., Montreal.

JOHNSTON LINE.
Weekly Sailings.
BOSTON TO LONDON.

S.S.	Tons.	S.S.	Tons.
Quernmore	10,000	Templemore	7,700
Pinemore	9,500	Oakmore	7,200
Maplemore	9,500	Rossmore	6,800
Ncranmore	8,500	Sedgemore	6,200
Vedamore	7,700	Fotlemore	5,500
Ulstermore	7,700	Dremore	5,500

Also 14 others and 30,000 tons building.
NEXT SAILINGS.
S.S. BARROWMORE .. ..about Dec. 24
S.S. BALTIMORE .. ..about Dec. 30
S.S. OAKMORE .. ..about Jan. 9
S.S. SEDGEMORE .. ..about Jan. 17
For rates of freight, through bills of lading, information, etc., apply to all Railway Agents; to Wm. Johnston & Co., Ltd., Boston, Chicago, St. Louis; Patterson, Ramsay & Co., Baldmore; or to
WM JOHNSTON & CO., Ltd.,
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Manufactures all sizes of
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Royal Mail Steamships
ESTABLISHED 1852.
Thirty-four Steamers Aggregating 134,937 Tons.
Castilian, 8,800 tons, Launched,
Tunisian, 10,000 tons.
Bavarian, 10,000 tons. } Building.

Liverpool, Halifax and St. John Royal Mail service.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From St. John.	From Halifax.
3 Dec.	LAURENTIAN ..	21 Dec.	22 Dec.
24 Dec.	PARISIAN	11 Jan.	12 Jan.

Portland and Liverpool service.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Portland.
24 Nov.	xSARDINIAN	10 Dec.
1 Dec.	MONGOLIAN	17 Dec.
8 Dec.	TURANIAN	24 Dec.
15 Dec.	xNUMIDIAN	31 Dec.

Steamers marked thus have cold storage for per shable cargo.
The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.
RATES—Cabin: Numidian, Mongolian and Laurentian $52.50 and $60. Parisian and Californian, $55 to $80, according to location of, and number of persons in room. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets.
Second Cabin—To Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $35.00, Single; $66.50 Return.
Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a Plentiful Supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage.....$22.50 and $23.50
Cape Town, South Africa.....$66.50

Portland and Glasgow service.

From Glasgow.	Steamer.	From Portland.
25 Nov.	PERUVIAN	13 Dec.
9 Dec.	GRECIAN	27 Dec.

Glasgow and New York service.
Calling at LONDONDERRY (from New Pier, foot of W. 1st Street, New York).

From Glasgow.	Steamship	From New York.
25 Nov.	STATE of NEBRASKA	14 Dec., noon

Rates—1st Cabin, $47.25; return tickets, $90. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $32.50; return tickets, $61.75. Steerage, $23.50.
The Steamships Mongolian and State of Nebraska are not surpassed for excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.
The Saloons are forward; Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promenade deck the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom.

Liverpool, St. Johns, Halifax and Philadelphia Mail service.

From Glasgow	From Liverpool to St Johns..	Steamships	From Philadelphia or about..	From St Johns to Glasgow.
23 Nov.	28 Nov	CARTHAGINIAN	17 Dec.	22 Dec.
7 Dec.	10 Dec	.. SIBERIAN ..	31 Dec.	5 Jan.

H. & A. ALLAN,
25 Common Street, Montreal.

DOMINION LINE.
ELDER, DEMPSTER & COMPANY'S
Regular Line of First-class Steamships
—Between—
Portland, Me.,
AND
Bristol
(Avonmouth).
Consisting of the following first-class steamers, which have splendid accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers at very moderate rates:

S.S. MILWAUKEE	12,000 tons
S.S. MONARCH	12,000 "
*S.S. MOUNT ROYAL	11,500 "
*S.S. MONTCALM	8,200 "
*S.S. MONTROSE	8,200 "
*S.S. MONTEREY	8,200 "
*S.S. MERRIMAC	6,500 "
S.S. YOLA	6,000 "
S.S. MONTPELIER	5,800 "
S.S. ASHANTI	5,600 "
S.S. LOKOJA (new)	5,500 "
*S.S. LYCIA	4,900 "
S.S. ETOLIA	4,900 "
*S.S. MEMNON	4,900 "

Steamers of the above line are fitted up with all the modern improvements for carrying Live Stock, Butter, Cheese, Grain, and every description of general cargo, and are intended to be despatched from PORTLAND, Me.,
TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth).

S.S. LYCIA	Dec. 20
S.S MERRIMAC (cold storage) ..

SOME CASES IN POINT.

It was neither Hindustani, French, nor Coptic,
But odds and ends and leavings of the same.
—Kipling: Seageant Whatisname.

A Plea for Caroling.

Mr. A. T. Quiller Couch, in the Christmas number of the Pall Mall Magazine, says that we are making religion too exclusively an affair of churchgoing nowadays. "The old Christmas carols, for instance, were written to be sung in the open air, or in the halls and kitchens of private houses. They will not bear translation to the quite different atmosphere of church. I am not talking only of those who mix up eating and drinking with piety, but of those which are merely pious. 'God rest you, merry gentlemen,' has not the note which suits what people call 'the sacred edifice,' and 'Joseph was an old man,' 'I saw three ships,' and 'The first good joy,' are plainly impossible. Yet these, rightly sung, are all eloquent of devotion, and it seems a great pity to lose them by forcing all devotional song within church doors.

"Why, or on what grounds, should devotional song be so caged? Are not those who strive after this drawing a line which may easily be misunderstood as limiting praise itself within church walls? You cannot expect the habit of a thankful mind to strive where you forbid its expression. I am told that the clergy frown upon house-to-house carol singing because they believe it encourages the singers to drink. Why, then, let them take the thing in hand themselves, and see that too much drink is neither taken nor offered. This ought not to be very difficult. But, as with the old plays, so with carol singing, it is easier to abolish a practice than to elevate it and clear away abuses. And the half-instructed mind is too easily taught to condemn use and abuse in a lump, to believe carol singing a while of the Evil One because Bill once went round carol singing and came home drunk.'

◈

Regulating Organs.

Street organs in Boston must play in tune or not at all. This is a police edict, and the relief from the worst phase of a general nuisance follows from a suggestion of the Music Commission of the city, which has broad ideas of its duty and its usefulness. In furtherance of the plan, all the hurdy-gurdy players and organ-grinders of the city were summoned one day this week to grind out their full quota of tunes before the commission, the police board and invited guests with musical ears. It was a unique concert. Those whose machines were out of tune were told they would be denied licenses until their organs had been put in tune again, and, meantime, they were warned not to play on the streets. In addition to these new regulations, the old ones remain, forbidding the street musicians to play in the business part of the city during business hours, or within 500 feet of a schoolhouse, and also forbidding the ringing of door-bells or the entering of stores to solicit money.

◈

Working Out Costs.

A manifest evil in criminal jurisprudence in Alabama is pointed out by the Montgomery Advertiser, in the hope of securing a remedy from the Legislature which is now in session. The evil exists all over the state, but examples of the resultant injustice and hardship are cited from the capital city in a report of the proceedings of the City Court. The evil is in the matter of requiring gaol prisoners to "work out" the costs of prosecution. In each of fourteen cases recently before the court the punishment was only ten days in gaol, but an average of over ninety days was added to each imprisonment on account of the costs. In one of these cases, where the punishment was ten days for the offence, 153 days were added for costs. The prisoner has to serve nearly six months to pay costs in an offence so small that ten days was adequate punishment. In another case 142 days were added for costs. In still another case, where the punishment was only thirty days, no less than 235 days were added for costs—one month for the crime and eight months for costs. In most cases, the Montgomery paper says, the outrageous system operates upon helpless negroes.

◈

Of Prolific Authors.

Manchester has never been famous, that we know of, for its philosophy; nevertheless, a bookseller of that town has lately offered the literary world a solid nugget of wisdom. Backed by his practical knowledge of the book market, his opinion that to be prolific as a novelist, no matter how sure you may feel of your public, is merely to invite eclipse, must command respect. The popular novelist, of course, never listens to the purely academic charge that he is writing too much. He puts that down to the base jealousy and monumental ignorance of all critics. But before a memorandum of "sales" will he not blench? This shrewd bookseller protests that the demand for the latest book of a "leading" novelist falls off if he reappears with something new every season for too long a period. Readers readily perceive that it is new only as to its surface—that the same old ideas are being pumped up in slightly changed relations. "Authors who have published twelve books should be suppressed," he of Manchester remarks. That the public agrees with him to a certain extent is encouraging to those who are despondent over the spread of cheap and trivial catchpenny "literature." It is a relief after the wearying recurrence of that ancient gag: "This novel, it is said by Mr. X's friends, is quite the best thing he has done." It is doubly fortifying to know that while "Mr. X." is being quietly shelved there is no slackening in the demand for the books of Cervantes and Thackeray and Dickens and Walter Scott and Jane Austen.

◈

A Good Idea.

To make the treasures of the California state library more accessible to the people is a project which is interesting the librarians of that state. A change in the law will be needed to permit the circulation of the books, and one of the arguments offered in support of such a change is that many people are deterred from the examination of a desired volume, because of the inconvenience and expense attendant upon a trip to Sacramento. The plan proposed to safeguard the books, in the event of their extended circulation, is to require the borrowers to get the state books through the local libraries, the latter to be responsible to the state. It is also proposed to require borrowers to pay the expense of transporting the volumes.

◈

J. O. Hobbes on the Drama.

"John Oliver Hobbes" has published The Ambassador, brought out at the St. James's Theatre last June. The author, in a preface, expands her theories of dramatic art, from which the following extract is taken:

"Stage dialogue may have or may not have many qualities, but it must be emotional. It rests primarily on feeling. Wit philosophy, moral truths, poetic language—all these count as nothing unless there is feeling of an obvious, ordinary kind. Great passions and the "enormous" are, on the other hand, beyond spectacular representation. Love is probably the sole great passion which an audience of average men and women can endure for more than one act and to a tragic issue. Large exhibitions of ambition, jealousy, avarice, revenge, pride, fear, and the like, please but few minds. The more emotions conveyed, or hinted at the better, no doubt, yet not one of them, with the solitary exception already named, should be raised unduly to the depression of the others. The theatre is a place of relaxation. When the majority of pleasure-seekers find a piece tedious, it is a failure beyond question as a play. When the majority find a piece agreeable to their taste, it must have fulfilled, at all events, one vital condition of its existence as a piece. It is at least an entertainment. The vulgar, much-abused popular melodrama has this unfailing characteristic—it will hold, in the face of every aesthetic objection, your cheerful attention. In a comedy, life must be presented in a deliberately artificial way—that is to say, presented under strictly artificial conditions. No one, for instance, in looking at a portrait is asked to mistake it for a wax model or a real personage. In admiring a twelve-inch landscape we do not blame the artist because we are unable to scamper, in reality, over his field, or pluck the lilacs in his garden. We go to him neither for a deception nor an imitation—but for an idea, an illustration, or a statement."

◈

Where Lawyers Get Poor.

"Litigating" is a luxury. The quarrelsome Chicago lady who said, "She didn't care—litigating didn't cost her anything," had an advantage over most people. The man who carries a question of a division snake fence into court is not the man who's busiest getting his potato crop housed, so that it shall keep through the winter. A long despatch from King George County, Va., in a contemporary, asserts that constables, sheriffs, magistrates and lawyers are taking up other occupations. They are becoming land agents, insurance agents, farmers and school teachers. This is called "a great improvement." But Virginia must not congratulate herself too soon. Wait till an unearned increment or some other disputatious thing comes along, and then watch the lawyers bob up again.

◈

On Critics.

"There are two kinds of critics—good critics and bad critics," writes a well-known critic. The truth, of course, is what the critic seeks, but some critics who tell the truth are not good critics. The judicial critic is not the best. The man who goes to a play, and then writes a criticism, in which he says the play belongs to such a class and is good or bad of its kind, is not a good critic, even if he is right. It is as if a critic of painting should write of a certain picture that it was made of blue paint and was well done.

"What distinguishes the good critic is the power of reproducing in words the quality of the object criticized. The great critic must be a great artist. He must be a man of keen sensibility as well as of strong judgment. He must have an interesting and unhesitating impression of the play, the picture, the book to be criticized, and then the artistic power of expressing that impression convincingly and richly. To tell adequately a critic's experience before a play requires imagination, talent and judgment—imagination, in order to be thoroughly sympathetic with what the author is trying to do; judgment, to enable him to decide whether the author has succeeded, and talent, to enable him adequately to express the results of his imagination and judgment. Few critics have judgment, few have imagination, few have talent, and the man who has all three is rare indeed. Fromentin was such a man in criticism of painting, Sainte-Beuve such a man in criticism of books and persons.

"The critic with imagination makes life richer. All art does that. Such a critic comes that we may live, and that 'we may live more abundantly.' It is the great positive, enriching, inspiring, generous element of criticism, the element more nearly allied to the so-called creative arts.

"The critic with judgment comes that we may not live too abundantly, or, rather that we may not live too abundantly in the wrong direction. 'Do not waste your enthusiasm and sympathy,' he says, 'in such and such a direction. It is false and worthless. Rather expend your imaginations and interest in this other direction and you will not go astray.'

"The critic, then, with both imagination and judgment makes life more abundant, but only the good of life more abundant. His judgment throws out the possibility of becoming interested in what ultimately makes for death. Morbid, immoral, idiosyncratic works of art—of these he minimizes the value and crushes the ardor of misled enthusiasm. But when his children—the public—smile, laugh, cry, grow tumultuous about a good thing, then a beneficent smile spreads over the face of the father critic, and he says, 'God bless you, my children, enjoy yourselves.'

"It is, alas! rare that the dramatic critic has the opportunity to commend unhesitatingly the enjoyment of the audience. It pains him to see how much they enjoy poor, weak and thin things. Like a benevolent woman he hates to see the people starve—starve so much that they think a crust is a feast. What he wants is to show them that they might live more abundanly, might enjoy more, might think and feel more, have a deeper sense of humor, a finer feeling for pathos.

"Criticism should thus be a deeply humane thing, not the carping, fault-finding affair it is in popular opinion. The function of criticism is not to suppress, but to expand, enrich and vivify."

◈

Won't Write a Book.

Gen. Kitchener has so far resisted the assaults of the publishers. He refuses to write a book. Some day he may follow the example of Roberts and Wolseley and set down his reminiscences of service in Egypt.

◈

Some Clerical Stories.

That old gossip, A. K. H. B., has some more of his clerical stories in Longmans'. We clip the following:

A Scottish parson was attending a funeral in his own churchyard. The service over, and dust given to dust, the green sod smoothed down over the narrow bed, the company departed. But a worthy man remained behind, and approached the parson with a solemn face, as though for serious talk. "Div ye ken what I aye think at a funeral?" Many serious reflections have come to one there; and the clergyman expected some befitting thought. "No; what is it you always think?" The answer was: "I aye think I'm desperate gledd it's no me." The incumbent of that parish was mortified. So, I fancy, was a frightfully long and dismally dreary preacher, who came long ago to minister at a church once well known to me. When he came to the vestry to get into his robes (such as they were), a learned and delightful old gentleman, a law professor, said to him, in kindly tones: "We know you tend to be rather long. Now, in this church we don't like long sermons." "Ah," said the dismal orator (it is only just to say with much simplicity and good nature), "my sermon naturally divides itself; I will give you just the first half of it." I understand the text was: "Ye have need of patience;" and it is impossible to exaggerate the perfect sympathy of the congregation that afternoon with his text, if not with his sermon, which I fancy nobody listened to. He gave that first half; and on returning to the vestry he said to the lovable law-professor: "You see, I have been very short to-day; only three-quarters of an hour." That was esteemed as short in those days. Regularly, each afternoon for certain months, I preached from that pulpit for fifty minutes. We have learned better now. "Yes," said the professor, in kindly mood, "when I looked at my watch I found you had been only three-quarters of an hour. But, do you know, when you were going on, I thought it was about two hours and a half."

◈

The Servant Girl Problem.

There seems to be some doubt about trying to keep women within their sphere—or rather, about limiting their sphere by anything except their desires; but certainly there is no doubt about the wisdom of man's keeping to that path which nature has prepared for him. Were there any controversy on that point, the object lesson of the Austrian police grappling with the servant girl question would be sufficient to settle it. The Austrian police are believers in Legislation; they thought to solve the question with rules; they argued that by severe discrimination between those who were good and those who were bad, they could induce all to become good. They ruled that if a woman dismissed her servant for any fault, she must make complaint against her in the courts. Failing this, she must give her a perfect character.

As anyone but an official blinded by official pride could have foreseen, the plan has been a complete failure. With a hard and fast distinction between the sheep and the goats, instead of all becoming sheep, from emulation, competition and the other sociological motives which move men and women in theories, the result has been that the goats all masquerade in sheep's clothing—a far more insidious thing than a wolf in sheep's clothing. Woman's sensitive nature shrinks from making police-court complaint of a servant who merely smashes glasses, loses towels, breaks lampshades, leaves corners unswept, kindles with kerosene, and cousins policemen. And unless formally complaining, the mistress must give her servant a perfect character, with which she goes forth to prey on other housekeepers—a goat being often as truly an animal of prey as a wolf.

The Austrian police thought to awe the servant girl by the majesty of the law. They did not appreciate that she held in her hand a far more potent weapon, the entirety of dishes. Their failure does not even like some, teach a useful lesson in the ultimate settlement of the problem. All it teaches is that the police should confine their attentions to drunkenness, burglary, murder, anarchy and similar simple questions, and leave the servant girl to woman or to evolution.

MR. HOSMER BACK.

Found Evidences of Prosperity in England and the States.

Little of the Antipathy to Englishmen in France That So Much Has Been Said About.

Mr. Chas. R. Hosmer, manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway's Telegraph, arrived home yesterday from a flying visit to Europe. Mr. Hosmer said he found the return passage a rough one, but he nevertheless looked well as he sat in his office this morning and greeted his many friends. The irrepressible interviewer helped to swell the stream of callers this morning, but Mr. Hosmer only smiled when the interviewer gave the stereotyped request for impressions.

"You see, my trip," said he, "was more of a pleasure one than anything, but of course I looked around a little when in England, and could scarcely help seeing a great many evidences of prosperity.

"I was also struck by signs of great business activity when I got back to New York," added Mr. Hosmer, "so, you see, it is a case of prosperity all round.

"Yes, I went over to France, and did not find many evidences of the political upheaval, nor the antipathy to Englishmen which I heard so much about elsewhere. But of course, as I say, my visit was not a business one, so I did not look into general matters very closely."

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

New York, Dec. 9.—A copyrighted London cable in the Journal and Advertiser says that the Prince of Wales has absolutely decided to visit America next summer with but one condition—the health of the Queen. The despatch continues:—

According to present plans, the Prince will go first to Canada about midsummer. He admires Sir Wilfrid Laurier very much, and as far back as Jubilee time half promised to visit the Canadian Premier. It is probable that the voyage across the Atlantic will be made in a warship with a suitable accompanying escort.

From Canada the Prince will go to the United States, if Her Majesty retains her present strength and no serious political contentions intervene. New York may count on seeing the Prince at the yacht races.

The Best Yet.

This week's Metropolitan surpasses all previous numbers in the quality of its contents. The first page is occupied by a group of portraits of Canada's Governors-General since Confederation, and is accompanied by an article from the facile pen of Sir John Bourinot, K.C.M.G. A short story, entitled, "A Real Old Time," was written expressly for the Metropolitan by the celebrated author of "Bootle's Baby." John Strange Winter is a strong feature of the number.

Royal Arcanum.

Wellington Council, 1455, held their annual meeting in Fraternity Hall, Point St. Charles, Thursday evening, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Regent, Bro. Dr. Griffith; vie-regent, Bro. Geo. Hadyen, re-elected; orator, Bro. M. McMahon; secretary, Bro. J. Colfer, re-elected; tre surer, Bro. J. Bennett, re-elected; collector, Bro. W. Hadyen, re-elected; guide, Bro. Glassford; chaplain, Bro. Redding; warden, Bro. Bowers; sentry, Bro. Reid; sitting past regent, Bro. Blomeley; trustee, Bro. Dr. Brymer.

Another Burglary.

A burglary was committed Thursday in the new building which Mr. Wm. McPherson is erecting on Simpson avenue, near Sherbrooke street. The house was entered and a quantity of expensive carpenters' tools were stolen. These articles belonged to Mr. Joseph Page, carpenter, contractor. A few weeks ago Mr. Page was victimized in a similar fashion, and had to purchase an entire new set of tools. These were the ones stolen Thursday night. The tools were valued at about $75.

PROTECTING THE CITY.

Exacting Clauses Put Into the Specifications for the Scavenging Contract—The Cost of the City's Plant.

The Health Committe yesterday advanced another step the movement for the turning over of the city's scavenger service to contractors when they met and discussed the specifications upon which tenders will be asked. The specifications for the contract in 1888 were accepted as a basis. Several important amendments made necessary by the change in conditions and the experiences of the previous contract period, were suggested by Mr. Dore and adopted by the committee. Instead of giving sureties the contractors will be required to deposit with the city treasurer an accepted cheque for $10,000, which will be appropriated by the city should the contractor fail to fulfil the conditions. Mr. Dore had also divided the city into districts, each of which must be thoroughly cleaned twice, and in some places, three times, a week.

Men to Be Protected.

The following clause was submitted by Ald. Ames and adopted by the committee:

"The contractor shall be bound, at all times, to pay to each able-bodied adult man employed by him upon any service whatever under his contract, a wage of not less than twelve and one-half cents per working hour. All wages shall be paid weekly, and no employe shall be discharged without one week's notice. The contractor is further prohibited from requiring of any employe longer service than ten hours out of the twenty-four. All employes shall be bona-fide residents of the city of Montreal, and as far as possible preference shall be given by the contractor to the present employes of the department."

On the suggestion of Mr. Dore, a clause was inserted giving the committee power, on satisfactory proof being submitted that any employe had not been paid the full twelve and a-half cents per hour, to reimburse him and retain the money from the contract price.

The following clause, submitted by Ald. Ames, was also adopted:—

"The contractor shall further pay the wages of two guardians at the rate of $10 per week, to be appointed by the corporation, to look after the city's interests at the Amos and Gregory properties respectively."

The following clause, prepared by Ald. Ames, caused quite a discussion:—

"In return for the transfer to him of the horses, waggons, harness, machinery, tools and supplies, that is to say for all movables upon the Amos property and Gregory property (exclusive of the incinerator and disinfecting apparatus), the contractor shall pay to the corporation the sum of $20,000, which may be payable at the rate of $500 per month. At the expiration of the present contract these immovables shall be the property of the contractor, but shall revert to the city provided the contract be not completed as agreed."

The Contractor's Side of It.

Ald. Gallery thought it would be unfair to ask the contractor to pay $20,000 for the plant unless the city was prepared to buy it back from him at the same price at the end of the five years.

Ald. Ames thought that they should let the contractor look after himself. If any man did not like the specifications he need not tender. The city held the plant and in disposing of it they should consider what it would cost to replace it. He did not think it could be done for less than $20,000.

Ald. Gallery suspected that this was a move to kill the contract altogether.

In reply to Ald. Ames, Mr. Dore said that when the city took over the plant of Contractor Mann they paid $17,000 for a worn-out outfit. An entirely new plant had since then been put in.

It was decided that Mr. Dore should make a valuation of the plant.

It was agreed to call for separate tenders for the gathering and removal of garbage, and the incineration.

Rental Asked for Property.

Ald. Ames asked the committee to adopt following clause:

"In return for the use of the 'Amos' property, with the stable, workshop and outhouses thereon, and for the 'Gregory' property with the stable, sheds and all buildings thereon (exclusive of the incinerator and disinfectors), the contractors shall pay to the corporation an annual rental of $3,000 per annum, that is to say, $250 per month, during the term of the contract."

In connection with this he submitted the following statement of the value of the incinerator and scavenger property:

"Gregory Farm" property (exclusive of incinerator and disinfecting apparatus). Report of Council, 20, 3, 93..	$22,379.30
"Amos" property, land only....	25,979.10
R. of C., 11, 12, 93..... 547.17	.....
Fencing Gregory Farm ..$698.94	1,246.11
Stables at Amos property, 1897..	6,988.50
Workshop, water and drainage system, 1898	3,221.20
	$79,814.21
West End incinerator. Report of C., 20, 3, 94, and 10, 9, 94....	41,129.92
Plant and horses of Wm. Mann, etc..	17,080.20
..	$138,024.33
Bayard property, not in use...	16,625.00
	$154,649.33

The clause was inserted in the specifications with an additional one requiring a rental of $1,500 per year for the incinerator.

On the suggestion of Ald. Roy, it was agreed to have copies made of the specifications as passed, the whole to be reconsidered at the next meeting of the committee, which will be held on Tuesday next.

MASONIC ELECTIONS.

The Various Lodges Elected Their Rulers for Next Year.

The regular communication of Zetland Lodge, No. 12, A.F. & A.M., Q.R., was held in the Masonic Temple Thursday when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Bro. F. W. Wallace, W.M.; Bro. D. McL. Brophy, S.W.; Bro. J. T. LeSueur, J.W.; Bro. the Rev. F. Charters, chaplain; R.W. Bro. P. A. Crossly, treasurer; R.W. Bro. H. Dunne, secretary; Bro. John Lawrance, tyler; V.W. Bro. J. McBeth Taylor, W. Bro. Chas. Charters and V.W. Bro. D. Ferguson, permanent committee; W. Bro. W. Seale, representative to the Masonic Board of Relief; V.W. Bro. James Walker, representative to the Room Committee.

After the meeting, the visiting brethren were hospitably entertained, with W. Bro. T. D. McRobie in the chair. Speeches were made by R.W. Bro. W. Paterson, D.D.G.M.M; M.W. Bro. A. A. Stevenson, V.W. Bro. J. Beamish Saul, W. Bro. F. R. Clark, W. Bro. H. R. Hale, Bro. the Rev. F. Charters and others, and the following contributed to the musical programme: V.W. Bro. A. J. McRobie, W. Bro. C. Charters, W. Bro. J. McBoyle and Bros. Furse, Smith, Jennings, Wallace and McDonough.

MRS. CHARLES ST. JOHN.

A Well-Known Dressmaker in Providence, R. I., is Well and Strong Again, After Being So Weak that She Could Not Walk Without Help.

Four out of five women in America are not perfect women in the sense of being perfectly healthy. Nearly every one has some peculiar ailments of the menstrual organs. Just look around when you go along the street. You will see the pale, the weak, the run-down and the sallow-faced everywhere. Some of these girls and women are rich and don't have to work. Others are poor and must toil for a living. The poor are most to be pitied. They must work away with their heads, backs and sides aching. They must toil regardless of their paleness, weakness and nervousness. Day after day the drains of leucorrhœa sap away their strength and life becomes a round of misery. Women can be healthy if they wish. No doubt about it. They can be well, strong and rosy-cheeked. Read the following as proof:—

Mrs. Charles St. John, 255 Charles St., Providence, R. I., testifies as follows: "For six years I suffered from female weakness, headache, pains in the back and in the legs. At times I was so weak that I could not walk without help. For two months I was under special treatment in the hospital, but came out as pale and as weak as I was when I went in there. Having seen so many women cured by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, I tried them, and was at once greatly benefited. My doctor afterwards told me to keep on taking them. I am a dressmaker, and am well known to many women in Providence, who have frequently remarked how much better I am now looking."

(Signed) MRS. CHARLES ST. JOHN,
255 Charles street, Providence, R. I.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women are a positive specific for all female weakness and disease. They may be depended upon to purify and strengthen the organs distinctly feminine, to soothe all inflammation, and to stop pains and debilitating drains. They cure where doctors fail, and cure right at home, without abhorrent examinations and local treatment. They are the only medicine in the world that is the discovery of an experienced and skilled specialist in the treatment of the diseases of women. In all realms of science there has never been a medicine with such a remarkable number of cures to its credit.

While taking these pills it is well to follow certain health rules under reliable professional advice. All women ought to get such advice by mail from our celebrated French specialists. Simply write us a letter, and full advice will be sent you free of all charge. For personal consultation, call at our Dispensary, 274 St. Denis St., Montreal.

Be very careful about getting the genuine Dr. Coderre's Red Pills at the drug store. They are always sold at 50 cents a box—fifty pills in a box—or six boxes for $2.50. There are many harmful imitation red pills sold by the dozen, the hundred, or at 25 cents a box. Beware of them. It is not quantity that you want. It is good health you are looking for, and you will find it if you take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. A 50-cent box lasts longer than a $1 bottle of liquid medicine, *and the pills cure.* It is the druggist's business to give you what you ask for, not to substitute something else for the sake of his profits.

Honest druggists sell Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. Or you can send the price in stamps, or by registered letter, money order or express order to us. We mail them all over the world. No duty for you to pay.

The best woman's doctor book is called *"Pale and Weak Women."* A free copy can be secured by sending your name and address on a postal card and asking for it. Send now. All letters should be addressed to **The Franco-American Chemical Co., Medical Department, Montreal, Canada.**

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

{Laboratory of Inland Revenue, Office of Public Analyst, Montreal, April 8th, 1895.

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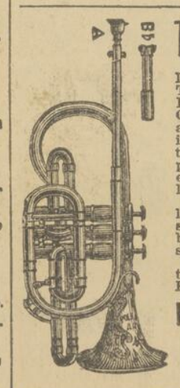

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