Sixteen Pages.

The Herald.

Pages 1 to 8.

91ST YEAR. NO. 231. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1898. PRICE ONE CENT.

32 Library of Parliament 31Dec8

THE WEARING OF FOREIGN ORDERS.

New Regulations Have Been Issued Solely With the Idea of Granting More Latitude to Canadians.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—(Special.—Some of the gentlemen of the Quebec press have been working themselves into a state of mind because of the erroneous impression which has received considerable circulation that the regulations recently promulgated from Downing street governing acceptance by British subjects of foreign orders and medals restricts the right of Canadians who have received such decorations to wear their honors. The idea has been put forth that the new regulations will deprive Sir Wilfrid Laurier, for instance, of the decoration of the Legion of Honor, received by him from President Faure during his visit last year to Paris. As a matter of fact, the regulations are eactly similar to those formerly in force, excepting that they are very much broadened and greater freedom is allowed British subjects in accepting and wearing foreign decorations. Hitherto no exception has been taken by Britsh authorities to the acceptance by Canadians of these honors. During the Paris exposition in 1889 several Canadians were the recipients of decorations at the hands of the French government, and their right to wear them has never been questioned. Under the regulations adopted in 1885, it was provided that "Excepting in the case of a special complimentary mission to foreign sovereigns, permission to accept a foreign order or wear the insignia thereof shall not be granted to any subject of Her Majesty unless the foreign order shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished service before the enemy either at sea or in the field, or unless a Britsh subject applying shall have been actually and entirely employed beyond Her Majesty's dominions in the service of the foreign sovereign by whom the order is conferred."

The sweeping prohibition has been considerably modified by the revised regulations recently issued. To the exceptions under the old rule, the following are added: The chief of a complimentary mission from Her Majesty; a military or naval attache on the termination of his appointments; any person not at the time in the service of Her Majesty, who has rendered valuable service to the sovereign bestowing the order outside Her Majesty's dominion or in an embassy or legation of that sovereign in this country.

The right of the prime minister or any of the Canadians to wear foreign decorations with the approval of the secretary of state for foreign affairs cannot be questioned, and there is no doubt that the new regulations have been issued with the object of granting more latitude in this direction.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS

Several Changes Announced in Montreal Regiments—Those Who Failed to Qualify Removed from the List.

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—(Special.)—Militia-General orders were gazetted to-day as follows:

5th Dragoons—To be adjutant, Captain Reginald William Henry King, from B Squadron, vice McNicol, transferred. A Squadron, provisional 2nd Lieut. G. W. L. French is permitted to retire. To be 2nd Lieut., provisionally, Lawrence James Scott, gentleman, vice French, retired.

2nd Montreal Regiment — Provisional 2nd Lieut. A. B. Macfarlane is permitted to retire.

58th Compton Battalion of Infantry—No. 6 Company—To be 2nd Lieut. provisionally, Edouard Charles Paradis, gentleman, vice Murray, promoted. No. 8 Company—Provisional 2nd Lieut. J. P. Breevoort, having failed to qualify, his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia. Provisional 2nd Lieut. W. P. Jennins having left limits, his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia.

80th Nicolet Battalion of Infantry—No. 1 Company—To be captain, 2nd Lieut. Euclide Poisson, vice Bourk, transferred. No. 2 Company—To be captain, Captain H. Bourk, from No. 1 Company, vice Rousseau, promoted. No. 3 Company—To b captain, 2nd Lieut. Joseph Marie Blondin, vice Piche, transferred. No. 4 Company—Capt. Joseph A. Piche is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of a captain on retirement. To be captain, Captain Joseph A. Piche, from No. 3 Company, vice Piche, retired. No. 5 Company—Captaim J. A. Pratte is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of captain on retirement. To be captain, 2nd Lieut. Louis Henri Turcotte, from No. 2 Company, vice Pratte, retired. No. 6 Company—2nd Lieut. Wilfrid Perreault, vice Beaubien, retired. Provisional Lieut. M. Rheault having failed to qualify, his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia.

Grain Up West.

Toronto, Oct. 1.—Flour, straight rollers, in barrels, middle freights, are quoted at $3.10 to $3.15 at Toronto. Wheat—Market easy, with red winter at 65c and white at 65c to 66c, north and west. No. 1 hard Manitoba, 70c, afloat at Fort William. Rye—Quoted at 41c to 42c, north and west. Oats—New white oats quoted at 24c, north and west. Barley—Quoted at 42c to 43c, middle freights, for No. 1. Buckwheat—Prices nominal. Bran—Sells at $8 to $8.50, west, and shorts at $12.50 to $13.50, west. Corn—Canadian, 32c to 33c west, and American 38c to 39c at Toronto. Peas—New peas are quoted at 52c, north and west, in car lots. Oatmeal—Car lots of rolled oats, in bags on track at Toronto, $3.60; in barrels, $3.70.

Sirdar Praises Officers.

London, October 1.—The Gazette prints Lord Kitchener's report of the Omdurman expedition. The Sirdar praises his subordinates, naming several hundred of them, and warmly commends the Commissary, medical and transport departments, and the excellent rations which were always provided, and kept the men strong, healthy, and fit to endure all the hardships of an arduous campaign, enabling them at a critical moment to support exceptional fatigue,continuous marching and fighting for fourteen hours during the height of the Soudan campaign.

Napanee Bank Robbery Case.

Toronto, Oct. 1.—Mr. Justice Ferguson, sitting in single court yesterday, refused to grant the Crown an enlargement of the motion for a change of venue in the Napanee bank robbery. It is also considred probable from the remarks let fall by the judge that he will not accede to the application for a change of venue.

Yukon Officials Were Honest.

Winipeg, Man., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—Mr. Edwin Auld, one of Manitoba's successful Klondikers, is in the city. Mr. Auld unhesitatingly denies the charges of crookedness on the part of Canadian offiials at Dawson. In his dealings he found them fair and square and he had done business with all of them.

Mr. Tarte Opened the Fair.

Peterboro, Ont., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—The Peterboro central exhibition was formally opened Thursday by the Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works. The weather was all that could be desired and the attendance excellent.

Balloonist's Legs Broken.

Kemptville, Ont., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—Prof. Tompkins, balloonist, made an ascension here today and in alighteing had one of his legs broken near the ankle and the other ankle dislocated.

Writ of Certiorari Granted.

Judge Mathieu has rendered judgment granting the petition of the pilot Perreault, asking the issue of a writ of certiorari against the sentence passed upon him by the Harbor Commissioners.

LIGHTNING'S PRANKS.

Gananoque Was Visited by a Heavy Storm Last Night and a Good Deal of Damage Done.

Gananoque, Ont., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—This town was visited last evening by a very severe thunder and lightning storm, together with a very heavy downfall of rain, which, although it only lasted about half an hour, was terrific. Mr. A. M. Gamble, proprietor of the International Hotel, was struck, and stunned while sitting in his house. The house of Mr. Stacey, on Garden street, was struck, and the chimney knocked off. Mr. Stacey was struck and rendered unconscious. A young lady, Miss Parker, going to her home on John street, was passing a tree; a fish of lightning struck it and at the same time hit her on the side af the face, burning it. The electric appliance at the water works pumping station were badly burned; also the fire alarm circuit, and the switchboard at the Central telephone office was burned out. At the Thousand Islands Railway office the telephone wires caught fire, and it was only noticed when the flame had nearly reached the wood on the roof. It was put out without much damage.

BURGLARS FOILED

In an Attempt to Clean Out the Store of H. Albert, 99 St. Lawrence Street, This Morning.

Early this morning burglars attempted to clean out the store of H. Albert, clothier, 99 St. Lawrence street. The family living above the store were wakened by the noise of the men forcing the front door, and when they began to make investigation the burglars departed without any booty.

TRIED TO BUY WITNESSES

Lee Chu, Arrested for Smuggling and Liquor Selling, Has Another Serious Charge Against Him.

Lee Chu, the Chinaman, who is at present before the courts on a charge of selling spiritous liquors without a license, and of smuggling tobacco, but who is out on bail, was re-arrested last night on the charge of dissauding witnesses from giving evidence.

Lee Chu, it is said, offered $100 to two of his fellow-countrymen to leave the city or hide somewhere until the the liquor case against him had been disposed ot.

Lee Chu pleaded not guilty and was remanded.

Mr. C. H. Sutherland's Death.

Mr. C. H. Sutherland, mechanical engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway, died at his residence on Fort street yesterday afternoon. The many friends of the deceased gentleman will be shocked to hear of his sudden demise. He had been ill for some time, but no such serious result was apprehended. Yesterday afternoon, when one of the family went into his bed-room, Mr. Sutherland was found dead in his chair. The deceased leaves a widow and family.

Queen's University Degrees.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—Queen's University Senate has granted the following degrees as a result of the supplementary examinations: M.D.C.M., H. F. Kilborn, Oso Station; H. G. Ogilvie, Kingston, Ja.; B.A., Miss Sophia Williams, Ottawa; J. A. Supple, Pembroke; P. F. Munro, Lancaster; M.A., P. M. Thompson, Allan S. Mills; J. K. Johnston, West Lorne.

Judge Dorion's Commission.

The commissioin of Judge Dorion was read in open court yesterday by Mr. Cherrier, clerk of the Circuit Court. Messrs. F. S. Lyman and W. Mercier congratulated the new magistrate in the name of their confreres of the Bar, and Judge Dorion replied in suitable terms.

Henry George's Son Chosen

New York, October 1.—At a meeting of the Chicago Platform Democrats of New York State last night, Henry George, the son of the great single tax advocate, was nominated to head an independent Democratic ticket.

Mark E. Moorman.

Mr. Mark E. Moorman, of 103 Bleury, passed away at his residence on Thursday. The remains were brought yesterday to Belleville, Ont., his native town, for interment.

THE WARSHIPS ARRIVE IN PORT,

H.M.S. Talbot and Indefatigable Berthed at Five o'Clock Last Evening.

OFFICIAL WELCOME TO-DAY

The Programme for the Entertainment of Officers and Men Is an Elaborate One.

H.M.S. ALBERCORE TROUPE HERE

There is probably no marine spectacle which so stirs the blood as the arrival in or departure from port of a man-o'-war. Montrealers have had an opportunity to see two representatives of the greatest navy in the world come into port yesterday afternoon, and to admire the dexterous and seamanlike way in which the vessels were berthed.

The Talbot, carrying the flag of Vice-Admiral Fisher, which had been transferred from the Renown, and the Indefatigable left Quebec about half-past five yesterday morning. The ships had to proceed up the river slowly, owing to the nature of the channel, the Talbot leading and the Indefatigable about half a mile astern. In this order they made port at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, and came to moorings at the Victoria pier, just east of Bonsecours market.

There was a large crowd of citizens present to see the ships come in, and great interest was manifested in the manoeuvres incident to mooring. It was generally remarked that everything was done at a smart run, it being a universal naval motto that whatever is being done must be done as energetically and quickly as possible. The ships being fast, the white ensign which is flown while in port was hoisted at the stern.

Vice-Admiral Fisher, Captain Gamble, Commander Bayly, and the other officers of the Talbot, gathered at the starboard gangway and received Captain Bourassa, assistant harbor master; Ald. Stevenson, Ald. Sadler and Mr. Rene Beauset, mayor's secretary, who went on board as the city's representatives to welcome the Vice-Admiral and his command. The programme of entertainment for the officers and crews while in port was talked over and finally agreed upon as already published.

The Programme for To-day.

This morning the crews were up at five o'clock, and after breakfast and a smoke on the upper deck, set to in bare feet to holy-stone and hose the decks. Later they had fire-drill, the usual Saturday morning programme, and a most interesting sight to watch. Like all other drills, the work was excellently done ,and not the slightest confusion was noticeable. At eight o'clock a pretty little ceremony was to be seen by those who were on the wharf. The buglers rang out "attention," and all hands ceased work, facing aft and saluting as the colors were run up. Then the buglers sounded "carry on," and work was resumed.

At half-past twelve to-day Mayor Prefontaine and a number of members of the reception committee called on Vice-Admiral Fisher, and bade him an official welcome, remaining to luncheon on the flagship. At two o'clock the Vice-Admiral and several of his officers returned the call, and were received in the Council Chamber.

A detachment of the officers and men of the Indefatigable will attend divine service at Trinity church, corner St. Denis st. and Viger sq., at 11 a.m. to-morrow. The police band will accompany the boys in blue from the vessel to the church.

This afternoon 100 men from each ship will take street cars, provided by the Street Railway Company, to visit the lacrosse match and the football games.

About 150 of the officers, petty officers, sailors, marines and marine artillery from H.M.S. Renown, who are to present "H. M.S. Albacore" at the Academy of Music next week, came up on the men-o'-war. They will stay with friends and at the local hotels while here. The officers are at the Windsor.

Entertainments for the Sailors.

The Executive Committee in charge of the arrangements for the reception of the petty officers and men from the warships now in port, met last night. There were present Sergt.-Major Fellows, 2nd R.C.A., chairman; Col.-Sergt. Kneen, secretary; Sergt.-Major McGill, Victoria Rifles; Sergt. Major Watson, Prince of Wales Fusiliers; Sergt.-Major Converse, Duke of York Hussars; Sergt.-Major Kendall, Field Battery, Sergt.-Major Gardiner, Royal Scots; Col.-Sergt. Tasker, Victoria Rifles; Battery Sergt. Ward, 2nd R.C.A.

It was decided to hold the smoking concert on Thursday evening next in the hall of the Vics.' armory. Each regiment will assemble in drill order at its own armory, and at 7.30 the Victoria Rifles will move outward, march to the drill hall on Craig street, where they will meet the other corps and the U.S. sailors from the Onaudaga. The brigade formed, it will march, headed by the Prince of Wales Fusiliers' band, to the warships, where the British sailors will be in readiness. The whole force will then march to the Vics'. armory, where there will be an excellent entertainment. There will be the usual attractions of a smoking concert, besides a cake walk and a number of special features not yet decided on.

Monday night at the Academy is military night, and will be largely attended by non-commissioned officers and men in uniform. All militiamen who can attend are expected to do so in uniform, drill order. The side door to the gallery has been reserved for the milita. All the militia, British and United States sailors, will meet at the Victoria Rifles' armory at 7.30 sharp and will march to the Academy.

The committee meets again on Wednesday evening to complete arrangements.

The committees for the citizens' ball on Thursday night are as under:

Reception committee—His Worship the Mayor, chairman; Chief Justice Sir Melbourne Tait, Sir Alex. Lacoste, Hon. Justice R. N. Hall, J. S. C. Wurtele, J. A. Ouimet, Chas. I. Gill, M. Mathieu, L. O. Loranger, C. P. Davidson, S. Pagnuelo, C. J. Doherty, J. S. Archibald, J. J. Curran, Abb Ouimet and F. Langelier; Dr. T. G. Roddick, M. P., M. J. F. Quinn, M. P., E. Goff Penny, M. P., O. Desmarais, M. P., Lomer Gouin, M. L. A., Dr. Lacombe, M. L. A., Hon. J. I. Tarte, Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, Hon. A. W. Atwater, R. Bickerdike, M. L. A., Hon. J. J. Guerin, Hon. J. E. Robidoux, Hon. G. W. Stephens, Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, Hon. J. R. Thibodeau, Hon. Jas. O'Brien, Hon. J. O. Villeneuve, Hon. L. J. Forget, Hon. A. A. Thibaudeau, Hon. R. Dandurand, Hon. Sir William Hingston, Hon. T. Berthiaume, Hon. J. D. Rolland, Hon. Horace Archambault, Hon. N. Perodeau, Hon. J. K. Ward, Hon. J. E. Gilman, H. B. Rainville, M. L. A., Jos. Brunet, G. Marsolais, Col. A. A. Stevenson, T. Kinsella, L. A. Jacques, F. X. Prenoveau, H. B. Ames, Major Hooper, Lieut.-Col. Delfausse, Lieut.-Col. Bond, Lieut.-Col. Gordon, Lieut.-Col. Mattice, Lieut.-Col. Cole, Lieut.-Col. Labelle, Lieut.Col. Busteed, Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson, Lieut.-Col. Cooke, Lieut.-Col. Starke, Major Costigan, Major Whitley, Major Mackay, Major Hebert, Lieut.-Col. J. B. McLean, Lieut.-Col. Henshaw, Lieut.-Col. Prevost, A. D. C., Lieut.-Col. Massey, Lieut.-Col. Caverhill, Lieut.-Col. Aubrey, W. W. Ogilvie, E. B. Greenshields, R. B. Angus, John Cassils, Prin. Peterson, LL.D., Dr. Jas. Stewart, Hugh A. Allan, Montagu Allan, R. Wilson-Smith, Robert Mackay, Rev. Edgar Hill, Dr. McEachran, Sir Wm. Van Horne, Chas. M. Hays, Dr. Craik, T. G. Shaughnessy, Geo. Reeve, R. D. McGibbon, Donald Masmaster, W. C. McDonald, Lieut. Col. Strathy, Hugh Paton, Hector McKenzie, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Whitehead, F. Wolferstan Thomas, H. Stikeman, E. S. Clouston, Chas. Cassils, C. F. Smith, Jas. Crathern, A. F. Gault, H. Beaugrand, L. O. David, L. J. Ethier, V. Lamarche, Lieut.-Col. Hughes, J. M. Fortier, D. Morrice, Hon. L. O. Taillon, Hon A. Desjardins, A. F. Riddle, Rev Jas. Barclay, Alph. Racine, J. A. C. Madore, M. P.

Supper Committee—Col. E. A. Whitehead, A. Hooper, W. C. McIntyre, Lt.-Col. Prevost, Lt.-Col. Starke, H. Laporte, Chas. Cassils.

Decoration—Major Blaiklock, Ald. Martineau, Capt. Pelletier, Geo. Hiam, J. P. B. Casgrain, Capt. Bond.

Floor—Robert Adair, D. Thibaudeau, Arthur Prevost, Capt. Cantlie, Captain Ibbotson, F. A. Crathern, A. E. Ogilvie A. F. Mitchell, C. R. Christie, W. J. Morrice, B. McLennan, C. St. Louis, Gordon Macdougall, J. Tarte, A. Cassils, Capt. Larocque, Lieut. S. A. Cameron, Ald. Gagnon, F. Meighen, Major Hibbard, W. E. Lyman, Capt. Cole, A. Hodgson, L. A. Cadieux, L. O. David, A. F. Carrier, Chas. Archer, Major J. P. A. Des Troismaison, Capt. T. Pagnuelo, Major Cameron.

Music and Dancing—Surgeon-Major C. W. Wilson, Capt. Ostell, Capt. G. S. Cantlie, Dr. Chas. McEachran, Harold Eadie.

Subscription Committee—Major Whitley, Major Costigan, Lieut.-Col. Cole, Lieut.-Col. Cooke, Lieut.-Col. Busteed, Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson, Lieut.-Col. Labelle, Lieut.-Col. Delfausse, Lieut.-Col. Aubry, J. W. R. Brunet, Allan Mackenzie, Lt.-Col. Caverhill, Capt. G. S. Cantlie, J. C. C. Almon, Peers Davidson, W. J. Morrice, Harry Cassils, Huntley Drummond, J. M. Fortier, L. J. Ethier, L. A. Wilson, Rudolphe Forget, Ald. Gagnon, Hon. J. D. Rolland, D. A. McCaskill, David Seath, Walter Wilson, D. Forbes Angus, D. L. Lockerby, W. F. Angus, J. A. Ogilvy, John W. Laing, James Johnson.

Next Sunday the crews of the Talbot and Pallas will march up town for service. To-morrow service will be held on board the Talbot.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Revenue from Customs Still Continues to Grow.

Edith Stanley Macdonald, Wife of Edward de Bellefeuille Macdonald, Montreal, Wants a Divorce.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—(Special.)—The balance on 31st August last in the Dominion Governments savings bank was $15,406,399, compared with $15,462,909 on July 31st last. There was deposited in August $223,537 and withdrawn $280,047.

The Hon. David Laird, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, is gazetted to-day commissioner to enquire into and report upon the management and cost of the Dorchester penitentiary.

Edith Stanley McDonald, Montreal, wife of Edward De Bellefeuille McDonald, of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session for a bill of divorce from her husband, Edward De Bellefeuille McDonald, on the grounds of cruelty, adultery and desertion.

The revenue collected from customs in the Dominion still continues to increase. The figures for the present month are $2,086,658, compared with $1,955,465 for September, 1897, an increase of $131,863.

WILL OPEN A STREET.

The Roads Committee at Last Decides the Street Opening Question.

The Agreement With the Government Respecting the Maintenance of Seigneurs Street Bridge.

The Road Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon prior to the assembling of the Council, Ald. Brunet (chairman), Dupre, Ouimet, Wilson, Turner, Martineau and Gallery being present.

Mr. St. George explained to the committee the result of his trip to Ottawa in company with Ald. Brunet and Gallery, after which, on motion of Ald. Galelry, the following resolution was adopted:

"That as the question of ownership of the bridge over Mr. Ogilvie's flume on Seigneurs Street, which has been under discussion for so long, the Mayor authorized the City Surveyor to make the necessary repairs to the said bridge, the cost of which amounted to $505, which amount the city considers the Government is entitled to pay, because, in 1864, the City of Montreal agreed to make the necessary approaches to the bridge across the Lachine Canal, which approaches they made. In 1877 the Government diverted the said approaches and the Government made the road across the flume at Mr. Ogilvie's and have maintained the said bridge over same for twenty-one years. The city claims that the said bridge must necessarily belong to the Government, as they built it and maintained it ever since. In order to come to some amicable arrangement with the Government the city proposes to submit the plan by which the present winding approach shall be made of iron and the said bridge widened in such a manner as shown on the plan, so as to improve the approaches and make the obnoxious crookedness partly disappear. In this improvement the committee recommends that the city shall pay one-half of the cost of the same; the cost of making the present bridge of iron is $3,500, and making the widening $3,000—a total of $6,500, one-half the cost of which will be $3,250, the city's proposed share. The city will maintain the proposed bridge at its own cost, and when sames hall be required to be renewed in future years then the city and Government will jointly make the renewal and pay the expense equally.

The City Surveyor made a report on the interview had with the Government re the bridge, which was referred to Council.

Three of the experts (Onesime Martineau, Simon Lesage and J. Cradock Simpson), having reported that the opening of a street in rear of the proposed G.T.R. offices would enhance the value of the balance of the city's property, and Ald. Dupre, having spoken in favor of opening up the street, Ald. Gallery moved, and it was resolved to do so.

Ald. Gallery complained of the dust on Notre Dame Street west, and said that something would have to be done, as it was impossible for the merchants on the street to expose their wares or even keep their doors open during business hours.

Mr. St. George promised to look after the matter, as well as a complaint from Mr. James Cochrane that the accumulations of filth on the permanent pavements was rotting the asphalt.

THE MAJORITY IS ONLY 22,582.

Later Figures from New Brunswick Make a Change in Prohibition Vote.

FIGURES ARE NOT ALL IN

It Will Be Several Days Before the Exact Result Can Be Announced.

A QUEBEC PAPER MUCH PLEASED

The prohibition returns continue to come in slowly, but it will be several days before they are complete. Below are the figures as far as received from all the provinces:

	For.	Agst.	Majority.
Ontario	72,240	62,085	10,155
Quebec	14,100	55,548	41,448
Nova Scotia	27,400	3,889	23,511
New Brunswick	23,641	8,248	15,393
Manitoba	7,478	923	6,555
Prince Edward Is.	6,890	730	6,160
British Columbia	2,243	1,955	288
N. W. T.	4,094	1,926	2,068
Totals	158,086	135,304	
Majority for prohibition,			22,582.

ONTARIO.

EAST GREY—Incomplete returns give 606 majority for prohibition.

PEEL—Complete returns give 82 majority for prohibition.

NORTH YORK—For, 937; against, 632, with thirteen polls yet to hear from.

SOUTH RENFREW—For, 944; against, 806. Thirteen polls yet to hear from.

EAST BRUCE—This county gives 305 majority against prohibition.

WEST YORK—For, 2,395; against, 2,241. Three polls to hear from.

EAST TORONTO—Official returns: For 1,715; against, 3,223. Majority against, 1,508.

CENTRE TORONTO — For, 1,129; against, 1,782; majority against, 653.

Official figures for West Toronto not given out to-day.

ALGOMA—Returns so far indicate 291 majority for prohibition. Full returns not likely to be in for several days.

HAMILTON CITY—Official returns announced to-day as follows: For, 2,844; against, 4,376. Majority against, 1,532.

SOUTH GREY—This county gives 586 majority for prohibition, with four places still to hear from.

LANARK SOUTH—For, 279; against, 199; majority for, 80.

LEEDS SOUTH—For, 1,227; against, 537. Majority for, 690. Several places to hear from.

MIDDLESEX SOUTH—243 majority for, with a number of places to hear from.

WELLINGTON SOUTH—115 majority for, with a number of places to hear from.

YORK EAST—159 majority for; partial returns.

NORTH LANARK—Fifteen polls give 742 for; 233 against; nine polls to hear from.

BOTHWELL—Incomplete returns give a majority of 137 for.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—Very partial returns from Carleton county give a prohibition majority of 201, which will likely be three times as large when all returns are in.

NORTH RENFREW—For, 1,413; against 1,281; majority for, 132, with one poll to hear from.

PRESCOTT—33 polls; for, 799; against, 2,197; three polls to hear from.

QUEBEC.

SOULANGES—Over 500 majority against so far; a few places to hear from.

YAMASKA—Gives 884 majority against, with two places to hear from.

NICOLET—224 against and 24 for.

WRIGHT—Total vote for, 531; against, 1,692, with six polls to hear from.

L'ISLET—Returns are 1,110 no, and 35 yes; three polls to hear from.

MONTMAGNY—1,240 nays and 32 yeas; majority 1,208 against prohibition.

RIMOUSKI—For prohibition 33; against 1,127.

MEGANTIC—Returns incomplete and hard to obtain. Indications are there will be about 1,000 against.

TWO MOUNTAINS—61 for and 1,230 against, with two polls to hear from.

CHICOUTIMI—The majority against prohibition will be about 1,500 to 2,000 for Chicoutimi and Saguenay counties.

Notes from L'Original.

L'Orignal, Oct. 1.—(Special.)—The voting on the prohibition was held here on Thursday in the court-house. Mr. B. R. Poulin acting as deputy returning officer. In the morning the streets were deserted, while the officers waited patiently for some one to come in and cast their vote. There were no signs visible of the fact that the wishes of the people were being taken on a most important question, but in the afternoon a number of anti-prohibitionists were hard at work and had canvassers out driving the electors to the polls. A large number on the list did not vote. The hotels remained closed all day. At the close of the poll the ballots were counted and announced. In favor of prohibition, 35; against, 93. Majority against, 58.

Le Soleil Is Delighted.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—(Special.)—Le Soleil is in great glee over the result of the vote on prohibition, and claims that the province of Quebec gave a majority of 70,000 against prohibition. The crossed flags are displayed in a prominent part of the paper, which says that this province should rejoice over the result, and it further remarks: "It is we who on the 23rd of June, 1896, delivered Canada from an era of orgie which had lasted for 25 years, and yesterday it was the province of Quebec which saved the situation. All classes and creeds will again render homage to the good sense, tact and public spirit of the French Canadian population."

The Three Rivers Campaign.

Three Rivers, Sept. 1.—(Special.)—The quietest and most respectable election held in Three Rivers for many years closed at five Thursday evening. There was no sign of drink, and runks and disorderlies gave no trouble to the authorities. There was no rush at the polls. The electors went quietly and polled their votes without ado. Out of a possible vote of 1,250, 796 were recorded. Of these, 135 were for prohibition — a small number, yet double the number expected by many. Some of the electors wre heard to say, "Why could not all our elections be conducted as orderly and quietly as this one?" There was no money in this election, and that likely made the difference. Several of the French citizens worked and voted for prohibition. It became evident, however, that the hotelkeepers and the licensed grocrs (contrary to the expectation of some), had not been idle, though quiet. Their forces were fairly well organized. A meeting under their auspices was held in the City Hall on the last night of the campaign, but for some reason no local orator championed their cause. The speakers were Mr. Legris, M. P. for Maskinonge, and Mr. Terrien, advocate, of Montreal.

Richmond to Cut Back on its Record.

Richmond, Oct. 1.—(Special.)—The plebiscite contest was conducted in this county by the temperance people with great vigor, and there is naturally not a little disappointment at the result. Richmond county ten years ago voted for the maintenance of the Dunkin Act,and gave a majority for the act of 510. On Thursday it gave a majority of 132 against general prohibition, and this in face of the fact that the antis had no organization whatever. The general feeling is that the result all over the country is insufficient to justify Parliament in attempting prohibitory legislation, and this view has been expressed by prominent temperance workers. Polling day was very quiet in Richmond. Indeed, it was not until evening that some of the voters were aware that a polling had taken place. The date had slipped their memory, and as they were not reminded of it, it is to be presumed that they were put down as antis. About the only election humor was the remark of a couple of nay voters from the Janesville Ward, who remarked that they were not going to pay thirty-three million dollars a year to keep whiskey out.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH

The Fall Sittings Opened This Morning at Sherbrooke, Where There Are a Number of Cases to Be Heard.

Sherbrooke, Oct. 1.—(Special.)— The fall session of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of St. Francis opened this morning at ten o'clock. The new law, providing that only one session per annum of the Court of Queen's Bench will be held in the province except Montreal and Quebec, applies now. The bench was occupied by Mr. Justice White, who addressed the grand jury. Mr. Justice Lameau will preside over the court during the session. There are a number of important cases to come before the grand jury at this session, among which are: S. E. Adam, stabbing with attempt to kill; George Daigneault, of Magog, manslaughter; Charles Germain, attempting to obtain money under false pretences; Joseph Bourque, kidnapping.

AN ICE TRUST TO BE FORMED.

The East End Dealers Are Organizing a Joint Stock Company, and West End Merchants Will Do Likewise.

A short time ago a new ice company was formed to fight the combine of the older merchants. Now comes the news that the latter are contemplating the formation of a joint stock company, or rather, of two companies with mutual interests.

Several of the East End ice merchants met in the Rlendeau Hotel last night to talk over the matter, Mr. R. A. Becket taking the chair and Mr. J. A. Ohristin acting as secretary.

Mr. Becket explained that the great object of the joint company would be to deal in nothing but unquestionably pure ice, which end could be obtained by cutting it only on the south shore between the bank and the channel.

Mr. Napoleon Masson stated that by uniting, the merchants could do business with greater profit. A large company could give the public better ice, better service, cheaper prices and have a larger profit.

Mr G. N. Quevillon suggested the building of storehouses on the south shore and bringing the ice in by boat or rail in summer. Messrs. Nap. Archambault and E. Benoit argued against this course, saying it was better to cart the ice in winter to the centre of the summer delivery.

Mr. Christin considered that it would be easy to interest the public in the scheme as the dealers were all men of known standing. The trust was not intended to put the screws on the public, but to give them good ice at a cheap price.

It was eventually decided that the merchants interested should make a valuation of their property, and hand it in at a meeting to be called shortly.

This proposed company will only take in the East End merchants, and a similar one is understood to be under consideration by the consolidation of the West End dealers. The latter would operate as far east as St. Denis street, and the former as far west as University. The two companies would thus meet only in the district between these streets, but as their aims would be identical and their shareholders in some instances the same there would be nothing in the nature of competition between them.

$1,500,000 HAS BEEN SPENT IN CAR FARES THIS YEAR.

The Montreal Street Railway year ended yesterday, and in point of earnings it is by far the largest ever experienced by the company.

There was not a single month in the whole twelve that the earnings did not fail to show a gain over last year, and even in June the increase was $2,477.86, which is very surprising in view of the fact that June, 1897, had the benefit of the enormous evenings during Jubilee week.

The total earnings for the year were practically $1,500,000. Or in other words, Montrealers have spent that amount of money in car fares during the year. This is a very heavy increase over the corresponding period in 1897, and looms large in comparison with the figures of years previous, compared to which the earnings of 1897 were thought to be enormous.

The biggest month of the year with the street railway was July, the earnings that month amounting to $144,006, or a gain over July, 1897, of $14,706. The next largest was August, with $143,801, but the attached table tells the whole story at a glance, giving the earnings for 1898 and 1897 and the increases of this year over last:

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
October	$116,293.09	$109,110.38	7,182.71
Nov.	110,929.60	100,818.57	10,11.03
Dec.	113,128.91	103,116.55	10,012.89
Jan.	110,140.83	99,620.55	10,620.28
Feb.	102,625.49	89,951.68	12,673.81
March	114,677.91	99,441.87	15,236.04
April	110,819.38	103,045.93	7,773.44
May	123,508.09	116,337.03	7,171.06
June	133,154.63	130,667.77	2,477.86
July	144,006.71	129,245.92	14,760.79
Aug.	143,801.19	131,431.67	12,389.52
Sept.	136,875.14	120,834.74	16,040.40

A ROUND ROBIN TO ALD. KINSELLA.

People around the City Hall are wondering when the Water Committee is going to meet. The fact that this committee has not met for more than a month has caused considerable talk, as the lapse of so long a time between the meetings of a committee, especially at this season of the year, is most unusual. The committee book shows that the last meeting of the Water Committee was held on Aug. 27th. Since that time the other committees have held three, four and five committee meetings each.

The only explanation that has been suggested is that some of the officials of the department fear to meet some of the questions that will arise at the first meeting of the committee. Ald. Kinsella's name appears as chairman of the committee, but the powers and functions of that office are exercised by Superintendent Laforest. Ald. Kinsella is chairman only on paper.

As Mr. Laforest has made no move towards calling his committee together, some of the members talk of getting up a round robin asking Ald. Kinsella to do so. If a meeting is not called next week this course will be adopted.

In the meantime the conviction that it is time for a change in the chairmanship of the committee is becoming stronger and more widely felt among the aldermen.

TROUBLE AT THE SLATER FACTORY.

The men who lost their positions at the Slater shoe factory, their friends and a mob of hangers-on crowded round the factory last night and tried to intimidate the men who are now peaceably at work.

The police were called to the scene, and after some little trouble the thoroughfare was cleared. No arrests were made.

TO DISCUSS BALLOT-BOX STUFFING.

An important meeting of the Provincial Executive of the Dominion Alliance has been called for Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All reports of irregularities in voting will be discussed, and in all probability steps will be taken to enter a good many cases in the courts.

NICE WAY OF PUTTING IT.

Despatch From Shanghai Says the Emperor Has Committed Suicide.

Which, Put in Plain English, Means That He Has Been Assassinated by His Enemies.

London, Oct. 1.—A special from Shanghai, published today, says telegrams furnished by the Taotai, or local governor, to a Chinese paper there, allege that the Emperor of China committed suicide on September 21, after signing the decrees which placed the dowager empress at the head of affairs in China. This, it is added, is understood to mean that the emperor was assassinated.

All the English-speaking secretaries and the principal members of the Chinese foreign office, it is further announced, have been seized and banished.

Steamship Movements.

September 30.	At	From
Britannic	New York	Liverpool
Auguste Victoria	New York	Hamburg
Werra	Genoa	New York
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	New York
Lake Ontario	Moville	Montreal
Californian	Moville	Montreal
Kensington	Southampton	New York
Plata	Glouceter	St. John
Dunmore Head	Dublin	Montreal
Brazilian	London	Montreal
Amaranth	Rotterdam	Wabana

HOW THE MAINE WAS BLOWN UP.

A Curious Story from Maine That Is Received With Respect In High Quarters.

Ahstabula, O., Sept. 9.—Correspondence of Chicago Record.)—Down in Maine the other day I heard a strange story which leads some superstitious people to believe that the fiends who blew up the battleship Maine may yet be detected and punished.

As the little manufacturing town of Lewiston, where Senator Frye has spent his useful life and Representative Dingley has edited a newspaper for a generation or two, there is a woman who possesses supernatural powers. She is the wife of a druggist. She has a common-school education, but has never been out of her native state and knows little of the world. On several occasions she has displayed clairvoyant powers to the amazement of her neighbors, but she is not a professional. On the contrary, she shrinks from publicity. For that reason she will not permit her name to be used.

Last fall a prominent citizen of Auburn, the town across the river from Lewiston, died under the most extraordinary circumstances. He was sitting at his dinner table, when he severed an artery with a carving knife or something like that. The druggist's wife in Lewiston had never heard of him. She had never been inside of his house, and yet, being in a trance that evening, she described to her husband the manner of his death and surroundings with marvellous accuracy, and the next morning when they read the story as printed in the Journal, Mr. Dingley's paper, they shuddered to think how closely her vision corresponded to the facts. This is only one of many occasions upon which she has shown the same knowledge of events that were beyond her sight or hearing.

The night after the Maine was destroyed, while under the same nervous excitement and indignation that possessed the whole country, she had one of her peculiar visions, and woke her husband from his sleep to tell him what she had seen. He got up, took pencil and paper and wrote down her words, as he deemed them of the greatest importance. The statement was sent to Senator Frye at Washington. He submitted it to the secretary of the navy with a cordial indorsement of the high character, respectability and honesty of his constituent, whom he had known all his life. The officials of the navy department thought proper to suppress the statement for fear that it might add to the public excitement if it appeared in the newspapers.

This woman, who had never been outside of the state of Maine, who had never seen a fortification or a castle or a man-of-war, and in her waking hours could not have described the uniform of a Spanish officer or soldier, gave a minute description of the harbor of Havana, the location of the battleship, the approaches to Morro castle and the Cabanas fortress, the reception parlors and the office of the commandants, even to the color of the furniture and the racks of muskets on the walls. Several persons who are familiar with Morro castle and its surroundings have read the statement and declare that they could not have hit them so closely themselves, while Cap. Sigsbee declares that the description of the Maine at the time of the explosion is absolutely accurate. The woman was puzzled because she could not find any anchor for the ship. She said it was tied to a floating cask, an arrangement she could not understand. As a matter of fact the Maine was moored to an iron buoy.

In her vision the druggist's wife entered a room in the fortification of Cabanas which was filled with electrical apparatus, and, although she is unfamiliar with such things, she minutely described it, a future comparison may determine how accurately. She says there were two men in this room each in the uniform of a Spanish officer, which she described down to the buttons and the stripes upon the sleeves. One was an old man, tall and bent, with iron-gray hair and beard. The other was short and stocky, with a birthmark or scar upon his face, which was partially concealed by a stiff black beard closely trimmed. After some conversation in a foreign language, which she could not understand, the man with the scar became quite excited. He seemed to be pleading with the older one for permission to do something which horrified the other. Finally the old man left the room. The younger one went to a mahogany frame upon the wall, which was covered with brass apparatus, pulled a plug from one hole and put it in another. In an instant there was a tremendous explosion and the battleship was in a mass of flames.

No attempt has ever been made to fasten the responsibility of the destruction of the Maine upon any particular person, although Gen. Lee, Capt. Sigsbee and the members of the board of inquiry believe the mine was exploded by some person familiar with the submarine conditions of Havana harbor. No Spanish officer answering the description given by the druggist's wife is known to those who have read her statement, but before the evacuation of Havana an investigation will be quietly made.

MARGINAL NOTES.

By BLISS CARMAN.

"To establish brotherly union among men."

That is the closing sentence of Count Tolstoi's voluminous essay on art; that expresses his idea of the proper aim for Christian art in the immediate future. These are the words I quoted last week in speaking of the subject. At that time I had seen no review of the book; but I felt sure it would receive sharp criticism from artists and our literary class; and it has. However, I do not care to follow that discussion further: it all seems so idle.

I write today beside the quiet summer sea. Yesterday peace was declared between two warring nations, and today everyone seems happy over the event. It is not a glorying in victory so much as a thankfulness for the return of tranquility. A war in which there was so little hate could not breed a wild enthusiasm in the hour of final triumph. That memorable scene in Boston yesterday when the crowd received the brave Spanish Admiral with cheers and handshakings was not, I think, wholly the generous expression of a victorious people. There was more in it than a surplus of feeling. Even at the time of the sinking of the Merrimac we could not restrain our hearty recognition of the Spaniard's gentle manliness. And we are not wrong in recognizing in yesterday's unusual sight an index of great things. As this sad old world's built and run, you might almost say it is worth a few months' war to be able to affirm and establish that brotherhood even a little more firmly in our minds.

But what has art to do with all this? Nothing? Let us suppose that in due time we rise to raise some monument to our victory over Spain, fresh in most's minds. That monument will express in terms of fine art the feelings of a victorious people. It will not express those feelings perfectly unless it has room for Admiral Cervera's name somewhere about its base. It will be untrue as a work of art unless it voices an enthusiastic apreciation of an enemy's valor along with our gratitude for the bravery of our own men.

And a taste of that sort would be particularly happy for us. For while art is born of natural conditions and modified by circumstance, it is surely wider than any patriotism. Things beautiful and humane concern it; and its followers do well to stand aloof from much popular sentiment. It is very commonly complained that artists are out of sympathy with the people, that they form a cult of themselves, that they do not keep in touch with the every-day affairs of their own country. This is too true, but it is not altogether their own fault. They are out of sympathy with people because they are sometimes in sympathy with wider currents of thought and feeling than popularly obtain in the time or the community in which they live. One can imagine the typical artist supremely indefferent to a proclamation of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for a great American victory, and yet profoundly moved by such an incident as the Spanish Admiral's reception yesterday.

Why? It means that a whole people is capable of unheard-of generosity of enthusiasm; that its vaunted civilization is not a mere matter of labor-saving machinery and electrical contrivances. And so out of peace after strife there are great things to hope for at the hands of art. There is the old story of Wolfe at the capture of Quebec, quoting Gray's Elegy to his officers as he was being rowed with muffled oars under the dark citadel, and declaring he would rather have written the verses than take the town. Perhaps many of us, with the substantial deeds of the navy still vividly in mind, will doubt the wisdom if his choice. But I think that American generosity is ever finer than American bravery. Of course, it is easier to love your enemy after you have smashed him; but a frank appreciation of his fine quality shows a touch of something above the common, after all. And among a people where such a sentiment is possible, there should be no limit to our hope.

If we do not altogether approve the English general's tribute to an unwarlike poet what are we to say to this burst from an English minor poet of our own generation?

'We are the music-makers,
And we are the dreamers of dreams,
Wandering by lone sea-breakers,
Sitting by desolate streams;
World-losers and world-forsakers,
On whom the pale moon gleams;
Yet we are the movers and shakers
Of the world forever, it seems.

This declaration of faith Mr. Palgrave placed in the front page of his second golden treasury. You would not call it an unassuming confession, if made in cool prose. Yet there is truth in it. And you must permit me to have a suspicion that if you sit down very quietly and alone and ask yourself which is the greater, war or art, you will not find it so easy to answer the question. Perhaps you will be dazzled by our new imperialism and will reply to yourself off-hand that, after all, strife is natural and inevitable, that it only means the survival of the fittest, that we must accept our destiny, that reason cannot prevail without strength. But then, if you have any of the modern candor of mind, there will come to you an uncomfortable afterthought. A tinge of the potent ideal for which your fathers died will infect your meditations, and come behind you like a reproach. And the uncertain soul in your brave way will hear like a faint strain of music far away, the echo of a splendid ancestral song. "In returning and rest ye shall be saved." It will seem to you that, after all, the ideals of the peacemaker may not be quite foolish. You will be drawn backwards by some vague heredity of conviction; and the saving grace of doubt will come to rescue you from the too precipitate impulse. And as you hearken to that still small voice of the ultimate skepticism, somewhere in the profound of memory there will awake another phrase of that forgotten poetry, "In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength."

No, I should be sorry to sit in judgment over the momentous issues of the past few months. That were indeed a grotesquely idle task. But I should be sorrier to run with the shouting crowd, carried away in a fever of triumph, elated at the glories of war, with never a misgiving nor a backward glance at the ideals and obligations we are throwing away so lightly.

You may often have read, in the past few years, learned articles of a critical cast, proving conclusively to the writer's own satisfaction, that we should never have any vigorous revival of arts and letters until we had another war to stir the public pulse. Well, here's the war come and gone, and we shall see. I think myself that such a hope is arrant nonsense. I don't believe in the ultimate success of violence; I do believe in the ultimate triumph of art. Not now, not immediately, but some day. It is the "far off, divine event, to which the whole creation moves." I see strife as a contingent necessity in that progress, and I cherish no fond fancy of a short cut to the kingdom of perfection. But I also see that struggle and stress and strain are not adequate ends in themselves, nor satisfying to the mind of any sane man.

A daring balloonist sometimes tumbles nearly two hundred feet through the air hanging on to a parachute until it opens. "O! well," he says, "It usually opens in time." Sometimes it doesn't open and he is doomed. This seems foolhardy but no more so than the sick man who says, "O, I guess I'll get well all right!"



Disease is no guessing matter. If it isn't stopped it keeps on getting worse. Many a man begins with dyspepsia or "liver complaint," and gradually loses strength and vitality until before he knows it his lungs are attacked and he finds himself in consumption. The parachute doesn't open.

The only real safety for a man whose strength is failing from any cause whatever is to renew the sources of vitality at their fountain-head. The best agency for this purpose is the wonderful "Golden Medical Discovery" originated by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y. This "Discovery" goes directly to the aid of the enfeebled digestive forces and enables them to make healthy nourishing blood, thereby building up solid muscular strength and active nerve force and energy.

The absolutely marvelous things it does for sick people is shown by the experience of Mr. Frank A. Startz, of Fayetteville, Fayette Co., Texas, who writes: "It affords me pleasure to testify to the remarkable curative power of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I was severely afflicted with trouble in my lungs—spitting up blood, and was so weak I was unable to continue my work. I tried several remedies which gave me no relief, and I had commenced to think there was no hope for me. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery was recommended to me, so I tried it and began to improve at once, and was soon able to resume work. I consider it a wonderful medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser sent for 31 one-cent stamps to cover customs and mailing *only*. Cloth binding 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Paris Exhibition of 1900.

What shall we see in Paris in 1900? In all probability some of the following attractions: First, a panorama-diorama, entitled "Le Tour du Monde," by the celebrated marine artist, M. Louis Dumoulin; second, "The History of Costume," by the well-known costumer, M. Felix. Next will come the "Palace of Optics and the Moon at One Metre," thanks to a huge refracting telescope, due to M. Deloncle; "An Aquarium Theatre," by M. Guillaume; and "A Panorama of Sea Voyages in Distant Lands," by M. Hugo d'Alesi.

We are to have a grand mining exhibition beneath the Trocadero Palace; an Indian village, with numerous pagodas and pretty bayaderes; a reproduction of ancient Alexandria; a kingdom of Siam, a Javanese theatre; and last, but not least, "A Street of Paris," in which eminent Montmarte talents are to be allowed full liberty. Here will be established, no doubt, the gayest spot of the exhibition, and the clever artists and poets who have migrated from the popular Parisian hill to the boulevards will revive, in the interior of the exhibition, the "Black Cat cabaret," and other resorts famed for wit, song and good beer. It is impossible at this early stage to write in detail of all these things in preparation for the exhibition, because most of the authors are liable to make alterations in the plans which they have submitted before the eventful spring of 1900.

From an engineering point of view, perhaps one of the most novel features of the exhibition will be the movable platform, or railway. A road of this kind existed at the Chicago exhibition, and also at a more recent exhibition in Berlin. But it seems to be reserved for Paris to put the movable platform to practical use. In 1900 this novel mode of traction is to be introduced in the shape of an elevated railway within the limits of the exhibition. There will be two platforms, one running at a speed of about 2 1-2 miles an hour, the other at a speed of about 5 miles. Visitors will experience no more difficulty or inconvenience in stepping from the less speedy platform to the faster one than they will in stepping from the motionless stations on to the slow platform. These stations will naturally be placed on the side of the platform that moves at slow speed.

Many other ideas are still under examination by the special committee appointed to report on "attractions." Lack of space has compelled the management to reject a great number of interesting ideas; nevertheless, those accepted are sufficiently picturesque and varied to permit of one saying in all confidence that Parisian gaiety and amusement will not be absent from the exhibition, and that, side by side with the more serious undertaking, some first-class novel entertainments will be provided.

Coming to Quebec.

Quebec, Sept. 30.—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston will arrive on its excursion to Quebec on October 3rd. The party will probably number over 300 of the members, and will remain in Quebec until Thursday, October 6th. The annual banquet will be given at the Chateau Frontenac on the evening of Tuesday, October 4th. The Ancient and Honorable Company will march from and to the depot in keeping with the tradition of that ancient body, of which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is the honorary colonel. A guard of honor will be in attendance, and the United States cadet band of Boston will head the march. At 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday it will parade on Dufferin Terrace, and will be escorted thence by the officers of the R.C.A. and the bands of the Eighth Royals and Ninth Voltigeurs to the Citadel, where it will be received by a guard of honor under Lieut.-Col. Wilson, and inspected by Maj.-Gen. Hutton. His Excellency the Governor-General will also review and address the company, and afterwards receive the officers in the ball-room of the Vice-Regal quarters at the Citadel. The cruiser Marblehead has permission to await the arrival of the visitors.

Our Magnificent Metropolis

To the Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—May I suggest that the Mayor and City Council take a walk around the Board of Trade building and down to the river?

They will see the streets full of horse-droppings, in layers so thick that if they would provide a few hens we might have a regular farm-yard.

St. Peter street, near the river, has rotten sidewalks, a roadway full of pitch-holes, dead cats, old boots, tin cans, broken barrels, and, worst of all, paper—clouds of paper.

This creates a fine impression on Europeans arriving by the Allan boats.

In Detroit they have at street corners picturesqu red bins, with a notice asking pople to "Kindly put paper and other refuse in them." They also have men who sweep the streets.

The population of Detroit is about the same in number as Montreal, but it has 300,000 people and our city has 300,000 pigs. One of Them.

Patent Reports.

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted to Canadian inventors by the Canadian and United States Governments. This report is prepared specially for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life Building, Montreal:

Canadian Patents.

61,128—Prosper Cote, St. Hyacinthe, lock.
61,238—Leon Martel, Montreal, lock.

American Patents.

611,447—William J. Curry, Nanaimo, grater.
611,245—William J. Glidden, Ingersoll, Can., washing machine.
611,256—Charles A. Kennedy, Coaticook, Can., combined support and luggage carrier.
611,280—Charles G. Robertson et al., Glasgow, Scotland, tire.
611,283—William Russell, Toronto, Can., machine for shocking grain.
611,423—Thomas S. Usher, Brantford, Can., box hinge.

Khartoum. Sept. 4th, 1898.

But, roll wild drums beneath Egyptian skies,
Beat, as the heart of man beats, mad with glee;
Here let the Union Jack and Crescent rise,
Here the slave proclaim the victory of the Free;
Blow fifes and trumpets through the dread Soudan,
After long years man hath avenged man,
After long years
Dries unchained Freedom's tears.

Wail, wail wild pipes with trembling notes and slow,
Wail forth your dirge for valiant hero-souls,
For Gordon and the brave whose heads lie low;
Oh God! could they but waken as the great drum rolls,
And see this day for which they fought and died
And stand among the living side by side,
And hear the boom
Of vengeance o'er Khartoum.

Hail brave Sirdar! Hail to the heroes all!
Blow, blow wild fifes, sound trumpet, pipe and gun,
Here in the waste the silver bugles call
That Freedom reigns beneath the burning Eastern Sun,
Under her firm foot pressed the Dervish lies;
With solemn gaze she sees her banners rise
And proudly wave
O'er Gordon's martyr-grave.
—Emily J. Jenkinson.

The Manse, Innellan.

JAMAICA'S UNCHANGED LOYALTY.

A representative meeting of sugar-planters at Kingston, Jamaica, called for the purpose of supporting the action of the recent Barbadoes conference, converted the proposed resolutions into a strongly worded memorial to Queen Victoria, in which those present disclaimed the attitude of being pauper applicants who were willing to accept illusory schemes, but claimed their rights as subjects who were the victims of unfair foreign competition, and protested against being sacrificed to political fads. The memorial expressed surprise "at the government's callous treatment of previous efforts made to secure justice," and urged the necessity for the adoption of prompt and effective measures to form countervailing duties. It concluded with an expression of Jamaica's unchanged loyalty.

St. Lehon Wine.

To those who use it, it will render their daily task easy, diminishes tiredness and prolongs the human existence.

Real, natural tonic wine. Sovereign fortifier, increases corporal resistance. For sale by all druggists. Laporte, Martin & Co., Sole Agents.

THE COURAGE OF GASPARD.

(John Le Breton in Temple Bar.)

Those were happy days when Gaspard Mendon was a fisherman! From the peaceful village of Bizon the fishing fleet sailed, to return loaded with the spoil of the sea which the good God had provided for man.

They were a brave and generous race, the fishers of Bizon, and courage was born in every babe of them; through generations they had battled with the sea, growing braver and hardier, and so the Government prized them, and always some of the Bizon men were away in the warships. And then a day came when Gaspard had to leave home and kindred to join the marine depot.

The Senegal column, to which the marines were attached—and among them Gaspard Mendon—set out for Gaudiole on January 2nd, 1861, whence it proceeded to Benon-M'bro on the 6th.

From the marshes and from the lakes rose pestilent fever-laden mists, striking down many a brave fellow into his grave; at night the raw fogs chilled to the very marrow, while in the daytime the blazing sun fired the air so that every breath of it seemed void of benefit, and every hour was difficult to live through. As the column advanced the Damel Macodon retreated, and on January 12th the French decided to march on Mekhey, where was the King's palace. The Damel sent messengers asking for pardon, and offering terms, but they were all sent back to him unanswered. But Commandant Sprade was not satisfied with the bloodless march upon Mekhey, and so, on February 5th, he left Goree with a small flotilla of four despatch ships, a cutter and other small vessels, and the marines, commanded by Lieutenants Vallon, of the Dialmath, disembarked on the 10th opposite Sedhiou, and marched immediately on Sardinieri.

The village was strongly held by the natives; every mud hut was pierced for the guns, and as the column advanced a heavy fire was poured upon it. From every hut came flashes of light and puffs of smoke, which hardly floated away, but hung about on the still air, and presently concealed the village. Half the marines were led around to the rear, just in time to see issuing from the huts the desperate natives, who fired upon their foes, and then turned and fled.

The French officers, by dint of driving back their allies with threats and blows, even shooting a few of them, managed to save the lives of a small remnant of the gallant foe. Gaspard was sick at heart as he marched past those groaning or silent bodies; his comrades cheered and laughed, but it had come home to him with appalling directness that he was a murderer!

That day the victors rested in the captured village, and toward night the women came from the country outside and tried to carry off their dead, wailing out their death chants with an awful, piteous monotony that depressed the most exuberant of the marines. Fascinated, yet horrified, Gaspard watched their lithe forms as they tore their hair and flung their arms above their heads in gestures of wild grief, and wept over their dead. One of the women, who was crouched beside the body of a fine young warrior, turned upon Gaspard as he passed and spat at him.

Gaspard looked at the woman; he met the full gaze of her eyes of hatred, of savage agony, and savage love, and he flung down his rifle with a clatter, and marched on.

"Mendon, what means this?" shouted Sergeant Croix. "Go pick up your rifle!"

"I shall not use it again, sergeant. Look at that woman!"

"What have the black cattle to do with you, pray? You have done your duty. It is enough. Pick up your rifle!"

Gaspard strode on and never answered, and so the sergeant picked up the rifle himself, and reported Private Mendon to the lieutenant, and the culprit was sent for.

"Do you know what you deserve?" asked Lieutenant Vallon, who was a kindly man, although a severe disciplinarian.

Gaspard was silent.

"Death is the punishment," hazarded the Lieutenant. Gaspard was unmoved. It was evident that this man was no coward, and so he tried to reason with him.

"You must have had some motive for throwing away your rifle. Come, out with it, my lad."

"I have killed men." The words came out slowly, and Lieutenant Vallon laughed at the answer.

"You know nothing, you fool. These black pigs do not value life so much as you value your cigar. If you hadn't killed them, they'd have killed you."

"Then I would have died without the guilt of murder on my soul."

"Pouff; I'll absolve you, mon enfant."

"It is impossible, Lieutenant!"

"What?" — The officer was angry at the man's obstinancy, now. "Here, Sergeant, put this imbecile under arrest. We haven't any cells, but make him feel what a fool he is."

The sergeant grinned intelligently, and marched the prisoner off to a hut and placed a guard at the door. The hut was filthy and the air foul, but there Gaspard had to remain, thirsty and restless and silent, until the guard was relieved, and then he asked for water.

"Sergeant's orders are that you are to have none until you recover your senses."

"I am a man!" Gaspard said, proudly, and he waited without complaint until morning, when the sergeant fetched him and marched him to the Lieutenant.

"Well, prisoner, are you going to do your duty?" asked the officer.

"I cannot kill," was the hoarse reply, and the swollen tongue and the cracked purple lips told his agony of thirst.

"Very well," said the Lieutenant, "do with him as you like, sergeant."

"Prisoner! Right about face! March!" cried the sergeant, and joined by the guard at the door, they marched to a stake that had been set up in the village street, and Gaspard was bound to it.

There, in the burning rays of the sun, half-crazed with the heat and the longing for water, Gaspard remained until late in the afternoon. Then the sergeant approached him, bearing in his hand a flask of water and a cup, into which he poured some of the cool liquid, raising the flask high, so that the water fell into the cup with the sound that there was no forgetting. Gaspard's eyes glared at it wolfishly, but his lips and tongue were so swollen that he could not utter a sound. "Private Mendon, will you obey orders?" asked the sergeant. The poor, scorched head nodded assent, and the mouth moved feebly; the sergeant poured a little of the water between Gaspard's lips, and he tried his best to swallow it.

So, having surrendered, he was cast loose and carried to a hut, where he lay for a week between life and death; and when three weeks had passed he came again upon parade, a hollow-cheeked, sunken-eyed wretch, hardly able to stand.

Only that morning Gaspard had taken his place with the garrison of the fort, and he, with the others, had sallied out to beat back the enemy; but, although like the rest, he placed himself between his defenceless comrades and their foes, he made no attempt to fire his rifle, merely threatening with it, and falling back step by step.

By the time they reached their mud fort they were almost surrounded by a ferocious horde, mad with the lust for blood, and only one person at a time could pass in through the small door of the fort in safety.

Gaspard never looked at the door, but faced the foe with a calm and resolute courage that moved the sergeant, who was near him to admiration, so that he cried out words of encouragement to him. Every time the foe made a rush he pointed his rifle, and they fell back before the determined-looking soldier, and fired at him instead. They were bad enough shots, those dark-skinned warriors, and yet Gaspard was bleeding from half a dozen wounds when the sergeant shouted to him, "You've done your share, mon brave! Run in."

"I wait for you, sergeant," and the sergeant, seeing how determined he was, made a rush and got through the door in safety.

Then Gaspard turned his head toward the door, but in that moment the enemy rushed in upon him with yells of triumph, and he was lost to sight; only a struggling mass of black warriors was to be seen, hacking and hewing at something in their midst.

Just an hour later reinforcements came from the village, and the Mandingoes were driven away with heavy loss; and then they found what was once Gaspard.

The sergeant took up a rifle from the clinched hand of a dead native: he knew it had belonged to Gaspard, and he looked into the barrel. It was bright and had not been fired. The sergeant mused for a moment.

"Ah! the poor Gaspard Mendon!" he thought. "He was an imbecile, look you, but he was also a man!"

CATARRH Becomes CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Chase Cures Catarrh.

Not one case in a thousand of consumption is ever cured. Death can only be delayed. Consumption is a natural development from Catarrh. Catarrh can be cured, and is being cured every day by Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. This treatment is most effective and contains none of the dangerous poisons so frequently found in catarrh medicines. Most remedies only relieve, but Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure cures permanently. It is healing and soothing, clears the head, makes breathing easy and the breath sweet. Prevent consumption by using Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. Only 25 cents a box; blower free.

Dr. Chase's New Receipt Book, cloth bound, 500 pages, regular price $1.00, sent to any address in Canada on receipt of 50 cents and this coupon. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. (7)

Hoped It Wasn't So.

New York, Sept. 30.—"There is nothing in this matter, and must decline to discuss it," was the reply of Justice Van Wyck, in Brooklyn, yesterday morning, when questioned as to the reported probability of his nomination by the Democrats for Governor of New York. After a pause he added: "I am a candidate for nomination to my present position, and have been right along."

When told later of the telegraphic confirmation of the agreement of McLaughlin and Croker to present his name as a gubernatorial candidate, Justice Van Wyck said:

"I am still of the belief that this news is untrue, and what is more I hope it is not so. Further than this I must continue my attitude of not making answer to any questions on the subject. I won't say whether I have been in communication with the leaders at Syracuse touching on the matter. I am still a candidate for nomination to the Supreme Court."

Nothing Too Good for Canada.

We are aware that our views are not shared by many of our competitors, but we have sedulously pursued the policy of importing into Canada only the finest art products of the musical world. Our high reputation has been the outcome of our belief in the ability of Canadians to appreciate the "absolutely best," and we have never thought it right to ask the public to pay heavy duties on cheap commercial pianos. Following this principle we are now receiving almost daily the most splendid assortment of purely artistic pianos ever brought into Canada. These are being opened up and can be seen at our warerooms, 1824 Notre Dame street (near McGill street), Willis & Co., "Knabe" and "Bell" pianos and "Bell" organs, etc., etc.

Officers Elected.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—The American Public Health Association elected their officers this morning and closed proceedings. The officers are:—President, Dr. George H. Roche, Baltimore; First Vice-President, Dr. Henry Mitchell, Asbury Park, N.J.; Second Vice-President, Dr. J. Monjaras, San Luis Potosi, Mexico; Secretary, Dr. C. O. Probst, Columbus, Ohio; Treasurer, Dr. Henry D. Halton, Brattleboro, Vt.; Executive Committee—Professor F. C. Robinson, Brunswick, Me.; Dr. Gregario, Mendezabel, Mexico; Dr. P. H. Bryce, Toronto; Dr. H. M. Bracken, Minneapolis, Minn.; Dr. Irving H. Watson, Concord, N.H.; Dr. Frank W. Wright, New Haven, Conn. The association will meet in Annapolis in 1899 in November.

A Cowansville Wedding.

Cowansville, Nov. 1.—(Special.)—A pretty wedding took place here on Wednesday when Mr. E. J. Downey, of Cowansville, was married to Miss Lena Victoria, youngest daughter of Mrs. Hitchins, of this place, and of the late Orlando Hitchins, Esq., of Ottawa. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's mother, and was witnessed only by the immediate relatives of the bride and groom. Rev. Jas. G. Elliott, B.A., rector of Trinity church, tied the nuptial knot, and the bride was given away by Mr. Fred Downey, brother of the groom. A large number of useful and handsome presents testified to the popularity of the newly-married couple.

Mails for Great Britain.

Mails for Great Britain and Ireland will close at the Montreal Postoffice next week as follows:

Monday, 5.30 p.m., Lahn, North German Lloyd.

Tuesday, 8 a.m. and 5.30 p.m., Britannic, White Star Line.

Wednesday, 8 a.m., Augusta Victoria, Hamburg American Packet Company.

Wednesday, 5.30 p.m., Lake Huron, Beaver Line.

Friday, 8 a.m., Etruria, Cunard Line.

Mails for France, Germany, etc., La Touraine, General Transatlantic Line, will close at the Postoffice on Friday at 5.30 p.m.

FIRE FURNITURE SALE.

We would call special attention to our SOLID MAHOGANY BEDROOM SUITES at $85.00 to $225.00 which we must clear out. Call and get the Net Cash Prices. They will interest you.

P.S.—20 to 50 per cent. off every article of Furniture in stock.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 652 Craig St

DEMOREST PATTERNS FREE TO HERALD READERS.

OUR GREAT PATTERN OFFER.

Valuable Cut Paper Patterns for Every Reader of The Herald.

HOME DRESSMAKING MADE EASY.

We have made arrangements with an old and reliable pattern house, whose styles are universally adopted by well-dressed people everywhere, by which we are offering free to the readers of The Herald, the Demorest Cut Paper Patterns. When purchased in the regular way, patterns cost from twenty cents to fifty cents apiece, consequently our offer makes every copy of this paper worth that amount extra. You do not need to write a letter; simply cut out the Pattern Order below and mail it according to the directions on it, and you will receive by return mail the pattern in the size chosen.

Five cents in Canadian stamps or money must be sent with each pattern to defray cost of mailing.

A CHARMING DESIGN FOR THIN GOODS.

1396—COLUMBINE FROCK.

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years.



The waist of the Columbine frock is plain across the bust and shoulders and slightly full at the waist-line, front and back. It is trimmed in imitation of a pointed yoke, front and back, by a frill of embroidery and bands of insertion. When the dress is to be laundried the lining may be omitted. The belt and collar are of wide beading, through which a ribbon is run. The skirt is the full circular style, without gores.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

THE HERALD COUPON PATTERN ORDER

Entitling the holder to one DEMOREST PATTERN.

Cut out this Coupon, send it with Five Cents in money or stamps to Demorest Publishing Company, 110 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Be sure and give your name and full address, number of pattern wanted and choose one of the sizes that is printed with each design.

NAME.....

Number of Pattern. ..... Street or P.O. Box Number. .....

Size Desired. .....Town..... ...Province.....

Without this coupon your patterns would cost from 20 cents to 50 cents a piece.

SCHOOL TAX

NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.

THE ACT 32, VICTORIA—CAP. 16, provides as follows:

SEC. 30—The said statement (assessment roll), so soon as completed, shall be placed in the office of the City Treasurer, and notice thereof shall forthwith be given in at least two newspapers published in the French language and two published in the English language, and during thirty days after the publication of the first of said notices the said panels shall be open for inspection.

SEC. 31—During the thirty days it shall be lawful for either BOARD of SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS or for any person or corporation whose name shall have been entered wrongly or omitted, or who shall find that the name of any other person or corporation has been entered wrongly or omitted in any of the said panels, to fyle any complaints they may have to make with the City Treasurer, who shall accordingly alter or revise the said panels, if necessary, and within three days it shall be lawful to appeal from his decision to the Recorder.

In conformity with the above enactments, I hereby give notice that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS FOR 1898 have been completed, and that they are deposited in my office, where they will be open for inspection as regards the school tax panels from 9 o'clock a.m. till 5 o'clock p.m., for thirty days after the first insertion of this advertisement.

WM. ROBB,
City Treasurer.

City Hall,
Montreal, 30th September, 1898.
(To be inserted in the Witness and Gazette on the 1st and 3rd October next.)

Notice to Mariners AND OTHERS.

The attention of Masters, Owners, Agents, and Pilots of Vessels is called to By-laws Nos. 56, 73 and 74 of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, which prohibit the throwing overboard or depositing of any ballast, ashes, cinders, hay, straw, rubbish, filth, etc., within the Harbor and Port of Montreal, which comprise the Harbor proper and all the River St. Lawrence, and its tributaries navigable for seagoing vessels, between the Basin of Portneuf and the foot of the Lachine Rapids, except the Harbor of Three Rivers.

Anyone found committing a breach of these By-laws will be prosecuted by the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, and is liable to a fine up to forty dollars and costs.

By order,
ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,
Secretary.

Harbor Commissioners' Office,
Montreal, 1st October, 1898.

THE LAPRARIE BAY ICE CO.

Of Montreal, Limited.

CAPITAL, - - $150,000.

15,000 Shares, $10 each.

The Laprarie Bay Ice Co., of Montreal, Limited, is now in process of organization, with a Capital of $150,000, 15,000 shares, $10 each.

The object is to harvest and make ice, and to sell and dispose of same in Montreal and vicinity and for export, and to do business as ice merchants generally, with headquarters at Montreal.

The rights to valable lands, properties, franchises and privileges, at Laprairie bay and common have been secured on very favorable terms, that will enable the company to harvest pure ice in unlimited quantities at a low cost.

By the use of the most modern methods in cutting, storing and delivering ice of a superior quality can be supplied at a reduced cost with large profits.

There is no secret about the questionable character of much of the Montreal ice supply, coming as it does from sources that cannot be trusted. The extension of the city westward, with the consequent admixture of sewage with the waters of the river above the Victoria Bridge, has made the seeking of new fields for its ice supply imperative, and no other proposal has been suggested combining so many advantages as Laprairie Bay.

The proximity of the proposed location to the railways and the river, give special facilities for transport by boat and rail to the city, and for export, should it be found advisable to cultivate foreign markets, whilst the unquestionable purity of the water, secure from possible contamination by sewage, in the future cannot fail to commend the ice to all consumers.

The supply will be inexhaustible, and will obviate any possibility of an ice famine in future.

The stock has been divided into $10.00 shares, to enable consumers generally to join in the enterprise, whereby a more permanent clientele will be secured, and it is proposed to allow a special discount to shareholders on their ice accounts.

It is the intention as soon as one-half the capital is subscribed, to call a meeting of shareholders, for the election of provisional directors to arrange for the construction of the ice houses at Laprairie immediately, and for other business.

Forms of subscription for stock will be supplied, and the fullest information as to details, prospects, and working of the company, will be given or sent on application to

THOS. TRIMBLE, Broker,
44 St. John Street,
Montreal.

QUEBEC BRIDGE COMPANY Limited.

Sealed proposals for the construction of a Combined Railway and Highway Bridge, across the River St. Lawrence, near Quebec, will be received by the undersigned, until noon, Monday, January 2nd, 1899.

Forms of tender, with circular of conditions, specifications, etc., can be had on application to the undersigned.

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

ULRIC BARTHE,
Secretary.

Office of the Quebec Bridge Co. (Limited), Quebec, September 24th, 1898.

Got a Tip from the Emperor.

London, Sept. 30.—The correspondent of the Globe at Hong Kong says:

Kang-Yuwei, the Cantonese reformer, in interviews since his escape from Pekin, has said he fled because the Emperor informed him of a plot to depose him and kill the reform leaders. His Majesty, the reform leader added, wanted Kank-Yuwei to escape while there was time for him to do so, and commis ioned him to endeavor to obtain protection for the Emperor and for the Empire.

Special Notice.

It is interesting to note that the only Canadian piano firm who are making an exhibit of pianos at the coming international exposition in South Africa are the makers of the "Morris." Mr. W. H. Leach, 49 Metcalfe, is the local agent of the above excellent instruments.

EASTERN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Eastern Townships.

Mr. C. M. Eastman has been appointed by Grand Master Stavely, of the I.O.O.F., as D.D.G.M. for the district of Knowlton.

Mr. W. L. Teeson, of the Eastern Townships Bank staff, is back from the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, where he underwent an operation and treatment, completely restored in health.

Mr. Joseph Bachand, postmaster and secretary-treasurer of the parish of St. Joachim de Shefford, is dead at the age of 57 years. He was held in the highest respect and esteem by all who knew him.

Mr. W. B. McCutcheon, who for some years has been G.T.R. station agent at Sherbrooke, is to be transferred to Coaticook.

Mr. Patrick Kelly, of Kelly Bros., Sherbrooke, died quite suddenly of heart failure this week. He was only 27 years of age and leaves a widow and young family to mourn his loss.

The case of Joseph Bessette, hotelkeeper of Ste. Brigide, for having in his possession American tobacco not properly stamped, or otherwise smuggled tobacco, came before Judge Loupret this week and was adjourned to October 11th.

Capt. Heneker, of the Connaught Rangers, is home on a furlough and is staying with his father, Dr. R. W. Heneker, president of the Eastern Townships Bank and Chancellor of the University of Bishops' College. Capt. Heneker is a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, and has distinguished himself in the regular service.

The suit of Mr. M. B. Lovell, of Coaticook, against Dr. Bachand, of the same town, for libel and slander is set down for jury trial on the motion of the defendant. The cause of action arose over a letter which Dr. Bachand published, attacking the plaintiff when the latter was the Liberal candidate for Stanstead at the last provincial election.

A daring robbery has been committed on the Georgeville road, near Magog, by which Mrs. Colby Abbott lost the contents of her cash box, which had been left on her bureau, and amounting to $240, $95 of which was in gold.

Bro. James Brown, District Deputy Grand Master Workman of the A.O.U.W., paid a visit to Richmond Lodge this week and duly installed the following officers: P.M.W., T. D. Newell; M.W., E. F. Cleveland; foreman, P. S. G. Mackenzie; overseer, J. C. Sutherland; recorder, E. J. Bedard; guide, J. V. Brooks; financier, H. P. Wales; receiver, G. A. Bedard; medical examiner, Dr. Moffatt; trustees, Rev. W. J. Curran, E. M. Stewart, F. W. Jennings; inside guard, Frank L. Bedard; outside guard, A. G. Stalker.

Seven years ago, says the Richmond Guardian, two men, Hamel and Lefebvre, courted the same woman. She preferred Hamel and married him. They lived at Windsor Mills, and she had six children by him. Last spring she disappeared, taking with her her six children and stripping the house of pretty nearly everything. Lefebvre disappeared also, and ever since Hamel has been searching for them. Yet they went no further than Stoke, and there Hamel found them three weeks ago. She refused to return to her husband, and now Hamel has appealed to the law.

The Quebec Government has decided to bring to justice those Syrian peddlers who have for quite a while traversed the province from one end to the other with their goods without the required license and to the detriment of the trade of legitimate dealers. Recently Detective Audette, from Montreal, acting on instructions from the Attorney-General, followed two of the female peddlers from Montreal to Iberville, and the moment they offered their goods for sale he effected their arrest. He brought them to St. Johns, where they were condemned by Mr. Justice Loupret to $40 fine each and costs, which amounted to about $30 more. The defendants communicated with headquarters in Montreal, and a Syrian of the sterner sex came and paid the amount, thereby securing the release of the ladies.

Eastern Ontario.

A movement is on foot for a waterworks and sewerage system in Gananoque.

A three-year-old son of Mrs. H. Horning, of Glenvale, near Kingston, died very suddenly from eating too freely of grapes.

Farmers are losing a large number of sheep by wolves in the Plevna district, near Kingston. Samuel Barton has poisoned two wolves, one of which measured three feet in height and five in length.

Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Davis, Ottawa, have presented St. Joseph's Church in that city with a set of beautiful gold altar vessels in memory of their deceased parents. The gifts are valued at $1,200.

Mr. Thomas Hale, of Pembroke, who has been closely identified with the lumber interests of that town for the last thirty-five years, is dead at the age of 57 years. Mr. Hale was born in 1841 on the old homestead on Hale's Creek, near Pembroke.

Through a runaway team of horses, a young man, aged 18, named McBride, residing in Fitzroy, was accidentally killed at Kinburn.

Much regret is expressed at the death of Mr. John McEwen, postmaster at Maxville, county of Glengarry, which occurred after only six day's illness from pneumonia. He was born at North Branch in the county, nearly 76 years ago. His wife, with eleven children, survives him. The aged couple celebrated their golden wedding in March last.

An old lady named Haskill has just died at Port Hope at the age of 105 years.

Mrs. Thos. Buritt, aged 91, and Mrs. Anna Pickering, aged 55, died at Trenton this week.

A scheme to build cottage hospitals in the vicinity of Ottawa for consumptives has been proposed by Dr. Bryce, provincial health officer. Dr. Bryce estimates that $20,000 would put the scheme in operation. He favors Cache Lake, on the O., A. & P. S. R'y, as a location.

The home of Mr. Thos. Smith, Ferguson's Falls, was the scene of much festivity recently when the children of four generations gathered together to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of his mother, Mrs. Wm. Smith. The old lady is still hale and hearty.

At the annual meeting of the Carleton County Women's Christian Temperance Union, held at Manotick, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Donaldson, Ottawa; vice-president, Mrs. E. D. Osborne, Kinburn; recording secretary, Miss M. McLaren, Metcalfe; corresponding secretary, Miss McElroy, Carp; treasurer, Miss C. J. McEwen, Ashton. A local union was also formed in Manotick with Mrs. (Dr.) Tredrea as president.

FIRE IN THE FORESTS.

A Great Deal of Damage Being Done in the Northern Woods of Wisconsin State.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 1.—A Rice Lake special to the Pioneer Press, says: Forest fires are doing great damage in this section. Sixteen farm houses were reported to have been burned yesterday afternoon. The wind was blowing a gale and served to fan the flames. At Cedar Lake the fire destroyed considerable property owned by the Knapp-Stout Lumber Company. A large portion of Cedar Lake, a town of 600 inhabitants, is reported destroyed.

Almena, a town of 300; and Poskin, a town of 200; both on the Soo line, in this county, are said to have been wiped out, but no loss of life has been reported.

A slight rain began to fall yesterday evening, and it is believed the fires will be checked.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Sept. 30.—Forest fires are doing enormous damage along the Soo and Wisconsin Central Railways. Nearly every section of the pine woods in northern Wisconsi is in a blaze.

Barron, a small town on the Soo, is entirely surrounded by fire and farmers with their families are coming into the town, with whatever household goods could be saved. Telegraph and telephone wires are down, and many railway bridges have been destroyed.

Cumberland, Wis., Sept. 30.—Fire supposed to have originated in forest fires, burned half of this city yesterday, causing a property loss estimated at $225,000. About 25 families are homeless. Five children are reported to be burned to death. A large saw mill is among the buildings burned, throwing many out of employment. Rain saved the entire city from being burned. Wires are down and particulars are hard to get.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 30.—Reports received at the railroad office in this city are to the effect that the forest fires in the northern part of the state were quenched by a heavy fall of rain last night. The heaviest loss was suffered at Cumberland, where twenty-five families were rendered homeless by the flames, and a large sawmill plant, valued at $225,000 was wiped out. Wires are down in all directions, and particulars of the ruin wrought have not yet been received, but are expected to come in shortly.

Only one death as far as known has resulted, that of Mrs. Jacob Correson, of Drywood.

Two children of Mrs. Correson were seriously burned while attempting to rescue their mother.

The pecuniary loss is not expected to reach over $1,000,000.

GOOD WORK BY CHARTER REVISERS

Amendments to Prevent Aldermanic Advocates from Taking Suits on Claims Against the City.

STRINGENT CLAUSE ADDED.

Candidates for the Council Required to Possess Property Clear of All Encumbrances.

OTHER IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS

The Charter Committee met last evening and put in a good evening's work at the third chapter, which deals with the election of mayor and aldermen, their qualifications, powers, etc. The principal features of three hours' work were the insertion of amendments which provided, briefly, as follows:

The property qualification for mayor is immovable property valued at $10,000 over and above all encumbrances.

The property qualification for alderman is immovable property valued at $2,000 over and above all encumbrances.

Advocates who are conducting cases against the city in the courts or in expropriation cases are disqualified from nomination or election as mayor or alderman.

Any member of Council who, as an advocate, or members of a firm of advocates, becomes interested, either directly or indirectly, in a claim or suit against the city, whether in court of law, expropriation cases or otherwise, shall be, ipso facto, disqualified.

The members of the committee present were Ald. McBride, acting chairman; Laporte, Ames, Martineau and City Clerk David. With them were City Attorney Ethier and Hon. Mr. Atwater, consulting attorney.

Before the regular work was taken up it was decided to allow the Board of Trade and other organizations until Nov. 1st to prepare their criticisms of the charter and their suggestions for amendment.

The question of the extension jurisdiction of the city for municipal purposes to the centre of the river was settled by the changing of a few words which removes the few objections of the clause as it was, giving the city power to tax assessable property on the wharves.

Ald. Ames was afraid that the committee would be doing something that would be ultra vires, but Ald. Martineau, Laporte and McBride took another view.

The changes were concurred in by City Attorney Ethier.

The Mayor's Veto Power.

In the discussion of the third section, which confers a limited veto power upon the mayor, Ald. Martineau declared himself as opposed to giving any veto power to the mayor.

Ald. Ames was in favor of making a four-sevenths vote of Council to override the mayor's veto.

Ald. Martineau thought that if they had bad aldermen they would also have a bad mayor, as the same people elected both. It was well to protect the city against bad aldermen, but they should also protect them against bad mayors.

Hon. Mr. Atwater explained that the intention of the Commissioners was to give the Mayor power to kill a measure passed by a meeting of Council where only a few members were present. The clause stood as framed.

Qualifications Discussed.

Those clauses defining the qualifications of Mayor and aldermen elicited considerable discussion. As framed by the Commissioners they left the qualification at $10,000 and $2,000 respectively, without any limitations as to encumbrances. Hon. Mr. Atwater explained that the Commissioners thought that a man who held that amount of property in his name and paid taxes on it would be as deeply interested in the city as any other man.

Ald. Ames saw in the clauses a way by which men could buy property valued at the sum required and immediately mortgage it for the full price, and on this spurious qualification get into Council.

Ald. Laporte and McBride agreed with him that the property upon which a man qualified should be clear, to the sum named, of all claims.

Ald. Martineau thought that if qualification was to be asked it should be real and not spurious. But he was in favor of the fullest and freest franchise, and the fullest liberty for even the poor man to enter Council. Possession of property did not argue possession of ability, neither did poverty imply a lack of brains.

He moved that the clauses requiring qualification for Mayor and aldermen be stricken out.

The amendment was lost, Ald. McBride, Laporte and Ames voting nay.

Ald. Ames' amendment was then unanimously adopted.

Aldermen as Advocates.

Ald. Martineau also took objection to the amendments offered by Ald. Ames for the disqualification of advocates who were retained or interested in claims against the city. It would be a breach of professional etiquette for an advocate to refuse to take a case for a client even against the city. He did not think an advocate who happened to be an alderman, should be prevented from giving advice to a client.

Ald. McBride was in favor of making the clause as sweeping as possible. An advocate was likely to use his influence as an alderman to get his client's claim settled by Council without going to the courts.

Ald. Ames admitted that the clause (the addition to section 18) was stringent, but he had made it so purposely.

Mr. Ethier and Hon. Mr. Atwater expressed approval of Ald. Ames' amendment, and it was carried, Ald. Martineau dissenting.

As the Sections Now Read.

The committee passed seventeen of the twenty-six clauses of the third chapter. As finally amended these clauses now read as follows:

CHAPTER III.

City Council, Mayor and Aldermen.

1. The administration of the affairs of the city of Montreal and the government thereof shall be vested in a Council consisting of a Mayor and of two aldermen for each ward, all of whom shall be elected every two years.

2. The Mayor of the city shall exercise the right of superintendance, investigation and control over all departments and officers of the city, and shall especially see that the revenue of said city is collected and expended according to law, that the provisions of this charter as well as all by-laws, rules and regulations of said city are faithfully and impartially enforced, and shall from time to time lay before the Council such proposals for alterations or amendments as he may deem necessary and advisable, and shall communicate to said Council such information and suggestions as may tend to the improvement of the finances, the police, health, security, cleanliness, comfort and progress of the city.

In the exercise of his functions as the executive head of the municipal administration, the Mayor shall have the right at any time to suspend any officer or employe in the service of the corporation, and in such a case the Mayor shall, at the earliest opportunity, report the matter to Council or to the committee having immediate supervision over the department affected, stating in writing the reasons for such action on his part.

3. Every by-law, resolution, obligation or contract approved by the City Council shall be presented by the City Clerk to the Mayor for his approval and signature, within forty-eight hours after the action of the Council. If he does not approve thereof he shall return the same with his objections in writing to the City Clerk, who shall submit them for reconsideration at the next meeting of Council, as a matter of urgency and privilege. If a majority of the members of the Council reaffirm said by-law, resolution, obligation or contract, the Mayor shall be bound to sign and approve the same, and if he shall refuse so to do such by-law, resolution, obligation or contract shall, notwithstanding be legal and valid as if signed and approved by him, subject, nevertheless, to any special provisions of this charter by which a specified majority of the Council is required for the approval of any by-law, resolution, obligation or contract, or where the approval of the Mayor is specially required.

4. The Mayor shall be ex-officio a justice of the peace for the city and district of Montreal, and shall be entitled to receive out of the funds of the city a salary of $2,000 per annum.

5. No person shall be either nominated or elected mayor unless he has been resident in the city for one year immediately preceding the nomination, and unless he, during a continuous period of six months immediately preceding the day of his nomination, has been seized of and has possessed in his own name immovable property in the city of the value of $10,000 after payment or deduction of all charges imposed thereon, as established by the valuation and assessment roll in force at the date of nomination.

6. In case a vacancy shall occur in the office of Mayor from any cause whatever, the City Council shall, as soon as possible after such vacancy, elect one of its members to be Mayor for the remainder of the period for which the Mayor was elected to serve; the acceptance of the office of Mayor by such members shall have the effect of rendering his seat in the Council vacant, and a new election to fill such vacancy shall be held.

7. The Council, at its monthly meeting, in the months of February, May, August and November, in each year, shall elect one of its members to act as Mayor if necessary during the ensuing three months, and the alderman so elected shall have and exercise all the powers vested by law in the Mayor whenever the Mayor may be absent from the city, or whenever he may be unable or shall refuse for any cause or reason to discharge the duties of his office. If the position of Mayor be vacant, the Acting-Mayor shall exercise his powers until his successor is elected.

8. The aldermen shall severally be justices of the peace for the city of Montreal during their term of office.

9. No person shall be either nominated or elected alderman, unless he has resided in the city for one year immediately preceding the nomination, and unless he during a continuous period of six months immediately preceding the day of his nomination has been seized of and has possessed as proprietor, in his own name, immovable property in the city of the value of $2,000, after payment or deduction of all charges imposed thereon, as established by the valuation and assessment roll in force at the date of his nomination.

10. Any olderman may resign and vacate his seat in the Council by transmitting his resignation in writing signed by him, to the City Clerk; but such resignation shall have no effect until it is accepted by a resolution of the Council.

11. If any vacancy occurs in the office of alderman, the mayor shall fix, within 15 days, a day for the nomination of candidates, and also the day on which the election shall take place in case of contest; said election to take place within 30 days of the time when such vacancy occurs; and notice of such nomination and election shall be given as in case of general elections; and such nomination and election shall be held as in the case of general elections, and the person elected shall hold office during the unexpired term of the previous incumbent's tenure of office.

12. No person can act as mayor, or alderman, unless he possesses, at all times, the qualifications requier dby law.

13. Any alderman voting at any meeting of C Council or committee, unless he is duly qualified as required by law, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each such votewhich he gives in Council or in committee.

14. In case the Mayor or any alderman has ceded or made over the immovable property on which he uqalified himself, or has mortgaged or encumbered the same so as to eeffct th amuntoo etaiinnn so as to effect the amount required for his qualification, it shall be lawful for any two duly qualified electors to present a petition to the Council, requiring the said mayor or alderman, as the case may be, to produce his title of such other immovable property as he may qualify upon; together with the sworn declaration and certificate provided for by section —— of this charter; and in default of his doing so, within a delay of thirty days, his seat shall ipso facto become vacant, and te City Clerk shall certify the Council to that effect.

15. No person can act as mayor or alderman until he has taken, before the City Clerk, the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and the oath of office, in the form A.

16. No person can be validly nominated or elected as mayor or alderman who is not a British subject, of the full age of twenty-one years, or who has been convicted in any court of law, or who is in holy orders or a minister or teacher of any religious denomination, or a judge or clerk of any court, or member of the Federal or Provincial Governments, or who has any contract with the city for the performance of any work or duty, or who is surety for any such contract, or who as an advocate is conducting any case against the city in the courts or in the matter of expropriations, or who is in any way accountable for the city revenue, or in the employ of the city, or who is indebted to the city for taxes, assessments, or water rates; special assessments for local improvements being excepted.

17. Any member of the Council who is directl yor indirectly interested in any contract for work to be done for or supplies furnished to the city shall ipso facto be disqualified; but this provisioin shall not apply to stock-holders in a joint stock company, that may be interested in any such contract; nevertheless no member of the Council who is a shareholder in any such company shall vote on questions in which any company is interested. Any member of the Council, who, as an advocate or as a member of a firm of advocates is retained or directly or indirectly interested, on his own behalf or on behalf of a client or clients, in any action, suit or claim against the city, whether or not the action, suit or claim be taken in courts of law or in expropriation cases, or otherwise, wherein the city if condemned, would be called upon to disburse monies, shall ipso facto be disqualified.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

Commissioners Who Are to Arrive at Them Getting Ready to Commence Their Labors in Paris.

Paris, Oct. 1.—The United States Peace Commission has taken possession of its working quarters, a suite of rooms on the ground floor of the Hotel Continental, formerly used by the ex-Empress Eugenie. Later they were occupied by the Behring Sea Commission, and by United States Commissioner Peck, who has just moved into his office on the exposition grounds. American flags draped the entrance of the Peace Commission's apartments. The clerical force of the Commission has been systematized, and is now working busily. The spirit of the Paris press is daily rendered into English for the information of the Commissioners, and the same thing is done with the newspapers of Madrid. Many wooden boxes of records, data and authorities affecting the case of the United States were unpacked to-day and carefully arranged. The American Commission held its usual session this morning. It is believed the Commissioners are crystalizing their plans, and arranging all the details of the work which will be taken up when the Commissioners begin their joint sessions.

This is the first inclement day since the Commission has been abroad, and the wives of the Commissioners and other members of the party are devoting it to visiting the Louvre and other places of interest.

The Spanish Commissioners formally deny the various interviews and paragraphs purporting to give the substance of their instructions, which have appeared in the newspapers. The secretary of the Spanish Commission said to the representative of the Associated Press, with the American Commission:

"No member of our Commission has given any interview, and all which has appeared in print as to our instructions is false. We are here to defend ourselves, and naturally we are not willing to give any of our weapons to our opponents."

Madrid, Oct. 1.—The Cabinet has decided to authorize Gen. Rios to grant reforms in the Vizayas Islands on the lines demanded by the inhabitants, and to concentrate his forces at Mindanao, as there are only 450 men garrisoning the Vazayas.

The Spanish Ministers also decided to protest to the Government at Washington against the refusal of the Americans to permit Spanish troops to be sent to the Vizayas, while, it is claimed, the insurgents are constantly receiving arms and cannon with which to attack other islands, "which the Americans permit without even pretending to intervene."

The Spanish Cabinet, it is added, will acquaint its Paris Commissioners with these contentions, in order that they may be used in the peace negotiations.

Finally, it is announced, the Government here would inform the Government at Washington that it has decided to send reinforcements to the Vizayas, and it has ordered seven batteries of artillery in Andalusia to get ready for the Philippines in twenty-four hours.

In addition to this, the Cabinet will repeat its protest against the insurgents continuing to hold Spanish prisoners in the Philippine Islands.

The Government here intimates that there are 20,000 people in Porto Rico who desire to return to Spain.

He's Lord Mayor of London.

London, October 1.—Sir John Voce Moore, alderman for the Candlewick Ward, has been elected Lord Mayor of London, to succeed Lieut.-Col. Horatio Davies.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. Oct. 1st 1898



Rich Elegances in Ladies' Capes and Jackets

Exquisite, beautiful, lovely, is the constantly reiterated expression of ladies who have been fortunate enough to see this wonderful display of outdoor garments. The Fur Lined Cape, the rich and aristocratic Velvet Cape, the plain but dignified Cloth Cape come in for an equal share of praise. On Monday there will be many new elegancies to admire, more richness to enjoy, more charming creations that will captivate and draw longing looks from beauty-loving eyes. We suggest a glance over these prices.

Ladies' Black Seal Plush Capes, beautifully embroidered, has wide fur flounce and high fur collar, richly lined with Black Satin. Special prices,

$29.50, $33.00, $40.00 $42.00

Ladies' Black Velvet Capes, exquisitely trimmed with best quality silk braid and handsome jets, latest high collar of rich fur. Special prices.

$21.00, $37.50, $45.00 and $60.00 each

Ladies' Fur Lined Capes in best quality box cloth, handsomely trimmed all round and down front with black Thibet fur and lined good quality Kaluga fur, high collar of Thibet.

Special $22.00

Ladies' Tailor-made Jackets in finest quality English beaver cloth, mastic, chocolate, French grey, livery chamois, Tally-ho, new drab and black, lined with best quality plaid and plain silk. Special prices,

$12.75, $14.25, $14.75, $15.50, $18.00

Ladies' London Tailor-made Jackets, in exquisite shades of light and medium fawns and drabs, beautifully braided and lined with fancy silks. Special prices,

$21.00, $22.50, $29.50, $31.00



Fete Days Among the Matchless Beauties in Dress Fabrics

A collection of matchless beauty in Dress Fabrics is arranged in the Dress Goods section, they make a handsome setting to the largest and best arranged Dress Goods Department in Canada. The showing tells of consummate skill in its selection. Paris is conspicuous by her contingent of super elegance. Handloom beauties from Lyons, Picardy and St. Quentin. Berlin sends some exquisite weaves, the riches of which are indescribable. The showing is full of wondrous and fantastic possibilities, novel styles and equally delightful elegances in plain weaves.

Foremost among the lot is the NEW PICARDY WHIP CORD material, in all the accepted shades. Smart goods that make elegant gowns. Special price,

69c a yard

LADY'S CLOTH, a favorite fabric, handsome and satin faced, inviting array of the best colors, a quiet but dignified material that has hosts of admirers.

75c a yard

NEW POPLIN CLOTH in a showing of bright hued beauties, some gorgeous, some dainty combinations with the charm of beauty and the elegance of originality. Special price,

90c a yard

New Fall Corsets

This is to tell you about The Famous S. C. Corsets. Ladies who have worn them say that they possess more good points than many Corsets at double the price.



The S. C. Corset made on latest French mould, of good strong French Sateen,

50c pr

Extra quality S. C. Corsets in white and drab, beautiful model, imparting grace to the figure and comfort to wearer, special price

75c

Best quality S. C. Corsets, perfect fit, make and style, handsomely finished

$1.00

Ladies' Fine Shoes

Handsome well made Shoes that have the Carsley guarantee of value, stylish toe, modelled after the latest shapes.



Fine soft Dongola Kid, one strap Slippers, hand turned soles, and pointed toes. Sizes 2½ to 6.

$1.35 pr

Ladies' fine patent vamp, one strap Slippers, with kid quarter hand turned soles and pointed toes, high heels and ribbon bows.

$1.95 pr

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame, 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL

Your Vacation Is Over.

If you have derived beneficial effects from your Summer Outing keep your constitution vigorous and healthy by using

RADNOR WATER,

an excellent tonic and blood purifier. Unequalled as a mixer.

DREYFUS COMING BACK.

It Is Rumored That He Has Already Been Moved from Isle du Diable to Cayenne.

Paris, Oct. 1.—The walls of the city were placarded with the announcement that the anti-Dreyfus meeting which was to have been held on Saturday next, had been abandoned, in order to allow those who would have attended to visit the various Dreyfus meetings and shout "Vive l'Armee" and "Vive la France."

A duel has been arranged between M. Charles Ernest Paulmier, deputy from Calvodas, whose wife, on September 20, went to the office of La Lanterne and shot M. Olivier, the editor's secretary, because, as she asserted, the paper had slandered herself and her husband, and M. Turot, the writer of the article which led to the shooting. The meeting will take place to-morrow.

Paris, Oct. 1.—It is rumored that Dreyfus has already been transfered from the Isle du Diable to Cayenne, where he awaits a steamer to bring him to a French or Algerian port.

The Mayor's St. Lambert's Address.

The address presented on Sept. 1st by the citizens of St. Lambert to their ex-representative in the Dominion Parliament, Mayor Prefontaine, of Montreal, has been completed in a beautifully illuminated form, and the work reflects credit upon Mr. A. G. Racey, who designed and executed it. The address itself is headed by the Mayor's portrait and monogram, with a view of the new G.T.R. bridge and a part of St. Lambert interwoven in a delicate design in lake green and bronze and backed with maple leave in autumn colors and finished with gold leaf. The citizens of St. Lambert are to be congratulated upon presenting the worthy Mayor and ex-M.P. for Chambly with such an artistic souvenir of the celebration of September 1st.

DREYFUS IS DE AD

nuts on lady charlotte gelatine.

A One-Man Republic.

President Diaz's annual message to the Mexican Congress is noteworthy, both as an indication of the characteristics of the man and as a review of the material progress of the Republic. It is to the latter that the message is devoted wholly. Gen. Diaz is three-quarters Spanish, but there is no Spanish sentiment or grandiloquence in this state paper. It is a plain, business-like and concise synopsis of the operations of the Mexican Government for the year. The central feature of the Diaz administration has been maintenance of order and improvement of material conditions. In this department it is interesting to note that Mexico's railway mileage has increased to a total of 8,268 miles. When Gen. Diaz began his second term as president, in 1884, it was but 5,000.

Other public improvements have kept pace. Elaborate jetties have transformed harbors that were such in name only into harbors of reality. Sewers have been introduced in the capital, sanitary methods diffused through the republic and a yellow fever epidemic suppressed last spring. While public improvements have been multiplied, both taxes and debt have been reduced. When Diaz's rule began, Mexico owed $395,000,000 and there was a deficit every year. The debt is now $183,000,000 and the treasury has a surplus of $2,000,000 over all expenses. Octroi dues have been abolished and duties are levied no longer at state frontiers. Mining, Mexico's great resource, has increased sevenfold in six years.

Thus in every way the administration of this great statesman has been directed toward increasing the activity, prosperity and civilization of his people. Fifty of his sixty-eight years of life have been devoted to the service of his country. An Indian on his mother's side and by education and sympathies, President Diaz has always loved the native races of his home and has striven to give them liberty, then order, and then prosperity. In all three he has succeeded.

Health and Beauty...

Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution. Without health there is no beauty. Health is the base on which true beauty is built. 'Tis health that gives sparkle and brightness to the eyes. Healthful blood gives the clear, rosy complexion. Health gives energy and grace to the carriage and true loveliness to the disposition.



Abbey's Effervescent Salt

is the Foundation of Health.

It gives the health that constitutes beauty. Little ills and irregularities of the system are what mar true beauty. Abbey's Effervescent Salt banishes these little ills and regulates the system, improves the digestion, makes pure, rich blood, and clears the skin of all impurities and disfiguring eruptions. Take a teaspoonful of Abbey's Effervescent Salt in half a tumbler of water every morning before breakfast—you'll find it a pleasant refreshing beverage, besides being a health-giving one.

The Daily Use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt will keep you in good health.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 60 CENTS A LARGE BOTTLE. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CENTS.

A C.P.R. ENGINEER SUFFERS

From Asthma for 12 Years, Permanently Cured by Clarke's Kola Compound.

Mr. R. N. Hume, C.P.R. Engineer, Western Division, writes: "I have been a great sufferer from Asthma in its worst form for over twelve years, and never succeeded in getting anything to help me permanently until the C.P.R. Dr. prescribed Clarke's Kola Compound for me in December, '95, when two bottles entirely cured me, at least I have not since had any return of the Asthma. I am personally acquainted with at least six persons who have been cured from Asthma by Clarke's Kola Compound and feel it my duty to recommend it to all those who may be troubled with this disease." Sold by all druggists. A free sample to any person who has Asthma. Address the Griffiths & Macpherson Co., 121 Church Street, Toronto, or Vancouver, B.C.

The Herald.

FOUNDED 1808.

141 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, QUE

DAILY EDITION.

Twenty-five Cents per Month; Three Dollars per Year.

WEEKLY EDITION.

Seventy-five Cents per Year.

TELEPHONES.. HEAD OFFICE.....Main 343
EDITORIAL ROOMS.. " 751
JOB ROOM..... " 1919

HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

JAS. S. BRIERLEY, Managing Director.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL MONTREAL No. 176

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 1 1898.

THE PLEBISCITE VOTE.

It is unfair, not to say ungracious, for the Witness to charge the Liberal party with the defeat of prohibition in the plebiscite vote, and we are glad to observe that the Gazette at least is fair enough not to take advantage of the Witness' complaint. The Gazette says the project was forced by leaders of the prohibitionists on the Ottawa convention of 1893. The reports of that convention do indeed make it clear that there was no thought of committing the party to the advocacy of prohibition. Some thoroughly representative Liberals refused even to admit that a plebiscite ought to be taken on the subject. But those who believed strongly in the efficacy of a national campaign, as they had a perfect right to do, insisted that an opportunity be given to those who favored prohibition to demonstrate their strength. Whether this was a wise or unwise concession there is no need now to examine. The concession was made, made by the Liberal party to the prohibitionists in both parties, and the promise given in 1893 has been redeemed in 1898. It is beside the purpose for the Witness to complain of unexpected opposition from within the Liberal party. The prohibitionists in 1893 were willing to take all such risks, confident that the country was with them. And when the Witness in one breath charges the Liberals with having betrayed prohibition, and in the next calls upon them to enact a prohibitory measure on the strength of the fragmentary vote of Thursday, the contradictory character of its position becomes apparent. Nevertheless we fully expect that the organs which jump at anything that offers a chance for a fling at the Government will adopt the same line of reasoning.

But it is by no means clear that the prohibitionists in the Ottawa convention have not done a good deal for the cause, despite what may at first sight look like a rebuff. That the result is disappointing must be admitted, but not that it should be discouraging to temperance workers. To compare this vote with past provincial plebiscites is a proper enough thing to do. By this means we have evidence of wide fluctuations of public interest in the subject of prohibition—fluctuations which would have a most vital influence upon the non-observance of a prohibitory law. For the successful working of prohibition there must be a steady, no less than ardent, force of public opinion. The question is, whether we yet have that combination. The vote of Thursday shows us that we have not. We do not believe that there has been any going backward in temperance sentiment, in the widespread conviction that the liquor evil should be grappled with by the State. The real meaning of the vote, we take it, is that upon its first appearance in the national sphere prohibition has not been able to inspire the same degree of confidence, as to its practicability, which in the smaller provincial fields it has enjoyed.

This, so far as those provinces are concerned, in which provincial prohibition has been repeatedly an issue. As for Quebec, a comparison of results with expectations means that prohibitionists have misread the signs. They have relied too much upon the fact that more than three hundred parishes have put themselves under prohibition. They have misunderstood this municipal abstinence to be the indication of a sentiment in favor of national restriction. This mistake is the root of their disappointment. And yet there is no ground for disappointment in this province or elsewhere. For a first general engagement national prohibition has done exceedingly well. Battles of this magnitude are not won in a year or two, nor in a decade or two, and the temperance movement as we know it now is, after all, comparatively young. Far from being discouraged by the position which it has attained, its crusaders, whose devotion and self-sacrifice must excite the gratitude no less than the admiration of every well-wisher of social progress and domestic happiness, have good reason to take heart and courage. That they or any other large section of the not too numerous vanguard of reform should slacken in any degree their exertions would be an incalculable calamity. It is a calamity, however, it is to their infinite credit to say, which the record of the temperance workers gives us no reason to fear. They find a never-failing source of confidence and enheartenment in the knowledge that theirs is a campaign in which no battle is ever lost; theirs an army whose ranks are not thinned but swelled by every engagement; theirs a march which, whether it eventually prove longer or shorter than they now anticipate, will not halt until their banners float over a world where temperance is the universal rule of life. The aims and means of moral reform change with changing years, but it experiences no real reverses.

DIRTY STREETS.

An indignant citizen complains to The Herald that the streets of Montreal are so dirty that the jolly Jack Tars who come here with the British warships will wish they had never come. And for his own part, he says, considering that the impression to be formed on such a visit must necessarily be bad and that the reputation of Montreal must suffer, he would be almost better pleased if they had not come at all. He wonders that the shopkeepers do not protest, and, if necessary, go to law with the city to secure relief from the nuisance. That is a good deal like the now abandoned domestic policy of cleaning the house only on Saturdays and calls to mind the wail of Mr. Zangwill's Hebrew who complained that through press of business on a certain day he had missed his annual bath.

The Herald does its best in the way of urging that the streets be kept in better condition, and, as appeals for clean highways and sidewalks that are not a menace to life and limb are always disregarded, has endeavoured to ascertain why there is such neglect. How can the streets be kept clean when favored contractors have to be paid more than their services are worth, when the accepted way of working for the city is to do so without tender and charge one's own price, when asphalt pavements are allowed to crumble away because the money to repair them is needed for the more pressing demands of friends? The streets are a disgrace to the greatest city in Canada, it is true, but how are they going to be repaired if the money has already been spent? Civic reform is necessary before we can get clean streets.

THE VISIT OF THE WARSHIPS.

There is no doubt about the reception to Sir John Fisher and the officers and men of the visiting warships being a hearty one. To the English-speaking citizens of Montreal such visits will always be welcome. Every Britisher has a warm spot in his heart for the navy, the guardian of British commerce on the great seas, and the greatest secular influence for peace in the world. During the past few months attention has been directed anew to the strength of this fighting arm, first by comparisons naturally suggested when the American navy started out to make a splendid record for itself, and secondly when the prospect of trouble in the Far East led students to speculate as to the probabilities of a general entanglement. To say that the British navy is now more highly regarded by all who speak the language than ever it was before is "stating it quite mild."

The other section of the population of Montreal has lately found occasion for much gratification by reason of the presence of these same warships at Quebec while the Champlain fetes were in progress. Some of our French-Canadian fellow-citizens have not yet become accustomed to the spectacle of the English race doing honor either to living French-Canadians or to the memory of French celebrities. But every such occasion as that at Quebec the other day has the tendency to bring about the improved understanding and mutual consideration which are so essential to the development of Canada on right lines.

All classes of the community, we feel assured, will profit by the visit of these wonderful floating fighting machines, and will unite in making the visit a memorable one for both visitors and hosts.

"TEDDY'S" TROUBLES BEGIN.

Now that Colonel Roosevelt of the Rough Riders has obtained the Republican nomination for Governor of New York State he is at the beginning of his troubles. He was the certain choice of his party ever since the day he charged up the hill at Santiago at the head of his regiment. His only rival was Governor Black, and Black had so pandered to corrupt influences in connection with the Erie Canal jobbery that his nomination was impossible. He did the bidding of "Boss" Platt, his master, too effectively to get any chance to continue doing it. But if Black could not be elected himself it is just possible his retirement will not save the nominee of the party which set him back on the shelf. There have been so many grave scandals since Governor Black was elected that had it not been for Roosevelt's war record a Democratic victory would have been certain. But even with that record against them the Democratic leaders claim to be sure of the election.

The difference between the two parties seems to consist chiefly in that Senator Platt has the predominating influence all to himself in the Republican camp, while among the Democrats the honors are divided. Mr. Croker is king in New York City, but in Brooklyn his authority is disputed by Hugh McLaughlin, a politician as wily and resourceful as the state has produced. In the country D. B. Hill is still a power, despite the fact that obloquy has been heaped upon him for years. In fact the fight made by Hill to retain his position in the party at the Syracuse convention is one of the indications that the Democrats are going to win. He was nominated in 1894 in the vain expectation that a candidate of his national reputation would be able to beat an unknown man. But although the tide has been running against him he is not out of politics, for politics are to him all that make life worth living. He is a "bonnie fighter," and has shown it on many historic occasions, notably at the Democratic national conventions of 1892 and 1896. A few weeks ago it was thought Mr. Croker would nominate the State ticket just as he nominated the ticket in the New York City elections. But Hill has forced him to accept a compromise candidate nominated by McLaughlin, and to give some of the best places on the ticket to Hill's own nominees.

Roosevelt has therefore to face a now reunited Democracy, determined to win, with New York solidly in the hands of Tammany Hall. He has to bear the load imposed by the corrupt administration of his predecessor, against which people generally had become highly indignant. He has to bear the reputation of being the creature of Platt. In short he has to win the State because he was colonel of the Rough Riders in Cuba. As the war is over this may be a more difficult task than was at first believed.

The Syracuse convention furnishes a glaring illustration of the extent to which New York politics are controlled by the "machine." The man who was nominated as Democratic candidate was never heard of until yesterday, and until yesterday he himself supposed that his ambition was limited to a re-nomination for his present position, a judgeship. Talk about the office seeking the man. The Van Wyck family has given two illustrations of it that are the amazement of democratic communities.

VALUABLE REMINDERS.

Sweet are the uses of adversity. In these days of hard usage for the Conservative party the Toronto Mail and Empire will resort to anything to get in a blow at the Globe. Its last attempt is one which every Liberal would be glad to see repeated. The Globe had answered "No" to a correspondent who asked whether "any member of the present Dominion Cabinet had said before the election of 1896 that if they were returned to power they would exact free trade as they have it in England." Thereupon the Mail prints the following:—

"'We shall give you freer trade, and although it will be a hard fight, we shall not give in one inch until we have reached the goal, and that goal is the same policy of free trade as exists in England to-day.' —Sir W. Laurier in Winnipeg, Globe report, Sept. 5, 1894.

"'I oppose protection in all its aspects, because protection means slavery, because protection means corruption, because protection is utter folly, and I am bound to oppose such an unholy trinity until I die.'—Sir R. Cartwright, Hansard, 1896, p. 1,308."

We do not recall having seen anything like so good a description of the policy of the Liberal party in so brief a space, unless it be the declaration of the Ottawa convention that the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government, and would humbly suggest that the Mail continues its anthology for the benefit of those who stand most in need of enlightenment on such subjects, the readers of the Opposition press.

It is a good thing for Canada that she is represented at the Quebec Conference by men like Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright, rather than Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster. The conference up to the present has been a miniature of the lobbies at Washington and at Ottawa in former days. Sir Charles would have been obliged long ago to break off negotiations, for he and his party were never known to put the good of the country before the supposed interest of an individual, especially if the individual in question happened to be a supporter of Sir Charles. But then, of course, Sir Charles would never have entered into communication with the government at Washington in the hope of bettering the relations of the two countries and serving the interests of the whole people. The wave of restrictionist proposals emanating from the corridors adjoining the meeting room at Quebec is something alarming, and it requires the confidence which the Canadian people have in the statesmanship of their commissioners to warrant the hope that good, and not harm, will result from the deliberations.

The Gazette has made the correction which we called upon it to make. It is in this language:—"In justice to Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, and the Government to which he belongs, it is necessary to say that the scandal which was ventilated in the Superior Court in connection with the case of Latraverse vs. Morgan did not take place under the present Minister of Inland Revenue, or under the present Government, though such was understood to be the case when yesterday's article was written. The affair and all that was condemnable about it occurred under the late Conservative Government, and Conservatives, and not Liberals, were responsible for it. It is only to be added that, as it has been exposed through the recent law suit, it was a thoroughly discreditable piece of business, showing that those connected with it were unfit to hold public positions."

We can already see what an uproar there will be among our Conservative friends over the conclusions which may be arrived at by the Quebec Conference—whatever they may be. Already the clamor has begun. But it is surely not sufficient ground for a Canadian paper to condemn the lines of any settlement simply because it is approved by American papers. If the American commissioners were foolish enough to consent to conclusions which contained no advantage for the United States, it would do us no good, for the treaty would be promptly killed. To get through the United States Senate—and we presume that necessity cannot be left out of sight even by the Canadian commissioners—the treaty cannot be all Canada's way.

Millinery Under Good Light.

To the lady shoppers of Montreal, no establishment is more favorably known than that of Miss Byrne, on Metcalfe street. Appreciating the desire of her customers to purchase their millinery in a central location uptown, Miss Byrne secured the building at present occupied by her, and had it altered so as to best suit the requirements of her customers, giving a good front show room and window, with more private parlors in the rear for fitting. Here are collected those works of art which give the ladies so much pleasure, to the wonder of unappreciative men. Recently, in order that visitors might be better able to inspect what is shown, Miss Byrne had her parlors lighted by means of Luxfer Prisms, with a result gratifying to her patrons. It is profitable to show good goods by a good light.

Ontario S. S Association.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—The thirty-third annual provincial convention of the Sabbath School Association of Ontario will be held in Peterboro, Ont., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 25, 26 and 27.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to Cure. 25c.

IS THE BOUNDARY QUESTION DROPPED?

There is a Rumor at Quebec That It Has Proved Too Difficult For Settlement.

WASHINGTON WON'T YIELD.

Hon. Mr. Sifton, Who Understands the Question Thoroughly, Has Been in Quebec.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

Quebec, Oct. 1.—In certain quarters the opinion appears to be held that the question of the Alaskan boundary has been dropped by the International conference, as impossible of solution. The United States commissioners are reported to have received strict instructions from Washington forbidding any compromise, the United States Government standing firm to its interpretation of the treaty and urging in addition rights acquired by an alleged seventy-two years occupation. Possession is certainly nine points of the law; but it is difficult to see how ownership can be pleaded of territory, the limits of which it was not thought necessary to accurately define, until the discovery of its mineral wealth, of late years, gave to it importance in the eyes of both claimants. Britain's alleged acquiescence in United States occupation of land presumed to be valueless, of a fact, strengthens the case of the United States; but does not decide in their favor; nor can it stand against the wording of the treaty, should the British interpretation be accepted by an impartial tribunal, to which I still believe the whole matter will be ultimately referred. It is evident tha tthe question must be decided one way or another, and the statement that the conference has decided to make no recommendatioin on this point, seems wanting in probability.

The presence of the Hon. Mr. Sifton here yesterday lends color to the theory that the boundary question is still under consideration. It is a topic with which Mr. Sifton is most familiar, and he will no doubt be able to offer some valuable suggestions. Mr. Sifton believes that Canada, as a British country, has rights under the treaty of 1825, which should obtain recognition. During the debate on the Yukon Railway bill last February he insisted strongly upon Canada's rights in respect of the navigation of the Stickine river.

The boundary between the Yukon district and the territory of Alaska was settled by the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain. At that time the territory was the property of the Russian Crown, and, when the United States purchased Alaska from Russia, they became subrogated in the rights of Russia, and could by no possibility have any additional or different rights or sovereignty. What the subjects of Great Britain had possessed as against Russia, under the Anglo-Saxon treaty of 1825, they nowa possessed s against the United States. Among the rights of British subjects under the treaty of 1825, was that of free navigation, in perpetuity, of all rivers rising in British territory and crossing the Alaskan boundary on their way to the sea. By the Washington treaty, negotiated on behalf of Canada, by the late Sir John A. Macdonald, the privileges of British subjects under the treaty of 1825 seem to have been curtailed, for a clause appears giving to British subjects the right of navigation of the rivers Yukon, Porcupine and Stickine, subject to any law and regulations of either country, within its own territory, not inconsistent with the privilege of free navigation. As British subjects already enjoyed the right of navigation the Stickine "freely and without any hindrance whatever," the insertion of the name of that river in the new article was unfortunate, the only effect being to limit the original concession.

FIRE AT ST. STEPHENS.

Blaze Started in a Cupboard, but the Firemen Had No Trouble in Putting it Out.

Fire broke out yesterday afternoon in a cupboard in St. Stephen's Church, on Inspector street. The reels from No. 4 station quickly responded and had no trouble in controlling the flames. No damages.

The past month has been very light as regards fires all over the city, but more especially in the East End. The reel and other appliances from No. 7 are stationed at No. 2 until the new building is erected. No. 1 salvage responded to 23 gong and 3 telephone alarms. Fifty-six covers were laid, together with five streams and five chemical discharges. No. 7 reel laid four lengths of hose.

GOING TO CUBA.

It is Claimed That is the Destination of Peddler Paul, for Whom a Capias is Asked.

Hochar and Malouf, wholesale importers of dry goods, 1495 Notre Dame street, applied this morning for a writ of capias ad respondendum against Joseph Paul, a Syrian peddler. In their affidavit they allege that Paul is indebted to them in the sum of $93, that he is about to leave the country, his destination, according to them, being Cuba—and that his doing so will deprive them of recourse for the payment of the debt.

The Changes in Farming.

In his annual report, Prof. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and dairying, says: One of the causes of the progress is the world-wide competition created by the general diffusion of knowledge, the enormous extension of railway and shipping facilities, the building of telegraphs and the circulation of newspapers. These have made the New Zealand farmer a next door neighbor, in market competition, to the Canadian; and have brought the coolie of India with his wheat into direct competition with the settler in the vast and fertile plains of Manitoba and the North-west Territories. The Canadian farmer is therefore compelled by the stress of competition to turn his attention to those classes of products which he can exchange to the best advantage. He can do that successfully by selling those which call for skill in their production and manufacture, as he is thereby lifted above competition with the low order of labor which prevails in such countries as India and Russia. The stern necessity which continuously confronts the farmer of giving full value for all he gets, has compelled some improvement of the quality of his products. A business man or speculator may acquire a good deal—we carelessly and incorrectly say, make a great deal—of wealth by a happy or unhappy stroke of luck. It is the law of the farmer's business to get wealth only for full value given. To them as a class it is committed in a peculiar manner and measure to preserve the moral integrity of humanity by respecting the rights of others, since willingly or unwillingly they have known no other experience. Where shall the farmer look for guidance in fitting himself for the future changes which progress implies? (1) To the agricultural societies, exhibitions and illustration stations, which furnish object lessons and stimulations provoking him unto better works. (2) To voluntary associations, farmers' conventions, meetings of clubs and farmers' institutes, which make the information of the leading farmers the common property of all. (3) To the Departments of Agriculture of the Provincial Governments and the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion, through the various agencies which they provide.

THE NEW THREE-PEDALLED

MORRIS UPRIGHT PIANOS

Must be strictly first-class and up to date in every respect to be purchased by the following well-known musicians:

Prof. Wm. Reed, organist, American Presbyterian Church; Mr. Ernest F. Kerr, organist, Olivet Baptist Church; Miss H. Wright, organist, Calvary Church; Miss A. M. Sharp, music teacher; Mrs. J. E. Jackson, music teacher; Mr. Chas. J. Hempey, organist; Mr. Thos. J. Grant, concert pianist; Prof. Wm. Sullivan, Prof. W. H. Jackson, Miss May, Miss Murphy, etc., etc.

Being under very small expenses enables W. H. LEACH, 49 METCALFE STREET, to offer the Morris Upright Pianos to the Montreal public from $275 to $400. Terms cash or easy payments.

Full assortment now on view, which embraces instruments exhibited at the recent Toronto Fair.

N.B.—Pianos sold, exchanged, tuned and repaired.

TELEPHONE UP 998. Open till 9.30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

W. E. PHILLIPS, Lessee and Manager.

WEEK OF SEPT. 26th, Nat C. Goodwin's Beautiful Romantic Drama "IN MIZZOURA," introducing the Francais new leading man, Mr. Hallett Thompson, and the return of Mr. Thomas J. McGrane. Vaudeville feature—BURKE and ANDREWS and their kicking mule. Every day 2 and 8 p.m. Prices 10c, 20c, 25c. Box office open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Telephone for seats East 316.

GRAND CONCERT
—GIVEN BY—
ERNEST DU DOMAINE.
(First Prize Conservatory of Brussels, late Solo Violinist with Pol. Plauton.)
—ASSISTED BY—
MISS MARIE HOLLINSHEAD and MR. JOHN WILKES.
MONDAY October 6th, 8.15 p.m. | KARN HALL, Reserved Seats $1.00 and 75c

ANY WOMAN WHO HAS BEEN USING THE

Electric Washing Fluid,

Will tell you the truth about it just as strongly as we could.

If ELECTRIC WASHING FLUID has made Washing easy and economical for her, why not for you? Soaking, boiling, rinsing instead of rubbing on the old washboard. No woman will find fault with that. ELECTRIC WASHING FLUID is for sale by all grocers. Small bottle 5 cents; wholesale by the

ELECTRIC WASHING FLUID COMPANY,
906 PALACE STREET. MONTREAL.

BEAUTIFUL TEETH, SWEET BREATH,
By Using. Chapman's Floral Carbolic Tooth Wash.
Endorsed by leading Dental Surgeons of the city. In bottles, 25c and 50c. Ask your Druggis or a sample if you have not tried it before. Sold by druggists.
W. H. CHAPMAN, Pharmacist,
2673 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

The Values We Give Are Our Best Advertisements,

HAMILTON'S FURNITURE AND BEDDING DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Items of interest for Economical people, especially people who pay cash for their goods and want the best possible value for their money.



WHITE WOOL BLANKETS

The soft, warm, fluffy kind in a good size, with pretty Blue and Pink Borders. Prices range from $2.25 pair up to $18.00.

WHITE HONEYCOMB and CROCHET QUILTS, with and without fringe, from 89c up.

BED COMFORTERS, heavy weight and full sizes, covered good Chintz, filled clean white Batting. Prices range from 75c up to $1.25.

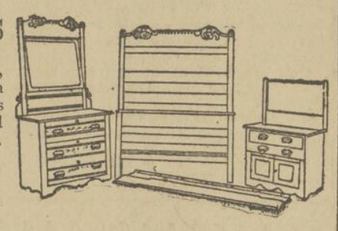
DOWN COMFORTERS with fine Sateen Featherproof Covering, filled Sanitary Alaska Down. Prices range from $2.50 to $18.00.

BED PILLOWS, full size, covered in good strong tick. Prices range from 50c pair up.

WOVEN WIRE SPRING BEDS with solid hardwood Frames, all sizes, from $1.50 up.

FLACK WOOL MATTRESSES, covered, good ticking, in all sizes, from $1.75 up.

Solid Hardwood Bedroom Sets



Three pieces, handsomely carved, polished oak finish, bevel mirror in dresser, castors under each piece. This special style of set is what is usually sold in exclusive furniture stores at $15.00. Our price is only

$12.50.



Special Announcement.

Just received a car load of Cobbler Leather Seat Rockers, all Solid Hardwood, Finished in Oak, Mahogany and Curly Birch. This chair is usually retailed at from $2.50 to $2.75, and as the people who sell them at these prices say they are really worth it, we'll let it go at that. BUT our price, while they last, will be

$1.89.

Come and see them. You'll certainly purchase one.

HAMILTON'S,
St Catherine and Peel Streets and Dominion Square,

CALLING IN CREDITORS

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.
SUPERIOR COURT.—No. 95.

In re Wm. A. Burns, Petitioner, vs. James Kerr, of the City and District of Montreal, trader, Absentee.

The said Absentee and his creditors are hereby ordered to appear before one of the Judges of the said Superior Court, in the Insolvency office, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the thirteenth day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator to the property of the said Absentee, and on such other matters as may be lawfully submitted to them.

H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary, S.C.
Montreal, 30th September, 1898.

Street Railway Company Loses.

In the case of Walker vs. the Montreal Street Railway Company, the Court of Review has unanimously reversed the judgment of the Superior Court which dismissed the action. The plaintiff claimed $199 damages on account of injuries received in a collision between his express waggon and one the company's cars, on Craig street, and the Court of Review granted him that amount.

Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism

Safe, Sure, Effective.

All Druggists 40c. and $1.00

LYMAN SONS & CO. MONTREAL



AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY,— THIS WEEK
LAST NIGHTS OF THE PURSER.
Matinee Saturday.

NEXT WEEK—3 NIGHTS ONLY,
OCT. 3, 4, 5 and Wed. Matinee.
Under the patronage of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen.
THE NAUTICAL OPERA,
VOYAGE OF
H. M. S. ALBACORE,
Presented by the Officers, Band and Men of
H.M.S. RENOWN,
150 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE,
Wednesday Matinee—Benefit of the Montreal Foundling Home.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Prices—25, 50, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, This Week Fun and Music.
BOBBY GAYLOR and accomplices in McSORLEY'S TWINS.
A continuous spasm of 2½ hours. Mats., TUES., THURS. and SAT. Prices—10, 20 and 30c. Night rates—15, 25, 35 and 50c.

ALL NEXT WEEK OTT BROS.' 'ALL ABOARD'

THEATRE ROYAL, Every Afternoon and Evening.
THIS WEEK, SEPT. 26TH.
ROSE HILL'S ENGLISH FOLLY CO.
Prices—10, 20 and 30c. Box office open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Next week—ROSE SYDELL'S EXTRAVAGANZA.

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.

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE.
Dancing and Deportment,
PROF. FRANK H. NORMAN.
Classes for beginners now forming. Adults 8 p.m., Juveniles 4 p.m. Private lessons and classes by appointment. Stage and Fancy Dances taught. New book on dancing, 15c. Tel., Up 934. Send for circular note. Beginners may join at any time.

Art Association
PHILLIPS SQUARE
WATER COLOR CLASSES.
The out-door Sketching Classes, under the direction of Mr. CHARLES E. MOSS, R.C.A., will commence on THURSDAY, September 15th. For particulars apply at the Gallery.
Galleries open daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
ADMISSION 25 CTS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.
Are you getting your discount on electric light bills yet? If not, call and get it.
LACHINE RAPIDS HYDRAULIC & LAND CO., LIMITED
38 Victoria Square.

CITADEL
Silica Portland Cement
—IS—
THE BEST.
ST. LAWRENCE PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
2664 Notre Dame St.
Telephone 8587.

Fall Overcoats, from $20.00
Fall Suits, from $15.00
Fall Trousers, from $5.00
Less 10 Per Cent. Prompt Cash.
We Make to Order Only.
John Martin, Sons & Co.,
General Outfitters.
455 St. Paul Street.

Under the Winding-Up Act.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.
SUPERIOR COURT.—No. 94.

The Stewart Range Company, Limited, a body politic and corporate, duly incorporated according to law, having its head office in the City and District of Montreal, Petitioner.

A winding-up order has been granted in this matter, and a meeting of the creditors, shareholders and contributories of the said Company is hereby called for the eleventh day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in the Court room for Insolvency matters, in the Court House, at the said City of Montreal, to appoint a final liquidator to the said Company.

L. H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary, S.C.
Montreal, 29th September, 1898.

WANTED—General servant, small family, no children. City references required. 27 St. Luke st. 233*

WANTED—Girl for small flat; small family; good wages. Apply 491a St. Urbain. 233*

Health Soap is what you want if you only knew it.

An Unusual Offer.

If you are at all sceptical about trying Griffiths' Menthol Liniment your druggist will sell it with the understanding that if not entirely satisfactory your money back. Use it for rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, muscular soreness and all forms of swelling and inflammation. All druggists, 25 cents.

ALD. MARTINEAU'S PLAN ACCEPTED.

The Council Adopts, Without Division, the Sewage Farm System for St. Denis Ward.

G. T. R. GETS A STREET.

Ald. Stevenson Criticizes the Asphalt Pavements Laid by the Sicily Asphalt Company.

SHORT MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

The Council yesterday passed an order for the opening of a street in the rear of the new head offices building on McGill street.

They also approved of the sewage farm system for St. Denis ward, and authorized the Finance Committee to borrow the necessary money, $106,000.

Very tame indeed was the meeting held by Council yesterday afternoon. A large number of the aldermen had anticipated a quiet session and remained away, and many of those who did come tired of the proceedings and went home before adjournment. Routine business occupied the best part of the hour and a quarter the Council was in session. The only matters of importance touched were those referred to above, and upon neither was there more than brief discussion. Ald. Martineau was highly complimented by his colleagues in Council who adopted without dissent his solution of the intricate problem of how to provide St. Denis ward with an adequate sewerage system at the least expense. Only one amendment was suggested, and that Ald. Martineau accepted without hesitation. When it was first recognized that St. Denis ward must have a sewerage system the members of Council feared that not less than half a million dollars would be required. This explains why they gladly adopted a plan that will cost the city only $75,000. The other $31,000 will be paid by property affected. Ald. Martineau was as well pleased as his colleagues were, as it was due to the intelligent consideration he has given to the problem that the comparatively inexpensive solution was reached.

The reports of the Roads and Finance Committees were read, as was also a letter from the City Attorneys clearing up a point raised by Ald. Beausoleil as to the powers of the city to spend the money authorized outside of St. Denis ward.

Ald. Brunet and Martineau moved the adoption of the Roads Committee report, prepared by Ald. Martineau, recommending the sewage form.

Ald. Ames made the only speech except that of Ald. Martineau, which was merely explanatory. Ald. Ames said that while it was unfortunate that the city annexed that portion of St. Denis ward beyond the watershed, since it had been annexed it was entitled to a sewerage system. He review briefly the system that had been suggested, and stated that after going over the ground in company with Ald. Martineau, he thought that the sewage farm was the most acceptable. The committee should give very careful attention to the selection of the land, giving special attention to the nature of the soil, which was all-important. It might be very easy for the committee to purchase land that would be entirely useless for that purpose. The question was too important to pass holus-bolus. He drew attention to the clause which handed the money over to the Roads Committee without reserving to Council any control. The Council should be kept in touch with the work of the committee as it advanced. He moved in amendment that no land be purchased nor any agreement or contract entered into for the operations of the farm without the sanction of the Council.

Ald. Martineau consented to this, and the report as amended was adopted without further amendment.

Complained of Poor Pavements.

The Road Committee reported to Council in favor of giving the contract for the paving of Maisonneuve street with asphalt to the Sicily Asphalt Co.

Ald. Stevenson said that he hoped the company, if it was the same as had laid asphalt in other streets, would do better work than it had done in the past. Asphalt in many of the streets had worn into holes long before they should have done.

Ald. Brunet said that it was the same company.

The report went through.

The G. T. R. Office Street.

On the first order of the day, the reading of the letter of Mr. William Wainwright, re street to be opened on the property of the city adjoining the land ceded to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and report on the matter, Ald. Marsolais raised the point that the question could not be taken up at a special meeting of the Council. The Mayor, however, ruled that the point of order was not well taken, and Ald. Brunet, seconded by Ald. Gallery, moved that the report of the Road Committee recommending the opening of a street in rear of the proposed new Grand Trunk offices be adopted.

The City Surveyor, in a report to the Mayor, gave it as his opinion, in regard to the advisability of opening the street, that it would be better for the balance of the property belonging to the city to front on a street than on the rear of buildings, or dead walls. If the corporation did not open a street thirty feet wide a lane would have to be opened in order to have access to the property, and should the city sell the property for a large warehousing company, or in one or two lots, they would certainly require as much frontage as they could get. He was, therefore, of the opinion that it was advisable that a stret should be opened.

After the reading of the opinions of the experts appointed to value the property, the report was adopted.

Craig Street Paving.

A petition was read from residents on Craig street, asking that the paving of Craig street be undertaken, on the north side, from Viger square to Bleury street, and stating that they would be responsible to the contractors for such work until the city had money to pay them.

The petition was referred to the Road Committee, and the City Attorney for a report thereon.

Maisonnneuve Water.

Ald. Jacques said he had been informed that the city was only collecting twenty cents a thousand gallons for water from Maisonneuve, when the contracted price was forty-five cents. Because the Water and Power Company was only charging fifteen cents a 1,000 gallons to St. Denis ward, was no reason that the city should reduce its price to Maisonneuve.

The Mayor promised to look into the matter, and at the same time obtain the opinion of the City Attorney.

DAINTY

FRENCH CLOCKS.

OUR French Clocks, in Onyx, Enamelled, Jewelled and Ormolu cases, while artistic, are splendid timekeepers as well. They were personally selected in Paris this summer, and are most appropriate for Wedding or other Presentation purposes.

Henry Birks & Sons,

Phillips Square.

SCHOOLS OF THIEVERY.

Japan Has Regular Teachers with Large and Intelligent Classes.

Adachi Noritada, director of the homes for the poor at Tokio, has just published an extremely interesting article in a Tokio magazine, the "Shakai Zasshi," on the life and habits of the thieves and beggars of the Japanese capital.

There are, it would appear, two classes of children who become professional beggars, viz., those small unfortunates who have run away from home in order to escape barbarous treatment from inhuman parents, and children abandoned by their parents, whose romantic instincts induce them to get rid of their too numerous offspring, and thus avoid the trouble of dragging them round from one village to another. These latter confide their children to old professional beggars, who soon teach the young outcast to earn his own livelihood.

Some of these chiefs of the mendicant profession enjoy a wide reputation, and have scores of beggars and thieves in embryo under their tutelage. There even exists in Tokio a well-known house, Kodomo no Souryoya, which is a regular agency for the letting out of children.

Beggars of 40 or 50 years of age (nearly always thieves hors de combat, and crippled in some way or other) call upon this firm every day and hire a child of 4 or 5 years old, in whose company they prey upon the charity of the public. The price per day for a child is from three to ten sen (a sen is about half a cent), and as the object of the child is to inspire pity, weak and ailing children fetch the highest prices.

From 5 years upward the children do their begging by themselves.

At the age of 14 or 15, under the pretext of gathering waste paper and other rubbish, they prowl round the courtyards of the houses and commence to thieve.

Their usual weapon is a long stick, the end of which is steeped in glue, and with which they are very adroit in removing trifles from open windows, etc.

At 16 they are taught the art of picking pockets with skill and despatch, and from being beggars rise to the rank of botahajiki (pickpockets) or kopparai (thieves.)

There is not real difference between the thief and the beggar. The child commences as a beggar, becomes in due course a thief, and takes to begging once more when old age overtakes him.

Daily lessons are given to the young thieves by the chiefs (oyakata) of each band, and the apprenticeship lasts as long as from 12 to 19. The whole thing has been reduced to a regular system, pickpocketing and burglary are carefully taught in every detail, and Mr. Noritada mentions one instance of a specialist who spent a year in Berlin in order to acquire perfection in the art of subtilising a purse. Since this gentleman's return to Tokio his class has been very successful, and has 100 intelligent pupils at the present moment.

The youngest thieves keep 10 per cent. of their earnings, the better class of pickpockets 40 per cent., and some 50 per cent. or even 60 per cent. The surplus of the profits is invested in the teaching of pupils, and employed as the chiefs of the community deem necessary for the general well-being.—London Mail.

KINGSTON ELECTION CASE

Horace Harpell, Who Was Looking for the Long Green, Says He Got It.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 1.—The trial of the election petition against the return of Hon. William Harty began yesterday afternoon, with Chancellor Boyd and Mr. Justice Ferguson on the bench. Dr. Walkem, Q. C., J. McIntyre, Q. C., and W. D. McPherson, appeared for the petitioner; and B. M. Britton and J. L. Whiting for the respondent. Dr. Walkem wanted to amend and add charges, but the judges thought 258 were sufficient.

Mr. Justice Ferguson—"I suppose you were trying to cover the majority of the defendant by the same number of charges."

Chancellor Boyd asked if the seat had been claimed and received a negative reply.

The chief officers of the Liberal Association, E. J. B. Pense, J. M. Farrell, W. R. Dick, N. E. O'Connor, were called, and hours were spent in regard to the association, its membership, workers, and procedure in nominating Mr. Harty.

These details were all requisite in establishing agency. Secretary Dick said that though a membership fee was enacted, no list was preserved. Each member paid his fee, got a ticket with his name on, and was admitted to meetings.

Ald. Christopher Robinson was called, and his association with the Liberal party scrutinized. It was almost 7 o'clock when the first charge was considered.

Horace Harpell, a red-haired youth of 22 summers, a registration voter, said he had been paid $3 for his vote by Ald. Robinson. He was a voter at No. 18 Rideau ward, where Robinson was a voter. Robinson wanted him first to use a marked ballot, but did not get it, though Robinson gave him $3, or slipped the money into his coat pocket. When Robinson first met him, and asked him if he had voted, he replied that he had not, he was looking for "the long green." He said Robinson told him "they were not paying much."

B. M. Britton, Q. C., elicited that Harpell had made a statement to Dr. Smythe a week ago, in which he said he had been offered $4 or $5; he did not know which.

The court adjourned at 7.30 o'clock, to resume at 9 o'clock to-day.

SIR HENRI EXPLAINS.

He Defends Himself for Leaving the Prohibition Meeting and Criticizing the Attitude of Mr. Davidson.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—With reference to the recent prohibition meeting, Sir Henri Joly writes to the local press:

"As I informed the chairman, before beginning, I was bound to leave at half-past nine to attend, according to my promise, the anti-prohibition meeting at the Montcalm Market, and I left when a carriage was sent to convey me there. I am glad to be able to testify to the courtesy and fair play extended to me by all those present, however they must have disagreed with my views."

With respect to the passage-at-arms between myself and Mr. Davidson, Sir Henri quotes Mr. Davidson's explanation: "that in rare cases when a country customer who had no account with liquor dealers sent him such an order he transferred it to the manufacturer and shipped the goods with his own, paying the account for his customer," and adds:

"If I drew the attention of the meeting to the inconsistency of such a leading prohibitionist, it was in support of my views on the extreme difficulty, if not impossibility of carrying prohibition into effect: it was not for the purpose of inflicting pain on anyone, and I would have behaved contemptibly had I feared to bring such a strong argument in the cause of anti-prohibition."

Daily Hints to Housekeepers.

SUNDAY—OCTOBER 1.

Again the wandering breezes bring
The music of the sheaves;
Again the crickets chirp and sing
Among the golden leaves.
—Hezekiah Butterworth.

BREAKFAST.
Grapes. Hominy, Cream and Sugar.
Meat Balls. Lyonnaise Potatoes.
Apple Fritters. Toast.
Coffee.

DINNER.
Carrot and Onion Soup. Boiled Leg of Pork. Mixed Pickles. Apple Sauce.
Scalloped Potatoes. String Bean Succotash. Lettuce. Custard.
Ice Cream. Wafers.
Coffee.

SUPPER.
Stewed Celery. Rice Crust. Baked Apples. Crackers. Chocolate.

Custard Ice Cream — One quart of milk, yolks of six eggs, cup of sugar, one pint of cream, one teaspoon of flavoring. Make a boiled custard with milk, sugar and eggs, strain, when cool, add cream and more sugar if needed, and flavoring. Beat the egg whites and add just before freezing.

MONDAY—OCTOBER 3.

And every leaf, intensely blossoming,
Makes this year's sunset pale the set of day.
—Lowell.

BREAKFAST.
Grapes and Pears. Rolled Oats and Cream. Baked Potatoes. Ham Canapes. Rolls. Coffee.

DINNER.
Brown Fricassee of Chicken. Riced Potatoes Browned. Succotash. String Bean Salad. Celery. Snow Pyramid. Chocolate Layer Cake.
Coffee.

SUPPER.
Preserved Ginger Sandwiches. Apple Sauce. Cookies. Tea.

Ham Canapes—Prepare a ham mixture for toast and cheese. Mash the yolks of two hard boiled eggs fine; add one tablespoon of lemon juice, six canned anchovies, one teaspoon of mixed English mustard, one-fourth teaspoon white pepper, a dust of cayenne, five finely minced capers, and a pint of finely minced boiled ham. Heat one-fourth cup of milk and one-half pound of American cheese, cut fine, stir until creamy and spread over the canapes and serve at once.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this head 25c each insertion.

BIRTHS.

MACLENNAN—At No. 92 St. Matthew st., Montreal, on 29th Sept., 1898, the wife of Mr. F. S. Maclennan, of a son.

MORRISON — At 92 Duluth ave., Montreal, Sept. 29, the wife of J. Donald Morrison, of a son.

MALTBY—At 784 St. Denis st., Sept. 30, to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Maltby, a son.

BEAUDRY—At Waterloo, Que., Sept. 27, the wife of A. F. Beaudry, of a son.

DAVIS—At Dunkin, P.Q., Sept. 24, the wife of W. H. Davis, of a son.

BROOKE—At Bury, P.Q., Sept. 20, the wife of W. A. Brooke, of a daughter.

O'REGAN—At Mansonville, P.Q., Sept. 24th, the wife of Stephen O'Regan, of a son.

McCULLOUGH—At Morin Flats, P.Q., Sept. 19, the wife of Kufus McCullough, of a daughter.

WINTERS—At Carleton Place, Sept. 28, Mrs. (Dr.) Winters, of a son.

BOLTON—At Clyde Forks, Ont., Sept. 21st, Mrs. S. Bolton, of a daughter.

STORY—At Pakenham, Ont., Sept. 21, Mrs. Samuel Story, of a daughter.

SOMERVILLE — At Miamiville, Ont., Sept. 26, Mrs. R. C. Somerville, of a daughter.

SMELLIE—At Dundee, Que., Sept. 22, the wife of D. S. Smellie, of a son.

BOULTER—At Picton, Ont., Sept. 9, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Edward Boulter, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

WELLS-TARREL—On Sept. 27, at the residence of Edmund T. Perry, 176 St. Hypolite st., by Rev. Canon Evans, William Latham Wells, inspector, Toronto, Ont., to Dora Tarrel, of this city.

PAUL-O'HARA—At St. Patrick's Church, on Sept. 27, by Father Quinlivan, Edward D. Paul to Annie, daughter of Martin O'Hara, both of this city.

WILCOCKS-THOMAS—At Pinhoe, North Exeter, Devonshire, England, Sept. 5, by Rev. A. C. Evans, M.A., R.N., Arthur Mills Wilcocks, of Richmond, P.Q., to Ellen Thomas, of Pinhoe, North Exeter, England.

PERKS-BEATTIE—On Sept. 21, at Ormstown, by Rev. D. W. Morison, B.A., George Perks, of St. Andrew's East, to Mary Ellen, daughter of Francis Beattie.

PITTS-PARSONS—At East Sherbrooke, Sept. 21, by Rev. Mr. Barton, Mr. Pitts, of Montreal, to Annie Parsons, of Sherbrooke.

SINGFIELD-GARNEAU—At Sweetsburg, on Sept. 19, by Rev. Father Lawrence, Mr. Elie Singfield, of Waterloo, to Miss Corinne Garneau, of Magog.

LEDOUX-HACKWELL—At Boscobel, by Rev. C. P. Abbott, Charles Ledoux, of Springfield, Mass., formerly of Waterloo, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Joseph Hackwell, of Boscobel.

BOWER-SIPES—At Kemptville, by Rev. H. J. McDiarmid, Sept. 28, Joseph Bower, carpenter, South Gower, to Miss Maria D., daughter of John Sipes, Hallville, Ont.

RAINEY-AUNCHELL — At Avonmore, Ont., Sept. 28, by Rev. T. H. Richards, William Rainey to Annie B. Auncell, both of Roxborough.

McDONALD-McPHERSON — At St. Finnan's Cathedral, Alexandria, Ont., Sept. 27, by Rev. Father McMillan, Dan. A. McDonald to Miss Mary McPherson, daughter of John H. McPherson, all of Kenyon.

WILSON-STYLES—At Arnprior, Ont., Sept. 19, by Rev. Mr. Grenfel, Mr. William Wilson to Miss Sarah Styles, both of Arnprior.

SHEFFIELD-SIMPSON — At Arnprior, Sept. 20, by Rev. J. C. Carey, Joseph Sheffield to Miss Mary Simpson, both of Arnprior.

DENNISON-MORRIS — At Boyd, Ont., Sept. 18, Miss Susie Morris, sister of Jacob Morris, of Fergusson's Falls, to Thomas Dennison, of Elgin.

DONALDSON-SMITH—At Fitzroy Township, Ont., Sept. 21, by Rev. John McLaren, William J. Donaldson, of Antrim, to Miss Sarah J. Smith, of Fitzroy.

GIBSON-ERSKINE—At Dalhousie, Ont., on Sept. 20, by Rev. James A. Leitch, Frank Gibson, of Lammermoor, to Miss Beatrice, daughter of Andrew Erskine, of Dalhousie.

McDONOUGH-NAGLE—At Perth, Ont., Sept. 20, by Rev. Father McDonough, Harriett, daughter of the late Maurice Nagle, of Bathurst, to Thos. H. McDonough, youngest son of Mr. Wm. McDonough, of Perth.

MILLER-LUCAS—At Picton, Ont., Sept. 28, by Rev. W. J. Jolliffe, B.C.L., Robert C. Miller to Bessie M. Lucas, both of Picton.

TISDELL-BOLTON—At Eramosa, Ont., Sept. 28, by Rev. J. W. Clipsham, George Tisdell, of Fergus, to Miss Jessie Bolton, of Eramosa.

ROSS-TEMPLE—At Hamilton, Sept. 28, by Rev. Mungo Fraser, D.D., Richard H. Ross, of The Needles, California, to Priscilla, eldest daughter of Benjamin Temple.

THOMPSON-TULLY—On Sept. 28, by Rev. W. L. Rutledge, B.A., George H. Thompson, of Hamilton, to Miss Maude Tully, of Peterboro'.

SCOTT-POAPST—At Vankleek Hill, on Sept. 22nd, by the Rev. Mr. Raney, Mr. Nelson Scott, of South Plantaganet, to Miss Maria Poapst, of Riceville.

GOULD-SHIELDS — At Vankleek Hill, on Thursday, the 22nd Sept., by Archdeacon Daykin, Mr. Arthur T. Gould to Miss Ella Shields, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Shields.

DEATHS

BACHARD—At St. Joachim, P.Q., on the 24th Sept., of consumption, Joseph Bachard, merchant, aged 56 years.

LAMOUREUX, At L'Orignal, Ont., on Friday, 23rd Sept., the son of Jos. Lamoureux, barber, aged 17 months.

VERSAILLES—In this city, Sept. 30, Joseph Versailles, aged 81 years and 5 months. Funeral will take place on Monday, 3rd Oct., from his late residence, at 7.30 a.m., to Cote des Neiges Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

LACHANCE—On Sept. 29, Didace Isidore Lachance, grocer, aged 40 years and 8 months. Funeral service from his residence, 2677 Notre Dame st., at 8.45 a.m., Monday, Oct. 3. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

THOMPSON—On Sept. 28, at the Montreal General Hospital, Miss Mary Thompson, of Beleony, Ireland, sister of the Rev. James Thompson, Presbyterian minister.

CAMERON—Suddenly, Sept. 25, at his sister's residence, 72 Charron st., James H. Cameron, aged 43 years.

BEECH—On Sept. 30, at Montreal General Hospital, Gladys Mary, dearly loved child of James D. Beech, aged 6 years.

O'REILLY—On Sept. 29, after a short illness, Catherine Convery, widow of the late John O'Reilly, and a native of Londonderry, Ireland.

COOK—At Newtonville, Mass., Sept. 28, A. Burt Cook, formerly of Waterloo, Que., aged 26 years.

CLARK—On Sept. 10, at Canonbury, London, England, James Proctor Clark, formerly of Montreal, Canada, aged 77 years.

FRANK—At Spring Grove, Kingsbury, Que., Sept. 26, William Frank, a native of Whitby, England, in the 84th year of his age.

McDONALD — At South Branch, Glengarry County, Ont., Sept. —, Miss Minnie McDonald, daughter of Charles McDonald, aged 24 years.

McEWEN—At Maxville, Ont., Sept. 27, John McEwen, postmaster of Maxville, in his 76th year.

ROWE—At Brockville, Sept. 28, Margaret McCallum, wife of William Rowe, aged 62 years.

DUGGAN—At Brockville, Sept. 28, James Duggan, of Athens, Ont., aged 58 years.

BOWSER—At Brockville, Sept. 27, Elijah Bowser, in his 75th year.

CUMMINS—At Quebec, Sept. 28, Augusta Mary (Gussie), youngest daughter of the late Dr. P. H. Cummins, aged 4 years and 5 months.

SYME—At London, England, while on a visit, Alex. Syme, of Menasha, Wis., aged 63 years. Deceased was a son of Dr. David Syme, and was born in the parish of Ste. Martine, Que.

FARQUHAR—At Hinchinbrook, Que., Sept. 23, Barbara Farquhar, wife of Hiram Maither, aged 53 years.

REGAN—At Eastman, Sept. 23, Charles Regan, Esq., aged 46 years.

LEFEBVRE—At St. Etienne de Bolton, P.Q., Sept. 25, Angele Desautels, wife of Louis Lefebvre, and mother of Mrs. Henri Courtemanche, of Waterloo, aged 51 years and 19 days.

SPENCE—At Pittsburg, Ont., Sept. 26, Mary Jane Spence, relict of the late John Spence, in her 87th year.

ELLIOTT—At Brockville, Sept. 27, Melodine Amelia Guest, wife of William Elliott, aged 50 years.

BROWN—At Hallowell, Ont., Sept. 24, John R. Brown, aged 70 years, 8 months and 24 days.

JICKELS — At Delaware, Ont., Sept. 28th, Francis Ellis Jickels, aged 50 years.

DUNCAN—At Perth, Ont., Sept. 14, John Duncan, aged 89 years.

STORIE—At Dalhousie, Ont., Sept. 22nd, Mrs. Wm. Storie, aged 85 years.

CODE—At Smith's Falls, Ont., Sept. 19, Mrs. John Code, of North Elmsley, aged 66 years.

BRADFORD — At Almonte, Ont., Sept. 25, Mary Jane Bradley, wife of Sumner Bradford, aged 21 years.

McCOY—At Ayer's Flats, P.Q., Sept. 20th, Rosa May, infant daughter of James McCoy, aged 1 month.

VAIL—At Stanbridge East, Sept. 12, Henry Hird Vail, aged 53 years.

BICKFORD—At Glen Sutton, P.Q., Sept. 24, Wm. Bickford, aged 80 years.

DOUGALL—At Brigham, P.Q., Sept. 27, Mrs. John Dougall.

PERRIN—At Bailleboro, Sept. 29, in the 84th year of his age, Henry Perrin.

KINGSFORD—At Ottawa, Sept. 29, William Kingsford, LL.D., F.R.S. (Can.), in his 79th year.

COLVILLE — At Hamilton, Sept. 29, Mary Colville, fourth daughter of the late John Colville, of Saltfleet.

LEWIS—At Hamilton, Sept. 28, Annie Fraser, wife of J. Bradley Lewis, in her 34th year.

PTOLEMY—At Woodburn, Ont., Sept. 29th, William Ptolemy, in the 80th year of his age.

FAULKS—At Hamilton, Sept. 28, Lydia A. Erwood, wife of Robert Faulks, aged 43 years and 6 months.

MACDONALD — At London, Ont., Sept. 28, John Macdonald, formerly of the firm of Pethick & Macdonald, aged 65 years.

MONRO—At London, Ont., Sept. 28, Ellen Monro, wife of Jas. Monro, engineer C.P.R., in her 42nd year.

STANDFIELD — At London, Ont., Sept. 28, John Standfield, aged 85 years.

DUNCAN—On Sept. 29, at Scarboro' Junction, Ont., James Duncan in his 74th year.

ZEAGMAN—At Davisville, Ont., Sept. 29th, Mrs. Zeagman, widow of the late John Zeagman, aged 82 years and 6 months.

No More Painful Corns.

If there is one thing more aggravating and annoying than another, it is a painful corn. Dr. Russell's Corn Cure has relieved more suffering humanity from this cause of annoyance than all other means combined. Bathe the foot in hot water each night and morning, then apply the Corn Cure for three nights as directed, then the corn can readily be taken out with the point of a knife, roots and all, without the slightest pain. All druggists sell it, 25 cents.

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 personal supervision of Mr. Hubertus McGuire.

W. P. SCOTT, 2422 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

TELEPHONE -UP. 1274.



When it is shrunken.

"Corticelli Skirt Protector" is steam shrunken before it leaves the factory—can not shrink in use. All dress-goods shades.

Every genuine five yard packet and every fourth yard in piece bears this trade mark:— Corticelli

EGYPT'S FIRST DYNASTIES

Recent Discoveries Show That There Kings in Egypt 4000 Years B.C., and Civilization Long Before.

Among the many papers read to the recent session of the British Association was one by W. Flinders Petrie, the eminent Egyptologist. Its title was "Egypt Under the First Three Dynasties, in the Light of Recent Discoveries."

His obecjt, Mr. Petrie said, was to give a summary of the principal discoveries during the last five years that had revealed the rise of Egyptian civilization. It had been said that the beginning of the fourth Egyptian dynasty—the age of the pyramids, about 4,000 B.C.—was the furthese back that we could go. The puzzle was that there had been no trace of this high civilization. But now entirely new discoveries during the last three years at Koptos, Nagada, Abydos and Hieracoupolis and various excavations had discovered remains belonging to the ages before 4,000 B.C., which had hitherto been the starting point of known history. Beginning with the Libyan stock, with some negro mixture, which occupied Egypt in its earliest civilization, he showed some of the objects he had found at Nugada—statuettes, games, slate palettes for grinding paint, beautifully ribbed flint knives of extreme delicacy, forked lances and arrows, carved spoons of ivory and bone, harpoons, bracelets and combs.

These were at first temporarily assigned to a new race, as we knew nothing more about them; but now they could be safely assigned to the pre-lynastic stock about 5,000 B.C., and even earlier. In the graves of this aboriginal race were found bowls of black clay with patterns imprinted upon them. They were of great importance in considering the relation of this civilization to that of others in the Mediterranean. In each of the countries where this had been found—Spain, Bosnia, Egypt and Hissarlik—it was contemporary with the introduction of metals. Metals had just been introduced, and, therefore, in all cases this pottery was associated with the same state of civilization. The proximate date of this was the close of the Neolithic period and the introduction of metals—viz., 5,000 B.C.—and that accorded very well with the time necessary for arriving at the high culture attained by 1,500 B.C. Therefore, these discoveries were of great value in giving the relative state of Egyptian civilization to that of the rest of the world at the introduction of the dynastic rule.

There was a wide difference between the people of 5,000 B.C., but no difference between those of the latter period and modern times. This showed that a different race entered the country about that period. Next came the earliest dynastic remains of the presumed tomb of King Mena, the founder of the dynastic history of about the date 4,700 B.C., then the remains of other royal tombs, found at Abydos, belonging to the first three dynasties. The skill of flint-working had undoubtedly gone down, and was fast dying out. The gradual decay of flint-working between 4,500 B.C. and 1,500 B.C., as metals came into use, and copper was gradually hardened into bronze, had no parallel in the world. Prof. Petrie showed diagrams of cyliudrical seals as used by the Kings of the three first dynasties, and impressions of such cylinders which were vastly more frequently found than the seals themselves. He then showed a vase exhibiting the earliest representation of Egyptian mythology, and other vases, tablets and slates showing animals and birds, such as the hawk, bull, lion and leopard, which manifested a well-acquired knowledge of these animals as well as of the ibex, gazelle and antelope.

Large numbers of animals, such as the calf, monkey and dog, had been found modelled in green clay, together with a model of a lion in red pottery. These finds were very important, as they showed the skill of clay modelling of the earliest dynasty, the rise of the art of modelling and the Egyptian ideas and appreciation of the forms of animals and of the human body. These important monuments of the civil life of the early Kings proved that glazing was a specialty of the original people, and that Egyptian art reached its high-water mark somewhere before B.C. 4,000. Other finds showed the Kings in triumph over their enemies, receiving captive kings, opening the public works or reclaiming the marshes. Others were vessels with dedications written upon them, and stone jars with chambers as storehouse for the King's soul. The handled copper vessels showed the most advanced metal work found of the first three dynasties.

The population of the pre-dynastic age was different in type from that of historical times, and in the early monuments the presence of diverse types was very clear, some being shaven, some bearded, some long-haired. We had at last before us evidence of the close of the period previously considered prehistoric, showing the development of the art, writing, and civilization of Egypt, and the composition of a race which had since maintained its character during 6,000 years. The puzzle was how this civilization arose, and we had discovered evidence to solve this puzzle. Egypt was then an originator in the arts and not a borrower, but ever since then most of the nations of the earth had been borrowers and not originators. Here we were studying the history of a country not borrowing, but developing a vast and complex civilization on its own resources.

The Newmarket St. Leger Stakes was won by Sir J. Miller's bay colt Galashiels, this being the fifth winning mount by Sloane during the day. Three horses ran. The Duke of Westminster's b.c. Collar was second, and Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's b.c. Creenan third. The betting was 7 to 4 against Galashiels.

It Must Be Among Them.

No such gathering of New Ideas in LADIES' COATS AND CAPES has ever been accomplished before. There are a large number of distinct styles on view. Surely your particular fancy MUST BE AMONG THEM.



Our position in COAT and SUIT retailing is perfectly recognized and admitted. Designers and makers show us their best only, and show it to us FIRST. It is easy to maintain even such a standard of excellence as ours under such conditions.
PRICES—We cannot quote them here except in such an unsatisfactory way as this:
COATS, from ..... $4.75 up
CAPES, from ..... $7.00 up
You must come in to learn the full truth. Rely upon getting the very best that the style market holds at the fairest prices that can be charged for them, generally lower than those asked for inferior goods.

NEW NECKWEAR



Lot Men's Silk Four-in-Hand Ties, in the very latest shapes, an endless variety. All one price, 25c.
Ladies' and Gents' String Ties, from 12½c each.

70c GLOVES FOR 25c

Simple fact and delightfully true, but there's only a limited number left. All sizes are, however, in stock. We wish there were three times as many in stock, and so will you if you come too late.
70c Suede Gloves, in Tans only, all sizes 25c pair.
Our regular lines of Kid Gloves have taken a drop of 25 per cent. in their prices.

ART CLASSES

We have again engaged a first-class Teacher of Art Needlework. Classes will resume on Tuesday, 4th October, in the Ladies' Parlor, and will be as previous seasons, free. Class Days will be Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday; hours, 2.30 till 5.30, to which we extend a cordial invitation to all.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS,

The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods House in the Dominion
Mountain and St. Catherine Sts., Montreal.



Switches Without Stems.

The Borden Duplex Switch is the most artistic creation in women's headgear. Its natural wave is easily retained by dipping it into water.

PALMER'S, 1745 NOTRE DAME ST. Tel. Main 391

FOR YOUR BACK'S SAKE

Just try Victorine, the modern clothes washer, next wash day, and follow directions carefully. You'll be more than pleased, see if you ain't. Thousands of women bless the day that we prevailed upon them to use

VICTORINE ON WASH DAY.

All Grocers, 2 cakes for 5c. Will wash 4 boilers of cloths. Free sample for the asking.

W. CRAWFORD GADEN & CO., 257 St. Paul St.

MRS. HENRY DENAULT

Made a New Woman by the Great Specific for Women's Ills, Dr. Coderre's Red Pills.

SHE CANNOT SAY ENOUGH IN PRAISE OF THIS GRAND REMEDY.



MRS. HENRY DENAULT.

The only preparation known to science which really cures all kinds of female troubles is DR. CODERRE'S RED PILLS, the marvellous French remedy now universally known all over the world. It has been proven by the grateful testimonials of women that Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are the only remedy that all sick women can safely depend on to make them well and strong again. Remember that you cannot compare Dr. Coderre's Red Pills with any other remedy recommended to cure everything. If you do not know it, you will learn that Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are made for women only and to cure their ills. Read what Mrs. Denault says:—

"For many years I have been a sufferer from weakness and heart trouble. I have hardly known what it was to feel well for a day at a time. I have spent much money on physicians and all kinds of medicines until finally I got discouraged and about gave up hope of ever being any better. I had lost all faith in all so-called 'cures.' One day I read of the wonderful cures that Dr. Coderre's Red Pills were doing for sufferers of female weakness, so I purchased a box from the druggist in St. Johns. They did me good, and I bought more, till now I have taken but six boxes and feel like a different person. I certainly recommend them to anyone who is at all afflicted as I was." (Signed) Mrs. Henry Denault, St. Blaise, Que.

Women cannot be too careful of their health. It is the most important thing in their life. Without health there can be no true happiness. Remember that. The women who suffer from female weakness, leucorrhea, eruptions, painful menstruation, constipation, bearing down pains, back and side-aches, sleeplessness, dizziness, fainting spells, palpitation of the heart, headache, swelling of the feet and hands, all diseases particular to the change of life, loss of appetite and sleep, nervousness, hot flushings, cold chills, heavy head, lax muscles and the multitude of bad feelings that are the heralds of approaching sickness and disease. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are fit for wifehood and motherhood. They quicken and vitalize the feminine organism. They banish the maladies of the expectant months and make baby's introduction to the world easy and almost painless. They insure the little new-comer's health and nourishment in plenty, and they are the best supportive tonic for nursing mothers.

Never get discouraged and never stop taking Dr. Coderre's Red Pills before consulting our physician-specialists. You can consult them by letter absolutely without any cost. The only thing you have to do is to send them a full description of your sickness. Our physicians alone will open your letter and keep it confidential. Address: "Medical Department, Box 2306, Montreal." Ladies who would prefer to consult our physicians personally are invited to call at our dispensary, No. 274 St. Denis Street, every day, between the hours of 10.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. (except on Sunday). Consultations free.

Frequently women write that they have bought from their druggist or merchant red pills by the dozen, the hundred, or at 25c. a box, and that they are not cured. These red pills are not our Dr. Coderre's Red Pills; they are an imitation. At the price you pay for those pills, you should know that they are imitations, and we are not responsible for any imitation that you may take. Our Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are always sold in little round boxes of fifty Red Pills each. Never in any other way, and accept no others represented to be just as good—there are none just as good. If you cannot get Dr. Coderre's Red Pills where you live, or if you are afraid of not getting the genuine, send us 50c. in stamps for one box, or $2.50 by registered letter or money order for six boxes. We mail them all over the world without any cost. Always give full name and address to avoid all delays. Address: "THE FRANCO AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO., Box 2306, MONTREAL."

A SIDE LIGHT ON PRIZE FIGHT WAYS

Corbett and M'Coy Men to Divide the Purse Equally at Buffalo, Each Getting $10,000.

SECRET ARTICLES SIGNED.

Corbett Got Uneasy, Gave the Whole Thing Away and Now Wants to Fight for Everything.

WHAT M'COY HAS TO SAY.

New York, Oct. 1.—The World is in a position to state positively that the articles of agreement between "Kid" McCoy and James J. Corbett, published recently, were not the only ones signed by these two astute prize-fighters. One set of articles was signed for public inspection and another for private use.

When it was announced that the big fellows were to meet at Buffalo before the Hawthorne Athletic Club, the public experienced much relief, and as soon as matters were arranged, a document purporting to be the original and only articles of agreement was published in most of the newspapers.

These articles stated that the two men were to fight for a purse of $20,000, and that the winner was to get all. This was the cause of more satisfaction and the average reader awaited the account of that battle with no small degree of impatience. He believed the conditions were so fair, the prize so great and the principals such powerful specimens of humanity that there would be a spirited contest.

After Corbett and McCoy had been training for several weeks and were in unusually good condition, the awful tragedy in which the former champion's father and mother were killed occurred in San Francisco, and, of course, everything was suspended until the unfortunate fellow could make a trip to the Pacific Coast and attend the funeral. McCoy declared that he was ready to do anything he could to make matters easy for his rival, and the entire absence of bitterness and sharp methods was generally remarked upon.

Corbett wired from Chicago on his return from San Francisco that Oct. 15 would suit him as the substitute date for September 10. W. B. Gray, representing McCoy and the Hawthorne Athletic Club, declared that he had received a previous telegram from the former champion naming October 1. He said the second postponement was an effort to gain time that neither the club nor McCoy would "stand for," and then came the first real clash.

Manager Wilson wired from Buffalo that he would not agree to October 1, and for a day there was a regular monkey-and-parrot time in the pugilistic world. Corbett carried his point, and he and McCoy returned to their training quarters, but not for long. "Kid" seemd to be indifferent, took one or two trips to Buffalo, and Corbett and his friends became very suspicious. Matters finally culminated, so far as training was concerned, in all hands breaking camp and returning to New York. McCoy and Gray continued to declare, without so much as cracking a smile, that the big battle would surely come off on October 15, and Corbett answered with equal seriousness that it would never take place so long as the Hawthorne Athletic Club had anything to do with it. A dramatic and highly exciting incident was the encounter between the two fighters in the lobby of the Gilsey House on Wednesday.

This unexpected meeting put Mr. Corbett on his back, and there he will remain for a day or so more. He is patiently waiting for time to remove the pain, swelling and discoloration that resulted, and swearing that he will get even with McCoy.

A reporter for the World called on Corbett at the Stuart House yesterday. In the room also were George F. Considine, Tom O'Rourke, Tom Sharkey, Con McVey and several others.

"I have thought this thing over carefully," said Corbett to the reporter, and I have concluded to make public something which will doubtless surprise everybody who has read about this fight, but when I explain my part of the deal I think my action will be understood.

"Mr. Considine has a private set of articles of agreement, drawn up by Gray, the Hawthorne people and himself subsequent to those given out for publication, providing that the $20,000 purse should be divided equally just before the fight took place, and that McCoy and myself were to get $10,000 apiece no matter which won. Such an agreement was exceedingly distasteful to me, and highly undesirable from a business standpoint, but under no other conditions could I persuade McCoy to make a match.

"However, the money end was only a secondary consideration with me. I was tired of hearing and reading of his threats and challenges, and my one desire was and is to put him out of the business with a wallop that will linger in his memory as long as he has one.

"Now, what I propose is to tear up the present articles of agreement and sign new ones, which shall provide that the winner is to get all and the loser nothing. I will fight before the Hawthorne Athletic Club on October 15th at any point it names, but will demand that it put up the entire amount one week before the battle, and that McCoy deposit his $2,500 forfeit in cash with Al. Smith. If he doesn't accept he can have my forfeit and be welcome to it."

Mr. Considine then produced the private articles which were signed by him for Corbett, by Gray for McCoy and by Dave Nugent as president of the Hawthorne Athletic Club. The first place in which they differ from those given out to the public is in section 2. It reads:

"In consideration of the fulfilment of this agreement by the parties of the second part . . . the party of the first part hereby agrees to pay to the parties of the second part the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), to be divided equally between said parties of the second part."

This section then goes on to say that Corbett is to receive $2,000, payable one week after the signing of the articles, and $8,000, payable to George F. Considine, for Corbett, four hours before the men step into the ring. Section 3 reads:

"The party of the first part agrees to pay to Norman Selby (known as Kid McCoy), one of the parties of the second part, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) immediately after he has met and contested on his merits with said James J. Corbett, in pursuance of his agreement, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), by placing the same amount in the hands of William B. Gray for and on behalf of said Norman Selby, four hours before the said contest, with instructions to said William B. Gray to pay over the said sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) to said Norman Selby (known as Kid McCoy) after he has fulfilled his contract with the said Hawthorne Athletic Club, as hereinbefore provided."

The World reporter called on W. B. Gray, and he admitted that he had signed such a set of articles. He made no effort to explain it until told that Corbett would not fight unless the winner got all.

"That is just the way the Kid is going to fight him," exclaimed Gray.

"But the articles say the purse is to be split," he was reminded.

"Well, don't you see that that private set of articles don't amount to anything? We signed them just to please Corbett, but we have no idea of fighting under them. We had to resort to some kind of trick in order to get him into the ring."

"But they are drawn up in regular form and do not antedate the set published in the papers," replied the reporter.

"I can't help that. They have just three signatures, and those that the public read are signed by at least fifty persons as witnesses. We all knew those private articles didn't amount to anything when we signed them."

"Why, Corbett told me that the reason he wanted to divide the purse was because he had heard that McCoy was a good deal better than he had ever shown, and that he didn't want to take any chnaces of coming out without any money, as he couldn't afford to.

"He said that he had always made money in his ring battles, but that his theatrical ventures had broke him. He gave me to understtand that he was about as hard up as a man possibly could be, and got me to let him have the $2,000 named in the contract with which to defray his travelling expenses.

"Now he talks about jumping his contract, and I want to state my side of the case. I was born and raised within forty miles of New York, and have lived here all my life. If these people attempt to ignore me I will make it so warm for them that they will be glad to get out of town by night and fly to the West. McCoy will fight under the articles of agreement that everybody read, and Corbett dare not dodge him."

Mr. Gray looked at his watch and hurried away to Peekskill. Several well-known sporting men were told about the private contract, and their comments were caustic, to say the least.

ATHLETICS.

GYMNASTIC CLASSES.

This evening will see the commencement of the M.A.A. gymnastic classes under the instruction of Mr. John Doig. These classes will be continued every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, unless the members are otherwise notified. Members of the M.A.A.A. wishing to join these classes are requested to meet the instructor this evening.

THE SCHOOL GAMES.

The third annual games of the Canadian School Athletic Association will be held on October 12. The programme is a lengthy one, but every item on the card is interesting, as will be seen from the following list:—

(Note—The order of events will be arranged to suit the entries.)

1. 50 yards race, 10 years.
2. 100 yards race, 10 years.
3. 75 yards race, 12 years.
4. 100 yards race, 12 years.
5. 220 yards race, 12 years.
6. Half-mile bicycle race, 12 years.
7. Broad jump, 12 years.
8. 100 yards race, 14 years.
9. 220 yards race, 14 years.
10. Half-mile bicycle race, 14 years.
11. Hop, step and jump, 14 years.
12. 100 yards race, 16 years.
13. 220 yards race, 16 years.
14. High jump, 16 years.
15. Half-mile bicycle race, 16 years.
16. One mile bicycle race, 16 years.
17. 880 yards race, 16 years.
18. Throwing cricket ball, 19 years.
19. Broad jump, 19 years.
20. High jump, 19 years.
21. 100 yards race, 19 years.
22. 220 yards race, 18 years.
23. 440 yards race, 19 years.
24. 880 yards race, 19 years.
25. One-quarter mile bicycle race, 19 years.
26. One-half mile bicycle race, 19 years.
27. One mile bicycle race 19 years.
28. A relay race of one mile, open to teams of six boys (under 13 years of age), each boy to run one-sixth of the distance.

Forms of entry may be had on application to the principals of schools or from the secretary. Entries close Thursday, October 6th.

Entrance fee (a) for events 1 to 11 inclusive, 10 cents for each entry; (b) for events 12 to 27 inclusive, 20 cents for each entry.

There is no fee for the relay race, but the names of boys composing teams must be sent by principals of schools or secretaries of school associations along with other entries to the secretary on or before October 6th.—W. B. T. Macaulay, secretary C. S. A. A., the High School, Montreal.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

At Baltimore—(First game)—

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore..11000013x—	6	5	3
Brooklyn..000000030—	3	11	3

Batteries—McJames and Clarke; Miller and Smith.

Second game—(Called at end of 8th innings on account of darkness).

Baltimore..00000000—	0	6	1
Brooklyn..00000000—	0	4	0

Batteries—Hughes and Robinson; Kennedy, Dunn and Ryan.

At Washington—(Called at end 9th on account of darkness).

Washington..300000020—	5	13	4
New York..000200012—	5	10	5

Batteries—Killen and McGuire; Rusie and Warner.

At Boston—

Boston..04100200x—	7	16	2
Philadelphia..10000200—	3	9	2

Batteries—Donohue and Murphy; Nichols and Bergen.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston	94	45	.676
Baltimore	89	48	.650
Cincinnati	84	57	.596
Cleveland	77	60	.562
Chicago	78	64	.549
New York	72	66	.522
Philadelphia	69	66	.511
Pittsburg	67	72	.482
Louisville	64	75	.460
Brooklyn	50	81	.382
Washington	46	91	.336
St. Louis	35	100	.259

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.

YACHTING.

A YACHTING CONVENTION.

New York, September 30.—The council of the North American Yacht Racing Union met here this afternoon to prepare for the convention of delegates from the various clubs, which is to assemble tomorrow. The following members of the council, besides Frank B. Jones, the secretary, and Newbury D. Lawton, the treasurer, were present: E. W. Rudder, Cleveland, O.; Aemilius Jarvis, Toronto; J. N. McDonough, Mamorenck, N. Y.; A. J. Prime, Yonkers, N. Y.; A. T. Bliss, Boston, Mass.; G. H. Duggan, Montreal; Oswald Sanderson, New York; E. H. Ambrose, Hamilton, Ont.; Oliver E. Cromwell, New York; A. F. Bancroft, Philadelphia; R. N. Ellis, New York, and J. A. Molehauer, Brooklyn.

Satisfactory

Only mildly describes the feeling our customers have in our fall suits and overcoats. The material is perfect, and the fit, style and finish guaranteed. Let us have your order at once. Hugh Ross, 206 St. James st.

UNLUCKY FRIDAY AT HUNT CLUB MEET.

Only One Favorite Won at the Woodbine Track and at Prohibitive Odds.

BUSY IN BETTING RING.

Seventeen Books Handled the Money and Did a Rushing Business.

RESULTS OF THE RACES.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 30.—(Special.)—With almost every speculator that visited the Woodbine yesterday it was a case of "unlucky Friday." Every favorite but one was knocked down, and in the latter case there was no betting whatever on the race, it being won by the odds-on favorite at 1 to 2—South Africa. So it was that everybody was in bad humor and complaining on every score.

The play in the betting ring to-day was very heavy. Seventeen books did business and by the way the odds shifted around in each event, it was apparent that many large-sized, juicy tips were cut loose. The bookmakers made a lot of money, but in some instances paid out considerable long green on wise play. The talent, however, went broke, or near it, but will no doubt come up good and strong again to-morrow.

Had Jockey Mason been on the grounds in the first race the result might have been different. As it was, he was in the saddle on J. E. Ferris' Nellie Baker, which won out handily, owing to the colored boy's skilful handling. The filly's price was 5 to 1, while Jim Flood and Beguile were post favorites at 3 to 1. The latter two did not succeed in getting in the money. Mamie Collen and Bob Turner made the running through the stretch, when Nellie Baker came from behind and beat Callan a length for the show money, won easily by half a length. Toronto beat Callan a length for the show money. Bob Turner had lots of speed, but tired badly on end.

Mr. J. E. Seagram's colt Mischief Maker is a good one, but hardly up to the estimate placed upon him this spring. In a bunch of very bad two-year-olds, the pencillers laid as much as 3 1-2 to 1 against his chances, forcing Rena Campbell and Champion to run one, two. Ten got away to a bad start, and it looked as if Torpen's Bridal Tour would romp home. He had two good lengths turning into the stretch, with Seagram coming strong behind in second position. Bridal Tour tired badly in the last 50 yards, and Mischief Maker got the verdict in a drive. Champion got the place money, while the balance of the youngsters were badly strung out. After Jodan's race, a day ago, the gamblers got after all the money the books wished to pay to this horse. In the Hunter's flat race at 1 1-4 miles, he opened at 8 to 5 and at post time was noted at 6 to 5. But old Jodan, whose campaigning days are nearly over, although outclassing all other horses in the race excepting one, could not hold a candle to the speedy Romancer ridden cleverly by Mr. Reinhardt, his owner. The Seagram cast-off went away with the bunch and was pulled up by two lengths. Jodan was seconded, six lengths in front of Kiltie with Dolobran and Regina away back. The paddock stake event was a procession, as all the entries but three were scratched. South Africa, Cogmorsie and Henry Lount got away in the order named, and their position never changed. Africa, who is a right good horse, just now, was never troubled and simply romped home in 1:15. He outclassed his field and betting 2 to win 1 was like finding money. q Mr. Seagram's Non Ino was scratched in this event, as were Adam Beck's Judge Wardell and Bo Fingers and Hewitt's Zenatto. Had the whole field went to the post they result would have been different, at least South Africa would have had to be ridden out to win.

One of the prettiest steeplechases ever seen at this track was the open event over the long course to-day. Nine horses started, one fell, one pulled and seven finished. Three of these in the money in a drive, heads apart. It was a beautiful finish, and Master Fred won, with Populist second and Prince Mark third. Marble, Brother Bob, Longfellow and Kenn Kenn were badly strung out.

V. R. Customs and Lady Irene were split favorites in the last race at 2 1-2 to 1, and all the way it looked as if they were going to get first and second money respectively. The race resulted in a driving finish, and Mason on Tillie W., at 5 to 1, slid around to the bunch and got the money, with V. R. Customs second and Lady Irene third. Nicholas was not good enough to finish in the money, while the Montreal horse, Governer Russell, finished in the also ran division, in front of Dick Warren and Nigger Baby.

First race, purse $300, $50 to second, $25 to third, 6 furlongs—

Nellie Baker, J. C. Ferris' ch.f., by imp. Whistle Jack—Emily Carter, 110 (Mason) .. 1
Taranto, M. Bergen's b.h., by St. Blaise—Tarantula, 113 (Berger) .. 2
Mamie Callan, H. Stover's b.g., by Arnturo—Morna, 110 (Songer) .. 3

Time—1.16 3-4.

Post betting—Lim Flood, 3 to 1; Taranto, 8 to 1; Beguile, 3 to 1; Bob Turner, 5 to 1; Salust, 10 to 1; Mamie Callan, 8 to 1; Nellie Baker, 5 to 1.

Second race, purse $300, $50 to second, $25 to third—

Mischief Maker, J. E. Seagram's b. f. by Medler—imp. Miss Jack, 99 (Sherland) .. 1
Bridal Tour, J. Brennan's b.f., by Longstreet—Honeymoon, 109 (Blake) .. 2
Champion, W. C. Hayes' b.c. by imp. Cavalier—Maybe, 102 (Songer) .. 3

Time—1.04.

Scratched—Miss Meade, Royal Banner.

Post betting—Bridal Tour, 7 to 1; Champion, 3 to 1; Mischief Maker, 3 to 1; Onatavia, 20 to 1; Ergo, 8 to 1; Rena Campbell, 3 to 1; Jack Carry, 30 to 1; Ivy Cotta, 20 to 1; Lagabrielle, 100 to 1; Florida, 30 to 1.

Third race, hunters' flat, $250; $50 to second and $25 to third. 1 1-4 miles—

Romancer, L. Reinhardt's jr., ch. c., by Prince Royal—Sasin, 166 (Reinhardt) .. 1
Jodan, F. A. Campbell's ch.g., by Joe Daniels—Chatelaine, 165 (Mr. Campbell) .. 2
Kiltie Murray, Hendrie's b.g., by Strathspey—Wild Daisy, 150 (William Hendrie) .. 3

Time—2.22 1-2.

Scratched—Armorel.

Post betting—Jodan, 6 to 5; Romancer, 2 to 1; Regina, 5 to 1; Kiltie, 8 to 1; Dolobran, 8 to 1.

Fourth race—The Paddock Stakes, $500; for three-year-olds and upwards; six furlongs.

South Africa, Adam Beeks b g, by Tristan-Zanzabar, 112 (Powers) .. 1
Cogmoosie, Wallers and Hodges ch g, by Teuton-Marion C., 108 (Mason) .. 1
Henry Launt, Ed. Fitzgerald's b c, by Fordham-Longbranch, 111, (T. Williams) .. 3

Time—2.15.

Scratched—Bon Ino, Judge Wardell, Zanetto.

Post-betting—South Africa, 3 to 5; Henry Launt, 8 to 1; Cogmoosie, 2 to 1.

Fifth race—Steeplechase, purse $300, open 2 1-2 miles—

Master Fred, F. E. Jones' ch g, by MacDuff-Silken Bans, 150 (Huston) .. 1
Popolus, Frank Martin's b g, by Berean-Pun, 168 (Moxley) .. 2
Prince Mark, G. F. Mattock's b g, by Marquis-Wild Rose, 153 (Scott) .. 3

Time—5.57 1-2.

Post betting—Master Fred, 4 to 1; Popolus, even; Prince Mark, 12 to 1.

Sixth race—Purse $300. 3-year-olds and up, selling; 3-4 mile.

Tillie W., W. Clancy's b f, by Iroquois-Toribera, 111 (Mason) .. 1
V. R. Customs, W. F. MacLean's b c, by Duke of Montrose-Juery, 114 (Valentine) .. 2
Lady Irene, Rice and Burroughs' b f, by Ben Strome-Bravours, 112 (Freeman) .. 3

Time—1.16 1-2.

Post betting—Tillie W., 5 to 1; V. R. Customs, 13 to 5; Lady Irene, 2 1-2 to 1.

Entries for Saturday.

First race, 5 1-2 furlongs, three-year-olds and upwards, sellling—V. R. Customs, 109; Swashbuckler, 107; Nicholas, 106; Leoncie, Barney Aaron Jr., Nigger Baby, 104; Skillman, 102; Bob Turner, 100; Dick Warren, Nellie Baker, Bromo, Sister Mamie, 99.

Second race, 5-8 mile, two-year-olds, selling—Weller, 113; DeBlaise, 112; Champion, 107; Laurentian, Wait-a-Bit, 105; Mouseltoff, 104; By George, 103; Garrbrant, 100.

Third race, 1 1-4 miles—The Kennel stakes, $500; three-year-olds and up—Bomino, 120; Frank Jaubert, 112; Beau Ideal, 111; Stray Step, 105; Henry Launt, 104; Joe Miller, 103; Guilder, 100; Ed. Farrell, 99; Earl Fonzo, 90.

Fourth race, 2 1-2 miles, Hunters' steeplechase—Royal Bob, 178; Viriginia Dare, 168; St. George, 165; Tryan, 160; Kiltie, 158; Irvington, 155; Regina, 150.

Fifth race, 7-8 mile, three-year-olds and up, selling—Gov. Russell, 112; Forseen, 109; Arrezzo, 107; Jim Flood, Brandy Wine, 102; Odd Genius, Halton, Flaraway, Sallust, Tamora, Prince Florist, 99.

Sixth race, 1 mile, non-winers this year, three-year-olds and up, selling—Revenue, 108; Taranto, Credential, Alarum, 105; St. Vincent II., Negoncie, 102; Annetburn, 99, Flaraway, 93.

Seventh race, 3-4 mile, same conditions as first race—Leo Lake, 116; DeBride, 113; Rideau, Newberry, Guilder, 109; Miss Lynah, Sister Alice, 107; Loyal Prince, 105.

MORRIS PARK ENTRIES.

New York, Sept. 30.—Following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Morris Park:

First race, October hurdle handicap, 1 3-4 miles, over seven hurdles—Widower 130; Lady Dainty, Gov. Budd, 142; Ben Eder, 145; Dutch Skater, 147; Marshall, 148; Moslen, 151; Sir Vassar, 161.

Second race, 5 1-2 furlongs—Bardella, Clonsilla, 105; Oxnard, 108; Swamp Angel, 113; Leedsville, 121.

Third race, the Nursery handicaps; Eclipse course—Al. Reeves, Dorval, Menn, 112; Hapsburg, The Burlington Route, Big Indian, Strategist, Cappaqua, Top Gallant, Manlius, MacLeod of Dare, Tophet Animus, 115.

Fourth race, Jerome handicap; 1 1-4 miles, over the hill—The Rose, 100; Havelock, 102; Prestidigitatrice, 105; Composer, Toluca, 110; Filagrane, 112; Him Time, Rhinelander, 114; Counsellor Wernberger, 115; Ethelbert, 117; Kentucky Colonel, Manuel, 118; Black Venus, Autumn, 119; Martimas, 126.

Fifth race, Manhattan handicap; the Eclipse course—Decanter, 100; Sailor King, Laverock, 106; Handball, Warren Town, 110; George Keene, 114; Bangle, 115; Candlebiack, 116.

Sixth race, the Withers mile—Toluca, 92; Lady Lindsay, 94; Geisha, 102; Miss Miriam, 103; St. Callatine, 106; Sanders, 107; Handball, 109; Royal Stag, 116; White Frost, 119; Algol, 132.

MALONE RACES.

Malone, N. Y., September 29. — The track record was lowered here to-day by Little Cliff in the fourth heat of the 2.15 2.15 pace, unfinished from yesterday, purse $500—

Little Cliff	1	1	2	1
Dombey, Jr.	4	2	1	2
Colbath	2	4	3	4
Bourbon P.	3	3	4	3
Klondike	5	5	dis	

Time—2.16 1-4, 2.15 1-4, 2.16 1-4, 2.12.

2.25 pace, purse $100—

Teddy P.	1	1	1
Annie Leyburn	2	2	2
Uncle Sam	3	3	3
Oriole	4	4	4

Time—2.14, 2.14, 2.14.

2.23 trot, purse 500—

Percy	1	1	1
Ladd	3	2	2
Belle	2	4	5
Vickwood	4	3	4
G. O.	5	5	3

Time—2.18 3-4, 2.18 1-4, 2.17 1-4.

2.35 pace, purse $500—

Blue Bird	1	1	1
Mt. Clemens Boy	2	2	4
Montenegro	3	3	3
E. E. Knott	4	5	2
Dillard	5	4	dis

Time—2.19 1-4, 2.22, 2.17.

A WORLD'S RECORD.

Malone, September 30.—Dan Q., owned by J. H. Bronson, of New Haven, Conn., made a world's record on the half-mile track at the Franklin county fair to-day, pacing three heats in 2.10 1-2, 2.08 3-4, and 2.08 1-4. The horse was driven by Ben Walker.

SOME LOCAL RACES.

Following are the entries for a two days' trotting meeting to be given at the Driving Park, Point St. Charles, on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week:

2.35 class, first day—

Phinas Benoit, Montreal, Randolph Bashaw.
Mr. Bisaillon, Montreal, Nancy Medium.
W. Monteith, Montreal, Waldo T., by Sir Walter Junior.
A. Taillefer, Montreal, Alice B.
Mr. Baker, Montreal, Eleen Oge.
L. N. Jourdain, Trois Rivieres, Railway Queen.
James Mason, Montreal, Molly Moroux.
J. W. Blondin, St. Polycarpe, Victor Prince.
G. Guilbeau, Montreal, Minnie F.
D. Barker, Montreal, Meditater Boy.

2.22 class—

Eugene Banneton, Trois Rivieres, Aska.
Ernest Hood, Trois Rivieres, May Girl.
W. Coleman, Montreal, Hattie C.
Mr. Major, Montreal, Lion Mosco.
A. Panneton, Trois Divieres, Minota.
A. Tetreault, St. Ours, Poucet.
Mr. Daigneault, Marieville, Ben Morril Girl.
Mr. Decarie, St. Henri, Little Trin.
Jos. Dion, Stanbridge, Compton Junior.
Owner, Ottawa, Myranette.
P. Morris, Ottawa, Daisy B.

3-minute class (second day)—

Alex. Lavery, Montreal, Alex. T.
Alex. Lavery, Motnreal, White Whiskey.
Aime Taillefer, Montreal, Alice B.
Mr. Bahen, Montreal, Eleen Oge.
James Mason, Montreal, Molly Morouse.
D. Baker, Montreal, Meditater Boy.
G. Guilbeau, Montreal, Minnie F.
J. W. Blondin, St. Polycarpe, Victor Prince.

Free-for-all—

Mr. Poirrier, Montreal, Amelia; record 2.17 1-4.
A. Tetreault, St. Ours, Poucek; record 2.21 1-4.
A. Daigneault, Marieville, Ben Morrill Girl; record 2.21 1-2.
H. Brown, Montreal, Last Request; record 2.11 -4.
— Jagnon, Ogdensburg, —; record 2.13 1-4
E. Panneton, Three Rivers, Aska; record 2.22 1-2.

FOOTBALL TO-DAY.

Montreal vs. Granites — M.A.A.A. Grounds, 2.30.
Britannias vs. Montreal II.—Baseball Grounds, 2.30.
Point St. Charles vs. Britannia II.—P.A.A.A. Grounds, 2.30.
McGill vs. Ottawa College — At Ottawa.

MENAGH & COOPER

756 ST. LAWRENCE ST.

Everybody says they are experts at Bicycle Repairing. What everybody says must be true. Try their LIVERY. 'Phone East 248.

THE HONORS GO TO ONTARIO GOLFERS.

In the Inter-Provincial Match Yesterday They Defeated Quebec by 25 Holes Up.

SOME VERY GOOD SCORES

Percy Taylor, of Montreal, Defeated Pattison, the Runner-Up, for the Championship, by Three Up.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH TODAY.

Toronto, Oct. 1.—(Special.)—The annual Inter-provincial match between Ontario and Quebec golfers was played yesterday afternoon on the links of the Toronto Club, and resulted in a victory for Ontario by 25 holes. The teams consisted of twelve men a side, and were selected from the best material, the Toronto team being somewhat the stronger. There was a good crowd present, and the leading players were followed by considerable groups. Mr. G. S. Lyon, the champion, was opposed to Mr. A. W. Smith, of the Toronto Club, who is an old Quebec player, and a member of the Quebec Club, though quartered in this city, and he elected to strengthen the team from the lower province. The match between the two was a very close one until the last, when Smith obtained a lead of two at the seventeenth hole, which Lyon failed to reduce on the last. Pattison, the runner up for the championship, was defeated by J. P. Taylor, of Montreal, by three up. A victory by A. Brodie over Prof. Cappon by two up was another success scored by the Quebec team. J. S. Gillespie tied with W. A. Kerr, after a contest that was very close throughout. The two teams were photographed together in front of the club-house and dined together in the evening.

The open handicap in the morning, for which there were 37 entries, was taken by Mr. J. S. Skief, of Cobourg, who made the round in 98, and had the limit handicap of 18, making a net score of 80. Mr. W. A. H. Kerr, at scratch, played a very fine round of 81, taking second prize, and Mr. C. A. Masten was third with a net score of 82, his handicap being seven, and made the remarkably good score of 43 for the first nine holes.

Six of the American team, which will play in the international match this afternoon, arrived about noon yesterday, being driven to the links in a tally-ho. Those who arrived were Messrs. D. R. Forgan, of the Onwensia Club, of Chicago; Chas. B. Macdonald, Chicago Golf Club; A. N. Coats, Newport; Foxhall R. Keene and Herbert W. Harriman, Meadowbrook, and Jasper Lynch, Lakewood. Mr. G. D. Fowle, of Philadelphia, who is also a member of the team, has spent the last few days on the links.

Ex-Champion H. J. Wingham, of the Onwensia Club, Chicago, and Messrs. J. F. Curtis and G. G. Hubbard, of Harvard, will be on the links to-day in time to get some morning practice before the match. All those who have already arrived played over the course in the afternoon, their styles being watched by many interested spectators.

The score in the inter-provincial match was as follows:

Quebec.

	Holes up.
A. W. Smith	2
J. S. Gillespie	0
P. Taylor	3
W. I. E. Gordon	0
F. Stancliffe	0
A. Z. Palmer	0
W. Watson	0
W. B. Scott	0
A. Brodie	2
A. P. Addington	0
R. McCann	0
L. Brown	0
Total	7

Ontario.

G. S. Lyon	0
W. A. H. Kerr	0
F. Pattison	0
V. Brown	4
A. F. Brown	0
F. C. Hood	5
W. H. Blake	4
F. P. Betts	3
Professor Cappon	3
S. Gordon	6
T. D. Law	2
C. Masten	2
Total	32

Ontario, 25 up.

BILLIARDS.

IVES' RECORD.

Frank C. Ives, world's champion, will play at Cercle St. Denis, corner St. Denis and St. Catherine streets, Thursday, Oct. 6, at 9 p. m. M. Thomas, the Canadian champion, will probably play with him, 500 points, 14-inch balk line. Admission is limited, tickets being $2.00, on sale at the club or La Presse office, or the Windsor rotunda. The latest victories of Ives are as follows:

March 30, April 4—Triangular tournament, 18-inch balk line, Frank Ives won; grand average, 36, 30, 34; Jacob Schaefer, 2; Albert Garnier, 3.

April 14—Frank Ives, in 41st inning of game at cushion carom, rolled up a score of 85, making a new record for that style of play.

Boston, Mass., April 17—Frank Ives won a cushion carom tournament with a grand average of 55.9.

Record of Frank C. Ives' best, anchor purse barred, 359, Chicago, Ill., December 6, 1894.

Eighteen-inch balk line, anchor barred, except for five shots or 50 in 600 up, New York, April 2, 1896, cushion carom, 350 points up, 85.

FOOTBALL.

THE COLLEGE TEAM.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—The College team to meet McGill to-morrow will be as follows: D. Kearns, full bach; C. McGee, J. McGuckiin, J. Smith, half backs; Holton, quarter back; P. Murphy, J. O'Reilly and T. Bouchard, scrim.; R. McCreadie, J. Shea, E. Doyle, P. Ogara, J. Fahey, O. Lafleur and Cunningham, wings. This forward line is the heaviest that the College has ever had since 1888. The team expects to win.

LACROSSE.

THE FINAL GAME.

Torontos and Nationals meet this afternoon in the final game of the senior lacrosse series. The Nationals are expected to win, but the Torontos say they have something up their sleeve. The game takes place at the National grounds.

AQUATICS.

BARRY CHALLENGES DURNAN.

Halifax, Sept. 30.—Barry, the English oarsman, has cabled his willingness to allow Eddie Durnan £25 for expenses to come to England and row a single scull race for the Sportsman's Cup and $1,000 a side.

Correct Dress.



Mitchell says that grey mixtures will predominate this season in all informal day apparel.

Blacks, modest checks and stripes, as well as dark blues, will be much in favor.

He also says that hard-finished fabrics will be more popular than rough surfaced goods, though in mixtures the latter will still hold supremacy.

The coming season will see less padding. Shoulders will be set close to the figure, and the best garment makers will adhere to natural effects.

Trousers will be cut close about the leg, loose about knees and thighs.

Waistcoats, as well as coats, will be made higher in the opening than last season.

o o o

For Fall and Winter the Covert Coat will retain its popularity, giving way to the Chesterfield as the weather becomes colder.

The Street Covert will be a straight fly-front sack, about three-quarters box, and its correct length will be one-half the wearer's height.

It will be long enough to cover a sack or short business cutaway.

Made in covert cloths, tweeds and herringbone cheviots, with heavily stitched edges and strapped seams.

Chesterfields will be in length half the wearer's height plus five inches.

This measurement is arbitrary for correct wear.

The back will be cut straight, with a centre seam vented.

Light weight cloths will have silk faced lapels, heavy weights will have lapels of same materials.

Made in Cheviots, Lambs' Wools, Shetland's, Undressed Worsteds, Vicunas, and soft finished Mixtures.

o o o

Investigation will show that "Fit-reform" is made according to these laws of correct dress, and is equal in every respect to "Custom-made" garments of nearly twice the price.

Silk lined Covert Coats—$15.00 and $18.00.
Light Weight Chesterfields—$15.00 and $18.00.
Genuine Harris Tweeds—$20.00 per suit.
Noble's Scotch, and Hill's Irish Tweeds—$18.00 and $20.00.
Scotch and best Canadians—$12.00 to $15.00.
Trousers of Canadian Cloths—$3.00 per pair.
"West of England's"—$4.00, $5.00 and $6.00.
Your money back if dissatisfied.

o o o

The Fit-Reform Wardrobe,
2364 St. Catherine St. (NEAR HAMILTON'S, Cor. PEEL)
The Kennedy Company, Limited,
Montreal—Toronto—Winnipeg.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

GREAT ANNIVERSARY SALE.

SOUVENIR BARGAINS

For Three Days — Friday, Saturday, Monday.

To signalize the FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of our removal to St. Catherine Street, and the wonderful expansion our business has undergone here, each section of each department will offer, for Three Days, Friday, Saturday and Monday, Special Souvenir Bargains, which will remain to the purchasers thereof Never-to-be-forgotten Mementoes of cheap buying.

A FEW EXAMPLES:

2500 pair of Ladies' Fine Quality 2-Clasp Kid Gloves, in all the leading fall shades, with four strand embroidery. Good value at $1.15. For Three Days' Sale, 69c pair.

250 Ladies' All Wool Cheviot Cloth Jackets, seams bound and well made. Price, only $2.75.

Waterproof Garments, worth $6.50, $7.50, $8.50 and $10.50. Choice, $2.75.

Silk Blouses, worth $6.50, to clear at $2.50.

500 yards All Wool Fancy Mixed Serges, in rich colorings, and worth $1.00, for 45c.

100 pairs White Melton Blankets, size 10x4, for 69c.

3000 yards Fancy Silks, in stripes, plaids and pin check effects, worth 75c, for 50c.

35 pieces Fancy Mohair Trimmings, in black and colorings, 16c, for 5c.

167 pieces Best Quality Mohair Wave Braids, assorted colors and widths. Price, 6c, 8c and 10c. During Our Sale, only 1c.

130 pieces Fancy Silk and Silk and Jet Gimps and Fancy Mohair Trimmings, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c. Your choice at 5c.

75 Only Men's Fine Quality Colored Cambric Shirts, all this year's goods, sizes 15, 15½, 16, 16½ and 17. Regular value, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 each. To clear at, for Three Days Only, 39c.

475 Men's Fine Fall Ties, Derbys, Strings, Bows, etc., 35c, 40c and 50c ones. For Three Days Only, 19c each.

300 Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Wool Vests, for fall and winter wear, in all sizes, nicely finished throughout. Value 75c. For Three Days' Sale, 47c.

JOHN MURPHY & CO,
2343 St. Catherine Street,
TERMS CASH — Corner of Metcalfe Street. — TEL. UP. 933.

CRICKET.

THE ENGLISH ELEVEN.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30.—The last of the international cricket matches between the gentlemen of Philadelphia and Capt. Warner's British eleven, was begun to-day on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club at Mannheim. When stumps were drawn for the day the local players had scored 143 runs for their first innings, and the visitors 114 for the loss of four wickets.

PRIZES PRESENT

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.. Government, Municipal and Other First-Class Bonds.

R. WILSON SMITH,
Financial Agent,
STANDARD CHAMBERS,
151 St. James St., MONTREAL.
First-class Investments always on hand.

SAYS DOOLEY TO A NEWSPAPER MAN

The Hero of the Moutreal Fans Talks of Eastern League Changes and Possibilities.

NEXT YEAR'S MAKE-UP.

Dooley Says He Is Free to Go Where He Pleases Next Summer—All a Speculation.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES.

Something that gives color to the rumor that the Rochester Big Three will regain control of their franchise in the Eastern League—as well as the players that are a part and parcel of the franchise—is the presence of Charley Dooley in Rochester, says the Wilkes-Barre Record. Dooley left his Montreal pennant winners at Utica, and journeyed to Rochester the other day, and had a conference with Messrs. Lemgruber, Englert and Buckley. Dooley was decidedly popular when he was playing first for the Raws under Uncle Daniel Shannon, and many supposed that he would succeed him as manager, but the Big Three were prevailed upon to accept Stump Weidman, and Dooley did not reach his ambition until the team was transferred to Montreal. It is generally thought that the Big Three have designs on Culver Field, and may be able to acquire a lease of the fine grounds provided by the Rochester Exhibition Company for 1899. There may be rhyme and reason in the statement that the fizzle at Rochester the past season was largely due to the fact that the club was owned and managed entirely by outside capital and foreign parties, and that, therefore, little local pride and interest was taken in their doings. The Big Three think that by interesting others in the project at home they will be able to go through next season successfully, and it is doubtless their intention to place the club in the hands of Manager Dooley. He is entirely free to go where he may select, and doubtless he will be agreeable to take charge of a club in that city. Dooley is thus quoted by Don C. Buell in the Democrat and Chronicle:

"I think that Rochester will be represented by a team next year, and that the team will be owned by a number of prominent business men. If the Big Three are interested, it will be as stockholders and the stock will be divided up among several other people, perhaps many other business men. I have talked with quite a few since I came here, and I have come to that conclusion. It was the way matters were run in Montreal, and thus it was that the team was considered a local organization. I can readily understand that Rochester people felt that the team here last season was an alien organization, being owned entirely by out-of-town people, and the players, of course, hailing from other places, no one knew where. With many local men owning a Rochester team there would probably be interest felt.

"I do not know whether I will come here, if there is a team here, whether I will remain with Montreal or whether I will go elsewhere. I am not under contract and can go where I please. Montreal people are well pleased with the team the way it stands.

"As regards the league situation, I do not think that Billy Barnie's proposed league will take in any of the Canadian cities or those in this State, at least not so far west as Utica. I have been there recently and have talked with owner Brown of the Utica State League, along with Montreal, Toronto, Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse. By the way, I am sure that the Syracuse team next season will be a stock concern, as it is the general plan of business. Such a circuit would be a compact one. Barnie will probably get Springfield, Providence, Wilkes-Barre and the best places in the defunct Atlantic League, another compact circuit. I do not think that Toronto or Buffalo will be in any league but the Eastern. Baseball will be run upon new methods next season and under such plans that success should come. With a team in which local pride could play its part, I think Rochester is still a good baseball city."

Mr. Dooley's ideas concerning the Eastern League make-up are rather at variance with the facts in the case as the situation is at present sized up. It is a ten-to-one shot that Buffalo is getting ready to jump into the Western League, and in the event of Mr. Franklin leaving Pat Powers' circuit the calculations of the Montreal manager will be entirely disarranged. Such a move would leave Toronto and Montreal for the Canadian end, Rochester, Syracuse and Utica in Central New York—and three cities are yet needed. Wilkes-Barre, Providence and Springfield would fill the bill. And long, weary, dreary months must pass before another season comes on apace—time for a remarkable shake-up all around.

William Baker, of Buffalo, attorney for the Rochester Exhibition Co., was in Rochester recently and stated that it was certain that the affairs of the Exhibition Company would be straightened out, and that Rochester would have an Eastern League baseball team next season.

"The creditors of the Rochester Exhibition Co. are working with the company to get it out of its financial difficulties," said Mr. Baker. "They realize, as we do, that if the property were put up and sold at a forced sale that it would not bring anything near its true value. Realizing this, they also realize that it would not be to their advantage to force matters, as they would be the losers thereby.

"It is our plan, if things turn out as well as we expect them to, to gain control of the property again, by 'we' meaning the Rochester Exhibition Co. If we do not, then it is possible that Messrs. Leimgruber, Buckley and Englert will gain control of it. It is a certainty that there will be a baseball team in Rochester next season at Culver field, and it will be in the Eastern League."

Mr. Baker said that the Atlanta team would not be transferred to Rochester, and while he would not make a positive statement, he hinted that the Montreal team would represent Rochester next season.

Silver-Plated Faith.

Silver plate is bought on faith—the purchaser cannot measure the thickness of the plate. This trade mark W. & R. ROGERS. is the assurance of Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., the manufacturers, that the Knives, Forks or Spoons that bear it are the best of Silver Plate—"the kind that wears."

Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.,
1794 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

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 on highest current rates.

CLARENCE A. BOGERT, Manager.

SPORTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Irish Amateur Athletes Keep Up Their Record - Breaking Achievements—Some Wonderful Swimming.

Irish athletes who have been busy all the season demolishing records, continue in a record-breaking vein. The latest man received brings particulars of the Carrick-on-Suir meeting, where the record-breakers were especially prolific. J. Mangan, a weight-thrower, who is six feet six inches tall, utilized his great height and strength to advantage in throwing the 56-pound weight for height over a bar. He cleared 14 feet 6 3-4 inches, and beat the Irish record by 9 3-4 inches. In throwing the 16-pound hammer, T. F. Kiely beat the Irish record with a throw of 147 feet, and emphasized his ability as an all-round performer by winning the 120 yard hurdle race from 15 yards behind scratch and taking the broad jump with 21 feet 7 inches. He also was placed in slinging the 56-pound weight.

The Jumping Duel.

The duel between the two champion standing jumpers, J. Chandler, of Limerick, and H. Courtney, of Tintern, produced new figures in two events. In the standing long jump with weights, Chandler beat Courtney and tied the world's amateur record of 12 feet 9 1-2 inches, made by L. Helwig, of Williamsburg, L.I., in 1884. In the standing hop, step and jump with weights Courtney turned the tables. His winning distance of 35 feet 6 inches eclipsed the world's amateur record of 34 feet 9 inches, held by Chandler. Dr. Horgan, the champion shot-putter, won this regulation event with 45 feet 7 inches, and captured two first places in pushing heavy weights from the shoulder.

Wonderful Swimming.

On the other side of the Irish Channel the greatest interest centred in the crack swimmers, J. A. Jarvis, the long-distance amteur champion, made amends for his recent sensational defeat in the sea at Yarmouth by winning the quarter-mile salt water championship at Weymouth. The champion's time was 6 minutes 30 seconds. On the following day he established new English figures for half a mile. The previous record of 12 minutes 57 4-5 seconds was made by Percy Carill, the Australian, at Nottingham. Jarvis swam at the Coventry baths, and outclassed his two pacemakers, covering the distance in 12 minutes 19 seconds.

James Finney, the professional swimmer, who has exhibited in this country, performed a perilous feat on September 1st, and incidentally won nearly $2,000 in bets. He assayed to start against the tide and swim from the north pier at Blackpool to St. Ann's on the sea. The surf beat so fiercely against the swimmer that he was practically unable to make headway until the tide turned. He was buffeted by the waves for four and a half hours, during which time he swam only three miles. Then the tide turned, and the veteran, paced by J. H. Tyers and Joe Nuttall, had just enough vitality left to carry him to St. Ann's, which he reached, thoroughly exhausted, in 5 hours and 17 minutes.

FRANK STEPHEN GIVEN A WARM WELCOME.

The Young Halifax Sprinter Given a Dinner When He Reached His Home by the Sea.

A Halifax exchange says: Frank Stephen, the fastest sprinter of all Canadians, and the man who nearly defeated Long, the crack New Yorker, is back from Montreal, and Halifax is proud of her young son. Never since the days when Henry, Tracy and Armand were dined by their fellow-members has a wearer of the red and black caused so much enthusiasm. Stephen stands out among the sprinters of Halifax, past and present, as the brightest star in the firmament. He is to-day the leader of his distances in Canada. Next year, with the experiences obtained at the Canadian meeting, he will no doubt give a much better account of himself, and his many friends look forward to his victory as a forerunner of much greater triumphs. There are few men in the world to-day who can duplicate the young Haligonian's performance of the past summer, where he ran on three different occasions in 10 seconds flat.

But the people of Halifax should also remember that Mr. Stephen is an amateur pure and simple. All day he works in his father's establishment, and his training is done after hours. Another drawback to his movement towards the front rank lies in the fact that he has neither the advantages of a professional trainer nor the same number of chances in competing in athletic games. Long, the New York crack, the only man who was able to defeat our speedy representative, has won 21 firsts, and a large number of seconds. Besides the events in which he won prizes, there were others in which h figured, so that much of his training might be said to have been done in competition.

Tuesday, when the maritime express pulled into North street, a delegation from the Wanderers met Stephen and his trainer, Edward Doyle. Both were heartily congratulated, and were driven to the Pictou House, where a supper had been arranged in honor of the homecoming of the young champion. Among those present were some of the old veterans of the red and black. Such athletes as George Tracy, W. A. Henry, J. N. Duffus, H. L. Ruggles and G. S. Troop sat about the festive board, and were the first to extend hearty congratulations to the returned Wanderer, who, of course, was the centre of attraction. Plied with questions, Frank, with his usual modesty, declined to say much about the matter, and it is this retiring disposition which prevents the young man from boasting of his achievements.

OFFENSIVE EVEN TO MYSELF

Was My Catarrh—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Dethroned It After Twenty Years' Reign.

F. A. Bottom, druggist, Cookshire, P.Q., says: "For twenty years I suffered from catarrh. My breath was very offensive even to myself. During that time I tried everything that came my way which promised me a cure. In almost all instances I had to proclaim them no good at all. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. I got relief instantly after first application. It cured me and I am free from all the effects of it. I am a thorough believer in its curative powers."

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

ARGENTEUIL FALL SHOW.

A Most Successful County Exhibition Held at Lachute—The Prize List.

The annual fall exhibition of the Argenteuil Agricultural Society was a great success in every way. Following is the prize list:

Cattle.

Thoroughbred Ayrshire— Bulls, aged, Mrs. Wm. Black; bulls, two years, J. McOuat; bulls, one year, John Cruise; bull calf, W. Todd.

Ayrshire—W. Todd; milch cows, three years, John Doig; heifers, 32 months and under, John Doig; heifers, 20 months and under, J. Doig; heifers, 8 months and under, John Walker; best Ayrshire, female, John Doig; best bull of any breed, Mrs. John Black.

Jersey—Duncan Paul; bulls, one year, J. M. Funcheon; milch cows, Duncan Paul; heifers, one year, J. M. Funcheon.

Guernsey—Bulls, two years old, Alex. McPhee; bulls, one year, Edgar Hooker; bull calves, Wm. Todd; milch cow, Wm. Todd; heifers, 32 months, Robert Watson; heifers, 22 months and under, Wm. Todd; best female, W. Todd.

Holstein—Bull calves, Thomas Dobbie; milch cows, Thomas Dobbie; heifers, 32 months, Thomas Dobbie; best thoroughbred Ayrshire heifer calf, best bred in county, John Walker.

Grade milch cows, John Walker.

Milch cows, three years, John Doig.

Heifers, thirty-two months and under, Mrs. W. Black.

Heifers, twenty months and under, D. Morin.

Heifers, eight months and under, John Doig.

Herd of grade cattle, with thoroughbred bull, J. McOouat, Brownsburg.

Best dairy grade milch cow, John Walker.

SHEEP.

Long wool grade—Ewes, aged, Thomas Morrin.

Ewes, one shear, T. Morrin.

Ewe lambs, David Morin.

Shropshire grade—Ewes, aged, Harvey Matthews.

Ewes, one shear, James Leishman, Jr.

Ewe lambs, R. McGregor.

Thoroughbred Shropshire Rams, aged, Wm. Nichol.

Rams, one shear, W. Nichol.

Ram lamb, Wm. Summerby.

Ewes, aged, Robert Watson.

Ewes, one shear, Martin Burwash.

Ewe lambs, W. Nichol.

Best pen Shropshire, W. Nichol.

Thoroughbred Leicester—Rams, aged, James Cleland.

Rams, one shear, W. Rodgers.

Ram lambs, J. R. Cleland.

Old ewes, J. R. Cleland.

Ewes, one shear, J. R. Cleland.

Ewe lambs, J. R. Cleland.

Pen of Leicesters, J. R. Cleland.

Oxford—Old rams, James C. McLure.

Best ram of any pure breed, James R. Cleland.

Swine.

Pure Yorkshire—Boars under 9 months, William J. Rodgers.

Sows, over nine months, William J. Rodgers.

Sows, under nine months—William J. Rodgers.

Poland-China—Sows under nine months, Robert C. Morin.

Boars under nine months, Robert C. Morin.

Berkshire—Boars over nine months, J. Boa.

Boars under nine months, William Hay.

Sows over nine months, William Nichol.

Sows, under nine months, Robert C. Morin.

Grade sows, R. C. Morin.

Dairy Produce.

Butter in tinnet, A. Leroy; factory butter, R. Pilon; butter in prints, P. Smith; factory cheese, J. M. Funcheon.

Bread.

Home made, R. McGregor; home made rolls, A. Todd; home made buns, A. Murray.

Paintings.

Water color, Miss W. Smart; landscape, Mrs. W. Williamson; flowers in oil, Miss C. L. Patterson; crayon, George Morrison; freehand drawing, William Drew; writing, pupil under 10 years, Miss A. Watson; writing, pupil 10 years and over, Miss A. Drennan.

Fancy Work.

Best collection, Miss N. Giles; embroidery on felt, silk, etc., Miss C. L. Patterson; plain white sewing, Miss Law; Persian lamb imitation, Mrs. P. esjardins; hemstitching and drawn work, Mrs. A. Mitchell; crazy work, Miss C. L. Patterson; pillow shams, Miss Nettie Giles; slippers worked and made up, Mrs. George Morrison; sofa pillow, worsted, Mrs. George Morrison; sofa pillow, crazy, Miss C. L. Patterson; knitted lace, Mrs. W. Drew; crochet lace, Miss Boyd; knitted mats and tidies, Miss Boyd; crochet mats and tidies, Mrs. H. McRae; set of toilet mats, Mrs. H. McRae; table cover, Mrs. H. McRae; table centre, Mrs. W. Williamson; fancy apron, Mrs. H. McRae; netting and tatting, Miss C. L. Patterson; button holes, Mrs. Thomas Cowan; darning an old sock, Mrs. E. Earle; old garment patched, Miss C. L. Patterson; kitchen apron, Miss Bradley; breakfast shawl, Mrs. H. McRae; woollen shawls, P. Desjardins; millinery, Miss Creswell; underclothing, Miss C. L. Patterson; laundry work, Mrs. M. Burwash; crochet bed cover, Miss C. L. Patterson; plain cotton quilt, Mrs. E. Earle; patched pilt, Mrs. P. Desjardins; tufted cotton quilt, Miss C. L. Patterson; batting stuffed comforter, Mrs. T. Morrison; down stuffed comforter, Mrs. T. Morrison.

Fruit and Preserves.

St. Lawrence apples, W. Heatley; fameuse, M. Smith; wealthy, John Doig; duchess, Duncan Paul; kings, M. Smith; Wolfe River, Rev. Mr. Hamilton; McIntosh red, M. Smith; Alexander, W. Drew; russett, M. Smith; plate of any other sort, M. Smith; white grapes, M. Burwash; black grapes, J. Hay; red grapes, John Hay; blue plums, M. Smith; yellow plums, M. Smith; North-West plums, Rev. M. Hamilton; seedling apples, M. Smith; canned cherries, M. Smith; canned gooseberries, W. Drew; canned plums, M. Smith; canned strawberries, M. Smith; red currant jam, Andrew Boa; black currant jam, Malcolm Smith; gooseberry jam, Malcolm Smith; plum jam, James Bradley; apple jelly, William Drew; red currant jelly, Malcolm Smith; crab apple jelly, Andrew Boa; preserved citron, Malcolm Smith; pumpkin pie, Paul Smith; maple sugar, Richard Clark; maple syrup, Jas. Leishman, jr.; honey, Alex. Leister; honey in comb, Mrs. H. McRae.

Vegetables and Grain.

Mangolds, John Gordon; carrots, long white, William Hume; carrots, 1-2 long white, David Todd; carrots, long red, Jas. Leishman, jr.; carrots, 1-2 long red, William Todd; pumpkins, C. Hyde; squash, Martin Burwash; cabbage, Robert Morrison; tomatoes, Thomas Morin; onions, Duncan Paul; celery, William Davidson; melons, P. Lane; potatoes, Burbank, Jas. Leishman, sr.; potatoes, blush or Dempsey, John Doig; potatoes, early rose, John Doig; potatoes, early rose, John Doig; potatoes, early gem, John Leishman, sr.; best exhibit from Stone & Wellington seed, N. T. Truell; three of corn on cob, Wm. Drew; wheat in bag, Andrew Boa; oats, Malcolm Smith; barley, 4-rowed, William Rogers; timothy seed, John Grodon; peas, Harvey Matthews; white beans, Robert Morrison; best exhibit of flour, meal, etc., Earle Bros.; fodder corn on sheaf, John Doig; garden vegetables, William Davidson; field roots, Thomas Morin; exhibit of saddlery, H. Giles and brother.

Poultry.

English geese, Geo. Fraser; Canadian geese, Martin Burwash; turkeys, D. V. Cameron; ducks, John Boyd; Brahmas, Duncan Paul; white leghorn, William Hume; Plymouth rock, D. V. Cameron; Spanish, John Morin; cochin, Mrs. H. McRae; andalusians, Duncan Paul; wyandottes, William Stamforth; minorcas, Jas. Leishman, sr.

Domestic Manufactures.

Etoffe, home-made, Jas. Bradley; dressed cloth, Andrew McFarlane; woollen mitts, home-made yarn, Jas. Bradley; woollen gloves, home-made yarn, Andrew McFarlane; woollen stockings, home-made yarn, Mrs. A. Mitchell; woollen mitts, flue, Mrs. A. Mitchell; woollen gloves, fine, Mrs. Ed. Earle; woollen socks, fine, Mrs. Ed. Earle; blankets, Andrew Todd; rag carpet, all-wool, Andrew Walker; rag carpet, cotton warp, Jas. McOuat; cloth, county manufacture, Hamelin & Ayers.

Horses.

Grade stallions, gen. pur., Wm. Knox; Grade stallions, carriage, John Boa; pure-bred stallions, carriage, Daniel Fraser; stud colts, three years, carriage, A. Seacotte; stud colts, two years, gen. pur., Walter McOuat; Grade stallions, heavy draught, Thomas Nichols; stud colts, one year, Walter McOuat; draught horse in harness, J. F. Owens; general purpose, in harness, John Hay; carriage horse, in harness, Peter Briarton; carriage horse, single, 1 51-2 hands and over, Stephen Burwash; carriage horse, single, under 15 1-2 hands, John Kay; mare and foal, draught, Andrew Walker; mare and foal, gen. pur., John Hay; mare and foal, carriage, William Drew; fillies, one year, draught, R. Clark; fillies, one year, draught, James McOuat; fillies, two yrs., draught, William Hay; fillies, two years, carriage, Robt. Wood; fillies, three years, draught, John Boyd; fillies, three years, gen. pur., Geo. McFarlane; fillies, two years, gen. pur., James McOuat; fillies, one year, gen. pur., Robert Law.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

He Will Receive a Warm Welcome Upon His Return from Canada to His Native County of Aberdeen.

His Excellency the Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen will get a warm reception when they return to their native heath, after leaving Canada.

A largely attended meeting, representative of the town and county of Aberdeen, was held recently to arrange for a reception to Lord and Lady Aberdeen on their return to Scotland from Canada. Lord Provost Mearns presided, and said they wished to give the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen as hearty a welcome as the send-off they gave them five years ago, when His Lordship left to carry out his important duties in Canada—duties which had been discharged in a manner that had knit closer the relations between the people of Canada and the Mother Country. (Applause.)

Sheriff Brown moved: "That the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen be entertained to a public luncheon on their return to Canada, in token of the respect in which they are held in the city and county of which His Lordship is lord lieutenant." (Applause.) In an eloquent speech Sheriff Brown referred to the excellent work which Lord and Lady Aberdeen had done in Canada, and to the signal manner in which, sometimes in circumstances of great difficulty, they had at once upheld their own integrity and the honor and dignity of their Sovereign and their country. (Loud applause.) There was one outstanding feature of Lord Aberdeen's term of office and of his methods of administration; and that was that beyond what might be considered mere territorial and domestic questions he had aimed with all his might to foster friendly feelings between Canada and the United States—(hear, hear, and applause)— and to bring home to both countries that undoubted truth that over and above many sacred ties they were bound together by identity of interest and duty. (Applause.) In the present crisis of the world's history it seemed to him (Sheriff Brown) that that was of inestimable service, and although there were direct causes sufficient to explain the improved understanding between Great Britain and America, he could not doubt that the wise government of Lord Aberdeen had played a very important part in determining the conditions from which had followed such a valuable result. (Applause.) The sheriff, in conclusion, spoke of the respect in which Lord Aberdeen was held in the United States and Canada.

Sir David Stewart seconded, and said that the people of Aberdeen had always noted with great pleasure Lord Aberden's energy, his activity, and his conscientious zeal in trying to serve both Queen and country. (Applause.)

The motion was cordially adopted.

Windsor Salt

Purest and Best for Table and Dairy
No adulteration. Never cakes.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON DIVORCE.

Toronto, Sept. 20.—Commenting on the discussion on the re-marriage of divorcees at the Anglican Provincial Synod at Montreal last week, Mr. Goldwin Smith says:

"In the Anglican Provincial Synod the clerical proposal to forbid re-marriage of the innocent party has been defeated by the laity, led by two judges, whose profession has no doubt trained them to a vivid recognition of the substantial difference between guilt and innocence. Clerical opponents of the re-marriage of the innocent party fail, it appears, to perceive that they are thereby condemning a man or woman to remain through life in the equivocal position of a divorced person, which, especially in the case of an innocent woman, is manifestly a serious injustice. Society will seldom take the trouble to enquire carefully into the facts, and to mete out to blamelessness the justice which the church withholds. It is true that the engagement is made for life; but it is also true that an engagement, however perpetual, when broken by one party can be no longer binding on the other. Whoever fails to see this must surely be in a highly ecclesiastical frame of mind. However, the law of marriage on which civilized society rests, ought to be placed beyond the control of ecclesiastical opinion, which varies, not only with the different churches, but with the fluctuations of sentiment and party within a church. It ought to be distinctly assumed and regulated by the State. A civil ceremony in accordance with the law, and under the prescribed forms of the State, ought to be required in all cases. This would settle beyond controversy civil status, and all that depends on it. Afterwards the religious ceremony might be added, at the discretion of the parties, and under such conditions and with such ceremonial as their church might think fit to require. With regard to the religious forms and the religious standing of the parties, church legislation would, of course, be entirely free."

CANADIAN OPINION OF GEN. SHAFTER.

Now that the war with Spain is over, and the United States troops mustered out, heroes of the battle of Santiago are being distributed over the country. Capt. Allen G. Gillette, of the 71st Infantry, is in the city on his way to the Pacific Coast. He is recuperating after the trials of a hard campaign, and will cross the Dominion by easy stages, so as to gain twenty-five pounds which he has lost during the war.

It will be remembered that the 71st was one of the regiments that made such a glorious record in the war. Capt. Gillette has not got much to say of the famous battle, and it took considerable questioning to draw him out about it.

"How does it feel to be in battle?" queried the newspaper man.

"Well, I don't know exactly," was the answer. "It is a hard question. Before the actual fighting begins you feel as if some great calamity was going to befall you—such as the ruin of your business or the loss of a near relative would affect you. Then when the real fighting begins your feelings give way to intense excitement, and you fight away with no thought of the danger that threatens you. It is not that you have no fear—simply that you get beyond it.

"You look upon death, too, in a peculiar way—or at least I did. My captain was shot dead within two feet of me, and I went straight ahead as if nothing important had happened. The first lieutenant was also killed. I was second lieutenant then, and the death of my two superior officers gave me command of the company."

Captain Gillette's criticism of the manner in which the campaign was conducted was very severe.

"General Shafter," he said, "was simply no use whatever to the army, and the whole campaign was as badly managed as it could be. The charge up the hill at Santiago was very irregular, each company fighting for itself and utterly without any order or definite plan of attack. We slept in muddy trenches without anything to eat or drink. The mismanagement of the commissary department was criminal. The Government did all it could to send supplies, but no one who was in command had any idea where anything was. General Shafter was lying in a tent ten miles from the fighting, and I don't believe he had any idea where the regiments were. All the credit of our success on land belongs to General Miles, who negotiated the surrender of Santiago and who is the best soldier in the United States service. Shafter is the last man who should have been chosen for the work that was assigned to him."

Capt. Gillette casts a sidelight on the famous attack up San Juan hill. "It was a case of who would fire first," he says. "If the Spaniards had held their position for a short while longer we would have retreated, and in our disordered condition would have been annihilated. As it was the Spanish warships could have slaughtered us when we made the hill had they not tried to escape. Why they made the dash at the time they did is a puzzle."

"Would you go to the front if war broke out again?" was asked.

"Well, I would want to be mighty sure of better management than we enjoyed in the war just closed. To have far more men die by neglect than from the enemy's bullets is not a record that should be repeated."

Captain Gillette has a most interesting collection of souvenirs of the battle which he has brought with him to present to Canadian friends. He was wounded in the right side by a Spanish bullet which tore through the fleshy part. Beyond a burning sensation he felt nothing, and did not notice the wound until some time after the battle.

Mescall's Short Cut in Figures.

"Mescall's Short Cut in Figures and Expert Calculator" is the name of a new booklet issued by Messrs. John Lovell & Son. It contains various short methods of calculation which will prove of great value to bookkeepers, students, merchants as well as to housekeepers who often pencil for weeks to find out the exact number of yards necessary to carpet their rooms, or the number of rolls of paper to cover the walls. The booklet will be an assistance to farmers also, as it has a special treatise on capcity and measurements, Mr. J. Mescall is the author.

A Rest Hall for Typhoid.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—With your permission, I desire to call the attention of the Health Officer to the filthy condition which Desrivieres avenue is in. The sewerage has always been very bad on this avenue, but for some time we have not had any, and our cellars are filled with sewage and filth, the odor from which is almost unbearable, and the lives of our children are exposed to all kinds of diseases. It is nothing short of a pest hole for typhoid. I would ask, how much longer are we to continue in this state? Whoever is responsible should attend to this matter at once, and stamp out the pest, for it is a disgrace to any civilized city.

Thanking you for this space in your valuable paper,

Yours truly,
Resident.

"77"
used in
September,
October,
November,
secures immunity all Winter long from Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Catarrh, Sore Throat and
GRIP
At druggists or sent prepaid; price 25c, and $1.00. Specific Manual at druggists or sent free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. Be sure to get
H-U-M-P-H-R-E-Y-S

"Boeckh" on a Brush Means Money in Your Pocket.

MONTREAL BRANCH—
1 and 3 DeBresoles Street.

A. FINLAYSON. A. GRANT.
FINLAYSON & GRANT
CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS,
Forwarders and Warehousemen.
413 to 417 ST. PAUL STREET, Montreal.
Bell Tel. Main 1302. P.O. Box 424.

"WHAT WE HAVE WE'LL HOLD," viz., our reputation for
ARTISTIC ADVERTISING CALENDERS AND NOVELTIES.
ST. LAWRENCE LITHO. and PUB. CO., Temple Building.
Telephone 142. E. C. CURRIE, Manager.
Chromo advertising cards at 75c to $5.00 per thousand.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

McGill Football Club
EXCURSION TO OTTAWA $2.00
Tickets good going by p.m. trains September 30, and all trains October 1st, and valid for return, leaving Ottawa, not later than Oct, 3rd.

Annual Western Excursion
SEPT. 29, 30 and OCT. 1, 1898.
Return Fares from Montreal to

Detroit, Mich., $10
PORT HURON, Mich.....
SAGINAW and BAY CITY, Mich.... 13 00
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich..... 14 00
CLEVELAND, Ohio..... 12 50

Chicago, Ill., $16
CINCINNATI, Ohio.....
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., [All Rail] 39 00
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. [Via Lake between Sarnia and Sault Ste. Marie.] 40 50
Tickets good to return leaving destination on or before October 17th, 1898.

Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Neb.
These excursions offer a good opportunity to visit the Exposition at Omaha, Neb. Special Low Excursion Fares by all lines from Chicago to Omaha and Return. Canadian Day at Omaha, October 15th.

For tickets, reservation of space in Sleepers and all information, apply to Company's agents.

CITY TICKET OFFICES — 137 St. James Street, and Bonaventure Station.

Intercolonial Railway
OF CANADA.

MARITIME EXPRESS
Saturday excepted.

Dep. Montreal	7.05 p.m.
Arr. St. Hyacinthe	8.15 p.m.
" Levis	12.15 p.m.
" Riviere du Loup	4.05 a.m.
" Little Metis	7.18 a.m.
" Campbellton	10.15 a.m.
" Moncton	3.40 p.m.
" St. John	7.25 p.m.
" Truro	7.50 p.m.
" Halifax	9.55 p.m.

DAY EXPRESS
Sundays excepted.

Dep. Montreal	7.40 a.m.
Arr. Levis	1.45 p.m.
" Riviere du Loup	6.30 p.m.

Through Sleeping and Dining Cars on Maritime Express. Buffet Parlor Cars on Day Express.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
143 St. James Street.

"Shippers can obtain freight rates and other information by applying to Jas. Hardwell, Division Freight Agent, Room 115, Board of Trade, Montreal."

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 this line on or about the undermentioned dates:

From Manchester.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
Sept. 1	Manchester Trader	Oct. 5

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.
NEXT INTENDED SAILINGS.

From St. John.	Steamer.	From Halifax
	Manchester Trader	Oct. 5
Sept. 25	Straits of Menai	Oct. 15
	Cymbiana	Oct. 22
Oct. 11	Manchester Enterprise	Oct. 30

CANADA & NEWFOUNDLAND LINE
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 stewardesses.
Next intended sailing from Halifax,
Ulunda..... Sept. 28th
For dates of sailing and rates of passage and freight, apply to
FURNESS, WITHY & COMPANY, LIMITED,
44 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

G. J. ADAMS & CO.
General Financial Agents.
We are in a position to negotiate first mortgages on real estate in the city of Montreal and district with our London, Eng., agents at 4, 4 1-4 and 4 1-2 per cent., according to amount.
157 St. James Street,
Standard Building.
Bell Tel. Main. 1717

FURNITURE.
GEO. H. LABBÈ & CO.,
Manufacturers of High Class and Medium Priced Household Furniture, also Furniture for Hotels, Steamboats, Clubs, and other large institutions. Great facilities for filling large orders. The High Class Furniture of the Palatial "Place Viger Hotel" was all designed and manufactured by us, also the other Canadian Pacific Railway Hotels, such as New Wing of "Chateau Frontenac," Quebec; "Vancouver Hotel," Vancouver, B.C.; "Glacier House," Glacier, B.C.; "Mount Stephen House," Field, B.C.; "Fraser Canon House," North Bend, B.C., etc., etc.; also several of their Steamers. Ask your retail dealer for our make of Furniture, and if he has not what you want, call at our
Warerooms, No. 208 McGill Street
We guarantee to suit you.
Factory and Office—Delorimier Avenue, cor. Ontario Street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
EXCURSION
Montreal to OTTAWA And Return $2.00
Tickets good to go by P.M. trains Sept. 30th and all trains October 1st, good to return until October 3rd, 1898.

Sunday Suburban Service.
LAURENTIAN MOUNTAIN SPECIAL leaves 9.15 a.m. from Place Viger Station for St. Agathe, St. Jerome, etc., allowing about seven hours at St. Agathe.
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS SPECIAL 10 a.m., leaves Windsor St. for St. Anne's, Vaudreuil, Caledonia Springs and Plantagenet, giving passengers for Caledonia Springs about seven hours at that point.
This train will be discontinued after October 2nd.

St. John, N.B., and Halifax,
EXPRESS will leave Windsor St. Station at 7.30 p.m. daily, except Saturdays, commencing Sunday, October 2nd, instead of at 8 p.m.

SUBURBAN SERVICE.
Commencing MONDAY, October 3rd, Train formerly leaving Montreal at 5.15 p.m. for POINT FORTUNE, and train arriving Montreal at 9.35 a.m. from RIGAUD, will be discontinued.
Train leaving Montreal at 6.15 p.m. will run through to POINT FORTUNE daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, arriving there at 7.55 p.m.
1.30 p.m. Train will continue to run to POINT FORTUNE on Saturdays.

Annual Fall Excursions
TO WESTERN POINTS.
Sept. 29th, 30th, and Oct. 1st.
MONTREAL TO

DETROIT, Mich., and return	$10 00
CLEVELAND, Ohio, and return	12 50
CHICAGO, Ills. and return / CINCINNATI, Ohio, and return	16 00
SAGINAW, Mich., and return / BAY CITY, Mich., and return	13 00
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., and return	14 00
ST. PAUL, Minn., and return / MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., and return	39 00
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., via Toronto, Owen Sound and Steamer	40 50

Tickets good to return to arrive back at starting point on or before October 18, 1898.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office,
129 St. James St, Next to Post Office.

HERALD'S... Legal Directory

A. E. HARVEY, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
TEMPLE BUILDING, ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
Room 53. 'Phone Main 1868.

S. W. JACOBS,
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
Commissioner for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

CHRYSLER & BETHUNE,
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS,
Parliamentary, Supreme Court and Departmental Agents,
19 AND 20 CENTRAL CHAMBERS,
Ottawa, Canada.
Francis H. Chrysler, Q.C. C. J. R. Bethune,
Solicitors in Exchequer Court.

LEITCH & PRINGLE,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Etc.
CORNWALL, ONT.
Jas. Leith, Q.C. R. A. Pringle.

GIBBONS, MULKERN & HARPER,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
Office—Cor. Richmond and Carling Streets, LONDON, ONT.
Geo. C. Gibbons, Q.C. P. Mulkern,
Fred. F. Harper.

BUCHAN, LAMOTHE & ELLIOTT,
ADVO

Montreal Made Shirts

Are the best, and the best SHIRTS in Montreal are made by

R. J. TOOKE,

177 St. James Street.
2387 St. Catherine St. West,
1553 St. Catherine St. East.

MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY

MONEY TO LOAN.

If you want to borrow money and own Household Goods, Pianos, Organs, Bicycles, Horses or Waggons, call on us, and we will advance you any amount from $10 to $1,000, without removing goods. All transactions made without publicity, and money can be paid back in small monthly or weekly payments to suit borrower. You can get the money the same day you apply for it. No charge unless loan is made. Call and get our terms. Hours—8 a.m., to 6 p.m.

MONTREAL LOAN and BROKERAGE CO
Room 8, No. 150 St. James St., Cor. Vic Square, Bank of Toronto Building

NEW GOODS

are arriving daily and can be had at the lowest prices in town, value unsurpassed, and delivered to any part of the city. One trial convinces that

A. D. GILLIES', The Grocer,
430 St. James Street,
is the place to buy.

American Neckwear.

There is always something distinctive about the American Styles of Neckwear, and we have just received some of the very latest and handsomest patterns.

We have also on hand an entirely new Stock of English-made Ties, including Tartans for all Clans.

Munroe Bros.,
2246 St. Catherine Street.

ANOTHER OF THE KNOTTY PROBLEMS

The Visit of Hon. Joseph Martin to Quebec Brings to Mind the Sealing Question.

BRIEF HISTORY OF DISPUTE.

The Difficulties in the Way Make the Question a Hard One to Settle.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES DESIRE

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

Quebec, Oct. 1.—Consideration of the Alaskan boundary difficulty and the compromises reported to have been suggested to the International Conference, together with the visit to Quebec of the Hon. Jos. Martin, has drawn the attention of the Commissioners to another of the questions enumerated in the protocol—the Behring Sea dispute. This matter has now been before the public for twelve years, beginning with the seizure by the United States ship Corwin, of the British vessels Carolina and Thornton on August 1, 1886, in the Behring Sea, at distances of seventy-five and seventy miles from land, respectively. This was followed by numerous other seizures, the United States Government asserting jurisdiction over the Behring as a "mare clausum," and disregarding, on that pretext, the International law regarding a three-miles limit. In 1891, pending arbitration, the British Government agree with that of the United States, to a close season. In 1893 the Paris tribunal decided adversely to the United States' pretensions, but left the question of damages for illegal seizures to further diplomatic negotiations. In February, 1896, a treaty was signed providing for the appointment of a tribunal of two members, a third to be called upon in case of disagreement, to adjudicate all claims. The total amount finally awarded by this tribunal was some four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and in the United States Senate on June 14th last, a joint resolution, appropriating the amount of the award was adopted. The United States Government has persevered in its efforts to bring about a suspension of sealing operations in Behring waters. At the British-American sealing conference held at Washington in the autumn of 1897, the Hon. J. W. Foster submitted a proposal that both countries should agree at once to a modus vivendi providing for a complete suspension of the killing of seals in all the waters of the Pacific Ocean and Behring Sea for one year from December, 1897, and for a suspension of all killing of seals on the Pribyloff Islands for the same period. The conference adjourned without taking final action. On November 24th, 1897, Sir Wilfrid Laurier sent to Mr. Foster the reply of the Canadian Government. Sir Wilfrid pointed to the difficulties—which he feared would be found insuperable—in the way of agreeing to the proposed suspension. The prohibition of pelagic sealing for a year would practically destroy the business for several years, because the masters, the mates and the crews, for the larger part belonging to other parts of Canada, would leave British Columbia. The sum which would probably be demanded as compensation was far beyond what it would be possible to induce Parliament to vote, even if Sir Wilfrid's Government could recommend it. Under such circumstances, and in view of the finding of the experts that, in the greater reduction of the pelagic catch of late years, compared with the gradual decrease of the herd, there was a tendency toward equilibrium, or a stage at which the numbers of the breeding herd would neither increase nor decrease, and, further, that the diminution of the herd was yet far from a stage which involvet or threatened the actual extermination of the species, so long as it was protected in its haunts on land, Sir Wilfrid expressed the hope that the United States would not press for the immediate suspension of pelagic sealing.

In December, 1897, Congress passed a bill—which applies, of course, only to United States subjects—prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean. This bill also prohibits the importation into the United States of skins of seals taken in these waters. The enforcement of this law, it will be remembered, caused a great deal of annoyance to the travelling public last winter. The primary object of this law was to aid in bringing about a treaty with Great Britain to prevent pelagic sealing. Incidentally the effect is to deprive Canadian sealers of a profitable market for their skins.

This is about the present condition of affairs. The United States Government is apparently unwilling to waive a disputed right to certain portions of territory which Canada seeks for the purpose of an all-Canadian route into the Yukon territory, if Canada will in return acquiesce in the suspension of pelagic sealing. The difficulty of the situation is clearer than the remedy.

KEEP A SHARP EYE

On the Shirts that you buy and see that they are uniformly made. Nine out of ten Ready-Made Shirts are thrown together and held by irregular stitches. **Not so with John Bull's Shirts. They Are the Best Dollar's Worth in Canada.**

JOHN BULL, SHIRT TAILOR,
Have You Thought of Gloves Yet? 2381 St Catherine St.

THE WICKED LITTLE FLY.

Medical Experts Say It Is Responsible for Bringing Disease into Households—The Nursing Bottle Again.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—The American Public Health Association concluded its business here yesterday and adjourned to meet next year in Minneapolis, Minn. Before separating, the association set itself right regarding the long-tube nursing bottle, touching which its position appears to have been misunderstood. On Wednesday, the deadly nursing bottle was condemned in unequivocable terms. On Thursday, t was resolved that it was inadvisable to confirm the resolution so adopted. Yesterday it was explained that the association withdrew its condemnation only because it was thought unnecessary, but to prevent any misunderstanding on the subject it formally reaffirmed the correction that the long-tube nursing bottle is a deadly instrument for the spread of disease among infants.

Some light was thrown by two papers on the doings of a very familiar visitor in the domestic circle, who has been generally considered harmless. Two scientists, one from New York and the other from Mexico, brought the weight of their influence and learning to bear against the common house fly, as an agency for the spread of disease. In the course of a paper on typhoid and dysenteric diseases, Dr. Veeder, of Lyons, N.Y., declared that the germs of these ailments are carried by the flies from place to place and distributed wherever they can do the most evil. The buzzing of flies in the panty was, in his judgment, an unmistakable danger sign. Various varieties of baccili had been found in fly tracks. Equally emphatic was Dr. Roman Ramirez, of Mexico. He drew attention to the depredations of the genus dipteria, of which the house fly is the most common representative, and pointed out that they prey upon the human race by propagating diseases from yellow fever downwards among them. Other manute visitors to the human frame, which are more shunned and dreaded than the fly were charged with similar offences. In justice to the common fly, it was pointed out by both speakers that its worst features are traceable to the exposure of infected material to the air.

A report of the committee on the duties and responsibilities of the healthy man, prepared by Dr. C. N. Hewitt, of Red Wing, Minnesota, and which was read, set forth that few people are perfectly, more are moderately so, and most are unhealthy. Men and women were intended to be healthy—to return to proper conditions the health reformers must begin with themselves, and they would leave a healthy race behind them.

Several reports and papers on the programme were read by title to facilitate the progress of business. Among these was a paper on the treatment of inebriates, by Dr. A. M. Rosebugrh, of Toronto.

A report of the executive was adopted calling upon the Government of the United States to provide homes for lepers similar to those in Canada and Mexico.

CLEARED FOR ACTION.

The British Cruiser Conveying the Chinese Reformer to Hong Kong Was Prepared to Fight.

Hong Kong, Oct. 1.—Kang-Yuwei has arrived here on board the steamer Ballarat, which was escorted by the British second-class cruiser Bonaventure. He was landed and lodged at the police barracks. Upon sighting two Chinese cruisers, on her way here, the Bonaventure promptly cleared for action.

An imperial decree was published yesterday, dismissing Chang-Yin-Huoan, the opponent in the Chinese Foreign Office of Li Hung Chang, and former minister of China at Washington, and special envoy of China to Queen Victoria's jubilee. He is dismissed from all his offices and is banished to Ili, a district of Chinese Turkistan.

SAVOY HOTEL.

Nos. 10, 12, 14 and 16 Victoria Street.

conducted entirely on the European plan. The best furnished bedrooms in the city, $1 to $2 per day. All meals a la carte. Dining rooms open nightly until one o'clock for theatre parties. Private rooms reserved for parties of four or more on order by telephone 4276.

A special rate will be given for permanent guests.

Catholic Church in the U.S.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The condition of the Catholic Church throughout the country will be considered at the annual meeting of the Archbishops of the United States, which will be held at the Catholic University, beginning October 11. A full attendance of the leading figures of the Church is expected, including Archbishop Keane, who has come from Rome to attend the annual gathering. The directors of the university hold their annual meeting at the same time. It is understood that the Archbishops will deal with little outside of the routine affairs of the Church, as there are no large questions pending.

Highwaymen at Morrisburg.

Morrisburg, Ont., Oct. 1.—Michael Hennessy, employed on the canal works at Cardinal, started to walk from there to Morrisburg on the G.T.R. track Wednesday night. When a short distance from this town he met five men. They stopped him, one of the men dealt him a heavy blow on the head with a club, which stunned him. When he regained his senses he found he had been robbed of $10. Hennessy was badly used up when brought here to have his wounds dressed. No trace of his assailants has as yet been found.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Encouraging Reports Have Been Received at Ottawa from all the Directors in the West.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—The director of the Experimental Farms has very encouraging news from the superintendents of the branch Experimental Farms in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, where, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather during harvest, the grain both in quantity and quality is turning out remarkably well. Under date of September 26th Mr. Angus MacKay, superintendent of the farm at Indian Head, says: "From all parts of this district wheat is turning out even better than expected, both in yield and quality. The lowest yet reported is 28 bushels per acre on stubble land, while many have over 30 bushels with the same sort of farming. The crops on summer-fallowed land are going from 30 to 45 bushels, so that taking the whole district there will be an average of from 30 to 35 bushels per acre."

Mr. S. A. Bedford, superintendent of the Brandon Farm, writes in a similar encouraging strain, stating that the wheat crop in the Brandon district is proving a much better one than was anticipated.

THE NIGHT SCHOOLS.

They Will Reopen in Catholic Schools on Monday Evening Next.

The night classes will be reopened next Monday in the following schools:

Catholic Commercial Academy, corner Ontario and St. Urbain streets.
Montcalm school corner of St. Hubert and DeMontigny strets.
Champlain school, 224 Fullum.
Sarsfield school, 97 Grand Trunk.
Belmont school, 245 Guy.
Olier school, 216 Roy.
St. Mary school, 184 Craig.

The night schools will be opened four times a week: On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. Those who wish to attend are requested to register their names on opening day. The inscription only costs 50 cents, and it will be refunded at the end of the term to those who will have attended two-thirds of the classes.

PROSECUTION WEAK.

In the Dowd Case a Crown Witness' Evidence Favors the Accused.

There was only one witness heard on the Dowd case yesterday, and he gave evidence directly in favor of the accused, though called by the Crown. Everything points to an acuqital of Mr. Dowd without even calling witnesses.

Mr. Robert Brand filed a contract, which he had made with the firm about three weeks previous to the 9th of September. It was script for C. P. R. on a two per cent. margin.

He believed that the firm represented by Mr. Dowd was acting with the consent of the Government, and was therefore not conducting a bucket shop.

To Mr. Bond: "I have no doubt that I could get the stock bought from Mr. Dowd by giving the usual three days' notice. Mr. Dowd had no interest in the deal with me other than his regular commission. The use of any of the stock made no difference to Mr. Dowd."

The case will likely close on Monday afternoon.

Fifty Americans Killed.

Constantinople, Oct. 1.—Advices just received from Van, say fighting has occurred at Alashgorb, between the Turks and a number of Armenians from Russia. About fifty Armenians were killed.

Excursions each Saturday and Sunday from Windsor station via St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway to Chateauguay, Beauharnois, Valleyfield, Huntingdon and Malone; also each Saturday to the Adirondacks. Low rates. Saturday special leaves 1.55 p.m. Sunday special leaves 9.45 a.m., returns at 9.25 p.m. Tickets good returning until Monday.

Customs Returns.

The amount of duties collected by the customs during the months of September, 1897-98, are as follows:

September, 1897	$633,546 72
September, 1898	639,051 05
Increase over 1897	$ 5,504 33

Nothing Better than the Best.

Our cakes and confectionery are of the best description in quality of ingredients and purity. Never hear anything but praise of them. Let us send you a trial order. Jas. H. McKeown, 370 St. Antoiine street, 1899 St. Catherine street, 697 Wellington street. Tel. 8114.

St. James Cathedral Music.

There will be special music at St. James' Cathedral (Dominion square), on Sunday, October 2nd, at 10 a.m., Mass, for four male voices and organ, by Franz Liszt; at 8 p.m., Benediction, Massenet's "Ecce nunc benedicite"; Leclercq's "Ave Maris Stella," and Mohr's "Tantum Ergo" (unaccompanied.)

W. D. & H. O. Wills. Bristol Eng.

Their entire better makes of tobaccos, such as "Capstan Navy Cut," "Gold Flake," "Honey Dew," "Traveller," "Bristol Bird's-Eye," and others always to be had at E. A. Gerth's, agent, 2235 St. Catherine street, Queen's Block.

BOND'S SOAP WILL

Cleanse Everything but Morals.
Polish Everything but Manners.
Brighten Everything but Ideas.
Burnish Everything but Thoughts.

Write or call for sample at Bond's Soap Agency, 1 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

Will not wash clothes.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Alva Young is visiting in Picton, Ont., the guest of Mrs. Henry Allison.

Mrs. William Owens and family are visiting friends in Chicago.

Mr. Percy Robinson has returned to town after a visit to Halifax.

Mr. G. F. Cuddy and Miss M. Theresa Cuddy have returned home from New York.

Mrs. T. A. Trenholme has been visiting friends at Richmond, the guest of Mrs. F. T. Mappin at "Inglewood."

Mrs. Thomas Tait is visiting in Toronto with her father and mother, Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn and Mrs. Cockburn.

Mrs. S. G. Wood, of Wenvoe, Ont., who has been visiting Mrs. Redpath, has returned home.

Mrs. John Murray has left for a two months' visit with friends in New York.

Mrs. William, wife of Judge William, Winnipeg, is the guest of Mrs. J. Cooper, Metcalfe street.

Mrs. Wylde, of Boston, is on a visit to her sister, Mrs. (Dr.) Wilson, of Dorchester street.

Dr. John Wilson and bride, of Maine, are on a visit to his brother, Dr. S. F. Wilson.

Bishop Thorneloe of Algoma has been spending this week in visiting his old parishioners in Sherbrooke.

Mrs. Benjamin Burland has returned to town after a three months' vacation at her country home, "Marben Lodge," Chambly Canton de Ste. Therese, Que.

Hon. John S. Hall, Q.C., ex-Provincial Treasurer, has returned to the city, after spending a holiday in Colorado, much improved in health.

The engagement is announced of Miss Louise Smith, daughter of Mr. G. F. C. Smith, to Mr. Archibald Howells, of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Henry have returned to town from Lacolle, where they have spent the summer at their country house on the banks of the Richelieu.

Miss McDougall, who has been the guest of Mrs. R. W. Reford, McGregor street, during her visit to Canada, took her departure for England by the Numidian.

Miss Mitchell, assistant superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, is at present on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, Sherbrooke street.

The engagement is announced of Dr. H. S. Birkett to Miss MacNaughton, of Glengarry. Miss MacNaughton is now in England, and will spend the winter in London with Mrs. Leighton, of Putney, and her family, friends of Dr. Birkett.

The marriage of Mr. Ernest Clemon Powell, third son of the late Mr. W. F. Powell, to Miss Annie Eveline, second daughter of the late Dr. Trew, of New Westminster, B. C., took place on Thursday at Vancouver.

Mr. W. P. Mathews and Mrs. Mathews, daughter of Baron von Hugel, who have been enjoying an extended honeymoon, on the continent, will not return to Canada this winter, having determined to take up their residence in London for the present.

Mr. E. M. Fulton and Mrs. Fulton, of Elm avenue, Westmount, have left for Old Point Comfort, Virginia, where they propose taking up their residence for the winter, for the benefit of Mr. Fulton's health.

Mrs. W. H. Kerr and Miss Kerr are spending a few days in town on their return from Murray Bay, before continuing their journey to Toronto, where they will take up their residence for the winter.

The Parisian is due to-day. The following is a list of her saloon passengers. Mr Ackerman, Mr. Allan, Mr. Allen, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Applegarth, Mr. Ashby, Mrs. Ashby, Master Ashby, Miss Ashby and infant, Miss Dumbleton, Miss Dow, Mr. Baird, Mr. Bohon, Mrs. Boyd, Ven. Archdeacon Brigstocke, Mrs. Brigstocke, Mr. Campbell, Lieut. Casten, Mr. Cockburn, Mrs. Cockburn, Mr. Coker, Mr. Cooks, Miss Cooke, Miss Courtney, Mr. Cowan, Mrs. Doy, Mr. Darby, Miss Dewar, Rev. Mr. Doucet, Mr. Donnelly, Miss Dow, Mr. Drake, Mrs. Dumbleton, Miss Dumbleton, Miss Dumbleton, Mrs. Elliott, five children and nurse, Mr. Elitt, Mrs. Elliott, Mr. Fairbairn, Rev. Mr. Fletcher, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Fletcher, Rev. A. Fullerton, Mr. Gault, Mr. Gault, Mr. Gigot, Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. Gilpin, Miss Hannon, Mr. Hardman, Very Rev. Hinbry, Mrs. Hendrie, Miss Hill, Mrs. Holt, Master, Holt, Master Holt and maid, Mr. Horan, Miss Ingram, Miss Ingram, Mr. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Rev. Mr. Lauder, Miss Lillie, Mr. McGill, Mrs. McGill, Mr. MacGowan, Mrs. MacGowan, Dr. Miller and infant, Mr. G. Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Moore, Rev. Father Osborne, Miss Price, Mrs. Rankin, Mr. Raven, Rev. Mr. Richards, Mrs. Riddell, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Rogers, and infant, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Shepperd, Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Stewart, Mr Sills, Miss Sills, Miss Sills, Miss Sills, Mr. A. E. Simpson, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Thompson, Rev. Mr. Trenholme, Mr White, Mrs. White, Mr. Windle, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Wilson.

Mr. R. B. Andrews, manager of the Morris Piano Company, Listowell, Ont., passed through Montreal yesterday on his way home from Quebec, where he has been superintending a shipment of his firm's pianos to the exhibition at Grahamstown, South Africa.

C.P.R. Suburban Trains.

Commencing Monday, October 3rd, train formerly leaving Montreal at 5.15 p.m. for Point Fortune, and train arriving Montreal at 9.35 a.m. from Riqaud, will be discontinued. Train leaving Montreal at 6.15 p.m. will run through to Point Fortune daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, arriving there at 7.55 p.m. One-thirty p. m. train will continue to run to Point Fortune on Saturdays.

OLD M'GILL IS BUSY.

All in Readiness for the Work of the Coming Winter.

Examinations for exhibitions and scholarships have been in progress at McGill College since September 15, and every preparation is being made for the work of the coming winter.

Work commences to-day in the Faculty of Science. The civil engineering and architectural students of the second and third years have been engaged during the past month in a field survey at St. Andrews, under the direction of Professor McLeod.

The Independent Company.

It is understood that it has been practically decided by the authorities not to grant the request of the young men in Montreal who asked to be allowed to form an independent company. There is no provision for such an establishment, and the Government does well to refrain from needlessly reducing the size of the independent unit. Besides not being under Government control, they would, no matter how well drilled they were be of no use to the country, as they could not be called out, but would be on the same footing regarding enlistment as every other citizen. What the country wants for defence is a force which is ready to move on short ntice.

Appointed to Imperial Army.

Th appintments of two of the Kingston Royal Military College Cadets to positions in the regular army are gazetted in the current issue of the English service papers. They are:

Royal Artillery—Gent.-Cadet Hugh St. George Hammersley, from Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be second lieutenant, to complete establishment (June 27).

Royal Engineers—Gent.-Cadet Garnet Wolseley Denison, from Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be second lieutenant (September 1).

He Was Not "Seeing Double."

Belleville, Ont., October 1.—At the Assizes here an action brought by A. McNeil, commercial traveller, of Montreal, against a Madoc merchant named Milne for slander, was tried. McNeil made a mistake in taking an order from Milne, and the latter wrote a postcard to plaintiff's employers, saying that McNeil "was seeing double." Plaintiff contended that these words would convey the impression that he was intoxicated. Defendant claimed that he did not mean any thing more than that McNeil had made a mistake. Verdict was returned for plaintiff for $150.

Barnby's Rebekah.

This charming sacred cantata will form part of the fourth annual Thanksgiving concert to be given in the Olivet Baptist Church the evening of Thanksgiving Day. It is a work very well known to musicians, and it will doubtless prove a most happy selection. The soloists will be Miss Mabel Chambers, soprano; Miss Muriel Blakemore, contralto; Mr. A. A. Andrews, tenor, and Mr. Arthur Jones, bass, the concert being under the direction of Mr Ernest F. Kerr, organist.

THE GENUINE
BOSTON OYSTER KNIVES
Are stamped "BOSTON," and the best OYSTER PLATES also Various styles of OYSTER KNIVES.
L. J. A. SURVEYER, IRONMONGER:
6 St. Lawrence Main Street.

Among the Peers

The 'Louvre'

As usual, the "Louvre" has sustained its reputation — It is among the first houses doing business in fashions! . . . . . No season ever was so plentiful as the present one!—No display of styles and fashions was more admired than that of the "Louvre"; rare elegance, great choice—low prices!

PRETTY STYLES

OUR HATS are a surprise. They are a great success.
Our Fall Opening saw the elite of Montreal ladies. There never was a larger re-union of beautiful women and a finer collection of new hats. Now is the time to choose.

OUR MANTLES are equally admired by the many visitors.
Our importations are rich; everybody admits that.
Our Mantles are of rich stuffs, fine cut, of many shades, elegant trimmings, and above all, at very low prices.

Just Received

Amazon Cloth,	new shades, nothing more "chic," worth 60c, for	43c
Fine Broche,	for this season, blue and black, worth 40c. for	25c
Pretty Bengaline,	a novelty—green and velvet, royal blue and navy blue, worth 75c, for	50c
A Special Line	of Black Serges, colored, also pure wool, worth 30c, for	20c
ALSO!	200 pairs of Woollen Blankets, very wide and heavy, worth $4.00, for	$2.75

N. TOUSIGNANT, 295 St. Lawrence St.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.
SUPERIOR COURT.—No. 1339.

Dame Azilda Jubinville dit Berthiaume, wife of Louis Laverdure, merchant, of the Town of St. Louis, District of Montreal, Plaintiff, versus the said Louis Laverdure, Defendant.

An action for separation of property was entered to-day.

GOUIN, LEMIEUX,
DECARIE & BROSSEAU,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, September 27, 1898.

WANTED—By young man from the country, situation in office, or with wholesale house; good education; experience; references. J.A.K., Herald Office. 233*

WANTED—By a young girl, situation as tablemaid, nurse or housemaid. Apply F., Herald Office. 233*

WANTED—A boy about sixteen years of age, to take care of horses; must be honest. Apply 264 Liverpool st. 232*

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET — With or without board, in first-class private family. Cheap for winter. Apply 306 Magdalene, Point St. Charles. 233*

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished room, bathroom flat, first class private family, at reasonable rate for winter. Address 16 Paris st., Point St. Charles. 233*

Before the Chilly Days

force you to order a Fall Weight Suit and Overcoat, come in and see what we can do for you.

We now make a specialty of pressing, cleaning and repairing.

M. J. ADLER,
2320 St. Catherine S reet.

THE UNION SIGN CO.
251 St. James Street.
Advertising Signs and Show Cards of Every Description.
Gold, Wood, Enamel and Aluminium Letters Wire Screens, Window Shades, etc. Send for estimates, which will have our prompt attention

How to Get a Bicycle Free.

The Chemical Supply Co., of Picton, Ontario, are giving away brand new regular $65.00 Ladies' or Gents' Bicycles Free, to advertise their celebrated Dr. Young's Kidney and Liver Cure. Any bright boy or girl can get one of these handsome wheels by distributing advertising matter, etc., for the Company during their spare time. Full particulars are sent free to any sincere applicant. Address

THE CHEMICAL SUPPLY CO.,
Box 329. Picton, Ontario, Canada.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Donaldson Line steamship Amarynthia, McNeill, master, from Glasgow, is entered inwards at the Custom House. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

ROBERT REFORD & CO.,
Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Allans' steamship Numidian, McNicol, master, from Liverpool, and the Allans' steamship Sardinian, Vipond, master, from Glasgow, are entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN,
Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Allans' steamship Monte Videan, A. McDougall, master, from London, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN,
Agents.

Rheumatism. Sciatica. Neuralgia.

The torturing pains of these disorders immediately disappear after the

Electric Treatment

at the LAURENTIAN. A lasting cure follows a course of treatment.

Laurentian Baths,
Cor. Craig and Beaudry Sts.

Ladies' Days, Monday morning and Wednesday afternoon

WANTED—An office boy, to make himself generally useful, must be willing, reside with his parents, and have party go security for his honesty; one who has had experience preferred. Wages to begin, $2.00 per week. Apply in own handwriting, to P.O. Box 1076. 233*

WANTED—Every stenographer should read the "Stenographers' Companion" for October, just out, 10c. Address Metropolitan Shorthand School and Business College, 2265 St. Catherine, Montreal. 231*

WANTED—Agents to sell "Herbaroot," which is a sure cure for rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation, and all diseases arising from poor blood. Large sample sent free to prove its curative powers. Write today. Herbaroot Medical Co., Montreal. 233*

WANTED—Young man or boy to learn the electrical business, armature winding, etc. Fred. Thomson & Co., 7½ Chenneville st. tf*

WANTED—Armature winder. Fred. Thomson & Co., 7½ Chenneville st. tf*

TO LET—Self-contained house, four rooms, clean and stylish entrance, respectable locality, above Sherbrooke st. on St. Dominique. Apply 392 St. Dominique st. 234*

ROOMS TO LET — Unfurnished front and back parlor, suitable for married couple. 106a Chenneville st. 234*

FAMILY WASHING A SPECIALTY, AND gentlemen's linens attended to promptly at the Main Hand Laundry, 646 St. Lawrence st. 234*

WANTED—Situation by young man, aged 24, as indoor servant (experienced). Can wait at table, attend furnace, etc. Apply to H. P. Riley, The Andrew's Home, 36 Belmont Park. 233*

Cleaning Blankets.

We mean cleaning them—not destroying them—taking the grease and dirt out of them, but not returning them to you like a board. There are right ways of cleaning blankets and there are other ways. Better cousult us.

R. PARKER & CO.,
1953 Notre Dame St., Montreal.
Phone (Bell) 1597. 'Phone (Merch.) 23

The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 141 St. James Street, Montreal. James A. Brierley, Managing Director.

HERALD BULLETIN

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Shooting the Rapids.

Steamer Chateauguay is the only boat shooting the rapids till the end of the season. Now is the best time to see the rapids when the water is low. Take 8 a.m. G. T. R. train at Bonaventure Station, or 6.45 a.m. car from St. Lamberts Hill; connecting with boat atL achine.

RETURN TICKET 50c.
J. REAY, ... Manager.

Sixteen Pages.

The Herald.

Pages 9 to 16.

91ST YEAR. NO. 231. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1898. PRICE ONE CENT.

BISMARCK AND HIS POLICY.

Moritz Busch's Astounding "Revelations" of Iron Chancellor's Life.

A HERO TO HIS VALET.

Busch in His Element in Bismarck's Moments of Fatigue, Irritation and Animosity.

THE SEAMY SIDE OF HIS LIFE.

London, Sept. 23.—Moritz Busch was better prepared than most men guessed with his "revelations" as to Bismarck. It is not yet seven weeks since the Chancellor died, and to-day the Macmillans are publishing fifteen hundred pages of them. All things concerning his master have equal value in Busch's eyes. Whether he was ordering a new uniform or arranging a Triple Alliance he notes every circumstance and every saying as to either that came within his knowledge. Busch had not been long in Bismarck's service before he was meditating a book concerning him. With practice his memory grew preternaturally acute in the treasuring of his sayings. He took notes at all times and in all places. He used a pad on his knee under the tablecloth at dinner as regularly as he used a fork. He sped from the Chancellor's presence to his desk and back again. The first fruits of this industry was the book, printed a decade and more ago, describing Bismarck as Busch knew him during the Franco-German war. It was prudent, then, to suppress some of his comment upon men and events. Now must of the omissions can be safely filled, so that Busch makes his earlier volume the first of the present three. The second traverses Bismarck's career from the Congress of Berlin to the death of the Emperor William I.; while the third covers his relations with the Emperor Frederick and with the reigning Kaiser. As a whole they are the raw material of history and of biography at its roughest. Busch writes a heavy and a clumsy German that has been transliterated rather than translated into English. He has no sense of form, no charm of style, no thought of discrimination. He is content to heap up facts and sayings, like one at the mouth of a mine, leaving others to assay them and set them in due proportion.

Besides, Busch has a powerful liking for all things petty, mean and malicious; and Bismarck judged his jackal shrewdly. The Chancellor did not take him very far into his confidence when he had great projects in hand like the fusing of the German States into an Empire, but when he had personal animosities to gratify and vindictive ends to serve, Busch was his intimate and his agent. Bismarck, for example, disliked the Empress Augusta, the consort of his "old master," because she covertly hampered some of his plans and sought to influence the Kaiser accordingly. Busch spares none of his angry sneers at her, and tries to be yet more bitter himself. Bismarck disliked the Empress Frederick still more; Busch was his instrument in his attacks upon her in the newspapers and he sets down every detail of the petty struggle over the projected marriage of Princess Victoria to Alexander of Battenburg and of Bulgaria, that went forward around the bed of the dying Kaiser From first to last it was contemptible enough, smacking more of Versailles in the eighteenth century than of Berlin and of London in the nineteenth: but to the perverted Busch it looms much larger than Bismarck's work when between the Franco-German and Turkish wars he directed the diplomacy of Europe.

The Jackal by the Lion's Side.

The jackal was by the lion's side in all his moods, and Bismarck, like other mortals, had his moments of fatigue, irritation, and animosity that warped his judgment of persons and of things. At these Busch was in his element. He made no allowance for circumstances or moods. Every word that fell from his master's lips was of equal moment to him. Even Bismarck himself reproached him for his lack of discrimination. He saw and heard Bismarck intimately; he served him in endless intrigues; but outside these the Chancellor hardly gave him his confidence. Busch's mind fastened on the small thing of the moment, when Bismarck's looked long and broadly into the future.

To Bismarck the end always justified the means. The war with France was essential to the unification of Germany, and, according to Busch he did more than falsify the notorious telegram from Ems as to the Emperor and the French Ambassador to assure it. He sent his emissaries to Madrid to promote the offending candidacy of a Hohenzollern for the Spanish throne, and he so shaped it that it should cause the utmost irritation in France. There has long been an impression that Moltke and the General Staff were more eager for the retention of Alsace and of Lorraine than was the Chancellor. On the contrary, to gain them, was from the first, a part of his design. Bismarck was, indeed, averse to the siege of Paris, because he believed it wiser to hold the two desired provinces until the French grew weary of attempts to regain them; but when once the generals and the Emperor had determined upon the bombardment of the city he outstripped them in zeal for the severest measures. He wished above all else to end the war speedily, and the sharper and more persistent the attacks and the acuter the suffering they caused, the sooner the Germans would attain the goal. Impertinence and irritation were unpermost in him throughout the siege. His dislike of French traits had long been rooted. Thus, when blood and iron did not appease him, he gave free reign to his tongue, and his remarks, like that of Favre about the eating of the children of Paris, have ever since been the favorite material of his detractors. Yet at bottom the war with France was to him only a means to the making of the German Empire.

How Bismarck Used the Newspapers.

With like indifference to his instruments and their methods, Bismarck used German newspapers, with Busch as his agent, to manufacture the public opinion that he desired. For genuine public opinion, naturally developed, he had small respect. He determined to achieve various ends that he thought were essential to the welfare of Germany. He cared little whether public opinion shared his belief, and nothing whether it approved his methods. He had, however, impressions to create and persons to influence, and in such work newspapers were a valuable aid. Before the beginning of the Franco-German war he began to increase and to manipulate the semi-official journals. In his subsequent struggles over internal policies, he gradually developed the "reptile press," until it became a nearly perfect means to his ends.

With all the gusto of a newspaper man talking shop, Busch minutely describes it. The semi-official journals, so to say, formed concentric circles, each of which had its characteristics and its particular functions. Those in one circle printed whatsoever the Chancellor and Busch desired. Those in another were willing to publish "information" from Bismarck and support his opinions, but they preferred to advocate them in their own way, and were disinclined to print deliberate falsehoods. A third received intimation from the Chancellery; but it was chiefly useful as a medium for the denial at opportune times of statements that appeared in the other two circles.

In cities outside Germany, even in London, as Englishmen have learned with a little surprise, Bismarck also had newspapers that were sufficiently amenable to his wishes. A London journal, for example, that can cant very smugly, was one of the vehicles of his sneering comment upon the present Emperor's Labor Congress. A newspaper in Berlin printed his attacks upon the Empress Frederick, while he cheerfully denied them in another. When he wished to turn German sentiment in a particular direction, others supplied him with letters and telegrams made in Berlin, but purporting to come from Paris, that gave him a potent lever. Sometimes the Chancellor himself wrote the article he desired, and it was printed with a few editorial changes. Oftener he indicated to Busch the facts, falsehoods and opinions that he wished to spread abroad, and the jackal wrote accordingly. Once and again, the staff of an inspired journal was left to work out a hint for itself. In every continental capital there are always newspapers that are the mouthpieces of the Government or of particular ministries receiving and circulating inspired news and opinions in legitimate fashion. Le Temps, for example, in Paris has long so served the French Foreign Office. Bismarck, however, by money, threats and cajolery, made his inspired press into a machine, as unscrupulous in the doing of his work as though it were made of wood and iron and as completely within his control.

Always Relentless.

It is the relentless Bismarck pressing the bombardment of Paris, the malignant Bismarck railing at all men and all women that opposed or questioned his will, the intriguing Bismarck manipulating the press to small ends and great, the vindictive Bismarck pursuing the Empress Frederick with his spite, while she pursued him with hers—there is little to choose between the two combatants and their methods—that appeal to Busch. On the sides he knew him he makes him a hero and smears him with extravagant praise. He writes to glorify his idol, and for page after page, in the perversion of idolatry, dwells upon his evil and repellent side. When the lion roars, the jackal tries to snarl the more sharply. Yet he does not altogether hide the other side of Bismarck. Behind the Chancellor, intriguing with women's weapons against women, is the man conscious of his abilites and of the great tasks he had in hand, and irritated by the obstacles that the ordinary and short-sighted persons, that chanced to be of royal station, put in his way. Bismarck had no respect for kings and princes as such. The Grand Duke at Versailles vexed him more than did the French. He judged them as he judged other men, and his opinion was not favorable. A more or less absolute monarchy suited the needs of Germany. Therefore he upheld it firmly against liberalizing influences. In England he would have maintained a constitutional regime as stubbornly for a like reason.

Adaptability was his test of forms of government—achievements of the abilites of men, expediency of policies.

He laughed at "his old master," pettifogging over titles, while his Chancellor, was making his empire. He attacked every English tendency that appeared in the German court, because he anticipated that England and Germany would soon be rivals in trade and in colonies, and had, therefore best be kept apart. He cultivated Russia because, if she were hostile, there would be perpetual menace to Germany on the East. He cultivated Austria, after he had deposed her from the headship of Germany, because she seemed a valuable ally. He mocked the young Kaiser's Labor Congress because he thought it Utopian, but he carried his own scheme of national insurance to allay semi-socialistic discontent. If he knew no scruple in methods, if spite once and again mastered him, the ends he sought were large and wholly unselfish. He unified Germany with Prussia at its head. Then he sought to make it a great military, commercial and colonizing state. He asked nothing for himself, except occasional opportunities to gratify personal grudges. He was indifferent to his titles. The gifts from the imperial treasury he put into German land. To him the work and the goal were everything, the instruments and method nothing; the sense of achievement the only real reward. The most adoring of jackals cannot quite hide the lion's mane.

HOCHELAGA FARMERS.

The Annual Ploughing Match to be Held on October 26—The Fall Exhibition Next Week.

M. Jeremie Decarie, M.P.P., presided at a meeting of the directors of the County of Hochelaga Agricultural Society to-day, when it was decided to hold the annual ploughing match on October 26th, and a committee was appointed to select the place where it will be held. It was decided that the competitors would have to plough to time, the same as in 1896, and Mr. George Hogg was appointed timekeeper. The judges were also appointed.

The secretary-treasurer, Mr. Hugh Brodie, was authorized to send out invitations both for the ploughing match and the annual fall show on the exhibition grounds on Wednesday next.

Several judges who had been appointed for the annual exhibition next week expressed their inability to be present and others were appointed in their place.

Dr. E. M. Robb was appointed veterinary surgeon to the society for the current year.

Britain's Naval Superiority.

"Mark Warren," comparing the armies and navies of the six great European powers, in October Pall Mall Magazine, gives in the following table the number of vessels, their displacement, armaments, date of construction, and all other particulars, necessary to compare the fighting efficiency of the different fleets at the present day. The figures may be relied upon to be fairly accurate—that is to say, as accurate as such calculations can be. If the value of the navy of the United Kingdom, as a collection of purely fighting machines, be taken as 1,000, the other navies give the figures shown below:

United Kigdom...	1,000
France...	591
Italy...	273
Russia...	233
Germany...	222
Austria-Hungary..	96

ORIGIN OF CZAR'S PEACE PROPOSAL.

Ruler of the Russias Was Exercised by a Book Written by a Retired Banker.

WASTE OF ARMAMENTS.

The French Army Has a New Field Gun Which Works With Lightning Rapidity.

THE AWFUL LYDDITE SHELLS.

London, Sept. 30.—In a letter from St. Petersburg to the London Times, some further details are given of the incident which is said to have led to the promulgation of the Czar's disarmament circular. According to this authority, a M. B., a well-known retired banker and millionaire of the Hebrew race, had prepared the concluding volume of an exhaustive work on the war of the future, its consequences, and the means of averting it, and was unable to get the book published. The Russian Minister of the Interior, M. Gorymikin, found some difficulty in according the requisite permission. M. B., however, had relations with the Ministry of Finance ,and was already known as a writer on Russian financial questions. He was, therefore, enabled to obtain M. Witte's support in approaching the Czar, who granted him a personal interview. The result exceeded all expectation. There was also another object in view, and that was to give the Czar an idea of the terrible condition of the Jews in Poland. M. B. showed the Emperor a diagram of Jewish poverty, but it elicited no remarks. Very different was the case with his explanation of the economic waste and national burdens of modern armaments as set forth in the volumes which he presented. The Czar became intensely interested, and asked a number of questions. The interview lasted, it is said, over an hour, and the immediate result of it was the "encyclical." This information is supplemented by a correspondent of the Evening Post, Dr. Boleslaw Lapowski, of this city, who writes that the retired banker is a M. Jan Bloch, and that the gist of the contents of his book was published in the Polish monthly magazine Bibliioteka Warszawska in 1893-'94. Of the significance originally supposed to be attached to the Czar's circular very little now remains. An eminent Russian statesman is quoted as saying: "It is not proposed to introduce any diplomatic or national questions. Nor is there to be any question whatever of disarmament. The motto of the conference might be national economy and international peace. The governments are simply invited to send their ablest representatives to try to discover some means of alleviating the economic burdens of increasing armaments, and to see if it be not possible to check the increase of these burdens." This is a pretty small foundation upon which to build expectations of the millenium.

French Have a New Field Gun.

French artillerymen are very enthusiastic over the merits of their new field-gun, which is said to be giving the most marvellous results. Not only does the gun fire twenty-four shots a minute, but the accuracy of this almost continuous fire is reported to be perfect. With the old quick-firing guns, which required to be aimed after each shot, the men were as likely as not to lose their heads in the excitement and rush of the moment, with the result that the firing quickly became wild. The new gun not requiring to be re-aimed, this drawback disappears. Once the direction is obtained, each shot goes home with infallible precision, while if it required to alter the direction to either side of the range, the change is effected with the utmost swiftness by an extremely simple mechanism. The new guns are being turned out with great rapidity, and by the end of the year the army corps on the eastern frontier will be armed with them. The expenditure of ammunition is, of course, enormous, and two ammunition wagons instead of one are now attached to each gun, which, though longer, is lighter than that it is to replace.

Lyddite Shells Used at Omdurman.

Herr Neufeld, in a published interview, gives a striking account of the terrible effects of the Lyddite shells thrown by the British artillery into Omdurman. He says that 118 men were assembled in an iron mosque beside the Mahdi's tomb. A Lyddite shell fell among them, leaving only twelve alive. Lyddite is manufactured from the principal ingredient of all coal-tar oils, carbolic acid. This is treated with nitric acid, the resulting product being picric acid, a terribly explosive substance. The powers of picric acid were well known, but difficulties of handling prevented its use until the inventors of Lyddite solved the problem by fusing it and so increasing its power ten-fold. There were many risks, but they were overcome, and fused picric acid, or Lyddite, can now be easily handled. Burnt openly, Lyddite vanishes quickly, with a bright flame, but without violent explosion. It is only when confined and exploded by detonation that its destructive powers are exhibited. The shell in which it is packed for bombarding purposes is a fairly long, conical one. It has a very thick base, to obviate danger of explosion from the concussion of firing, and carries its face-hole at the nose. When the shell is fired, and arrives at its destination, the Lyddite explodes with an action so violent as to destroy adjacent objects more thoroughly, and for a larger area round, than any other explosive known, weight for weight. So terrible are its effects that during the trials at Lydd—from which place the explosive takes its name—no person was allowed within an area of eight hundred yards from the point at which the projectile was to burst. Within four hundred yards so violent were the vibrations produced by the explosion of a like shell that many solid objects, such as masses of masonry, were reduced to dust.

Spirit Monopoly in Russia.

A British Foreign Office report gives an interesting account of the government spirit monopoly in Russia, which was established for the first time, in four provinces, in 1895. The monopoly does not extend to wine or beer; the manufacture of spirits still remains in the hands of private persons, but no distillery must produce more than its greatest production during any one of the three years preceding the introduction of the system in the district ,and no new distilleries can be erected or old ones reopened without the consent of the government. The amount required in a district is fixed by the Minister of Finance, and two-thirds of this amount is furnished by local distilleries of a fixed price; the remaining third is acquired by contracts. Spirits required by manufacturers of liquors must be purchased from the government, and in the interests of public health, no unrectified spirits are allowed to be sold, the government making itself responsible for proper rectification. The latter is done in government establishments, whence the spirits are issued for sale to the dealers. The spirits are issued in bottles of various sizes, with quantity, strength, and price on the labels, and, with few exceptions, these bottles must not be opened on the premises, the prices on the bottles must not be increased, and the only interest of the sellers is a small commission they get from the government. In 1895 the monopoly was introduced first to Perm, Ufa, Orenberg, and Samara Provinces, where the consumption of spirits was comparatively small, though the area was large. The following year it was introduced into nine more provinces, and in July, 1897, into seven more. On January 1 last it was extended to Poland and to five more provinces, including St. Petersburg, so that it is now in operation in about half of European Russia. The reports as to the effect of the system in the four provinces first tried seem to have been satisfactory, on the whole, as regards the decrease in drunkenness, and apparently the government made considerable profits. In St. Petersburg, however, there has been a good deal of discontent, owing to the number of persons thrown out of employment and to a reduction in the number of beer licenses, although the monopoly was supposed not to affect the sale of fermented beverages.

THE LAST CHANTEY.

(By Rudyard Kipling.)

Thus said the Lord in the vault above the Cherubim,
Calling to the Angels and the Souls in their degree:
"Lo! earth has passed away
On the smoke of Judgment Day.
That our word may be established shall we gather up the sea?"

Loud sang the souls of the jolly, jolly mariners;
"Plague upon the hurricane that made us furl and flee!
But the war is done between us,
In the deep the Lord has seen us—
Our bones we'll leave the barracout, and God may sink the sea!"

Then said the soul of Judas that betrayed him:
"Lord, hast Thou forgotten Thy covenant with me?
How once a year I go
To cool me on the floe?
And Ye take my day of mercy if Ye take away the sea!"

Then said the Angel of the Off-shore Wind:
(He that bits the thunder when the bull-mouthed breakers flee)
"I have my watch and ward to keep
O'er Thy wonders in the deep,
And Ye take mine honor from me if Ye take away the sea!"

Loud sang the souls of the jolly, jolly mariners:
"Nay, but we were angry, and a hasty folk are we!
If we worked the ship together
Till she foundered in foul weather,
Are we babes that we should clamor for a vengeance on the sea!"

Then said the souls of the slaves that men threw overboard:
"Kennelled in the picaroon a weary band were we;
But Thy arm was strong to save,
And it touched us on the wave,
And we drowsed the long tides idle till Thy trumpets tore the sea."

Then cried the soul of the stout Apostle Paul to God:
"Once we frapped a ship, and she labored woundily.
There were fourteen score of these,
And they blessed Thee on their knees,
When they learned Thy Grace and Glory under Malta by the sea!"

Loud sang the souls of the jolly, jolly mariners,
Plucking at their harps, and they plucked unhandily:
"Our thumbs are rough and tarred,
And the tune is something hard—
May we lift a Deep-sea Chantey, such as seamen use at sea?"

Then said the souls of the gentlemen adventurers—
Fettered wrist to bar all for red iniquity:
"Ho! we revel in our chains
O'er the sorrow that was Spain's;
Heave or sink it, leave or drink it, we were masters of the sea!"

Up spake the soul of a gay Gothaven 'speckshioner
(He that led the flinching in the fleets of fair Dundee):
"Oh, the ice-blink white and near,
And the bowhead breaching clear!
Will Ye whelm them all for wantonness that wallow in the sea?"

Loud sang the souls of the jolly, jolly mariners,
Crying: "Under heaven, here is neither lead nor lea!
Must we sink for evermore
On the windless, glassy floor?
Take back your golden fiddles, and we'll beat to open sea!"

Then stooped the Lord, and He called the good sea up to Him,
And 'stablished its borders unto all eternity,
That such as have no pleasure
For to praise the Lord by measure,
They may enter into galleons and serve Him on the sea.

Sun, wind and cloud shall fail not from the face of it,
Stinging, ringing spindrift, nor the fulmar flying free;
And the ships shall go abroad
To the Glory of the Lord,
Who heard the silly sailor-folk and gave them back their sea!

HERE'S A ROMANCE OF SCIENCE.

How England Is to Be Kept from Starvation by Use of Niagara's Mighty Power.

A REMARKABLE ADDRESS.

Sir William Crookes Estimates that World's Population Will Soon Ourgrow Wheat Supply.

ARTIFICIAL MEANS NECESSARY.

(London Mail.)

The British Association, which opened its session at Bristol last night with the presidential address, has done much to keep the pepole in touch with the march of scientific discovery and the practical application thereof.

At Liverpool, in 1896, Lord Lister's subject was the jubilee of anaesthesia in surgery and the application of bacteriology to medicine. Last year at Toronto, Sir John Evans, discoursing on anthropology, grappled with problems about prehistoric man.

And now, Sir Wm. Crookes, dealing with the present and the future, discussed before a large and brilliant audience in the People's Hall—a subject of urgent importance and vital interest—the great food question as it presents itself in the world's present and prospective supply of wheat.

The president is one of the most famous living scientists—chemist, electrician, and metallurgist in one—very practical, and at the same time prudently imaginative. His masterly address last evening ranged over many subjects, and has justified the interest and curious expectation lately manifested concerning it.

In the latter part the president dealt with more purely logical subjects—the liquefaction of hydrogen and helium, the constitution of matter at absolute zero, the newly discovered gaseous elements, the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, Konetgen ray discoveries, unsuspected sources of energy, and finally made some remarks on that obscure and remote field of science, telepathy, in which the president takes great interest.

The Wheat Supply.

More than half the address concerned the subject of the supply of wheat to the United Kingdom, and then to the whole civilized world, together with the discussion of methods of fixing atmospheric nitrogen, and converting it into valuable manure.

The first question then is: What are our home requirements in the way of wheat? The president's answer was 240,000,000 bushels a year, with an annual increase of 2,000,000 bushels. Of this amount we grow 25 and import 75 per cent. How then about supply in war time? If we were at war with any of the great powers, wheat would be contraband. We must therefore accept the situation, and treat wheat as munitions of war, and grow, accumulate, or store it as such. For even at the best our stock of wheat and flour amounts only to fourteen weeks' supply.

To render the United Kingdom self-supporting we should need 13,000 square miles at the present yield of 29.07 bushels per acre—an area about one-fourth the size of England. But this is not available, for much of the land now under barley and oats would not be suitable for wheat.

For the peresent then, our annual deficit of 180,000,000 bushels must be imported, and under these circumstances a permanently higher price for wheat is a calamity that must ere long be faced.

Thus comes to the fore the burning question of to-day: What can the United Kingdom do to be reasonably safe from starvation in presence of two successive failures of the world's wheat harvest, or against a hostile combination of European nations? We are confronted with a collossal problem that must tax the wits of the wisest. For the reserves of two or three recent generous harvests are now practically exhausted the harvests of 1895 and 1896 having been much below current requirements.

The result is that one-sixth of the required bread will be lacking unless larger drafts than now seem possible can be made upon early produce from

The Next Harvest.

Agan, we forget that the wheat-growing area of the world is of strictly limited extent. The bread-eating world still chiefly depends on the United States. And there to-day practically no uncultivated prairie land remains suitable for wheat-growing. And within a generation the increasing population of the States will consume all the wheat grown in the land, and will then be driven to import like ourselves. The other wheat-supplying countries are Russia, Siberia, Canada, Australia, Roumania, France, Argentina, and Uruguay and India, and to a certain extent a parallel reasoning applies to most of them.

North Africa, formerly the granary of Rome, now exports less than 5,000,000 bushels yearly, and increased home demands ever lessen this supply. With scientific irrigation, certainly Egypt could supply three times her present amount of wheat, but no increase is likely unless the cotton fields of the Delta are diverted to grain-growing.

Thus, under present conditions of low-acre yield, wheat cannot long retain its dominant position among the foodstuffs of the civilized world. Should all the wheat-growing countries add to their area to the utmost capacity, on the most careful calculation the yield would give us only an addition of some 100,000,000 acres, supplying, at the average world-yield of 12 bushels to the acre, 1,270,000,000 bushels, just enough to supply the increase of population among bread-eaters.

Till the Year 1931.

What, then, is to happen if the present rate of population be maintained, and if arable areas of sufficient extent cannot be adapted and made contributory to the subsistence of so great a host? Are we to go hungry and to know the trial of scarcity?

Starvation may be averted through the laboratory. All crops require a "dominant" manure. Wheat pre-eminently demands nitrogen, fixed in the form of ammonia or nitric acid. Now there are several sources of available nitrogen. The slight amount of coal ammonia is not of much significance, and the guano deposits are so near exhaustion that they may be dismissed from consideration; but there is another invaluable source of fixed nitrogen, namely, the treasure locked up in the sewage and drainage of our towns.

We are now recklessly returning to the sea what we have taken from the land, and the more widely this wasteful system is extended, the more surely and quickly will the finite stocks of nitrogen locked up in the soils of the world become exhausted. We have the startling fact that in the United Kingdom we are content to hurry down our drains and watercourses into the sea fixed nitrogen to the value of no less than £16,000,000 per annum. This unspeakable waste continues, and no effective and universal method is yet contrived or converting sewage into corn.

The only available compound containing sufficient nitrogen to be used on a world-wide scale as a nitrogenos manure is nitrate of soda—or Chili saltpetre. A dressing of this compound will increase the productiveness of average soil from 12.7 to 20 or more bushels per acre. Now the nitrate fields may possibly last fifty years, at the rate of a million tons a year; but at the rate required to augment the world's supply of wheat to the point demanded thirty years hence, it will not last more than four years.

Amid the darkness of despondency there is a gleam of light. The free nitrogen in the atmosphere is extremely abundant, but wheat demands it not free but fixed. The fixation of atmospheric nitrogen is therefore one of the great discoveries awaiting the ingenuity of chemists. It is vital to the progress of civilized humanity. Unless we can class it among the certainties to come, the great Cacausian race will cease to be foremost in the world, and will be squeezed out of existence by races to whom wheaten bread is not the staff of life. It can be

Fixed by Electricity

generated by water power (such as Niagara), and the nitrate of soda so produced would not cost more than £5 per ton. This electric nitrate compares favorably with Chili nitrate at £7 10s. a ton, and on a large scale it could be produced at a figure even lower than £5.

Thus we see that we start with a shortage of wheat, and naturally put more land under cultivation. Land cannot be stretched; but there is so much of it, available for wheat, and no more. Then the available area must be made more productive by nitrate of soda. But that is limited, and will soon be exhausted. Human ingenuity can contend even with these apparently hopeless difficulties. "Electric nitrate can be produced artificially by combustion of the atmosphere. And here our stores are inexhaustible.

But how about electricity? Can we generate enough energy to produce 12,000,000 tons of soda nitrate annually? There need be no fear on that score, for Niagara alone is capable of supplying the required electric energy without much lessening its mighty flow.

PEKIN'S COAL MOUNTAIN

The Capital of China Has a Huge Pile of Fuel Stored Up Against the City's Day of Need.

In the heart of Pekin, the capital of China, stands a hill, the building on whose crown is the highest point within.

It is evident that the hill is not one of the original marks of the landscape, for the plain in which Pekin lies was at one time the bottom of a branch of the sea, which, receding, has now left it 150 miles from the coast, and the city lies in one of the levelest spots of the sandy plain. The history of the strange hill's formation is as follows:

In the early days of the northern capital the city was besieged for a long time by a tribe of Mongols who had come down through the mountains on one of their periodical raids. They ranged through the plain, murdering and plundering, and finally brought up before the gates of the city.

But the massive walls were ample protection against the plunderers, who were armed with no other weapons than their spears and arrows.

The city was well supplied with food to withstand a long siege, so with the great city gates closed and barred, the emperor and people watched with complacency the gathering hordes without, knowing that they could still be living well from their immense stores long after the besiegers had completely exhausted the resources of the barren plain around.

The siege had been on for some time when the people within discovered that while they had plenty of food and water, their supply of fuel was almost exhausted. This was a very serious matter for them, for they had long known that without fuel to boil their water before using, epidemics and fevers were sure to riot among them.

Their buildings were almost entirely of brick and stone, so that there was little to be gleaned from that source. They carefully husbanded their diminishing stock of fuel but it finally disappeared, and in spite of every precaution fever and cholera broke out in the city and carried off thousands. But the diseases finally spread to the invaders who, despairing of taking the city, gathered what plunder they could from the villages of the plain and retired through the mountain passes to their northern home.

The hardships which they had suffered through the siege had taught the people a lesson, and the emperor did not intend that his capital should be caught in such a plight again, so no sooner had the invaders disappeared than he began bringing into the city immense supplies of coal. Month after month continuous trains of camels moved back and forth between the mines and the city and the pile of coal in the city grew higher and higher until it became a small mountain.

When it was deemed to have reached a sufficient size it was carefully covered with earth and planted with trees to hide its true character, while tea-houses and walks were built upon it to give it the appearance of a pleasure resort.

So there in the heart of the Chinese capital has stood for centuries this hill of coal, a mountainous pile of fuel stored up against the city's day of need.

She Was Taught a Lesson.

The Duke of Norfolk, Postmaster-General of Great Britain, is an exceedingly kind-hearted, quiet, unassuming man, but on one occasion he gave a post-office young woman a severe fright. She had got into the habit of ruling the public with a rod of iron and flavoring her remarks with a great deal of impudence. The Duke saw and heard much of this while he was writing his telegrams, recounts the London Telegraph. When his turn came the young woman took his telegram, read it, and dashed it back at him, saying snappishly:

"Put your name on it. What's your name?"

"That will do," said the Duke, pointing to his signature, "Norfolk."

"That's not the name of a man; that is the name of a country," snapped the clerk.

The Duse took the telegram and proceeded to write another, which ran: "Permanent Secretary, G. P. O., London: Clerk at this office exceedingly insolent to the public; reprimand severely; discharge on second complaint. The Postmaster-General."

As he handed it in he observed:

"This is official and will go free."

When the young woman read it she nearly had a fit; but, as the Duke only intended to give her a lesson, he consented, after promise of amendment, to destroy the second telegram.

Special Notice.

Wine is the natural antagonist of consecutive weakness brought by typhoid, chronic or intermittent fever. Vin Saint Lehon, a "real wine," that is to say, natural wine from the grape—tonic; stimulating. Sold by all druggists. Laporte, Martin & Cie., sole agents.

BUSINESS MEN ALL FEEL CHEERFUL

Trade of the Country Is Good and Is on a Healthy Basis.

ENCOURAGING FEATURES.

Failures Few and Far Between and the Bank Statement Couldn't Be Better.

GOOD DEMAND FOR MONEY.

There have been very few complaints regarding business during the past week, and everything appears to be on a good healthy basis. The failure record, as published in The Herald from time to time, is almost surprising, inasmuch as it indicates a state of affairs that only the most sanguine had hoped for. There has been a steady decrease in failures throughout the Dominion ever since the beginning of the year, and the amount of liabilities is away below previous records.

But another encouraging feature now is the fact that the railroad earnings are expanding and promise to increase still further when the bountiful crops begin to move in real earnest. There is a good demand for money in connection with the crop movement, and certainly nothing in the way of a business factor could be much more satisfactory than the last bank statement.

To go into brief particulars about the business of the past week it is seen that there has been an appreciable improvement in dry goods circles, a moderate business in iron and hardware, and a good average trade for this time of the year in paints and oils. Hides and leather continue to show a little life, and the boot and shoe men are not complaining at all about

The Early Returns.

from the travellers. There has been a number of interesting features to the grocery market, and trade has shown a fair amount of expansion. The Trade Bulletin says:—"General business during the past week has been good, and with the exception of one or two departments of the wholesale trade, has been larger in volume than at this time last year, notwithstanding that there has been much less activity in the Klondyke trade this fall. A healthy feature in the situation is the increased demand for money for the extension of legitimate commercial enterprises such as moving the crops and providing for the increasing mercantile pursuits of the country. Funds, however, are ample for all requirements, and there is no fear of business being cramped for want of capital, which is available at fair rates of interest. Still, there can be no doubt that money is hardening, and borrowers are at a little disadvantage, as they find it more difficult to effect new business on call at the old rate of 4 per cent., and in some instances we know that 4 1-2 per cent. has been paid. Rates of discount on commercial paper are 6 to 7 per cent. as to name and nature of account."

Montreal Exports.

Just as anticipated, there has been an improvement in the movement of grain and produce to the other side, and the exports for the week ending yesterday, as will be found by the following statement, are quite large: Flour 31,876 sacks, wheat 677,048 bu., corn 431,206 bu., rye 28,264 bu., rye 75 sacks, oats 171,280 mu., oatmeal 2,019 sacks, peas 18,203 bu., flaxseed 25,176 sacks, rice meal 10 sacks, rice flour, 405 sacks, grain 4 sacks, bran 474 sacks, dried grain 6,473 sacks, rolled oats 300 sacks, hay 4,703 bales, cheese 72,836 boxes, butter 23,243 pkgs., eggs 6674 cases, provisions 1,023 boxes, lard 450 pkgs., beef 40 cases, apples 20,221 bbls., fruit 670 pkgs., salmon 107 cases, meats 23 cases, meats 1,283 boxes, lobsters 13 cases, canned apples 2,500 cases, honey 38 boxes, honey 9 cases, deals, etc. 263,963 pcs., boards 31,727 pcs., boards 30 cases, staves 1,460 bdls., pulp 920 bales, wood pulp 3,551 bdls., birch lumber 2,361 pcs., squares 1,048 bdls., logs 37, scantlings 801 pcs., doors 1,576, lumber 3,936 pcs., shooks 4,107 bdls.

Higher Prices Expected.

There has been a good and even active demand for California loose muscatel raisins for last half September and first half October shipment, but we understand that few orders now going out to the coast are being confirmed. About everything available for September shipment, it is reported, has been sold, and none of the sellers are ready to accept orders for October shipment after the 8th of that month, and most of them, it is asserted, have already sold all that they will be able to pack up to that date. The reason why sellers on the Coast will not accept orders for shipment after October 8th is said to be that it is confidently expected that the Association will advance quotations 1-4o per lb. on October 9th. There has been no official intimation of such intention on the part of the Association so far as we can learn, but the information comes from a large distributing firm whose relations with the heads of the California syndicate are such as to entitle its assertions to consideration.

Mail advices from California state that the weather has been favorable for curing, but telegrams received during the past few days state that operations have been interfered with by heavy rains. One report from the Coast states that the grape crop is large and fine, making it possible to turn out a large percentage of clusters and layers.

Advance in Teas.

There has been an advance in teas at one of the leading points of supply. Writing to a Montreal grocer from Shanghai, Wisner & Co. say: "Black teas—The market at Hankow under the influence of a strong Russian demand has advanced 1 to 1½ taels and receipts from there during these last few days have been insignificant. On this market buying has proceeded quietly, Khemuns meeting with a fairly ready sale; teamen are now asking higher prices. We quote U. S. Government standard at 18 to 18½ taels. Settlements reported since the 13th ultimo amount to 4,480 half chests, leaving a nominal stock of 5,700 half chests. Green teas—We have had a dull and grinding market, buyers have been acting very conservatively and the tendency has been to lower rates. Country teas—The attention of buyers has been devoted chiefly to Moyunes, of which ample supplies have come to hand; while finest to choice chops have held fairly steady; other grades have been procurable at fully 2 to 3 taels below opening rates, though this is partly offset by the advance in rates of exchange and

Continued on Page 16.

AT THE THEATRES.

BY PAUL PRY. (TENTH YEAR.)

Several letters have reached me during the past week or two in which writers take exception to my argument that managers are doing the best they can for us and that taking it all around we have much to be thankful for. One correspondent says that he does not think people care for such discussion in newspapers. He is mistaken. The very circumstance that such an enormous proportion of the refined and educated people of the world are interested in the theatre is sufficient warrant for discussing the drama and all theatrical affairs with the sincerity and thoughtful appreciation that would be bestowed upon any important subject entering into the life of intelligent mankind. If literature, art, politics, religion and all other topics upon which so much depends are considered worthy of dignified treatment, a proposition no one can deny, then the drama also and it handmaiden, music, must be regarded and treated with like respect. Both of these interests enter to some extent into every home and leave their impression upon every life.

The chatter of fools, gossips and scandalmongers has created the impression in some quarters that the disgraceful men and women and the vile exhibitions frequently forced upon the stage by depraved managers, represent the actual value and the real standard of theatrical entertainments. Nothing could be more unjust. It would be as unreasonable to measure statesmanship by the qualities of the low and contemptible wardheelers swarming around the City Hall, or literature by those publications that are forbidden the mails and are only issued through illegitimate channels.

The same discrimination that an intelligent public bestows upon all other interests may justly be demanded for the theatre and drama. People of sense should not and will not be misled by the sensational gossip of yellow journals or the ignorant prejudiced comments of persons ignorant of dramatic theory and practice, and entertaining no just respect for a profession and a part including millions of money, the services of innumerable and talented and able artists and the wholesome pleasure of hosts of refined people in every quarter of the globe.

It is unhappily true that this continent is the chief offender that species of journalism calculated to bring the theatre into contempt, and it is due in a measure to this fact that we have made no more rapid advancement in dramatic literature and in the establishment of a national drama. In all the centres of Europe critics are employed not because they are cheap and yellow, but for the reason that they are thoughtful, studious and prepared for their duties by adequate training—discuss the drama in a respectful manner, leaving the scandals to the jackals that follow every camp and appropriate the garbage. In the French, German and English newspapers, the dramatic reviews written by men of unquestioned education and ability are given a position of honor not only for the reason that they are prepared with thoughtful care and discrimination, but owing to the fact that a dignified and able discussion of the drama is demanded by the readers.

In the United States, while there are brilliant and most praiseworthy exceptions to the common practice, the rules of sensationalism and cheap twaddle prevail to a nauseous extent and constantly threatens the dignity of the theatre. The loves and the lingerie of vulgar actresses who have no standing among decent people, the bar-room wit of cheap actors, and the divorces and escapades of all the quasi-theatrical people possessing no social or theatrical status—and other unsavory topics—are given precedence to the utter disgust of the discriminating.

* * *

The death of Fanny Davenport removes a prominent figure from the American stage. While not a great actress in the general acceptance of the term, she has done much to bring to a high standard the drama of this country. To her skill and ambition are due the increased excellence of theatrical productions, and the mountings of her Sardou plays have never been excelled on this side of the water. As a popular actress and an astute manager it would be difficult to find her equal. It is not probable that Miss Davenport's death will interfere with her husband's starring tour, which has opened most successfully.

* * *

The other night in New Orleans while Josephine Sabel was signing a coon song a man in the audience laughed so heartily that he ruptured a blood vessel and died where he sat. On the same night, in the Amphion Theatre, Williamsburg, a spectator was so amused with the comicality of Mr. Louis Mann that he was seized with apoplexy and presently expired in one of the waiting rooms. The apparent lesson of these occurrences is that Miss Sabel and Mr. Mann may profitably refrain from being as funny as they can. Otherwise it may be a part of the duty of their advance agents to make rates with local undertakers when their shows are coming to town. To be literally tickled to death by the humor of a comedian or a singer of coon songs is something ordinary folks might possibly desire to shun.

* * *

Miss Margaret Aglin, a young Canadian actress, will be the Roxane to Mr. Mansfield's Cyranno in "Cyrano de Bergerac" which he produces on Monday. Miss Aglin was in Mr. E. H. Sothern's company last season, and on one occasion, when Miss Virginia Harned was taken suddenly ill, made a decided hit in the role of Lady Ursula, which she undertook to play on very short notice. Others in the cast will be Miss Ellen Cummins as the duenna, Miss Helen Gidden as Lise, Mr. William Courtenay as Christian, and Mr. Arthur Forrest as De Guiche.

* * *

The last lines of the third act of "In Mizzoura," which has been played at the Theatre Francais this week, have aroused considerable discussion among theatregoers of this city. Travers, the train robber, is endeavoring to make his escape from the villagers; Radburn has the opportunity to arrest him, knowing that he is in a closet in the home of Joe Vernon, but for the sake of Kate, whom they both love, he decides on allowing the man to escape, and calling him from the closet, gives him his own horse with which to get away. Travers looks at him and says 'Good bye," putting out his hand, and in the production this week Radburn replies. 'No, I gave you my horse, but d—— if I'll shake hands with you." It is argued that Nat Goodwin said, "No, I gave you my horse, but d—— if I'll give you my hand." Several wagers have been laid on it, and I have been asked to decide. It would hardly do, however, to undertake such a decision, so I have asked Mr. Goodwin to tell us just what he did say; his reply will probably be here next week. As far as I am concerned I don't care which is Mr. Goodwin's version, but the latter expression is far more natural, and would make a better finish to the scene. Mr. Drew Morton points out that my reply to "Thos. Mc" last week in reference to the dramatization of "Bleak House" is hardly satisfactory in so much as I stated that it was played under the title of "Poor Joe." Mr. Morton is quite right, but I was referring to the English production as presented by Jennie Lee.

* * *

Olga Nethersole's engagement in "The Termagant" at Her Majesty's Theatre ends on Oct. 7. The failure of the play in London is thus acknowledged, and it is strange that the management insist upon carrying out their plan to produce the play in America in spite of the reception it met with in London. The part of the hero, Rodorigo, seems to be going a-begging for the American tour. John Glendinning was offered the part, and may accept, though he is in doubt as to whether it would be a wise move on his part.

* * *

I received the following a few days ago:

Paul Pry, Dear Sir,—In a letter which bears your signature published in last Saturday's Herald I noticed an item in which you state that a certain young man from Montreal had introduced himself to New York managers as the dramatic editor of The Herald. As I am the only one bearing that name in the city, knowing that such an article is sure to hurt me in the public opinion, I wish to deny and contradict such accusation as being false and erroneous.

When in New York city it is not necessary for me to introduce myself as a dramatic editor of a Montreal paper to have courtesies extended to me, as I have been the dramatic news correspondent for the past six years, and can obtain from the editor of that paper all courtesies I may wish for, without having to use the name of a Montreal paper.

You understand and know as well as I do what can and will be the result of the article, therefore, I would like you to contradict the item in any way you may see fit, and thus you will be doing justice to one you have involuntarily injured. Hoping you will do just what is right,

I remain, very sincerely,
Cornelius Honan.

* * *

Certainly I will do just what is right. I have put the matter in the hands of a responsible New Yorker and will soon know who the Mr. Honan is and how he came to be known in connection with the Herald dramatic column.

* * *

Mrs. Potter and Mr. Tree have had their first little disagreement, and Mrs. Potter has got the best of it. She absolutely refused to join Tree on his tour for rehearsals of "The Three Musketeers" unless she was paid her full salary, which is by no means a small one—a most unusual demand, as rehearsals are never paid for here, no matter where they take place. But Cora stuck to her guns and won the day. Trust her for driving a bargain.

* * *

New Britain, Conn., Monday.—Jefferson De Angelis gave a first performance of "The Jolly Musketeers," a new comic opera, by Junlian Edwards and Stanislaus Stange, at the New Britain Russwin Lyceum this evening. The opera is cast on romantic lines, the scene being laid in Amiens, France, in 1634. The plot, which deals with the unfortunate love affairs of Henri, Count de Bosupret, made a Connecticut audience laugh heartily. The music pleased us up here, and was pronounced pretty and often effective, and there were the inevitable topical songs, which went with a roar.

Jefferson De Angelis we found very funny. He could stay at most any of our hotels for a week, and he took so well with the girls as the Jolly Musketeer that several engaged couples left the theatre not on speaking terms. Maud Hollins, Bertha Waltzinger, Harry MacDonough and Van Rensselaer Wheeler also made hits.

* * *

The lifeboat house that is being built at Eastbourne, England, as a memorial to the late William Terriss bears a slab of Aberdeen granite with the following inscription: "This lifeboat house has been erected in memory of William Terriss, with subscriptions received by the Daily Telegraph from those who loved and admired him, and who sorrowed, together with all his friends and fellow-countrymen, at his most cruel and untimely end. 1898." "Shadows we are, and shadows we pursue."

* * *

Joseph Arthur's new play, "On the Wabash," made a hit in Indianapolis, where it was produced last week. The critics say that it created a sensation only second to that made by Blue Jean on its initial appearance.

The play is described as a true-to-life picture of life among the humble in Indiana. A village choir and a country brass band are effectively introduced. The atmosphere is rustic, sentiment and humor are present in delightful contrast, and the scenic background is picturesque. Mr. Arthur attended the opening performances of his play in Indianapolis.

* * *

NOTES.

Miss Madeline Bouton, the actress whose life was despaired of several weeks ago because of the effects of a surgical operation necessitated by a fall she sustained while practising a dance at the Columbia Theatre, San Francisco, is recovering. She has so far regained her strength that she is able to sit up in her room. She may be confined to the hospital, however, for some time to come.

Miss Madeline Lucette Ryley has confided to a Cleveland reporter the fact that she wrote sixteen plays before she succeeded in having one produced, and the additional information that her new piece, which Roland Reed is to bring out in Chicago is the twenty-seventh work from her pen. Mrs. Ryley, it will be perceived, is about as industrious as they make them.

Nat Goodwin, who uses a cane to overcome the injuries received by his recent accident in England, will open his season in South Bend, Ind. He has a new play, by Clyde Fitch, entitled, "Teddy," and proposes to make a production of "The Merchant of Venice."

Joseph Jefferson's comedy company begins its tour October 3rd in Burlington, Vt., appearing in "The Rivals." With Mr. Jefferson in his familiar impersonation of Bob Acres. Wilton Lackaye will be the Sir Lucius O'Trigger, Otis Skinner the Captain Absolute, Flolliot Paget the Mrs. Malaprop and Elsie Leslie the Lydia Languish.

Langdon Elwyn Mitchell has just read the three completed acts of his dramatization of "Vanity Fair" to Mrs. Fiske, who some time ago accepted his scenario of the play, which will be called "Becky Sharp." Mr. Mitchell expects to finish the play by Nov. 1, the time originally specified.

Ada Rehan's preliminary tour will begin in Philadelphia on October 3rd. "Cyrano de Bergeras" will then be presented, with Charles Richman in the title role, James Young as Christian and Miss Rehan as Roxane.

Olga Nethersole's American tour will begin in November under the direction of Marcus R. Mayer.

Trouble is brewing over the American copyright of Puccini's opera, "La Boheme." Boosey & Company, having sold the rights for this country to Charles T. Ellis, are seeking an injunction to restrain the Royal Italian Opera Company from presenting the work. The case will be brought to court when the organization reaches Brooklyn.

* * *

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Al M.: J. H. Haverly's minstrels are the only Haverly minstrels of any note. They were here on the date you name.

Old Reader: Miss Violette Dene who recently came to America is the young lady you refer to. She is Cissy Fitzgerald's sister, and is now with "The Ballet Girl."

Z.: "Olivette" was sung by the Waite Opera Company Saturday, July 10th, 1897, at the Queen's.

Theatre-goer: Mr. Harry Rich, the Francais comedian and the gentleman you speak of, are exactly the same height. Yes, people do say they resemble each other. Mr. Rich should be flattered.

PAUL PRY.

SCOTTISH UNION
...AND...
National Insurance Co. of Edinburgh.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
Total Assets.....$44,222,472 33
Invested Funds.....23,965,472 33
Invested in Canada 2,035,940 66
MONTREAL OFFICE—
117 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET
WALTER KAVANAGH.
Chief Agent.
$500,000 to Loan at Reasonable Rates

LIVERPOOL, LONDON & GLOBE
Insurance Company.
CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Edmond J. Barbeau, Esq., Chairman.
Wentworth J. Buchanan, Esq., Deputy do.
A. F. Gault, Esq. Samuel Finlay, Esq.
Edward S. Clouston, Esq.
Amount invested in Canada .. $ 2,110,000
Available Assets $58,563,900
Mercantile Risks accepted at low current rates.
G. F. C. SMITH,
Chief Agent for the Dominion.
Sub-Agents:
John G. R. Driscoll, Thomas Hiam, George R. Robertson & Sons.
Special Agent French Dept.: Cyrille Laurin.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Montreal City Agent, The Imperial Insurance Company, Limited, London, Eng., British American Assurance Company. Toronto, Alliance Assurance Company, London, Eng.
GEORGE C. HIAM,
IMPERIAL BUILDING,
St. James street.

The Medical Hall
Belfast Ginger Ale,
Champagne Cider,
Cherry Phosphate
(the new brain tonic), and the
Aerated Plantagenet Water,
are the popular drinks of to-day.
KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.,
84 ST. URBAIN STREET

M. WALSH & CO.
(LATE WITH E. CHANTELOUP),
562 Craig street.
If you want satisfactory work done in
PLUMBING, STEAM and GAS FITTING
also wiring for ELECTRIC LIGHT, BELLS, &c., we should be glad to furnish you with estimates and prices

National Horse Assurance
ASSOCIATION.
47 ST JOHN ST

FURNITURE REMOVED.
We are making special arrangements for the Moving Season, and are now prepared to supply Careful, Experienced Men, and large Lorries for this work.
Telephone 8564 for rates.
THE F. X. SMITH CARTAGE CO.,

THE
WALL PAPER KING
OF CANADA
C. B. SCANTLEBURY,
BELLEVILLE, KINGSTON AND WINNIPEG.
Sample books of Choice Wall Paper for Residences, Churches, Offices, Lodge Rooms, Public Halls, Hotels, Stores and our booklet, "How to Paper," sent free to any address. Write a postal.
Mention what prices you expect to pay, the rooms you wish to paper and where you saw the advertisement.
We pay express charges.
Mail order department at Belleville Ont. Address all communications there.
Agents Wanted Everywhere.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.
Are you getting your discount on electric light bills yet? If not, call and get it.
LACHINE RAPIDS HYDRAULIC & LAND CO., LIMITED,
38 Victoria Square.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Wharf at Upper Woods Harbor, Shelburne County, N.S." "Tender for Wharf at East Ragged Island, Shelburne County, N.S." "Tender for Wharf at Swim's Point, Shelburne County, N.S.," and "Tender for Wharf at Upper Port Latour, Shelburne County, N.S." respectively, will be received at this office until Thursday, the 20th October next, inclusively, for the construction of wharfs at the above named places.

Plans and specifications for all the works can be seen at this Department at the office of C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq., Resident Engineer, Halifax, and also at the following places:

For Upper Woods Harbor:—At the Post Office, Upper Woods Harbor, and at the office of the Collector of Customs, Barrington.

For East Ragged Island:—On application to Messrs. L. P. Churchill & Son, Lockport, and Mr. George A. Cox, Shelburne.

For Swim's Point:—At the Post Office, Clark's Harbor, and at the office of the Collector of Customs, Barrington.

For Upper Port Latour:—On application to Mr. Christopher Sholds, Upper Port Latour, and at the office of the Collector of Customs, Barrington.

Forms of tender can be procured at all of the above-mentioned places and tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

Security cheques for the following amounts must accompany each tender:—

For Upper Woods Harbor — two hundred and fifty dollars (250).

For East Ragged Island—three hundred dollars (300).

For Swim's Point—three hundred dollars (300).

For Upper Port Latour—two hundred and fifty dollars (250).

The cheques must be accepted bank cheques payable to the order of the Hon. the Minister of Public Works. These cheques will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

By order,
E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 28th September, 1898.

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

EDUCATIONAL.

International Business Colleges
Place d'Armes Square, Montreal. Classes will be resumed on Monday, August 22. Call, write or telephone Main 309 for prospectus.
CAZA & LORD, Principals.

MISS CECILE RUSSELL, A.R.C.M.,
will resume lessons in
PIANOFORTE AND HARMONY
on and after SEPTEMBER 1ST, at 72 ST. MARK STREET.

Quebec Business Colleges
QUEBEC CITY, CAN.
The Leading, Best Equipped and Most Progressive Commercial School in the Dominion.
Thorough Business Training, practical courses in Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, etc., preparing young people of both sexes to earn their own living. Day and Evening Classes. Individual Instruction.
BOARDING DEPARTMENT under direct supervision of the Principal. The only Business College in Canada with first-class boarding accommodations. Terms reasonable.
For illustrated prospectus, and other information, address
E. J. O'SULLIVAN, C.E., M.A.,
Principal,
Corner St. John and Stanislas Streets, Quebec City, P.Q.



MUSIC STORE
Not Complete
unless possessing my Brass Instruments and Jubilee Accordions, which leads all other makers.
Also Fall and Holiday Goods of all description.
H. TRESTER,
315 ST. PAUL ST., Montreal.
Headquarters for Globe Putz Extract. Agents wanted.
Write for catalogue.

PORTLAND CEMENT,
DRAIN PIPES,
Mortar Stains, Burning and Lubricatin Oils, Fire Brick, Clay, etc., Plaste Building Paper, Whitening, Barrow Ladders, Shovels, everything for ho builder at closest prices.
ALEX. BREMNER,
50 BLEURY.

W. J. PALMER,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller,
372 ST. ANTOINE STREET.
Fine Watch Repairing.

The Intercolonial Coal Mining Company,
LIMITED.
Works—DRUMMOND COLLIERY,
Westville, Nova Scotia.
Miners and Producers of "Drummond" Coal and Coke, from the celebrated Pictou Seams of Nova Scotia. Offered in all sizes and quantities to suit purchasers. Shipments by water or rail.
Head Office—199 Commissioners St.
MONTREAL.

Geo. R. Prowse,
224 St, James Street, Montreal.
Manufactures all sizes of
Steel Plate Cooking Ranges
Kitchen Utensils, Etc.,
Hotels, Institutions and Private Residences

HOTELS and RESORTS.
ABENAKIS—A Delightful Summer Resort. Unsurpassed boating, fishing. Mineral Springs. For terms, etc., write R. G. Kimpton, proprietor, Abenakis Springs.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL
135 to 139 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor.
The best known hotel in the Dominion.

THE ST. ELMO.
Cor. of McGill and Recollet Streets.
The Best 25c Dinner in the city.
BEST ALES, WINE and PORTER on draught or in bottle.
Polite Attention. Prompt Service.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL
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.
C. & N. VALLEE,
Proprietors.

LACHINE RAPIDS LIGHT.
Order electric light for your house store or factory before the Fall rush Call or telephone 38 Victoria Square.

Marriage Licenses Issued
MONEY TO LEND
—BY—
JOHN M. M. DUFF, Accountant and Commissioner,
107 St. James Street
And 315 Prince Arthur Street.

RICHELIEU
The Prince of Table Waters.
PURE, SPARKLING, REFRESHING.
For sale at the Clubs, Hotels, Restaurants and all first-class groceries.
Telephone Main 1190.

The Best is the Cheapest
Babbitt Metal, Solder, Stereotype, Electrotype and other metals. Manufactured by the SYRACUSE SMELTING WORKS, corner William and St. Thomas Sts., Montreal. Dealers in and importers of Pig-tin, Lead, Copper and Brass, etc. Write to us.

SHIPPING.

Black Diamond Line
The A1 steamships of this Line will run regularly throughout the season.
From MONTREAL to
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.,
NORTH SYDNEY, C.B.,
ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.
NEXT SAILINGS.
Steamship. About
COBAN.....Monday, Oct. 3rd
BONAVISTA.....Thursday, Oct. 13th
COBAN.....Thursday, Oct. 20th
To be followed by regular sailings about every eight days.
These vessels have superior passenger accommodation, and carry experienced stewardesses.
For Freight and Passage, apply to—
KINGMAN & CO.,
14 Place Royale, Montreal.
Telephone Main 57.

BEAVER LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Sailing Weekly Between Montreal and Liverpool,
Calling at Rimouski and Moville, Ireland, each way, to embark Passengers and Mail.
From Liverpool. Steamers. From Montreal.
Saturday, Wednesday.
Sept. 10...*TONGARIRO .. ..Sept. 28
Sept. 17....LAKE HURON .. ..Oct. 5
Sept. 24....LAKE SUPERIOR .. ..Oct. 12
Oct. 1...*GALLIA .. ..Oct. 19
Oct. 8....LAKE ONTARIO .. ..Oct. 26
Oct. 15...*TONGARIRO .. ..Nov. 2
Oct. 22....LAKE HURON .. ..Nov. 9
Oct. 29....LAKE SUPERIOR .. ..Nov. 16
Nov. 5...*GALLIA .. ..Nov. 23
*These steamers do not carry cattle.
FIRST CABIN—Single, $50 to $65; Return, $95 to $123.50, according to steamer selected.
SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool or London, Single, $32.50 to $35.00; Return, $61.75 to $66.50, according to steamer and berth selected.
STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry and Belfast, $22.50 and $23.50.
For further particulars as to freight or passage, apply to
D. & C. MACIVER, D. W. CAMPBELL
Tower Buildings, 22 Water Street, Liverpool. General Manager, 18 Hospital Street, Montreal.
G. M. WEBSTER & CO., Quebec.

R. & O. Navigation Co.
ARE YOU AWARE
That we have on our steamers Montreal and Carolina, now running to Quebec, leaving week days 7 p.m., Sundays 3 p.m.,
Steam Heat, Electric Light in Rooms
STEAMERS ARE WARM AND COMFORTABLE.
GOOD BERTH FOR 75c.
$3—Quebec and Return—$3
Going Saturdays, returning from Quebec Sundays. For further information and tickets, apply to
H. FOSTER CHAFFE, Agent,
128 St. James Street, opp. Post Office.

OTTAWA RIVER
Navigation Co.
MONTREAL and OTTAWA.
The SOVEREIGN Daily Trips to Carillon and back..... $1.00
Take 8 a.m. train for Lachine.
NOTICE.
Daily Line Steamers Sovereign and Empress will make last trips of the season Saturday, October 1st.
Steamer PRINCESS for CARILLON, etc. at 6 a.m., Wednesday and Saturday.
Steamer MAUDE for PAPINEAUVILLE, etc., Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6.30 p.m.
TICKET OFFICES—137, 138 and 178 St. James Street, Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, Grand Trunk Station. Head Office,
185 COMMON STREET.
R. W. SHEPHERD,
Managing Director.

AMERICAN LINE
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
New York—Southampton—London.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a.m.
St. Louis .....Oct. 12 | St. Louis .....Nov. 16
St. Paul.....Oct. 19 | St. Paul.....Nov. 23
Paris .....Oct. 26 | Paris .....Nov. 30
Sailing Saturdays at 12 Noon.
*Pennland.....Oct. 1 | *Belgenland....Oct. 22
*Rhynland.....Oct. 15 | *Pennland .....Oct. 29
RED STAR LINE
New York—Southampton—Antwerp.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
Noordland.....Sept. 28 | Southwark.....Oct. 12
Friesland ..... Oct. 25 | Westernland...Oct. 19
*These steamers carry only Second and Third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15, N. River.
Office—6 Bowling Green, New York.
W. H. Henry, 116 St. Peter Street, Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal.

QUEBEC
Steamship Co., Limited.
S.S. "CAMPANA,"
1,700 TONS.
Next Sailing from Montreal
MONDAY, OCT. 10th, at 2 P.M
And afterwards on every alternate Monday, leaving Quebec the following day at noon
For FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY, PERCE, CAPE COVE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN, GEORGETOWN, SOURIS and PICTOU.
Excellent accommodation for passengers. No cargo received after noon of sailing day. For freight, passage and staterooms, apply to
J.G. BROCK & CO., Agents.
211 Commissioner Street, City.

JOHNSTON LINE.
Weekly Sailings.
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.
SS. Tons. | SS. Tons.
Vedamore..... 7,700 | Ulstermore 7,700
Tempiemore..... 7,700 | Oakmore..... 7,200
Rossmore..... 6,600 | Sedgemore..... 6,200
Incemore..... 5,500 | Dromore..... 5,500
Foylemore..... 5,500 | Barnesmore.... 5,500
Baltimore..... 4,800 | Barrowmore... 4,700
Also 12 others and 55,000 tons building.
Next Sailing.
S.S. BALTIMORE.....Oct. 1
For rates of freight, through bills of Lading, and full information, apply to All Railway Agents; Wm. Johnston & Co., Ltd., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Boston; 218 La Salle Street, Chicago; 208 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis; Patterson, Ramsay & Co., Baltimore; or to
WM. JOHNSTON & CO., Ltd.,
Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

SHIPPING.

ALLAN LINE.
Royal Mail Steamships
ESTABLISHED 1852.
Thirty-four Steamers Aggregating 134,937 Tons.
Castilian, 8,800 tons.
Tunisian, 10,000 tons.
Bavarian, 10,000 tons.
} Building.
LIVERPOOL AND MONTREAL SERVICE
Calling at Rimouski and Londonderry.
From Liverpool. Steamer. From Montreal.
15 Sept..*xNUMIDIAN .. ..29 Sept. 9 a.m.
22 Sept....PARISIAN .. .. 6 Oct. 9 a.m.
2 Oct....*LAURENTIAN.....16 Oct. 9 a.m
6 Oct....xCALIFORNIAN.....20 Oct. 9 a.m
*Steamers marked thus proceed from Quebec to Liverpool direct.
xCold storage.
The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where last 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 moking rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.
RATES—Cabin: Numidian and Laurentian $52.50 and $60. Parisian and Californian, $60 to $80, according 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
GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY AND NEW YORK SERVICE (from New Pier, foot of W. 1st Street, New York).
From Glasgow. Steamships. From New York
16 Sept..STATE of NEBRASKA 30 Sept.11a.m.
30 Sept..MONGOLIAN .. ..14 Oct. 3 p.m.
14 Oct...STATE of NEBRASKA 28 Oct. 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.
GLASGOW AND MONTREAL SERVICE.
From Glasgow. Steamship. From Montreal
9 Sept....BUENOS AYREAN .. ..27 Sept.
16 Sept...xSARDINIAN .. ..4 Oct.
23 Sept.... NO WEGIAN .... 9 Oct.
23 Sept....GRECIAN .. ..11 Oct.
30 Sept....POMERANIAN.....15 Oc
x Cold storage.
LONDON AND MONTREAL SERVICE.
From London. Steamship. From Montreal.
7 Sept....ASSYRIAN.....28 Sept.
16 Sept...xMONTE VIDEAN.....5 Oct.
20 Sept....TURANEAN..... ..... 9 Oct.
23 Sept....LIVONIAN.....12 Oct.
Steamers marked thus x on all services, have cold storage accommodation for perishable cargo.
LIVERPOOL, ST. JOHNS, HALIFAX AND PHILADELPHIA MAIL SERVICE.
From Glasgow ..... | Steamships | From Philadelphia on or about... | From Liverpool to St Johns.. | From St. Johns to Glasgow..
31 Aug. 3 Sept..CARTHAGINIAN 24 Sept. 29 Sept.
14 Sept 17 Sept..SIBERIAN .. .. 8 Oct. 13 Oct.
H. & A. ALLAN,
25 Common Street, Montreal.

REFORD AGENCIES.
DONALDSON LINE.
WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE.
From Glasgow. From Montreal.
Sept. 2..S.S. SALACIA .. ..Sept. 22
Sept. 9..S.S. KASTALIA (cold st'ge)Sept. 29
Sept. 14..S.S. ALCIDES .. ..Oct. 4
Sept. 16..S.S. AMARYNTHIA .. ..Oct. 6
Sept. 23..S.S. CONCORDIA .. ..Oct. 13
Sept. 28..S.S. TRITONIA .. ..Oct. 16
Oct. 4..S.S. SALACIA .. ..Oct. 23
—Agents—
Glasgow.....Donaldson Bros.
THOMSON LINE
WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL.
S.S. DEVONA (cold storage) .....Sept. 23
S.S. CERVONA .. ..Sept. 29
S.S. HURONA (cold storage) .....Oct. 4
S.S. IONA (cold storage) .....Oct. 8
S.S. KILDONA .. ..Oct. 18
EAST COAST SERVICE.
MONTREAL TO LEITH.
S.S. GLENYECH .. ..Sept. 28
S.S. FREMONA .. ..Oct. 6
MONTREAL TO NEWCASTLE.
S.S. BARON BELHAVEN .. ..Sept. 18
S.S. GANGES .. ..Sept. 28
MONTREAL TO ABERDEEN.
S.S. BARON BELHAVEN .. ..Sept. 18
S.S. GANGES .. ..Sept. 28
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.
COLD STORAGE FITTED IN
Special Steamers on Both Lines.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
Granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in
CANADA OR WESTERN STATES.
For further information, apply to Henderson, Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Riddell, Stratford, Ont., or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO.,
LIMITED.
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St.,
MONTREAL.

Dominion Line
STEAMSHIPS,
LIVERPOOL SERVICE
Steamer. From Montreal. From Quebec.
Dominion ... Sept.30, daylight..Oct. 1,2.30p.m.
Labrador .... Oct. 8, daylight..Oct. 8,2.30p.m.
Scotsman .... Oct.15, daylight..Oct.15,2.30p.m.
Vancouver ... Oct.22, daylight..Oct.22,2.30p.m.
Ottoman ..... Oct.29, daylight..Oct.29,2.30p.m.
BOSTON SERVICE.
From Liverpool. Steamer. From Boston.
Thurs.Sept.22...New England...Oct. 6,1.30p.m.
Thurs.Oct. 6 .... Canada .... Oct.20,12.30p.m.
Rates—First Cabin, $60 and upwards single; $114 return. Second Cabin, $35 and $40 single, $66.50 and $76 return.
Steerage — To Liverpool, Derry, London, Quenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 to $25.50. Steerage outfits furnished free.
Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.
For further information, apply to any agent of the company, or to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal.
17 St. Sacrament Street.

SHIPPING.

DOMINION LINE.
ELDER, DEMPSTER & COMPANY'S
Regular Line of First-Class Steamships Between
Montreal AND Bristol
(Avonmouth.)
and LONDON.
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. MONTCALM .. ..8,200 "
*S.S. MONTROSE .. ..8,200 "
*S.S. MONTEREY (new) .....8,200 "
*S.S. MERRIMAC .. ..6,500 "
S.S. YOLA (new) .. ..6,000 "
S.S. MONTPELIER .. ..5,800 "
S.S. ASHANTI .. ..5,600 "
S.S. LOKOJA (new) .. ..5,600 "
*S.S. LYCIA .. ..4,900 "
S.S. ETOLIA .. ..4,900 "
*S.S. MEMNON .. ..4,900 "
S.S. MOUNT ROYAL .. ..11,000 "
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 MONTREAL as follows:
TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth).
*S.S. MONTROSE .. ..Sept. 15
S.S. MONTCALM .. ..Sept. 22
S.S. LYCIA .. ..Sept. 29
S.S. MONTEREY .. ..Oct. 6
And Weekly Thereafter.
*Steamers marked thus are fitted with cold storage.
The railway lines at Avonmouth run right alongside the ocean steamer, and as they are in direct communication with most of the principal towns in England, through traffic can be handled with the greatest possible despatch.
TO LONDON
S.S. MONARCH .. ..Sept. 17
S.S. YOLA .. ..Sept. 24
S.S. ASHANTI .. ..Oct. 1
S.S. MEMNON .. ..Oct. 8
And Weekly Thereafter.
For rates of freight and other particulars apply to
ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
219 Commissioners St., Montreal.
Ontario Agency:—
R. DAWSON HARLING,
26 Wellington Street, E., Toronto.
Chicago Agency:—
JNO. E. EARLE & CO., 6 Sherman St.

Hamburg-American
PACKET CO.
Hansa-St. Lawrence Line.
The only direct line between Hamburg, Antwerp and Canada, affording regular sailings.
SUMMER SERVICE.
From Hamburg. From Antwerp. From Montreal
STRATHGARRY 3 Sept.... 7 Sept. 28 Sept.
WESTMEATH.... 2 Oct..... 7 Oct. 30 Oct.
Importers of German and Belgian goods will find it to their advantage by having their goods come by Hansa-St. Lawrence Line, via Hamburg and Antwerp. Through bills of lading issued in connection with the Canadian and American Railways to principal points in Canada.
For further particulars, apply to
JAMES THOM, Manager
13 St. John Street, Montreal.

Newfoundland
The Most Picturesque Summer Resort in America.
THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.
Every river and lake along the line of the Newfoundland Railway abounds with salmon and trout.
THE SHORTEST SEA VOYAGE,
Quickest and Safest Route to any part is via the ROYAL MAIL STEAMER
"BRUCE"
(Classed A 1 at Lloyds.)
Leaves North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening on arrival of the I.C.R. express. Returning, leaves Port Aux Basque every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening on the arrival of the Newfoundland Railway express from St. Johns.
FARE—Montreal to St. John's, Nfld: First, $33.95; second, $19. Return, $54.55.
Through tickets on sale at all stations on the I.C.R., C.P.R. and D.A.R.
The sea trip will be only six hours.
For further information, apply to
R. G. REID,
St. John's, Nfld.; or
ARCHIBALD & CO., Agents,
North Sydney, C.B.

ULSTER
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. TOR HEAD .....10,000 "
S.S. RAMORE HEAD .. ..8,500 "
S.S. GLENARM HEAD .. ..7,500 "
S.S. MALIN HEAD .. ..6,000 "

SOME CASES IN POINT.

It was neither Hindustani, French, nor Coptic,
But odds and ends and leavings of the same.
—Kipling: Seageant Whatisname.

As To Car Fare.

The tribulations of car conductors of the surface roads are very much increased by passengers presenting paper money from which their fare must be substracted. If the conductor does not have the change about him or offers it in an inconvenient form, the passenger becomes angry and insists on riding for nothing. Usually the conductor consents to this arrangement: sometimes he does not. When he does not, and requires the passenger to leave the car, the words run high, and the irate passenger makes all sorts of threats. He really has no just grievance, for the railway company is not obliged to accept anything but the exact amount of the fare. People should remember this. The legal tender is the exact price of a thing, no more, no less. Solely to be accommodating to their customers, shopkeepers are ready, even anxious, to change bills of various denominations. The shopkeeper who did not do this would soon find his store deserted. It is too much, however, to expect conductors to be walking banks, and passengers, by exercising a little thoughtfulness, would lessen the burdens of a class which, under the most favorable conditions, are very hard. The passenger should not grumble if the conductor is unable to change a five or ten dollar bill, or say things if he be requested to leave the car. All sarcasm, irony and rage spend themselves in vain, for the conductor has the law on his side.

◈

A Clergyman's Complaint.

A novel complaint is made by a Detroit clergyman in a public letter. He appears to think that all the laborers in the Lord's vineyard should share alike, penny for penny. He concedes that the learned clergyman of a large and wealthy congregation should receive a large salary, but believes that the one so handsomely recompensed should share with his unfortunate brother-worker doing missionary labor on the outskirts of the vineyard. Otherwise, he says, the so-called brotherhood of the Christian ministry is such only in name, while in absolute practice it is a mere farce. Going into statistics furnished by a religious paper connected with his denomination, he shows that one man may receive $400 a year, while another may enjoy $4,000, plus the many gifts and the bountiful marriage fees of the wealthy parish. He cannot find anything in the teachings of Jesus that tells us that one man is worth ten men in the Kingdom of Heaven, and he appeals to his fellow-preachers to bridge the now impassable gulf between the seven well-fed kine and the seven poorly fed and lean. The critic is not of the $400-a-year class, and is willing to practise what he preaches, if he can persuade others to join him in the work of evening up. He is willing to pledge himself not to use more than $1,000 per year for his living until every minister in the diocese is properly housed and fed.

◈

A School Experiment.

The experiment of having one session daily in all the schools, the primary and grammar as well as the high schools, is being tried in Baltimore. Thus far it appears to suit the teachers rather than the parents. The latter are clamorous in their assertions that the system is ruining the digestion of the children and upsetting domestic order at home. As arranged now, the session lasts in the grammar schools to 1 p.m. Time is allowed for the eating of a lunch, which the children may bring, and the plan might work smoothly enough if every family in Baltimore dined in the evening. But when dinner is served at noon, as is the case in a majority of the families, the housewife is vexed by her failure to keep the food warm and palatable for the hungry child, who comes home from the primary school after one o'clock, and the one from the grammar school, who follows an hour later. On the teachers' side the argument is that with two sessions many children remain at home for either the morning or the afternoon session, while the one session results in a more regular attendance, and thus more work can be accomplished, although the hours are slightly less than under the two-session plan. The school superintendent is satisfied that the experiment is a failure, and recommends the New York plan of two sessions, with an hour's intermission at noon.

◈

Theatre Hat War.

The women have won in the war against theatre hats in Boston. They will be allowed to wear "low, flat head-coverings." One theatre, however, has taken up the matter, with which the aldermen dealt so unsuccessfully, and has hung beside the box-office window a printed rule forbidding the wearing, in the theatre, or a hat or bonnet of any description. "Women to whom this rule is not agreeable," says the placard, "will please not enter."

◈

Queen Grows Liberal.

Queen Victoria, as she grows older, becomes broader and more liberal on many questions, especially concerning the observance of the Sabbath, much to the distress of many of her worthy subjects. Last spring, in going to and returning from the Riviera, for the first time in her life she travelled on Sunday. This caused much comment, but it was nothing to the present outcry raised by the fact that she allows her grandchildren to play tennis on Sunday and approves of it.

◈

The Home of Fuzzy-Wuzzy.

By his recent victories in the Soudan and the destruction of the Khalifa's power in the taking of Omdurman, the Bagdad of the mahdists, Gen. Kitchener has brought under the control of civilization an important part of the earth's surface with a tremendous population and a productivity drawn upon by a large portion of the western world. The Soudan has an area of 2,000,000 square miles and a population that is estimated between 80,000,000 and 90,000,000. It is comprised of that section of Africa that lies immediately south of the great desert of Sahara. On the south it is bounded by the Abyssinian highlands, on the east by the lands that drain the Congo and on the west by Senegambia. These are the average boundaries. Various geographers have given the Soudan various boundaries. Eastern Soudan, in which the civilized world is now particularly interested, owing to recent events in the east and the triumph of the Sirdar's army, has an area of 950,000 square miles and a population of more than 10,000,000.

◈

Praise With Art.

We wonder that the novelists of the day do not restrain their log-rolling friends to some extent at least, urging them to lay the praise on with art, so that the public will be perhaps interested in their behalf. It is gravely announced in The London Bookman that "Mr. Anthony Hope has just finished a novel which is devoted to a very penetrating study of Disraeli." There is no reason why Anthony Hope's study of Disraeli should not be very penetrating." But on the other hand, is there any reason why it should be so? We cannot tell until the book is published. In the meantime the Bookman's dogmatic assertion is impertinent. It will gain immense currency, none the less. In a fortnight it will have got itself quoted all over Great Britain and America. Perhaps the log-roller has a notion that by thus dinning his opinion into the ears of the public he will persuade everybody to hail the new novel as a masterpiece. But is it not likely that the paragraph will also be resented, and that in many quarters it will create a prejudice against the author? People will think he is trying to bolster up a weak book. The subject commends itself to the consideration of Anthony Hope, and others.

◈

Why the "Series?"

A correspondent asks us in accents of despair to tell him why nearly every book that is published nowadays should be brought out in a "series." We cannot tell him. It is a mystery. But there are one or two surmises which might be made. In the first place, it is possible that the modern series exists for the purpose of giving the modern author a chance. All the great themes have been treated in works by dead authors now classic. If the poor author at the present day wants to treat of the history of Rome he is confronted by Gibbon; if he longs to relieve his soul on the subject of Sir Walter Scott he must compete with Lockhart—which is absurd—and so on through an interminable list. How can he write a big book in such circumstances? There are some heartless wretches who ask at this point why he—the ambitious author in question—should write any book at all, but they have no imagination and need not be taken into account. Obviously our author must have his fling, and so a new series is established. The man who wants to celebrate Dr. Johnson [illegible] about bringing himself into direct comparison with Boswell, gets himself made editor of a series on "Eighteenth Century Worthies," and a dozen other authors, who never expected any such fate, are called upon to help give a kind of plausibility to his performance. That is one explanation of the "series." Then there is another, which looks to the modern rage for condensation.

◈

Getting Tired of It.

New Yorkers are getting very tired of the Americans who have discovered long lines of ancestors. One paper says: "A family tree is a good thing to have, and that the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, of the Puritan Preachers, of the Revolutionary Sires, the Colonial Dames, should come to the front every little while and impress the fact of their lineage upon people is rather pleasing than otherwise. It adds a certain repose to the rush of everyday life. It may, however, be carried too far; apparently it is carried too far in New York, where in certain circles it amounts to a monomania. Women to whom one is introduced cannot chat for five minutes without leading the subject to ancestors, and if the stranger never happened to have had any, the result is most embarrassing, even distressing. Hence those persons given over to conversing entirely on the family tree, etc., should be cautioned to become milder advocates of the necessity of a long line of ancestors, for they are fast forming a class which is obnoxious to intelligent, self-respecting human beings."

◈

Of False Teeth.

The subject of false teeth has called forth about as many jokes as any other means by which nature is eked out by art. At times they have ceased to be regarded as the cover for a deformity and have been expatiated on as a fad. It has been said that false teeth, being more fashionable than natural ones, beautiful young women have often had the natural pearls of their jaws removed and replaced by artificial ones. Old books tell us of the embarrassment and even pain that aged people suffered at the table before the invention of false teeth. We may readily imagine, therefore, what the very poor and aged must suffer to-day with no teeth in their heads. Persons who have means and charitable hearts might benefit impoverished humanity by establishing an institution where false teeth would be furnished free to persons unable to pay for them. The authorities of almshouses also might lend sets of teeth to the paupers in their charge. This last scheme has just been tried in England, at East Grinstead, and gives every promise of success. It seems that a female inmate of the almshouse there made application for a set of teeth. The Board of Guardians finally decided that the teeth might be made, not to cost over £3 10s, and "lent" to the inmate. This action was no sooner taken, when every aged person in the house made a similar application, and these, after some discussion as to the advisability of having one set do for more than one person, were finally granted by the board. Thus East Grinstead has probably the only almshouse in the world where all the inmates needing them are supplied with false teeth at the expense of the taxpayers.

◈

A Russian on Balaklava.

In the course of an article which the London Daily Telegraph published recently on the charge of the 21st Lancers is given an interesting glimpse of what the Russians thought of Balaklava.

"So you were at the battle of Balaklava?" the writer asked a Russian officer.

"Yes," he said, "I was; it was a very hot day."

"What did you think of the charge of the English cavalry?"

"It was brilliant, splendid. Of course, it was all a mistake, but that was not their fault. It was a wonderful sight. I shall never forget it. I can see them now, that handful of men—not quite as many as one of our regiments. But we were all exhausted. We had been in the saddle all day, and all the day before, and we were drawn up, but did not expect an attack Presently we heard the bugle, and the colonel rode along, and told us that the English were coming at us. We could see men coming along, riding as though they were going to a picnic, waving their lances and swords in the air and shouting like raving maniacs. We could not make it out. They were such fine fellows, too, it seemed such a pity to have to kill them. I felt awfully sorry for them. There they were, riding into certain death. Such splendid horses and rich accoutrements! Everything English and of the best! Such saddles! Such harness! You never saw anything like it. And they did not seem to have a bit of fear in them. They seemed to enjoy the fun! They were gallant fellows!

Our men took a great fancy to them. We took some prisoners, you know, and it was very funny to see them, they were such generous chaps! Of course they could not speak a word of Russian; all they could do was to hand our fellows their brandy-flasks. They had splendid English brandy; but, you know, that is no good to our men. It was like milk to them. I remember seeing our fellows drink the English brandy with an air of curiosity, and the disappointment on their faces. They handed back the flasks with looks of contempt, and then presented the Englishmen with their vodka. You should have seen the grimaces your countrymen made when they swallowed that stuff. Our regulation vodka was simply fire-water, awful! The Englishmen did not like it; it was too strong for them. It made some of them drunk. Ha! ha! ha! What a funny thing! Here were our fellows drinking and fraternizing with the English, and a few minutes before they were at each other's throats. But those English were such splendid chaps we could not help admiring them. I assure you I wept when I saw those fellows, the flower of your cavalry, lying dead on the ground. They were so handsome and noble, it seemed such a pity that they should have been killed so stupidly. We liked the English. We always got on with them. They were all nice fellows, and gentlemen. Very different from the French. We did not like them at all. They were vicious, vindictive demons; but your men were so jolly and so beautifully clean. We got very fond of them. Ah! dear me, that was many years ago!"

Dr. Neufeld's Experiences.

The Vossische Zeitung gives the following particulars of Dr. Karl Neufeld's previous career, for the correctness of which it vouches. His mother, Frau Sanitatsrath Neufeld, is still alive and residing at Fordon, a small town on the Vistula, near Bromberg; his father died at the beginning of last year. The family of Neufeld has long been established at Fordon. Karl Neufeld studied medicine at Leipsic University, and went early in life to Egypt, following first his profession as a medical man and subsequently as a merchant.

At the beginning of the eighties he had a practice at Kench, Upper Egypt, where several Germans and also natives of his own home saw him. Subsequently he set up as a merchant at Assuan. After the fall of Khartoum and the firm establishment of the Mahdi's power at Omdurman, Neufeld seems to have formed a scheme for opening up commercial intercourse with the closed Soudan, for he equipped a caravan, with which he proceeded to Berber, which was then in the hands of Osman Digna. The latter sent the German, whom he looked upon as a dangerous spy, to the Khalifa Abdullah. This was in 1886. All statements to the effect that Neufeld was an assistant of Gordon's, Emin Pasha's, or Slatin Pasha's, and that he had been in the Egyptian service, are declared incorrect. Slatin Pasha who at the time, as a prisoner in the hands of the Khalifa, occupied a semi-confidential position as interpreter, refers to the arrival of Karl Neufeld at Omdurman in his great work.

Neufeld was condemned to death, and was taken to the place of execution. He behaved there so courageously, asking to be executed like a Mohammedan (instead of suffering death by hanging), that the Khalifa was struck and respited him under the gallows. He was taken to the general prison, with heavy chains on his hands and feet, and treated altogether in a most abominable manner. He was kept alive by the women, who took pity on him and fed him, as they had done before him to Slatin. Then an endeavor was made to utilize his knowledge. He knew nothing about founding cannon, but he managed to manufacture powder, and he was also ordered to invent a machine for coining money. As for the last ten years gold coin of the Khalifa's have been in circulation, it may be supposed that Neufeld produced them. His captivity was then made less onerous to him, and he received from the Khalifa a monthly salary of fifteen Maria Theresa dollars, which was subsequently doubled.

Owing to the escape of Father Ohrwalder, and later, of Slatin Pasha, his position became worse. He was again menaced, and threatened with having his arms and feet hacked off if he should attempt to escape. There were many efforts to liberate him. The Austrian Catholic Mission, induced by Father Ohrwalder, Slatin Pasha, the British government, the German, and more especially the Austrian, representatives at Cairo, all endeavored to further the escape of Neufeld. He frequently received money, but he refused to escape, as he would not accept liberty without his wife—an Abyssinian slave presented to him by the Khalifa—and the two children whom she had borne him. The latter would have been exposed to fearful tortures, and thus Neufeld chose to remain a prisoner. He was active subsequently also as an artist, and as he could draw well he was ordered to decorate the mausoleum of the Mahdi, and this pleased the women of the Khalifa so much that they petitioned the latter for his liberation. It is also said that he has written Arabic books and illustrated them. The latter part of his twelve years' detention appears to have been less onerous, as after the escape of Slatin he had to be interpreter to the Khalifa and translator of European newspapers, which the ruler of the Soudan received regularly. It is to the credit of the Khalifa Abdullah that not one of the Christian prisoners received a hurt on the approach of the Anglo-Egyptian forces. It is epected that a narrative of his experiences in the Soudan will be soon published.—London Times.

(ASSESSMENT SYSTEM).

WILL YOU REACH SEVENTY

The alloted span of life. If you do, and are careful and provident all your life, none of your children or dependents are likely to suffer want, from any fault of yours. But are you sure? How many men are always careful and provident? These are questions that must occur to any rightminded, thinking man whose untimely death might bring untold privations to his wife and family or dependents. To solve the question simply join the

CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTERS,

enjoy the privileges of the safe and sound Insurance they provide. The price of a cheap cigar a day will do it. Their policy is a comfort in time of misfortune during life, and a blessing to your loved ones after your death—a perpetual reminder of your kindness, love and forethought.

THIS SOCIETY IS
The Leading Benevolent and Fraternal Insurance Society of Canada,

Giving $500, $1,000, $1,500 or $2,000 Insurance, and Sick and Funeral Benefits to its members.

For further particulars enquire of any of the Officers or Members of the Order, or address

R. ELLIOTT, *H.C.R., Ingersoll.* THOS. WHITE, *High Sec'y, Brantford.*
or ERNST GARTUNG, *Brantford.*

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LIMITED.
The Most Perfect Mills in Canada.
Keewatin, 2,250 bbls. per day; Portage la Prairie, 750 bbls. per day. Elevators at all important wheat points in the Northwest. All grades of hard wheat flour in barrels and bags. Quotations and other information can be had on application. Office, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. Superior Court.—Ex-Parte.—Ubalde Garand and Tancrede D. Terroux, both bankers, of the City and District of Montreal, doing business there as such in partnership, under the firm name of "Garand, Terroux & Co.," petitioners for the appointment of a curator to the vacant estate of late Pierre Gauttier, during his lifetime of the Parish of St. Laurent, hotelkeeper. Having seen the said petition, it is hereby ordered to the relatives and creditors of the said Pierre Gauttier to appear before the Prothonotary of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec, in the District of Montreal, at the Office of Tutorship, in the Court House, in the City of Montreal, on Saturday, the eighth of October next, at ten o'clock in the morning, to give their advice as to the said appointment of a curator, and that the present ordinance be published twice in French in La Patrie, and twice in English in The Herald, two newspapers published in the City of Montreal. Montreal, September 28th, 1898. J. E. Champoux, Deputy P.S.C.

BREWERS.

J. H. R. Molson & Bros.,
Ales and Porter Brewers.
Have always on hand the various kinds of
ALE & PORTER
IN WOOD AND BOTTLES.
Families Regularly Supplied.
1006 NOTRE DAME ST., Montreal.

DAWES & CO.,
BREWERS,
Pale Ales and Porter,
LACHINE, P.Q.
Montreal Office — 521 St. James St.
Bell Telephone Main 563.

WILLIAM DOW & COMPANY — CROWN STOUT — MONTREAL — Registered at Ottawa.

THE
Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co.

Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awnings, Shirtings, Flannelettes, Ginghams, Zephyrs, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns, Cotton Blankets, Angolas, Yarns, Etc,

ONLY WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED

D. Morrice, Sons & Co.
—AGENTS—
Montreal and Toronto.

Office Supplies...
No house in Montreal is better equipped with office supplies of all kinds, stationery, etc.
Printing, Bookbinding, ruling, embossing, reliefs, etc., quickly and cheaply executed.
JOSEPH FORTIER,
542 St. James street.

TAXES.
October 1st.
LAST DAY OF 3% DISCOUNT

Avoid delay and crowding by paying before final date.

Accepted cheques may be sent by mail and receipts will be returned.

Accounts entered in any way (unless under Assessors' certificates) cannot be received, and parties doing so will risk their discount.

Ratepayers will please present their accounts at the places indicated by placards in the LONG ROOM.

No discount can be allowed after the dates fixed by law. Cheques posted later will not be valid. Claims pending before the Assessors constitute no exception to the rule, but if reductions are subsequently made, the amount will be refunded on presentation of Assessors' certificates.

Contra accounts, in order to their being applicable against assessments, must be duly passed by the committees to which they pertain, and certified by the Comptroller before they can be accepted in settlement.

W. ROBB,
CityTreasurer.

Finance Department,
City Hall,
Montreal, 24th Sept., 1898.

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL.

TENDERS FOR Timber and Planks.

Sealed Tenders for Supplying Timber and Planks for 1898, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Timber," will be received at this office until TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1898.

Specifications and printed forms of tender may be obtained from Mr. John Kennedy, Chief Engineer of the Harbor Commissioners, at this office.

The Harbor Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.
Secretary.

Harbor Commissioners' Office,
Montreal, September 24th, 1898.

B. D. McCONNELL, Memb. Can. Soc. C. E. D. and P. L. S.
J. A. MARION, A. Memb. Can. Soc. C. E. Memb. Amer. W.W. Assoc.

McCONNELL & MARION
CIVIL ENGINEERS
ROOMS 308 TO 311 NEW YORK LIFE BLDG., MONTREAL
Water Powers and Water Supply Systems (proposed or existing) examined and reported on. Drainage and Municipal Works generally. Surveys of every description undertaken.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
Write today for a free copy of our interesting books "Inventors Help" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo. for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS ALL COUNTRIES
FETHERSTONHAUGH & Co
Montreal, Canada Life Building, St. James Street. Inventions simplified and shown in best marketable form in patents obtained by us. Working drawings a specialty. Free petitioner. Montreal, 1st September, 1898.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS,
OWEN N. EVANS,
TEMPLE BUILDING, - MONTREAL

PATENTS Obtained in all Countries

Patents Bought and Sold.	Machinery Constructed. Remodeled and Perfected.	Working Drawings Made,
Cutter & Sandhal.		15a Bleury St. Montreal, and 906 F St. Washington, D.C.

Patent Solicitors and Expert Mechanical Engineers. 13 Follen St., Boston, Mass.

WANTS. WANTS. WANTS.

Advertise Your Wants in the Herald.

NOTICE.
Free Advertisements.

The Herald's Want Columns are FREE to persons seeking employment, and to those seeking employes.

ADVERTISEMENTS under headings To Let, For Sale, Lost, Boarding, Pupils Wanted—Half a Cent a Word. Six insertions for the price of four

FOR SALE

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

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—A few fine fox terrier pups, 3 and 6 months old, nicely marked. Apply 14 Conde Street, Point St. Charles. 229

FOR SALE—Hall stove, kitchen table and hanging lamps, or would exchange. Apply 256 St. Antoine Street. 229

To Let Cards Free.

A Large To Let Display Card is given to every person inserting a To Let Advt. in The Herald.

FOR SALE—A fine nickel-plated furnace, in perfect order, will be sold at half price; also good express harness. 34 Versailles Street. 229

FOR SALE—1 barred Plymouth rock cockerel, 1 silver laced Wyandotte cockerel, 1 Rouen duck, 1 drake; imported thoroughbred poultry. O. S. Perrault, Vaudreuil, Que. 229

FOR SALE—Single and rose comb brown Leghorns, from stock that took first prize at Madison Square for three years; pullets laying from the first of the month. Enquire at 1696 Notre Dame Street. 229

FOR SALE—Cheap, a confectionery, candy and cigar store; good reasons for selling. Apply 271 Notre Dame street. 227

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. 225*

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A rat terrier dog, warranted to kill a rat on sight. Apply F. A., Box G 41, Herald Office. tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Second-hand dentist chair, in good order; state price. Address 94 Beaudry st. 230

WANTED—Milk, 25 gall. per day, by 1st October, delivered at Windsor or Bonaventure depots. Address F. Roads, 201 Knox st., Montreal. 230

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—By a young man, work as handy man around a house; is used to the care of horses; can give references if preferred. Address Mr. George Selman, 115½ St. Antoine st., city. *

WANTED—By handy man, work of any kind, understands the care of horses and furnaces. Apply R.G., 113 St. Antoine. 231

WANTED—Young man holding a first class commercial French and English diploma, wants position in store or office. B., 648 St. Catherine st. 230

WANTED—Hardware assistant seeks situation as traveller or inside assistant, immediately; has excellent references. Address T 9, Herald Office. *

WANTED—Position by an expert accountant, a good all-round office man, married, speaking English and French, and with unexceptional references. Apply T 6, Herald Office. 231*

WANTED—Position as accountant; with long practical experience; capable of discharging satisfactorily any work of this nature entrusted to me. Formerly principal of Sackville, N. B., Business College. Address A. W. Young, 25 Resther avenue, Montreal. dtf

WANTED—For a son of Archdeacon Naylor, a situation as junior clerk in an office. Address E. L. Bond, Esq., 30 St. Francois Xavier st. 231

WANTED—A situation in a wholesale dry goods house by a young man, who has had three and a half years' experience in the largest dry goods house in St. John, N.B.; best reference. Address H.W.H., 31 Concord st., city. 231

BOARD AND LODGING

BOARD—With double or single rooms, in a French family. 105 St. Hubert St. 234*

ROOMS—To let, nicely furnished, double and single; modern improvements. Apply 8 Mance Street, 4 doors above St. Catherine Street. *

ROOMS TO LET — Comfortable, pleasant rooms, on bathroom flat, at 60a City Councillors Street. 237*

ROOMS—840 Dorchester Street (opposite St. James Club), apartments, choicest board; healthy open locality; latest improvements; telephone; transients and boarders accommodated.

ROOMS—Single and double rooms, well furnished, with or without board, at 110 Stanley Street.

ONE OR TWO YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACcommodated with comfortable lodgings, with or without board. Apply Mrs. Hope, 651½ St. James Street. *

LOST.

LOST—Ladies' silver watch, initials E.M.C. on cover, between University, St. Catherine and Mountain Streets, Saturday morning. Reward at 35 Lorne Avenue, or Telephone Uptown 1611. *

LOST—A yellow leather purse, containing a five dollar bill and small change, either at Whitely's, confectioner, 4127 St. Catherine st., Westmount, or on Western ave., near Elm ave. Finder kindly return to Miss Whitely, 4127 St. Catherine st. 230

LOST—Downtown, a pair of gold eye-glasses. Kindly return to John Gallett, 22 St. John st. 230

LACHINE RAPIDS LIGHT.

Order electric light for your house store or factory before the Fall rush Call or telephone 38 Victoria Square.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED — Situation by two respectable young women, with good references, one as nurse and the other as housemaid in same family. 132 Delorimier ave., city. 231*

WANTED—A young girl as house and tablemaid in small family; reference required. Apply 33 Belmont st. 231*

WANTED—A dining room girl, also kitchen girl. Apply 567½ Craig st., upstairs. 231

WANTED—Small girls to pare apples, $1.50 per week, also boys $2 per week. Supply Co., 23 Cote st. 231

WANTED—A girl about 14, for light housework and help with children; must sleep at home. Apply 185 Vinet st. 231

WANTED—Girl about 16, as general help, small flat; if not experienced must be willing to learn. Apply 4—3 Dorchester, cor. Gladstone. 231

WANTED—At once, a tablemaid, with city references. 185 University st. 231

WANTED—Young girl to mind baby and help with light housework; good wages will be given. Apply 65 Clandeboye ave., Westmount. 231

WANTED—For a retail millinery store, an experienced saleslady; must be English, speaking the French language fluently. J. M. Orkin, 151½ St. Lawrence st. 231

WANTED—Young woman for general housework and plain cooking; good wages. Apply to A. Joyce, 29 Union ave. 231

WANTED—A young active man for storeman, must be strong and willing to make himself useful. Apply to Wm. Currie, 1967 Notre Dame st. 231

WANTED—Caretaker for Arts Building, McGill College; preference given to skilled workman, who can do repairs. Salary $400 per annum, with rooms, fuel and light. Applications must be made in writing, stating qualifications, with testimonials and references, to W. Vaughan, Secretary, McGill College. 231

WANTED — Experienced lady canvasser to take orders for easy selling goods. Apply room 12, 204 St. James st., Mechanics' Institute Building. 231

WANTED—Experienced French canvasser on commission, one familiar with the wholesale trade in Montreal. Apply Saturday, 10 to 12 a.m., room 10, Bell Telephone Building, 1760 Notre Dame st. 231

WANTED—Experienced collar turners, lad to help with ironing machines, W. & W. runners, boy for cutting room, one who has worked in a shirt factory preferred. Skelton Bros. & Co., 96 St. Peter st. 231

WANTED—Two young women for restaurant work, one for kitchen work, and one to wait on table and be useful. Apply 1799 Notre Dame st. 231

WANTED—Smart boy for clothing store. Apply, with references, Workman's, 1861 Notre Dame. 231

WANTED—A good plain cook, no washing or ironing; references required. 2738 St. Catherine st. 231

WANTED—Traveller, a bright, active young man, to canvass the drug and grocery trade, on salary. Address Box 27, G.P.O., Montreal. 231

WANTED—A general servant for family of two, good wages to the right person. Apply to 247½ Comissioners, three doors east of St. Francois Xavier st. Apply after 6 p.m. 231

WANTED—Wrapper strippers and bookers; steady work; good wages. "Stonewall Jackson" Cigar Factory, 64 McGill st. 231

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to canvass for a musical publication. Liberal commission paid. Address Music, Herald Office. tf*

WANTED — Immediately, trustworthy girl (living near preferred), to mind two children, three and four, evenings, 7.30 to 9 or 10; good pay. 185 Mitcheson. 230

WANTED—A good jobbing carpenter. Apply after 7 p.m., cor. of Fort and St. Catherine sts. Lunan & Co. 230

WANTED—A city traveller, who speaks both languages, young man preferred, at 24 St. Lawrence st. 230

WANTED—Ten more girls, good hand sewers, also experienced hands on crocheted buttons. Montreal Fringe and Tassel Works, 12 St. Peter st. 230

WANTED—Smart boy, $1.50 per week and partial board. Apply between 8 and 9 p.m. O'Hare & Co., cor. Mayor and City Councillors. 230

WANTED—A lad for office work and make himself generally useful. Apply to 1685 Notre Dame st., second floor, after 10 a.m. 230

WANTED—Young girl, about 16, to mind baby and do light housework. Apply 55b Metcalfe st. 230

WANTED—A good architectural draughtman, must show samples of work and credentials of ability, one speaking both languages preferred. Office hours from 11 a.m. to 12.30. Jos. Venne, Architect, 17 Place d'Armes Hill. 230

WANTED—Immediately, good plumber and hot water fitter. George R. Woodburn & Co., 120 St. Antoine st. 230

WANTED—A maid who thoroughly understands dressmaking and plain sewing; would have charge of little girl of seven. Apply, with references, Box 554, London, Canada. 230

WANTED — A competent draughtsman and two apprentices to learn mechanical and patent drawing at once. Address H. F. Lowe, Mechanical Engineer, Toronto, Ont. 230

WANTED — Immediately, house and tablemaid, small family. Apply, with references, 65 Shuter st. 230

WANTED—A general servant, who understands cooking; city references; no washing or ironing. Apply 51 Mansfield st. 230

WANTED—A superior general servant, for a small family of three persons; no washing; liberal wages paid for good service. Apply to Mrs. Simpson, "The Stanley," 131 Stanley st, door 1. 230

WANTED—A saleslady for a dry goods store; must understand cutting goods and serving in every line; must also have the best of references. Apply T. W. McCoy, 196 Bleury st. 230

IF YOU WANT a servant, or servants wanting positions, please apply at the Central Registry Office, 748 Dorchester street. dtf

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.

CORNS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR drawing blood, 25c each. Bunions, Warts, Ingrowing Nails, Chilblains, Moles, Frosted and all diseases of the Feet skilfully treated by Prof. L. Harris (established 32 years), No. 62 St. James Street. Evening Office, 429 St. Lawrence. Ladies and gentlemen waited upon at their residences.

MONEY MAKER, JUST PATENTED, ALL countries. Will sell Canada right. Telephone Receiver Extra. Attaches to all 'phones instantly. All having telephones want it on sight. Can be used in office, factory or any noisy place. Outside noise not heard. No hands needed to hold receiver; both at liberty to write with. Call quick, Albion Hotel, McGill Street. Only here till Monday night, 7. Capital doubled yearly clear. *

PERSONAL—G. Savolino, ladies' tailor, has now opened at 26 McGill College avenue; two years as cutter and fitter with J. J. Milloy. First-class work guaranteed at moderate prices.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A nice flat, with all modern conveniences, six rooms, elegantly furnished, Auer light and gas stove; fine locality; on Mitcheson Street. Address N. G. Valiquette, 1575 St. Catherine Street. tf

TO LET—80 ST. FAMILLE—Lower house, recently altered and decorated. Apply 80 St. Famille. *

FOR SALE—To milkmen, milk, direct from farm, arriving Windsor station 8.45 a.m. Address R.W.S., No. 6 Molsons Bank Chambers. 230

FOR SALE—Two second-hand bread sleighs, in first-class order. B. Ledoux & Co., Osborne st. 230

FOR SALE—Dark bay mare, very strong and good driver, fit for any service, not afraid of steam or electric cars. Apply stables, 321 Olivier ave., Westmount, where mare can be seen. 230

HOUSE TO LET OR TO SELL—478 Upper St. Urbain, near Prince Arthur, fourteen rooms, extension kitchen, large garden. 229

For Sale Cards Free.

A Large For Sale Display Card is given to every person inserting a For Sale Advt. in The Herald.

TO LET—Lower tenement, 33a Guilbault st., six rooms, with furnace; also a cottage, 15 Essex avenue, 7 rooms, Daisy furnace, etc. Apply to Miller & Bremner, 2325 St. Catherine street, or 35 Bleury street. eod

FOR SALE—A second-hand Brantford bicycle, in very good order; cheap for cash; at 683 St. James. 232

FOR SALE — Sportsman's outfit, consisting of 1 sportsman's cabinet, 1 Winchester rifle, 1 Marlin rifle, and 3 shot guns, all in good condition. 1680 Notre Dame. 232

EDUCATIONAL

ADDRESS: BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLlege, Belleville, Ont.—Commercial, Shorthand and Typewriting Departments. Also full Civil Service Course, English and French Options. Bogle & Jeffers, Proprietors.

MUSIC LESSONS — Mrs. Jessie Kellond, teacher of piano, guitar, mandolin and banjo. 60a City Councillors Street. 237*

A YOUNG LADY GRADUATE FROM QUEbec Normal School would give instructions in French in the evenings. Children taught at their home if desired. Terms moderate. Address Box 643, General P.O.

WANTED—The Ingres-Coutellier School of Languages. Private lessons. Day and night classes now beginning. Fraser Institute. 231

WANTED—Shorthand pupils, $1 per month. 42 Quesnel st. J. Cooke. 231

WANTED—A few young men to learn the art of cutting, by a well-known city tailor. For particulars, address Box 869, Post Office, Montreal. 231

WANTED—Miss Arnold, 65 Mackay st., has a few hours to spare for private pupils. 231

WANTED — Business classes, arithmetic, bookkeeping, shorthand, French, private lessons in classics, mathematics; terms moderate. Prof. Parkin, 659 Lagauchetiere st. 231

WANTED—Pupils for the violin, by a graduate of Berlin Conservatory of Music; terms moderate. Professor Friedman, 1726 Ontario st. 231

WANTED—Miss Proulx, 119 Sanguinet st., will re-open her French Conversation Courses, 3rd October. By her method you speak French in three months; good references; lessons guaranteed. 231

SITUATIONS WANTED—FFMALE

WANTED—Plain sewing by respectable woman, at her own home. Mrs. Cooke, 312 Moreau st. 232*

WANTED—By a respectable woman, work of any kind by the day. Apply 70 St. Urbain st. 231*

WANTED—By young lady (French), position as cashier or any such office work; best references and perfect command of both languages. Address K 6, Herald Office. 231*

WANTED—Work by the day, of any kind. Apply in rear of 393a St. Dominique Street. 230*

WANTED—By respectable woman, work by the day. 431 Drolet st. 230

WANTED—By first-class laundress, families' washing at home, or would go by the day; can give best city references. 162 Prince st. 230

WANTED—By a dressmaker, work by the day or at her own home; references, etc. 2494 St. Catherine st. 230

WANTED — By respectable young Englishwoman, free passage to England, her services to a lady or family of children given in return. Apply 160 Mance st. 230

WANTED—By a respectable woman, any kind of work by the day. Apply at M.C., No. 7 Vallee Street. *

WANTED—Plain sewing at home, or in private families; good references. Apply 519 St. Urbain Street. *

WANTED—By a respectable woman, washing at home, or work by the day, or any kind. Apply 40½ Aylmer street, upstairs.

WANTED—Situation as general servant, by young woman, is good plain cook, can help with one or two young children; good references. Address 64 Mayor St. *

WANTED — Hats and bonnets trimmed by Parisian milliner, 25 cents each; newest Paris goods sold very cheap at 2759 St. Catherine st., private parlors. 232

WANTED—Dresses made by first-class English dressmaker. Tailor-made gowns and costumes, from $2.50 and $3.00. Mrs. Walshe, 540 Sanguinet st., near Roy st. 232

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE holding permanent positions, with responsible concerns, upon their own names, without security; easy payments. Tolman, 302 New York Life Building.

FOUND.

FOUND—A coat and vest, also a watch and a small amount of money. Apply H.P., Herald Stereo Department. *

FOUND—A fox. Owner can have it by paying expenses. Apply Herald Office Engineer. *

BY A WOMAN.

Madge Merton.

NOW and again I have heard women complain of the lack of attention their husbands pay them, and I have wondered if it was always entirely the husband's fault. I know that some men bestow a great deal of attention upon their sweethearts and systematically neglect their wives once the honeymoon is over. Sometimes the kind little words and affectionate interest were only a piece of the temporary aberration. Many men appear to consider that a wife, once wooed and won, should be satisfied with her high and mighty position forever afterwards. Some women are, but unfortunately that sort of a woman does not always marry that sort of a man. There are women who grow heart-hungry for the little affectionate words and the loving interest which gave them inspiration in the dear old lover days and the bright new-married time. There are wives who would treasure a single rosebud now far more than the dozens which used to come before the wedding-day. And there are many husbands who never think of the rose-bud. Many a wife would be glad to hear her husband say "I love you, dear," and he never says it. He does love her, of course, and he would say pettishly, if you asked him: "Why should I tell her. She knows it, and so do I." There is nothing to say. He is right and so is she, but he should have married the other sort of a woman—the one who sneers a little at married lovers, who calls sentiment nonsense and says contentedly "John loved me, or he wouldn't have married me ten years ago, and I'm just the same woman now."

But marriages are not always so well-arranged. Sometimes one makes a mistake, sometimes the other does, and often they are both wrong. Many a husband keeps his tender words for his dying wife and heaps his flowers over her dead hands. Sometimes he builds a vault to lay her body in, rears a public building to her memory and calls some good work by her name. It is to his credit. He is doing the best he can. The dead know, and the dead forgive, but oh, it is such a pity he could not have strewed(his love-tokens around her while she lived. There is only one earth life and it is so sad to see a spoiled one.

But husbands are not always neglectful, and when they are it is not always their fault. Sometimes their nice little bits of sentiment are chilled by the coldness of unsympathetic women. Nothing kills tenderness so quickly as a little ridicule from the person who is its recipient. Men cannot endure ridicule. With woman the tenderness is first stunted, then withered, and, though it dies hard, it does die some day.

Sometimes a wife forgets her little affectionate ways and words. Perhaps she thinks her husband will not miss them. Perhaps his indifference nettles her a little. It is not best to grow careless. Women must supply most of the sentiment to any married life even where two people are alike in temperament and taste. Men are much occupied with business; their interests are varied and, besides, the old world has a way of rubbing the sweetness and thoughtfulness off a man's nature. His wife must be gentle enough and unselfish enough to forgive him a good deal. And she will, but she deserves some return of kindliness and thoughtfulness—a gentle word, a bit of old-time gallantry, a blossom for her hair, some little plan for her comfort or her pleasure. Little attentions will brighten her eyes and will curve her lips into something of the old prettiness. She will meet him at the door with words of welcome and send him from her with a blessing. Such wives and such husbands build real homes around them, wherever they may happen to live, and such homes are foundations of all the earth's honesty and truth and purity.

—

A little time ago the advance guard were shouting "Educate the women." The careful were asking "Shall we educate women?" The conservative, the timorous and ignorant were saying and whispering and screaming "No! no!"

Now the advance guard is still crying "Educate the women." The careful are asking, "Has it been wise to educate women." The conservative, the timorous and ignorant are saying "It's all wrong," and "We told you so." Because there are some women who are not womanly, who deserve to be called "it;" who have parted with all indications of womanliess save their petticoats, it is unfair to rail against education. Set the blame where it belongs. Educated or uneducated, some women are bound to be disagreeable, selfish and discontented. But education has brought so much happiness and so much freedom to good women that it should be blessed and welcomed, and encouraged, not eyed askance. There are people who say that directly women are educated, they show a distaste for their former duties and dislike imprisonment in a house with hard labor for ten or twenty years, or for life. Perhaps they do. Men came along that same road. The educated man rarely chose farming or gardening or coal-heaving for a life-work. No one grumbled. In fact, the good old farmer who sent his son to the university would be a little disappointed if he decided to farm. But when his daughter comes home he thinks she ought to milk cows and scrub floors and bake and wash and darn and enjoy it all.

We hear a good deal about the farmer's daughter who misses the refinements of life when she goes from a decent school to her farm-home. How can she help it? It isn't her fault. Shall she be educated? Why, of course. It's a pity the educating process was not begun fifty years earlier, but it's better late than never.

If a girl is good she will go home determined to do her duty, and if it is her plain duty to milk and scrub she will do it willingly, but she should not be asked to enjoy it. She will take care of her dear old people if she may, and she will be a help and a comfort to them. If she is not a good girl she will probably make a very large-sized fuss about her work, but that fault is one of blood and birth, and is in the girl herself and has perhaps been in those before her. And don't tell me that when an educated women sets to work to do anything with her hands, that she is not better for her head-training. An educated woman can scrub floors and make beds and scour pots better than an ignorant one. Men make a great fuss about educated women filling their positions, but they are not usually given to grumbling that educated women often take upon themselves work which ought to belong to their uneducated sisters. Educate the women? Why, of course, and be sure they will be the nobler-hearted if their heads work clearly. Don't withhold from a woman all mental training and then laugh at her if she is a bundle of emotions, lacking decision and self-reliance and self-control. Be sure that as you develop the mental you will restrict the physical side of her nature and if that is a good thing for a man, it is equally good for a woman.

—

The young girl who wants something to do writes to me sometimes and asks what is the use of living, anyway, and what can she find to employ her time. Bless her heart, you mustn't be cross with her. She wants to be great and good, and no one has ever shown her how, and she thinks that goodness will sprout up in her heart and grow to suddenly grand proportions as Jack's beanstalk did.

I can't imagine anyone having too little to occupy them unless they were just rioting in laziness because they were on a holiday. There are so many things most of us would love to do if we had time. I'd like to climb up over that lovely mountain every other day, and look at the fall opening in millinery and dress goods that the trees are having. On the intervening days I would like to go wheeling if some one would kindly arrange to dry the roads, and I'd study French and botany and read such lots of things that are waiting to be read. Perhaps I would have a camera and go around clicking nice memories for by-and-bye. Perhaps, after all these enjoyments had palled, I should try to be useful. I hope so, but really I'm not sure. One dear old lady I know makes bags for sailors, and another arranges scrap-books for lumbermen and clothes and comforts and reading matter for pioneers in the far new West and North. There are women who help with their church work, visit hospitals, look after sick people, and try and smooth the way for deserving poor, and for undeserving likewise. We generally get more than we deserve, and if we didn't, what a fuss we would make, to be sure. So it's not altogether consistent to be so very particular that the unfortunate should receive their meed of suffering or of want. "Serve 'em right," is a wretched phrase, and I can't help thinking it comes from a wicked heart over an unpitying tongue. There is plenty to do, girls. You have no time to waste. If you are tired with work or with play, get yourself thoroughly rested, and then set to work to do something worth while. It will give you such a sweet feeling of usefulness and an added dignity of mind. It's odd, but you know we are never of much use to ourselves until we are of use to somebody else. Byron, who (like most of the rest of the world), thought and said better than he did, wrote: "The drying up of a single tear has more of honest fame than shedding seas of gore."

Chats With Correspondents.

The young readers of The Herald's Department are cordially invited to correspond with the conductors of it, being good enough to bear in mind the following directions:—(1) To write very plainly upon one side of the paper only. (2) To use letter paper, not note, if at all possible. (3) To keep their communications within 600 words. (4) Always to give their name and address in full, and to state their age, nor necessarily for publication.

Adelaide V: You are fairly sympathetic, decided, charitable, enthusiastic and courageous.

Cora Dear: It must be that a man with such an exaggerated opinion of himself is somewhat askew generally. I fancy the termination of your friendship is a lucky thing, and if I were you, little eighteen-year-old, I should take my mother's advice about the photos. It may seem quite nice to distribute your pictured faces amongst your friends and acquaintances, but it won't be nearly so pleasant ten years from now. You'll wish very much that you could gather all those portraits in and make a bonfire of the whole silly lot.

Fogg, Maine: Decision, energy, self-esteem, industry, persistence, courage, tenderness, executive ability and prudence.

Sarah Bernhardt: You are impulsive, merry, energetic, whimsical, sympathetic, and a chatterbox. It is very kind of you to decide that I am "jolly," and to enquire if I enjoyed myself this summer. I certainly did, and the October autumn days promise a little good weather for wheeling and walking yet.

A.R.T.: You are very high-spirited, brave, unrelenting, inclined to be jealous, self-willed, methodical and moody.

Campbell: I quite agree with you that the uncertainty is hard to bear; but I cannot help thinking that your sweetheart should have her way about it. It is often a great struggle for a girl to decide to leave a home where she or someone else thinks she is needed, and if she wants time to think it all out by herself, don't you think you ought to be willing she should have that time? I am glad you read "The Choir Invisible," by James Lane Allen, because it was mentioned in this page, and I am thoroughly glad you liked it.

Mike: You have ideas of order (for other people), but you are affectionate, decisive, brisk and business-like, somewhat suspicious, a little vain and very self-willed.

Jennie: I don't wonder your husband objects to your canary bird, if it sings as loudly as mine does, and I don't wonder you are cross if he calls the dear little thing names. Can't you pin a paper over his cage, or hang him in another room, and have peace in the family, likewise quiet. "Love me, love my canary" is a modern adaptation of "Love me, love my dog," and your husband evidently does not see it quite that way. Jesting aside, don't you think it is rather unreasonable for two grown-ups to nag and wrangle over a canary. Perhaps your husband is unreasonable, but it takes two to make a quarrel, and as we women folks are so much more patient and unselfish than men-folks, I'm afraid it is your plain duty to adjust the whole affair and coax, cajole, threaten or persuade the big husband not to try a bout with Dick. If he must fight, he ought to do as the street gamin advises, and "pick out something his own size."

Henrietta: You are methodical, brisk, very patient, very sensitive, ambitious, cheerful and persevering.

K: I shall be glad to have your long letter and be sure you have my sympathy for the "muddle." I think I know what it is, but do be careful if you are thinking of a second marriage. Those little children are your first care. J.'s writing shows some cheerfulness, caution, a disposition to turn money twice before it is spent, much self-satisfaction, fair tenderness, an absence of high ideals, some generosity and untidiness. Your writing indicates impulse, ambition, sensitiveness, a disposition to dwell longest upon the blackest side, unselfishness and affection. The writing of the two others is not sufficiently formed to indicate character.

I.V.R.: Generous, impulsive, emotional, decisive, affectionate. If you are musical you have tune but not time, and you are very self-reliant.

Geoffrey—Your hyacinths should be in the glasses now. Put them in a dark place and let the roots grow to the bottom of the glass. Then set them in the light and watch the pretty things grow. A small lump of charcoal will keep the water fresh. It is best not to lift the buds too often. Above all do not drag them out to look at them. Cleanse the glasses once a month, and in the intervals add a little water if it falls much below the root-crown. I do not think May Agnes Fleming's books are worth the time it takes to read them. If you are interested in sea stories you might read Kingsley's "Westward Ho.' '

D.S.—Your hand shows bodily activity, self-control, courage, prudence and self-esteem. I am not sure that such needlework as you describe is a good thing for you to do for your child, or for her to have done. It seems to me that a child should be taught daintiness and neatness of person and dress, but I fear that a love of expensive or over-trimmed garments is not good teaching, whether it is taught by precept or by practice. When we come to think seriously, life is very short and to spend the best hours of each day in making and trimming fussy frocks can scarcely be called wise. I cannot help thinking that you can help yourself to be a wiser and better mother by using those hours in some other way.

Patly—You are indecisive, nervously irritable, conscientious, generous, affectionate, but very exacting.

Kurma—I'm afraid your hand is so badly drawn that I cannot tell much about it. It looks as if you were fairly generous, unassuming, practical, caring little for fads, fashions or follies, affectionate but very reserved and rather too matter-of-fact.

Julia L.R.—This hand shows energy, mental activity, an unfortunate habit of self-repression, candor, intrepidity, ambitions which have nothing to do with the material world, self-reliance and prudence.

Susie.—Persistent, vivacious, cheerful, reckless and affectionate.

B.J.—Your writing is unusually materialistic. I cannot understand the contradictions of generosity and selfishness which are both of nearly equal strength. You must have inherited tendencies from two ancestors each of them self-willed, and I have an idea that you and your conscience and your inclinations have a very lively time occasionally. Your ambition is a self-centered one and you are energetic, attentive to details, unflagging in your courage and very affectionate.

Mary Annie.—This writing shows enterprise, sincerity, some vanity, much ambition and a restlessly excitable nature, longing for change and excitement and rarely satisfied.

Kathryn: Ambition, generosity, decision, frankness and a vivacious and hopeful disposition.

Devonia: You must have been frank enough in your own reading of your character, to see yourself as you really are. The enclosed shows much unseemliness, much tenderness and affection, but a good deal of reserve, sensitiveness, candor, independence, deftness of finger, intuition and a quick but not a powerful intellect. I shall be pleased if you will let me know if you consider this reading correct.

Sissy Ann: Don't you think that if two young men "both young, good-looking and good" have proposed to you you must have encouraged them somewhat already. If you can't "choose the one that you love best," as the Sally Waters refrain goes, I think you had best decide that neither of them is the right one; that in fact Prince Charming has not yet arrived upon the scene. Your writing shows tenderness, suspicion, an emotional temperament, some selfishness, order, indecision and a rather proud and self-willed disposition.

Judah: In this writing I see method, susceptibility to praise and blame, industry, candor, some selfishness, some courage and an abiding truthfulness.

Birdie: You are imaginative, emotional, indecisive, very sensitive, fairly truthful, a little jealous, somewhat vain, self-willed and indolent.

G. R. 86: Your hand shows moodiness, a selfish and aggressive disposition, some combativeness, energy, decision, self-esteem and adaptability—to circumstances.

Balsam: There are a great many reasons why I should not do as you ask. In the first place, I have not sat for a portrait for more than six years; in the next place you are a stranger to me and I think I should not care to give you a photograph of my face for that reason. Finally it would hurt my vanity, because you have outlined such an ideal individual, that the reality would surprise and shock you, and naturally I should feel worse about that than you could. I will delineate your writing, read your hand, give you plenty of advice that I am too lazy to take myself and outline for you ideals that neither of us could live anywhere near, but a photograph, no indeed, with many thanks to you for your kind interest and your very flattering words, just the same.

Castaway: Generous, decisive, unswervingly truthful and candid, emotional, self-reliant and just a speck self-willed.

K 2: Don't tell her anything of the kind. If you expect your wife to be a wise spender of money, you must not forget to let her know upon what income she is to live. Don't encourage her to think your income is five thousand if it is only three. Men who do that go to pieces some fine day, and they and all their relatives and the world and his wife blame the poor little woman whose husband thought to keep her happy by hiding the truth and her from each other. I'm glad your writing was correctly delineated and that your very best girl, who is to be your wife soon, approves of me. The approval of men may be gratifying, but you must excuse me for saying that it matters very little. Women are the best judges of women.

Madge Merton

Dress and Its Belongings.

WEDDINGS.

The October bride will fall to thinking pretty soon of a dainty gift for her bridesmaids.

A prominent jeweler says that card cases made from scraps of the bridal gown are to be particularly chic. These cases are, of course, mounted in silver or gold, as the purse of the bride ordains.

Pieces of the gown are taken to a wide-awake jeweler and from them he fashions you a truly delightful case.

Another note, too, for the coming bride—it is the French wedding favor, or souvenir, as you choose to call it, which is to be the very new idea this fall.

These "favors" consist of small bonbon boxes in some dainty china, bearing the entwined initials of bride and groom.

The French idea is to have these filled with sweetmeats. Wedding cake could be very easily substituted. Verbum sap.

Apropos of October, let me give you a dainty menu for a wedding dinner which a clever bride to be has just decided upon.

It is intended not for the buffet, but for the little repast to which the bridal party proper sits down in private.

It is as follows:

1—Iced bouillon. 2—Creamed sweetbreads and sandwiches. 3—Broiled chicken, green peas, cauliflower salad. 4—Ices, cut peaches, cake. 5—Bonbons, coffee and wafers. Lemonade or claret cup throughout.

THE SEASON'S COLORS.

The greys are graduated in tone and known as platine, aluminum, nickel and silver, the paler shades being more popular.

The reds in the importations are coquelicot, cerise and geranium in the more vivid tones of the color, with a trenching of crimson, fuchsia and petunia, and a revival of a pale purplish hue somewhat resembling the magenta of long ago.

"National blue," a new color this season, is a clear, lively tone of deep blue, and bids fair to rival navy blue in popular favor. Emerald green is revived this season, and a shade of sea green comes to us from Paris under the name of "Neptune."

All indications point to navy blue as a popular color for fall and winter wear. The fact is that navy blue is becoming to blondes, brunettes and "mediums" alike. It makes dark eyes shine, brings out the blue in grey eyes, and heightens the tone value of blue eyes.

GIRLS' HAT CHAINS.

That a woman's hat never blows off is the tradition. That under no circumstances could it blow off, skewered to the hair as it is by deftly hidden pins, is no less a fact. The following fashion, therefore, would seem to have no rhyme or reason. The mode, nevertheless, admits of no denial. Were it the idea for men to wear chains to their headwear it would seem appropriate. But instead of men it is woman that must do this.

The hat of the girl at the resorts now has a tiny gold chain. It is so slender that it seems little more than a filmy thread of gold, and its links must show the highest degree of workmanship. Both on the brim and on the waist of the wearer's frock this chain is secured by small jewelled pins. These must be unobtrusive and the entire effect dainty, like the chain.

Thus she presents a novel appearance as she trips along country roads. Her hat cannot possibly blow off, cannot move an inch and the chain is quite useless, but, all said and done, it is pretty and effective.

THE SPINNING WHEEL.

For some inscrutable reason, a man is never so well pleased with a girl as when he sees her industriously employed at some kind of work. The more industrious she is, the more he admires her.

To be industrious over an old stocking is not picturesque; and the outdoor girl has turned her mind to the discovery of ways by which she can occupy her pretty fingers without turning to the grotesque. The missing button, a rent, or a hole in the stocking can never be pretty.

The priscilla spinning of the old days answers the purpose perfectly, and a New England firm who has realized this, has, with Yankee astuteness, turned out a supply of very presentable little spinning wheels, which are sold at a fat price to the industrious girl.

In a cozy corner of a latticed veranda, shaded with awnings and drooping with vines, nothing is prettier than the busy spinning wheel and the ever-revolving thread.

The spinning is turned to good account, for the girl knows well that it will be a fine thing to wear some pretty article turned out by her own busy spinning wheel.

DAINTY RIBBED POPLINS.

The unequal ribbed poplins bid fair to be favorites for elegant dress. The manner in which they are treated is decidedly pleasing, many being shot or watered, and sometimes both. Among Irish poplins shown was one of a most peculiar weave. The design was of alternate black and white half-inch squares. At the top of every fifth square a salmon-colored silk braid of the same width appeared to protrude through the material and hung in a fringed end, rather more than an inch in length. The braid was caught at the back in the weave of the stuff.

Moire poplins have, some of them, a small brocade figure almost covering the surface; others are spotted. The designs are not floral, but in rings, etc. A new species of dress pattern has made its appearance. The pattern destined for the skirt—which is without seams—consists of a large circle or square in which the centre will be cut away and the placket, hole slit, leaving no fullness at the waist, but much at the feet.

ABOUT PLAIDS.

It is undeniably a plaid season; the spring proved the fact that plaids are popular, and now for a month plaids will again hold sway in great brilliancy.

"The plaid season," said a very fashionable Paris dressmaker, "is from April 15 to June 1 and from September 15 to November 1."

It is true that during the six weeks of the plaid season plaids are brought out and fairly flaunted in the breeze. You see gaudy plaid vests and no less gaudy plaid hats. You behold scarlet plaid ribbon upon a mixed plaid straw toque, and you see house bodices plaided until the wearer is a grand mixture of color.

The favorite, and the showiest bit of plaid which one can wear in one's costume, is the plaid vest, which for the next six weeks takes the place of muslin shirt waists. The vest is made sleeveless with a silk back and a plaid cloth front. The back may be of taffeta and the front of Scotch suiting. The buttons may be of pearl and the lining of the lapels of bright silk.

The plaid coat is of a heavier grade of cloth, and it hangs loose in the front, very much like an English hunting coat. It is trimmed down the front with large pearl buttons, which do not, however, do the real work. The coat is firmly hooked and the buttons are merely for ornament.

The popular new coat collar is one which flares all the way around. It has heavy stitching and is something like a Medici collar, only not quite so tall. The coat has modified sleeves, which are, however, large enough to slip over a silk waist, and it is lined with thin silk to make it pull on easily.

Plaid ribbons make very jaunty little hats for fall. The ribbon is tied in a very upright bow knot, and the bow knot is then stood upon the front of the hat with its loops proudly erect. The plaid in the ribbon is supposed to match the plaid in the jacket, and thus the fall woman looks very much like a piece of novelty goods as she sallies forth on the first brisk day in her gay plaid.

Plaids for house waists are decidedly novel. Some of them are figured. One of the prettiest was a very thin cloth plaid figured with violets. The violets were scattered all over the goods. Another was figured with small bunches of roses, so that the plaid goods was made very gay with flowers.

NOTES.

The turn-over collar is very much in it just now—for those who can wear it. The lawn scarf is revived this year for wear with the turnover collar, and so very fresh and smart-looking it is. The scarfs are the simples of those we wore last year in mousseline de soie or chiffon. They vary in width—six inches is the usual requirement—and are just long enough to pass once around the neck and form a medium-sized bow. The edges are finished with "drawn work," valenciennes, or rows of dainty tuckings. A woman clever at needlework could accomplish a couple of them in an hour.

Perhaps the very newest "ready-made" bow now in the shops, is that delicious little affair of dotted veiling or net. If you haven't seen it and want to build one, imagine to yourself stiff veiling or netting profusely dotted and formed into a good-sized neck bow exactly as one would form silk or velvet. The ends of the bow are now outlined with quarter-inch wide rows of ruffled mousseline de soie. A rose-pink affair shown for a young girl was thoroughly charming. So was a "mourning bow," in black and white dotted veiling with ruffings of chiffon.

Something new in ribbon is the four leaved clover design. It is used for trimming organdies, dotted Swisses and other light materials.

Word comes from Paris that the flounced skirt is a thing of the past there, but English and American women will not accept this announcement, since they have just taken to it with enthusiasm. The flounce has decided disadvantages for autumn wear, for it adds to the weight of a cloth gown and demands that the skirt be cut very long.

The newest stocks are quite original, and may be worn with any dressy bodice. They are fashioned of corded or tucked velvet, and are rounded in front, fastening to the collar band with a stud; but they open in the back, and a lace, chiffon or net scarf is attached long enough to go twice around the neck and tie in a fluffy butterfly bow in front.

Pipings are to continue fashionable on winter gowns, and good results are obtained in satin, velvet or ribbed silk. Plain velvets and pliable corduroys are used for bindings on smart gowns.

Since big round and square collars are a feature of autumn gowns, sets consisting of a sailor collar and broad turned-back cuffs of Maltese lace are in vogue.

A pair of tight boots will make you forget all the other sorrows in the world.

Gay Scotch plaid ribbons are run through the new lingerie.

Fine embroideries, honiton designs, and narrow hems with tiny initials in one corner are displayed on the new handkerchief.

A round handkerchief that would appeal to many is formed of a solid ring of sheer lawn, edged around with pleated tulle, the joining covered by a beading of lace.

The sample fiend is getting in her fine work.

The Americans are looking with special kindness on the return of the white stocking, owing possibly to the present mode for silk gowns, and they are ignoring altogether the necessity for the hose matching the dress.



FRENCH FALL TAILOR GOWN FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

A gown of light weight mixed wool in a small checked pattern of fawn, very fashionable for tailors gowns this autumn, is trimmed with velvet bands strapped again in the centre with lady's cloth of a paler tint, so closely that very little of the velvet shows between. The illustration which is reproduced from Harper'sBazar, and for which cut paper patterns may be secured, gives an idea of the cut of the gown.

The circular skirt is attached in the back without any visible fulness just as the waist line, hanging lower down in easy graceful fold and perfectly straight in front, where the band trimming is curved apron-fashion in double rows. The width of the skirt at the hem is four and a half yards; the lining and outside are cut the same form, and are seamed and faced in the usual manner.

The jacket in the style of a Zouave is cut away sharply in front, just above the waist line. The double revers, rather wide and pointed, roll back over a chemisette of cream-colored silk muslin, pleated and finished with a great soft bow at the neck. The jacket, in the back, is fitted closely to the figure and finished with double basques open behind and curving to the front, the belt of black velvet with gilt buckle concealing the seams.

A high flaring medici collar is the finish at the neck, and the decorations of the jacket are bands similar to those of the skirt, with groups of comeo buttons, that appear also on the skirt front.

Those Three Meals a Day.

DELICATE MUFFINS.

Two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of sugar (less, if preferred), two cups of pastry flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, half a teaspoonful of salt, two eggs, one cup of milk.

Cream the butter and sugar in a warm bowl, and stop stirring until everything else is added, as follows:

Over the creamed mixture sift the dry materials. Separate the eggs; beat the whites stiff, add the yolks, and beat again; pour into the mixing bowl and add the milk. Now blend the materials as quickly as possible, and before the lumps are out of the batter toss it into buttered cups, and hurry them into a hot oven.

Corn Flour Griddle Cakes—Three eggs, 3 pints milk, 3 tablespoonfuls melted butter, 2 tablespoonfuls baking powder, flour enough to make a thin batter, three parts corn flour, one part wheat flour.

Delicious Peach Pudding—Fill a pudding dish with whole peeled peaches, and pour over them two cups of water. Cover closely, and bake until peaches are tender, then drain off the juice from the peaches, and let it stand until cool. Add to the juice one pint sweet milk, four well beaten eggs, a small cup flour with one teaspoonful baking powder mixed in it, one cup sugar, one tablespoonful melted butter and a little salt. Beat well three or four minutes, and pour over peaches in dish. Bake until a rich brown, and serve with cream.

Baked Suet Pudding—One-quarter of a pound of suet chopped fine, two eggs, one pint of milk, three cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one cup of dried currants. Mix the baking powder, salt and flour together and sift three times, then rub in the suet and currants. Beat the eggs, add them to the milk, then add to the flour mixture. Bake in a moderate oven half an hour. Serve with a sweet sauce. A good sauce for it would be: One half cup of sugar, one cup of water. Boil ten minutes, when cooled add two teaspoonfuls of sherry wine.

Minute Biscuit—One quart of flour, one tablespoonful of butter and the same of lard, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one pint of cold water, one teaspoonful of white sugar. Sift baking powder, salt, sugar and flour together twice; chop up the shortening in the flour, not touching it with your hands, stir in with a wooden spoon the cold water; roll out quickly, cut into round cakes and bake in a good oven.

Apple Snow—Peel and grate one large sour apple, sprinkling over it a small cupful of powdered sugar as you grate it, to keep it from turning dark. Break into this the whites of two eggs and beat it all constantly for half an hour. Take care to have it in a large bowl, as it beats up very stiff and light. Heap this in a glass dish and pour a fine smooth custard around it and serve. A very delicate dessert.

Green Tomato Chowder.

One peck tomatoes, 1 dozen onions, 1-4 pound white mustard seed, 2 ounces ground mustard, 1 ounce celery seed, 1 cup brown sugar, 1-2 teaspoon red pepper, 2 teaspoonfuls black pepper, 1 teaspoonful cloves, 2 teaspoonfuls allspice. Tomatoes and onions chopped fine, salted and allowed to stand several hours to drain. Put all together in a kettle with strong cider vinegar enough to cover and boil four or five hours.

Pickled Onions.

One-half peck small onions, 1 quart vinegar, 1-2 ounce whole allspice, 1-2 ounce whole cloves. Put onions on fire with water enough to cover them, and a handful of salt. Let them scald. Take off, peel and lay them in a cloth to dry. Boil vinegar and spices together and pour over the onions while hot.

Chopped Pickle.

One gallon cabbage, cut fine; 1-2 gallon green tomatoes, 1-2 gallon onions, 1-2 ounce turmeric, 1-2 ounce celery seed, 1-2 ounce ginger, 1-2 ounce pepper grains, 1-2 ounce whole cloves, 1-4 ounce mustard seed, 1 gill salt, 1-2 pound brown sugar, 1 gallon vinegar. Mix and boil twenty minutes. Use after nine days.

Chow-Chow.

Chop 1 peck of green tomatoes, 18 large cucumbers, 18 green peppers, 2 1-3 quarts of onions and two heads of cauliflower, picked small. Salt well and let stand over night. Drain off the brine, scald and put on again. In an hour scald all together with a piece of alum one-quarter the size of an egg.

Dressing for the Above.

Three quarts vinegar, 1-4 pound brown sugar, 1 1-4 teacups flour, 7 tablespoonfuls good mustard. Put a piece of alum one-half the size of a walnut in vinegar and when scalding hot stir in the flour, mustard and sugar, previously wet with a little cold vinegar. Stir constantly until it thickens. Drain off the brine from the vegetables and pour the dressing on hot.

Delicious Pigs in Blankets.

Drain and carefully dry nice plump oysters. Wrap each one in a thin slice of bacon, fasten with a small wooden skewer, and fry quickly in a hot pan.—October Ladies' Home Journal.

Hasty Pudding.

Love and loyalty are two of the best emotions in either man or woman.

The greatest evidence of self-control is to suppress a justifiable sarcasm.

It always happens that the articles which are scarcest in the household are always the ones the neighbors wish to borrow.

It is time for the "roof garden" and "porch study" to strike their colors, and the "chimney nooks" and "cosy corner" to be dressed in rugs and drapings.

THE TEST.

By petty trials strength is measured best—
When bravely borne, success is strangely sweet;
Upon a boulder, pilgrims worn may rest—
The tiny pebbles bruise the weary feet.

By the howls emanating from it, we judge that the baby is not cutting teeth, but that the teeth are cutting the baby.

The bitter tears shed in longing for a home that we have are sweet compared to those that burn the eyes of the one homesick for a home that is gone.

Do not judge any work easy until you have tried to do it yourself.

Why is it that birds make such a respectable appearance with their feathers on and are such appallingly skinny little objects when they materialize on the table? Let never maiden think, however fair, She is not fairer in new clothes than old.

To have persons thoroughly at your mercy get them to permit you to shampoo their heads.

No matter how intelligent the dog, he can never understand why he shouldn't jump up on a white duck skirt when his feet are muddy the same as when they are clean.

He—If I were not in a canoe I would kiss you.

She—Take me ashore instantly, sir.—Tit-Bits.

To remain young a woman must keep her joints limber. Women groan with rheumatic pains when, if exercised properly, rheumatism would be unheard of. Women sit by a fire and shiver with cold when if they encouraged gymnastics the blood would circulate vigorously through the body and the cold would disappear.

If invalidism has any compensation, it is to be found in the case of a rolling chair.

To Clean Japanned Trays.—They must not be touched with hot or cold water, as the varnished surface is liable to crack and wrinkle. When the trays begin to look dull they should be gently rubbed over with a little olive oil, and then polished with a fresh piece of clean flannel.

AS OTHERS THINK THEY SEE US.

A United States paper says:—A Canadian woman would resent being called new, yet, in some important particulars, she is some distance in advance of her United States sister. In point of physical activity, this is marked. From the day she takes her first step, the Canadian girl's interest in athletic culture begins, and she is no more restrained in the choice of outdoor exercises than her brothers. Their interests in such things are identical, and to "play with the girls" is not regarded by a Canadian boy or Canadian fathers and mothers to indicate effeminacy on the part of the youngster, as it is by Americans. The phrase is never used in the same sense among them, for as often as not the girls are leaders in athletic games.

LOST—ANOTHER LINK.

Where, where is the time-honored apron,
The apron our grandmothers knew?
It was ample and checked, it was ribbon-bedecked,
Nay, 'twas every known fabric or hue.
And the linen ones whiter than snow-drifts,
So glossy with patience and starch!
Now where have they vanished, or has Progress banished
Them all in her fin-de-siecle march?

Say, where is that cute little apron
With pocket adorned with a bow?
(Fascinations untold did that small pocket hold
For the fingers and eyes of each beau.)
Such dainty, such furbelowed aprons,
Each ruffled or ribboned or laced,
With strings most alluring, embracing, securing
It safe to her trim, slender waist!

Ah, where is that dearest of aprons
So snowy, so soft, and so cool,
When "mother's lap" cured every sorrow endured,
Every heartbreak of playground or school?
It is folded in lavender, yellowed
With time and my kisses and tears;
Her sweet face recalling, her fond cares falling
It summons from long, lonely years.

And where is that old-fashioned apron,
The apron no new woman wears,
Since her smart tailor-gown most correctly would frown
On such feminine frippery and snares?
Then what earthly occasion to wear it
Would office or clubroom allow?
No small hands detaining, no home-cares constraining,
No apron-strings tether her now.

Dame Fashion, restore the lost aprons,
Make womanly home-life the style!
Our ball gowns neglect and our tailors reject,
Reverse Folly's wheel just a while
And bring back the old days when only
The home seemed the dearest, the best,
When Cupid completely each manly heart neatly
Bound fast with those apron-strings blest!

—Ella M. Sexton, in The San Francisco Chronicle.

THE CHAIRS NEED SOAKING.

Every woman does not know what is the trouble with her big rush chair which looks so cool and pretty on the piazza, but which seems all of a sudden to have contracted spinal trouble and absolutely refuses to stand upright without having something to lean against. There are cross pieces of wood on the inside of the round, barrel-like lower part, which prevent the chair from collapsing altogether, but the back is weak and flimsy. The cure is not a difficult one, and it is easy to apply as soon as there is a rainy day. These chairs are made from water rushes and even in their utilitarian state they crave moisture. If the chair is put out on the lawn in a hard rain and allowed to stand until it is thoroughly soaked, it will dry quickly and regain its necessary backbone. If the rain does not come at a convenient time the garden hose will be equally effective and do the work more quickly. The chair dries in a surprisingly short time. It should be soaked as often as once a month.

BRITISH BUDGET.

MOTOR POSTAL CARTS.—The Duke of Norfolk is so far satisfied with the success of the motor mail carts that he has resolved to extend the experiment. Within the next two months motor postal carts will be seen in the streets not only of the Metropolis, but of provincial cities.

ENGLAND'S LUNATICS.—There are now in England and Wales nearly 102,000 lunatics—that is, lunatics who are officialy known to the Commissioners in Lunacy as such.

A A FAMOUS BANDMASTER.—Mr. Charles Godfrey, the famous bandmaster of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), has nearly reached the age for retirement from the army, but he has obtained an extension of five years. Mr. Godfrey has been a bandmaster for the extraordinary period of forty years.

CHEAP GAS.—It has been decided by the Gas Committee of the Aberdeen Town Council to reduce the price of gas from 3s 2d to 3s 1d per 1,000 cubic feet.

RELEASED FROM PRISON.—Patrick Flanagan, sentenced in 1883 to penal servitude for life for treason felony, has arrived in Liverpool released from Portland on license by special order from the Home Office.

BRAVERY REWARDED.—As some recognition of the bravery with which he led the Gordon Highlanders at the storming at Dargai, Col. Mathias has been granted a year's extension of his regimental command.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.—Color-Sergeant Arthur Kent, of the 38th Regiment, who was acting as instructor of Volunteers at Bloxwich, Staffordshire, blew his brains out with a rifle in the armoury. He was depressed at the receipt of an order to return to his regiment.

TOOK OFF HIS COAT IN COURT.—Owing to the excessive heat, Mr. Charles Cagney, the revising barrister at West Ham, said he hoped nobody would be shocked at his taking off his coat, and the learned gentleman forthwith presided over the court in his shirt-sleeves.

A TRIPLE ALLIANCE.—At Blackburn a widow and widower had two sons and two daughters respectively, and the friendship between them recently led to a double wedding of these brothers and sisters. The mother and father also became engaged, and about a week ago were married.

A FOOTBALL FATALITY.—A scratch Rugby football match was recently played at Whitehaven, when Tom Webster, son of a solicitor, was tackled with the ball. Directly afterwards he lay down winded, it was thought, but he was found to be dead.

A DRAGOON'S DISGRACE.—A severe sentence passed on Private Henry Eagles, 6th Inniskillen Dragoons, at Dundalk, has just been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief. Eagles was arraigned before a general court-martial, held in Dundalk, on three charges—striking his superior officer, offering violence to his superior officer, and making use of threatening language to his superior officer. The Court found him guilty on the three charges. He was sentenced to penal servitude for three years, and to be discharged with ignominy from the service at the end of that period. This is one of the severest sentences for many years in Ireland.

WINDMILLS IN ENGLAND.—The erection of windmills in rural England is steadily increasing. In many parts of the country where a few years ago windmills were practically unknown several may now be seen at no great distance apart. One of the commonest purposes to which they are applied is the pumping of water, and they are thus aiding in some degree in solving the problem of the conservation of water. Owing to the use of steel in their construction they take the form of light and by no means inelegant objects.

DISQUALIFIED BY MARRIAGE.—At a meeting of Llanelly School Board recently it was unanimously resolved that all married female teachers should be given notice that at the expiration of twelve months they will cease to be the servants of the board.

LAID BARE BY THE TIDE.—Coffins containing the remains of Russian soldiers diers who were brought to England as prisoners of war from the Crimea are being laid bare by the tide in Stangate Creek, near Sheerness.

A FEVER PATIENT'S LEAP.—A sensational affair arising out of the Belfast typhoid outbreak was recently investigated by the city coroner. A man named M'Ilvenny, who was admitted to the workhouse hospital as a typhoid patient and treated as such, jumped from an upper window of the institution and was killed. A post mortem made by Professor Loraine Smith disclosed the fact that the deceased was not suffering from typhoid, but pneumonia.

LORD CARNARVON FINED.—Lord Carnarvon, at Newbury, recently, was fined £5 and costs for driving a motor-car on the highway at a speed exceeding 12 miles an hour. A second summons against him, for disregarding a signal made to him to stop by rider of a restive horse, was dismissed.

BECOMES A ROMAN CATHOLIC.—A daughter of the late Bishop Winchester (Dr. Thorold) has been received into the Church of Rome. Her brother was a Roman Catholic long before his father's death.

THE WORKERS LIVE LONGEST.—If the number of males in England and Wales were divided into two classes, namely, those who follow some occupation and those who are unoccupied—we find that the former class amounts to roughly, 8,500,000, and the latter to somewhat over 500,000. At all periods of life the occupied classes have a smaller death rate than the occupied.

EXTRAORDINARY FATALITY.—An extraordinary fatality occurred at Waterford, Ireland, recently. A man named Sullivan, employed at a bottling store in the city, went into a porter vat to repair some machinery, when he was noticed to become insensible. Two other men followed, who became similarly affected. All three were removed from the vat, when it was found that Sullivan was quite dead. The occurrence is attributed to suffocation by poisonous gases.

SPLENDID BALLOON ASCENT. — Mr. Percival Spencer and Dr. Berson ascended from the Crystal Palace recently in a balloon inflated with pure hydrogen gas, and attained the remarkable altitude of 27,500 feet. Numerous scientific instruments, including a self-recording aneroid barometer, were carried, and compressed oxygen gas for inhaling at the greatest height. The descent was near Romford. It is expected that this will entirely eclipse the results of the simultaneous ascents at St. Petersburg, Moscow and Berlin, being only 1,500 feet less than Coxwell and Gaisher's highest in 1862.

FIFTY YEARS OF DEESIDE.— Her Majesty the Queen celebrated the 50th anniversary of her arrival on Deeside the other day, and, in honor of the event, the annual Braemar Gathering was, by command of the Queen, held in a beautiful haugh near Balmoral Castle. The Queen and other royalties were present, and the assemblage of visitors was estimated at some 9,000. The weather was favorable, and the gathering was a great success.

THIRSTY SOLDIERS.—A remarkable scene was witnessed at the King's Cross Station of the Great Northern Railway one evening recently. A train packed full with soldiers was sanding at a platform and the men were hanging out of the windows of the carriages, the doors of which were locked, crying ceaselessly for water. The soldiers were holding out mugs, ginger beer bottles and other receptacles, and imploring the bystanders to fetch them some water, and this many ordinary passengers and guards readily did. It is understood that the men were under orders not to leave the carriages in which they had evidently been for some considerable time.

DURHAM COLLEGE FOR WOMEN—When gold to the figure of £3,500 shall have flowed into the coffers of the treasury of Durham University, a college for women is to be founded in that city, and affiliated to the University. The amount wanted to build this college for women is £10,000, but already £6,500 has been garnered, the University being a donor to the extent of £5,000. The proposed building will be capable of holding twenty-five students, and they will be admitted to all the degrees of the Durham University. A lady principal will be the ruling power, final control being vested in the directorate of the University itself.,

TOO MANY DIVORCES—On taking his seat on the bench the other day, Mr. Justice Phillimore said he observed from the cause list that there were again a number of unhappy people who were anxious to have their marriage ties dissolved and be at liberty to enter into fresh engagements. The official of the Divorce Division had satisfied himself that these proceedings were regular, and therefore the decrees, which were twenty in number, would be pronounced absolute.

THE PROTOTYPE OF "LOTHAIR."—Lord Bute is one of the richest men in England, being the owner of vast properties in Cardiff and its neighborhood, and having sold the docks in that thriving seaport for a fabulous sum. Lord Bute is supposed to have been the prototype of "Lothair" in Lord Beaconsfield's novel; but "Lothair" did not become a Roman Catholic like Lord Bute. He has a passion for the antique, and has resuscitated Cardiff Castle into a habitable residence. In the Island of Bute he inhabits Mount Stuart.

THE DOCTOR SAVED TIME.—The coroner for North-East London was recently informed by a medical practitioner of the death of a child in Bethnal Green. The doctor said the death was sudden, and an inquest should be held. The coroner's officer went to the house indicated, and the astonished mother showed the beadle the child, which was alive and laughing. The doctor, on being seen, said when he saw the child it was alive, but by "all the laws of medicine it must die soon," and to save time he reported it dead.

PICKED FROM THE RUBBISH.—A purse containing four diamond rings has been taken away amongst some rubbish in a dustcart from Roslyn House, New Cross Gate. Only a short time ago a fine necklace, worth, it is said, over £400, was found by a South London dustman, who honestly restored the valuable ornament to its owner. He was offered 5s. for his trouble, and, upon remonstrating, was threatened with police proceedings. Several very similar cases are reported; but Mr. Layman, the owner of the missing diamond rings, has offered a reward of £30 for the recovery of his property.

HISTORIC REMAINS.—At the historic church of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, which narrowly escaped destruction in the great fire of a few months since, workmen are engaged in removing some of the human remains interred beneath the church. John Milton, Fox, the martyrologist, and Frobisher, the Elizabethan hero, are all buried here; but in the operations now being undertaken care is being exercised to avoid the disturbance of the remains of any one of these great men. Where there is evidence of the identity of a particular body the fact is noted, and it is reverently reinterred in the adjoining churchyard.

A NEW CHURCH AT HAWARDEN.—The foundation stone of the Church of St. Ethelwoold, at Shotton, in the parish of Hawarden, was laid yesterday by the Hon. Mrs. W. H. Gladstone. The Bishop of St. Asaph, in the course of an address, said it would be unreal if he did not mention what was in everyone's mind. It was known to them all that the first subscriber to that church was Mr. Gladstone, and that he gave his subscription after visiting the district and satisfying himself as to the needs of the large population growing up in the neighborhood. They should be thankful for such a noble witness for Christ. Mr. Gladstone's subscription gave £1,000, as the nucleus of a fund for erecting, in place of the school chapel built 25 years ago, a new church, desiring that it should be "a beautiful building and available equally for all."

CHAMBERLAIN DISCIPLINE.— Not one man in ten thousand (says a London journal) would imagine that Mr. Chamberlain, as a young man, took a prominent part in Sunday school work. Carter's lane Chapel, London—which, by the way, is now extinct—saw the chief labours of the Colonial Secretary in this direction; but he also had a class at one of the Birmingham chapels. He was not a great success, for he never seemed to get into sympathy with those whom he taught; but, it is stated, for good order and discipline no class could compare with that taken by Mr. Chamberlain.

BLOOMIN' SUNNY HE'D BE.—The Bishop of London is fond of telling the following story against himself: Mrs. Creighton had been delivering a lecture to working women on the importance of brightening their homes, and was adjuring them to be sunny and cheerful. "All very well," commented an old woman at the back of the hall: "all very well to talk like that, but I'd like to know what she does when Earl Creighton comes 'ome drunk and begins to black 'er eyes. Bloomin' sunny she'll be then, I'll warrant!"

FIVE GENERATIONS.—A unique experience is recorded from Buckie. To very few men, indeed, is it permitted to live to see their fifth generation, but such is the case with John Murray, fisherman, residing at Janstown, Buckie. John Murray, who was the first fisherman to discover the use of herring bait for catching white fish, is a hale and hearty old man in his 90th year. His son, William Murray, farmer, is 69 years old, and resides in Lossiemouth; Margaret Murray or Cowie (38) resides in Buckie, and is William's daughter. Margaret's daughter, who is also named Margaret, is 18 years old, and her son, who makes the fifth generation, is aged six months. All were born in Buckie except the representative of the fourth generation, who was born in Lossiemouth.

THE QUEEN AND CIGARS.—The Queen has a great dislike of smoke, and does not allow smoking in her immediate neighborhood. But yet, according to Woman's Life, the cigar bill for her guests is a very heavy one. The principal item is the brand of the finest Havana cigars, which are specially made for her, and sent to Windsor in glass tubes hermetically sealed. Queen Victoria's cigars could not be had even in Cuba at wholesale prices under a dollar a peace. The men who make them receive 30 cents for each cigar, and none but the oldest and most skilful workmen are entrusted with their manufacture. At this rate they can earn quite a small fortune, for 300 cigars a day can be turned out by the most expert.

A BUSINESS GIPSY.—An old gipsy lady of the tribe in Epping Forest who tells fortunes, and is consulted by all sorts and conditions of women, heard frequent complaints from clients that they could not remember one half of her rapidly pronounced predictions. So the Romany Sibyl has arranged with a lady shorthand writer to take down all particulars in stenography. These are afterwards typewritten and forwarded by post to the customer. It is fair to add that the gipsy pays the shorthand writer at the usual rate per folio says the Echo, the money being promptly forthcoming at the conclusion of each transaction.

A SNAKE IN A TRAIN.—The Great Northern Railways officials have just had a strange and troublesome passenger to deal with. The express from London was passing Stevenage, when the occupants of a third-class compartment were suddenly alarmed at the appearance of a snake crawling in the carriage. When Hitchen was reached it had made its way into the well of the window, and an effort to dislodge it caused considerable excitement. Eventually the train proceeded to Peterborough, where the reptile, which was of the adder species, and about 2 feet long, was successfully captured.

MAKE MUSCLE!

Every Man and Woman Can Enjoy Health and Strength

If They Will Use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets to Change Their Food into Rich Blood to Make Muscle, Bone and Sinew.

Why are the men of today weaker, less vigorous, more puny, than those of a century ago?

Because we live a more rapid life. Because we keep late hours, bolt our food, ruin our digestive systems, in a word, because we burn the candle of life at both ends, and make no provision to replace it.

This is why men are weaker; women have to bear the daily burden of pain, and why men and women are short-lived.

What can we do in this case?

We can remedy the evil; we can become strong, robust and healthy, active, vigorous and clear-brained, enjoying long life, and all its pleasures by making up for the waste that always attends the wear and tear of daily life.

How can we do this?

By making new blood, rich, healthgiving blood; by making new muscles, bone and sinew, that will take the place of those worn out daily and hourly.

This can be done in one way—one way only. That way is by ensuring perfect digestion. If our food is perfectly digested, it forms rich, healthy blood.

Rich, pure, healthy blood forms bone, muscle, sinew and nerves.

These are necessary to good health, strength and vigor.

If you use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets—one after each meal—"every bite" of food you eat will be promptly and thoroughly digested.

It makes no difference whether your stomach is out of order or not, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest the food themselves.

Then a full suply of rich, strong blood is ensured. That means health, strength, vigor, and the power to enjoy life and its opportunities.

"All Aboard for Congo."

There's a four-spur terminal at the "Gare de Dolo," Stanley Pool; a spur to the Belgian headquarters, one to the workmen's camp, one to the English mission, one to the Dutch company's compound, and one to the lower rapids. This is the end of the Congo railroad, the most picturesque in the world.

Consider the varieties of queer people at work upon it—Monrovians (Liberian negroes whose capital was named after Pres Monroe), Sierra-Leones, Krooboys, Popos, Senegalis, Bathursts, Elminas, Wydahs, Haussas, Zanzibaris, even Chinese—to do the hard work; and Belgians, Swiss, Italians, Frenchmen, Dutch, Danes, Englishmen, Greeks and Luxemburgers as engineers and foremen.

Ten European languages and 20 African dialects are spoken, but the tower of Babel stands all right.

It was only last March that the "locomotive triomphante" reached Stanley Pool over a way by na means finished.

The black laborers are in number some 20,000. Officially they are designated by numbers hung about their necks. The foremen of detachments, unable to pronounce African names, call their men by humorous titles, such as "Bottled Beer," "Daily Telegraph," "Lazy Dog." These titles the blacks gravely accept as their "white names," and will retain them as long as they live.

All the laborers are free, and, for Africa, fairly paid—from $7 to $9 a month and "found." The carpenters and other mechanics are all black Mohametans, at from 50 cents to $2 a day.

Among 20,000 men some will die. Along the route it is a common thing to see the grave of a black laborer adorned by the loving care of his comrades with a spread umbrella, an old pair of boots, a cooking pot, a pewter dish and other aesthetic allurements.

Travel on the Congo railroad isn't exactly cheap. Fares for passengers have been fixed at about $1 for each three miles.—New York World.

"WILL DIE BEFORE DAYLIGHT,"

Would Have Been Her Answer to Your Query—When?—But Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Snapped the Death Strings.

Mrs. B., 186 Queen street west, Toronto, gives this unsolicited testimony: "For a number of years I had been a great sufferer from heart troubles, had smothering sensations, palpitation, neuralgia thumping, was very easily fatigued. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart when I had despaired living through the night. The benefit was instantaneous. I have taken five bottles and have no hesitation in heartily recommending it, and will be glad to communicate with anyone desiring it."

Sold by B. E. McGale. 2123 Notre Dame street.

SOME POEMS WORTH READING.

Last Words.

(By Gilbert Parker.)

I am not brave; I am not strong
In deeds of great heroic worth;
I only walk the wrinkled earth
In peace with men, in strife with wrong.

I bear my part as best I can
Among the chafing multitudes;
I love the world's calm solitudes
That have been so since time began.

I love—ah, God! I love the faith
That blesses while it purifies,
And scatters stardrifts through the skies
That light the way to Life and Death.

I love the hands that hold a trust
Inviolate as the granite shore,
That clasped keep it evermore,
Till earth be earth and dust be dust.

And hearts that know not any guile
Of evil shaping to its mood,
But cleaving Christ-like to the Good,
Have guerdon in the afterwhile.

Ah! friends of days and not of years,
Most gentle heaven and largesse
Of kindness holds me in duress
To you; my spirit stoops and hears.

But words are cold and I am weak
In tongue or pen to say my mind;
I strive, but striving I am blind,
And this is all that I can speak.

But out beyond this pleasant land
I shall look back with eager eyes
To spaces green as Paradise
With memories men understand.

Who walk about in stranger climes,
Less pilgrim than the Ishmaelite:
And walk not always in the light,
And feel not always the Sublime.

So may it be with me? I know
But only this, I value all
That you have given; whate'er befall
I shall remember! Even so.

The Flight of Youth.

THE FLIGHT OF YOUTH.
There are gains for all our losses,
There are balms for all our pain;
But when youth, the dream, departs,
It takes something from our hearts,
And it never comes again.

We are stronger, and are better,
Under manhood's sterner reign;
Still we feel that something sweet
Followed youth with flying feet,
And will never come again.

Something beautiful is vanished,
And we sigh for it in vain;
We behold it everywhere,
On the earth, and in the air,
But it never comes again.
—R. H. Stoddard.

Ode to the Growler.

The homeliest thing ever made by man,
Since the first old days when the world began,
Is that vessel, domestic, a quart tin can.

Fashioned of iron as when Tubal Cain
Wrought at a forge with his might and main,
It is tinned; also 'tis uncommonly plain.

But man with the skill of intelligence fine
Has put it to uses that make it shine
With a glitter that rivals the ruby wine.

For on summer nights when the heat's intense,
And finance is reckoned in nickels and cents,
It is filled up with beer, and it's just immense.

"Rolling the rock" is the term some chose
To describe the can when 'tis "full of booze"
On the way where its contents will be of use.

"Chasing the duck" is another plan,
To allude to the old-fashioned quart tin can
When serving its purpose—befriending man.

When palates are really husky and dry,
And the can on its message of mercy doth fly,
"Working the growler" is the term to apply.

While "loading the bucket" is idiom queer,
Still who will deny 'tis sufficiently clear
To describe the tin can when 'tis foaming with beer?

Here's to the "growler," the "bucket," the "rock,"
May kindly good-fortune permit us to mock,
At the arrows of Fate while we're quaffing our bock.
—Ernest Jarrold.

Tipsy Autumn.

I had a chat with Autumn but to-day
Out in the vineyard, 'tween two purple rows;
Her hands were full of grapes and she could not
Shake hands with me; her rosy tinted arms
Seemed stained with wine. I think she'd had a sip,
She was in such a merry mood!

Her hair
Was fastened up with some brown twigs. It looked
As yellow as a golden blade of corn
With which the field had fought and richly won.

Her dreamy eyes were just a hazy blue;
Two soft dull reapers that had harvested
The hazel azure of the skies.

As red
As apples were her cheeks, and her ripe lips
Were as two bows of ruby drawn around
Mirth's ledge of pearl.

It was her busy day
And she kept working while she talked; next week
She said she would be shocking corn.
—Lee Fairchild.
Auburn, Maine, Sept. 8.

An Epilogue.

We have looked on love through the rose's season,
We do not flinch at the fall of the flower;
But I am sorry for want of a reason,
And you are breaking your heart for an hour.

The strokes of Time for a summer we parried
With song and laughter and bubble of words:
For a summer the notes of our lives were married
To run together like major thirds.

You made the tune—or, perhaps, I made it—
It matters not, for the sounding was sweet,
And never a blemish of discord waylaid it,
And never a note sang late to the beat.

Had our theme but slipped in its even moving,
Had one of us tripped on the note between,
We might have heard of a pain in loving,
And learn from trouble what love should mean.

We might have sorrowed—ah! there Love tested
And found us wanting, and would not wait.
We never once sorrowed, we never once breasted
A wave of woe in a flood of fate.

I think I worshipped you after a fashion,
I think you cared in a wondering way;
But I never cried for the dawn in my passion,
And you never wept at the death of a day.

We are none the richer for many a meeting,
We are none the poorer for one farewell:
Our eyes are weary of smile and greeting,
Our lips have nothing untold to tell.

Let us go hence like the sun-tired roses,
Sleep for a season, and waken anew;
But the gate of the summer for all time closes
On this poor love that was nearly true.
—J. J. B.

What of the Reconcentrados?

It seems appropriate to enquire at this stage of the history that has been making, in connection with the United States and the Cuban questions, what has become of the reconcentrados of the Cuban island?

At the time Senator Proctor's report was ringing in the public ears, there came into the Herald office a citizen of Vermont, a Republican like himself, but, unlike him, not a politician who was interested in bringing on war. The Vermonter told a different story of the reconcentrados. He said he was in Cuba for his health simultaneously with Senator Proctor; that, having leisure while there, he was moved to follow in the track of Senator Proctor and see for himself how far his own observation confirmed Senator Proctor's reports. He went over the same track not a week later, and he found absolutely nothing that substantiated their truth. He took pains to procure guides, who promised to conduct him to the starving reconcentrados. They did conduct him to scenes of poverty and to scenes of illness, but in his whole research he found not one case of starving, or even of suffering for food. This gentleman entered on the enquiry with an open mind; he came from it with the conviction that Senator Proctor had accepted Cuban statements for his facts, and had not given his own observations at all.—Boston Herald.

WEAKENING DIARRHOEA

Promptly Checked and the Weakened System Strengthened by Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Diarrhoea does not need to persist for any length of time until the whole system is weakened and debilitated. No other disease so quickly undermines the strength and brings about a condition of prostration and often collapse.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is not only prompt and effectual in checking the diarrhoea, but at the same time it stimulates and strengthens the heart and braces up the system.

Mrs. Joshua Stevenson, Owen Sound, Ont., says that her little girl was weak and almost run to nothing through a severe attack of summer complaint. Nothing would check it till she gave her Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry which acted like a charm. She considers no household should be without this valuable remedy. Wise parents should take to heart this advice of Mrs. Stevenson's, as they do not know when they themselves or one of their children may be attacked by Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Colic or Cramps.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is not an expensive remedy—only 35c, a bottle, and the doses are so small that it goes a long way.

Don't acept a substitute or imitation. Many of them are dangerous compounds.

Saved in Time.

The following story is commonly related as true in France. Old Harpagon was fast approaching his end. His sufferings were very great, but he comforted himself with the thought that as he could not eat there was so much saved, at any rate.

"Well, doctor," he said, in a feeble voice, "how long have I yet to live?"

"Only half an hour. Would you like me to send for somebody—a clergyman, for instance?"

Harpagon was silent for a few moments; he passed his hand over his chin, bristling with a grizzly beard of several day's growth, when a sudden thought struck him, and turning to the doctor, he gasped, excitedly:

"Quick—send for—for a barber!"

The barber soon afterwards arrived with his shaving-tackle.

Harpagon, whose voice was getting weaker, asked him: "You—charge—twopence—for shaving?"

"That's the price," was the answer.

"And—how much—is it—for shaving—a corpse?"

The barber paused a moment, and then said, "Five shillings."

"Then—shave—me—quickly," stammered old Harpagon, casting a feverish glance at the watch which the doctor still held in his hand.

He was too feeble to utter another word, but the doctor understood the mute appeal, and said:

"Fifteen minutes more!"

A smile of satisfaction stole over the features of the patient. The barber set to work, and in a very short time finished his task, notwithstanding the nervous twitchings that distorted the face of the dying man. When the operation was over, old Harpagon uttered a sigh of relief, and was heard to whisper:

"That's a good thing—four shillings—and tenpence—saved!" and he breathed his last.—Tit-Bits.

General Roofers AND Asphalters, TILE WORK.

METAL SKYLIGHTS, SHEET METAL WORK.

Roofing materials of all descriptions.

Geo. W. Reed & Co., 783 & 785 Craig Street.

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 Chlorodye,

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.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC SOAPS

Are supplied in various qualities for all purposes.

PURE, ANTISEPTIC, EMOLLIENT.

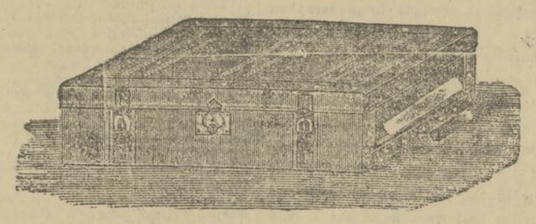
Ask your dealer to obtain full particulars for you.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester.

It is a mistake to offer your friends inferior tea when you can just as easily give them Blue Ribbon.

Horse Blankets —FOR— COLD DAYS.

We carry the largest and most complete assortment of horse blankets, harness, etc., in Canada. In these lines we carried off First Prize at the Quebec Provincial Exhibition.



.....ONE OF OUR.....

Leather Dress Suit Cases

is indispensible to the Well Dressed Man.

Manufacturers of Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Over-Gaiters, Leggings, Fitted Uppers

AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR SHOEMAKERS.

We are equipped with the latest appliances for manufacturing, while giving the best workmanship. Our Prices Are Right.

Hector Lamontagne & Co.,

304, 306 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

MARC A. BRODEUR,

Merchant Tailor.

1858 Notre Dame Street

HAS just received from the leading Woollen Houses in Europe his Fall and Winter Stock, consisting of the very "Latest" in

Suitings, Overcoatings and Trouserings.

Elegant Scotch Tweed Suitings and Imported Overcoatings,

From $15.00 up.

PANTS from $3.50 up.

HAVING added to my manufacturing facilities, I am in a better position than ever to turn out the very best work obtainable, at the most moderate prices.

Dress Suits To Let.

Swell Dress Suits, Silk Lined, To Let.

MARC A. BRODEUR,
1858 Notre Dame Street.



Inspect Our Eyeglasses Closely

and you'll find that all the minor points have been attended to as carefully as the most important feature—the fit. The price is what you should pay, no more, no less.

GEO. BARRAT, Optician,
2365 St. Catherine St.
Tel. Up 1412.

Wedding Presents

INTENDING PURCHASERS OF

Silverware, Clocks, Cut Glass, Cutlery, Spoons and Forks Art Vases, etc.

Will find it to their advntage to compare my prices before making their selection.

JOHN WATSON
2174 St. Catherine Street.
Art Ass'n Bldg. opp. Bible House.

BOYS' and GIRLS' CIRCLE.

PRIZE STORY COMPETITION.

The first contributions to the story competition, which was announced in this department two weeks ago, have been received. The interest which is thus evidenced is gratifying.

With the purpose of making it more interesting we have decided to give it the character of a Christmas Story Competition. A Christmas story competition it will therefore be.

Every boy and girl who last winter joined this Circle, and as many others as may be interested, are most cordially invited to enter the contest. An age limit of fifteen years has been fixed, so that no boy or girl above that age will be allowed to compete.

The date at which the competition closes will be the first Saturday in December. Between this time and the date of closing there is ample time for those who propose to compete to prepare their stories.

We have decided to increase the length of the stories, and instead of limiting them to 300 words, they may run to a length not exceeding ONE THOUSAND WORDS. They should be written on one side of the paper only. Let every boy and girl in the Circle set to work and send in the best work he or she is capable of.

The prizes will be:

The Prizes.

FIRST PRIZE—Silver watch (value $12).

SECOND PRIZE—Dressing case, with sterling silver comb and brush (value $6).

THIRD PRIZE—Pair skates (value $2.50).

The prize winning stories will be published in this department on December 24th—Christmas Eve. Other stories of special interest will be published in The Herald in the order of merit.

The Rules.

Stories are not to exceed 1,000 words in length, and must be written legibly or typewritten, on one side of the paper only.

The story must be on a subject suitable for the Boys and Girls page.

Any boy or girl under 15 years of age is eligible as a competitor, but the age of every competitor where the question is raised must be certified to by his or her parent or guardian.

Manuscript must reach the office of The Herald not later than the evening of December 1st, 1898.

All manuscript to be addressed "Christmas story competition, Editor Boys and Girls Circle, The Daily Herald, Montreal."

The prizes will be selected so as to be appropriate to the winner, whether boy or girl.

The A. Q. Club.

Such a crowd of them! Tom, May, Eva and Harold, not to speak of their two cousins, Flossie and Jack. And they were left entirely alone for the whole long day. It was raining, so they had decided to remain indoors, and make taffy. May was already at the stove mixing the milk and sugar in a large saucepan. But, strange to say, May, who was always the gayest of the family, the inventor of new games and the promoter of fun, stood silent and pensive, gazing solemnly into the sugary depths of the saucepan. Tom and Jack stopped turning summersaults to look at her.

"Is the taffy burned, May?" asked Eva, anxiously. She could not think of anything else to make her jolly sister look so serious just then.

"No, it's all right. I was thinking about what mother said."

"She didn't say we weren't to have any taffy, did she?" asked Tom, in alarm.

"No, she said I was to make some; but I'll tell you boys and girls if you like. When mother and Aunt Anna were getting into the buggy I heard mother say, 'I won't enjoy this visit to-day because we've left all the children at home. They are sure to quarrel when they are alone.'"

Everyone looked very solemn, and Tom uttered a low whistle.

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed cousin Flossie, for want of something better to say.

"We don't always quarrel," protested Eva.

"Yes, we do," said Tom, honestly, "every single time."

"Do you s'pose it'll spoil mother's visit, May?" asked little Harold in a trembling tone.

"No, I don't think she'll worry this time," said May, "because I ran after her and told her that we wouldn't be cross to one another one little bit all day, and now—I—I don't know whether we'll all keep that promise or not."

"Oh, yes, surely we will," cried cousin Flossie, who was a very agreeable little girl, "shan't we, Tom?"

"I'll go for the first fellow that picks a quarrel or says a cross word!" cried Tom valiantly.

"But what if you were cross yourself?" suggested Harold.

"Then Jack can pitch into me."

"Let's all promise that we will try to be nice to one another all day," said May.

"All right!" cried Tom, mounting a chair. "I'll be chairman. Hands up all those who intend to be good and jolly all day and not say a cross word to anybody."

Twelve hands were waved wildly in the air, for everyone held up both, while May brandished the long, sticky spoon aloft, and Harold stood on his head in honor of the event.

"Anyone who says a cross word won't get any taffy," announced Jack.

"But we might have a big row after it was all eaten," suggested the chairman.

"Oh, I have a good idea," cried cousin Flossie, who was a very bright little girl. "We might organize a society and impose a fine of say, one cent, on anyone who said a cross word."

"Oh, goody! Let's begin right away," exclaimed Eva.

"I'll collect the money," volunteered Tom, with a wink.

"No, we'd better put the money away in some place. I know the very spot; come and see."

The children all trooped after May into the parlor. There was a big blue jar on the mantlepiece, with a little hole in the lid just large enough to slip a cent into. Tom lifted the jar down and they all sat round examining it and organizing the wonderful new society.

After much discussing, Harold was appointed to be "constable," as Tom called it; and fine anyone who was caught saying a cross word, or provoking another in any way. If Harold were not present then each one was put on his honor to come and pay up without delay.

"I don't really believe there will be one cent there," said Eva, when at length it was all settled. "We don't really quarrel much, you know, only we say sharp things and make mother feel badly."

"Yes; but if we watch ourselves it will be easy enough not to say them," said May.

The new society was called the "Anti-quarrel Club" and in the afternoon the girls said they would see about getting badges worked with "A.Q.C." on them for each member to wear. But in the meantime the taffy must be attended to, so they all rushed back to the kitchen. But, oh dear me! In their interest over the new club they had forgotten the candy and it was now running all over the stove in a dark brown mass, while a black sticky substance was burned to the bottom of the saucepan, and the kitchen was full of smoke.

"Oh! oh! It's all spoiled!" screamed May.

Eva rushed forward and snatched the saucepan off the stove.

"That's always the way with you, May. You would make the taffy and now you've burned it!"

"It wasn't a bit more my fault than yours, Eva Williams!" retorted May.

Such cross tones. The girls had forgotten the A.Q. Club in one moment.

"One cent each!" sang out Harold who had mounted a chair to look at the burning mass on the stove.

May and Eva stood appalled and Tom burst out laughing.

"Oh girls I'm so sorry!" exclaimed Eva.

"Oh girls I'm so sorry!" cried Flossie sympathetically.

"I forgot,"

"So did I," exclaimed Eva, "I really didn't think I was such a crank."

"And mother said we weren't to use any more sugar," cried Harold dolefully.

"Well, I'd like to be cross myself, but I'm too poor," said Tom, walking up and down with his hands in his pockets.

Everyone laughed, and peace was restored.

Eva and May paid their money to the "constable," who placed it in the blue jar. Then, with the help of the others, they cleared up the sugary mess, and then the girls proceeded to get the dinner.

Their mother had left everything ready—cold meat, apple-pie, and everything nice, so all the girls had to do was to set the table. Everything might have gone smoothly had the boys not insisted upon helping. But Tom and Jack agreed that they ought to set the table. Tom put the table-cloth on crossways, and, in trying to straighten it, he and Jack managed to upset a pitcher of water.

May and Eva were in the cellar getting the butter and cream, and when they came upstairs Flossie, Jack and Tom were sitting round in dejected attitudes, Harold was dancing round the table and laughing, and the cloth was dripping wet.

The girls had had a lesson, so they did not speak as sharply as May felt inclined to do, and they could not help laughing when the explanations were made.

Tom and Jack had each said a few cross words to the other, and Flossie had scolded her brother roundly for upsetting the water-pitcher. And they were a doleful trio sitting looking at one another while the little constable demanded a cent from each.

When the matter was all settled and dinner was ready, Tom, who sat at the head of the table, remarked solemnly:

"Boys and girls, mother hasn't been away nearly half a day and we've every one of us been cross except Harold."

"And I didn't believe we quarrelled very much," said Eva, who was pouring out the raspberry vinegar. "That jar will be full before mother comes home, I'm afraid."

"If I keep on I won't have enough left to buy a firecracker," mourned Tom.

"We'll just have to stop; and always be nice to one another, no matter what happens," responded Flossie.

"Like Harold," said Eva softly, looking at the little "constable." "He's never cross, are you, Hal?"

Hal smiled shyly. He did not like his virtues displayed.

It would take too long to tell how the Williams children got on through that long day. Suffice it to say, that when their parents returned in the evening the blue jar had no more than five cents in it, and everybody agreed that never had they had so much fun.

Mother and Father Williams and Aunt Anna were so pleased when they heard of the arrangement that they added some more money to the little sum, and there was enough to buy more candy than was burned in the morning.

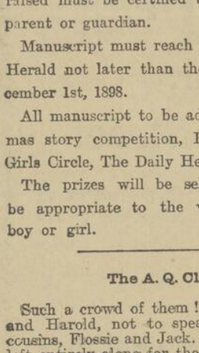
Mother Williams goes away visiting now with a light heart, for she knows the members of the A.Q.C. will be kind to one another.—Martha Graham in the Westminster.

WEAK, NERVOUS WOMEN

Suffering from palpitation of the heart, dizzy or faint spells, watery blood, etc., can be readily cured.

A Manitoba Lady Tells About Her Case.

There is no need whatever for so many women to be the subject of faint spells, heart and nerve weakness, anaemia, or any of those health destroying ailments peculiar to her sex. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills regulate the heart beat and make it strong and full, tone the nerves, enrich the blood, and relieve the pain and weakness from which so many women suffer.



Mrs. Alexander Setter, of Pigeon Bluff, Man., writes an account of her case as follows: "I have great pleasure in giving my experience of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. For about ten years I was troubled with throbbing and fluttering of the heart. I tried five doctors and several remedies but none of them did me much good. Lately I heard of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and bought two boxes. Before I started using them I could not do my house work and gave myself up to die, as I thought I would never be cured. Now I feel really splendid since taking the pills, do my work, enjoy my meals and feel as if there was something in life worth living for."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure palpitation, throbbing, skip beats, dizzy and faint spells, nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness, after effects of grippe, female troubles, etc. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c. a box or three boxes for $1.25. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

Laxa-Liver Pills cure Biliousness, Sick Headache and Constipation. Every Pill Perfect. Price 25c.

the paper on the inside of the box. Sew it neatly and firmly. Pull the lower part of the paper so as to make a ruffle beginning at the top of the box and falling to the bottom. This is very easily done by pulling the crinkles lengthwise until the desired fullness is obtained. To make the lid, take a piece of cardboard five inches long by four wide and cover it with paper, turning under and sewing, taking very small stitches. It is better to sew it, I think, as it is very hard to make it stay with gum.

Then take a piece of French paper, and cut out ten one-inch squares, each square having ten leaves. Fold them so as to cut a circle, and then slash them about a quarter of an inch deep all round. Take a piece of green paper a quarter of an inch wide and twist it as tight as you can, and cut off the stems about five or less inches long. Take a very small piece of wax and melt a little, and fasten to the end of the stems, and pull through the small hole in the centre of the circle that you should make, and press the wax so as to make it stay, and pull the flower up in the hand, and rub lightly in the palm of the other for a few seconds, and the flower is complete. It is supposed to be a double violet.

After all are made sew to the lid, and cover the fastening with a bow of baby ribbon. On the inside of cover paste oiled paper cut to fit, and also the bottom of the box in like manner. Finish the edge with lace paper, turning down from the top to hide the stitches used in sewing on the ruffle. Tie baby ribbon around the top of the box, and fasten with a bow at the side.

Bobby in the Clouds.

I wish I was an angel-boy,
With big, strong wings, so I
Could spread 'em out and fly away
Up into the blue sky.
I'd like to sit on some big cloud
And sail and sail along.
My! but I'd have it jolly when
The wind blowed good and strong.
'N after a while I'd duck my head
Down into that white pile
'N somersault 'n kick my heels
'N swim round for a while.
An' then I'd come up to the top
And take a little peep,
Then let myself just go ker-flop
And
Sink
Away
Down
Deep.
There ain't no big hard things up there—
There ain't no rocking chairs.
A feller 'd never happen to
Fall down the cellar stairs.
You have no chance to stub your toe
Or fall an' bump your head;
A cloud's a big, white, pretty thing,
Soft as a feather bed.
Oh, my! I'd give 'bout all I own
To spend one day up there,
To kick, an' holler an' fly around
Up in that blue, blue air;
And then when I'd get tired out,
So I could scarcely creep,
I'd fold my wings on some big cloud
And
Go
'Way off
To
Sleep.

E. J. Hall, Welburn, Ont., in Toronto Globe.

Getting Ahead of Queen Victoria.

Little Prince Alexander, the eldest son of the dead Prince Henry, husband of Princess Beatrice of England, has always been noted, from his earliest childhood, for bartering proclivities. He lends marbles and tops at interest to his cousins, the little Connaughts, and, on one occasion, got up quite a little corner in dolls, which he succeeded in purchasing at a great reduction from his small Albany cousins.

The other day he received a present of one sovereign ($5) from his mother, and, having quickly spent it, applied for the second. He was gently chided for his extravagance, but, unabashed, wrote to his grandmamma. The Queen had been warned of the financial embarrassment, and she replied in the same strain of remonstrance, whereupon the Prince responded:

Dearest Grandmamma—I received your letter, and hope you will not think I was disappointed because you could not send me any money. It was very kind of you to give me good advice. I sold your letter for £4 10s.

—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Get Up and Scratch.

Said one little chick, with a funny little squirm,
"I wish I could find a nice, fat worm.'

Said another little chicken, with a queer little shrug,
"I wish I could find a nice, fat bug."

Said a third little chick, with a strange little squeal,
"I wish I could find some nice, yellow meal."

"Now, look here," said the mother, from the green garden patch,
"If you want any breakfast, you must get up and scratch."

—St. Nicholas.

Something for Girls to Do.

Here are directions for making a very pretty bonbon box. First, take a roll of crepe paper, and cut a strip the entire length of the paper, or eighteen inches long and an inch and a half wide, cutting it so the crinkles run the width of the strip. Then take a box five inches long by four wide (a cardboard box is best) and an inch and a half deep. Put the paper around it perfectly plain, but do not stretch it. Sew the paper on the box at the top, turning a quarter of an inch of

Convincing the Spaniards.

James Cassidy, in the October St. Nicholas, has an article about diving, entitled "Under the Sea." Mr. Cassidy says:

"Some of the experiences of the divers are well worth reading, as we soon discovered by a chat with one of them.

"I don't know that I've anything particular to tell you," he began, "nothing that you'd consider exciting; now, if I were Lambert, the famous British diver, I could tell you many stories of adventure under the water."

A little coaxing, and we soon prevailed upon the brave fellow to talk about the submarine life.

"I take it," he said, "that pluck and luck help materially in the making of an efficient diver. Some time ago Mr. Lambert and I—Lambert was then Messrs. Siebe & Gorman's chief diver—were sent out to survey a wreck supposed to contain a considerable amount of specie. Spanish divers—brave fellows, and capital men at their art—had been trying before us, but declared that it was quite impossible to reach the hold of the wreck, or even her deck. 'It's a sheer impossibility,' they said.

"'Well, it may be,' said Lambert; 'but I mean to have a try, at all events, now that I've come so far,' and so, dressing, he went down. Forty minutes expired, and then came the signal 'Haul up,' and he was brought to the surface.

"'It's all right,' he declared; 'the gold is there; but there'll be some difficulty in recovering it.'

"Meantime the Spaniards were talking together rapidly, and one of our engineers heard their discourse. 'Do you know what they are saying?' he asked. 'It is that Lambert never reached the wreck at all—that he is only pretending to have done so.'

"'Oho!' exclaimed Lambert, 'so that's their idea, is it? Well, we'll soon correct that.' And in spite of entreaties to the contrary, and the fact that he had been forty minutes under water at an unusual depth, he put on again his diving-apparatus, and made a second descent, the Spaniards looking on in amazement.

"Forcing his way to the steward's pantry, he took from a rack a tea-clothmarked with the name of the ship, and, pushing it into his belt, gave the signal 'Haul up!' I was keenly watching, and espied the cloth in his belt. Seizing it, I waved it around my head; and the Spaniards, understanding in a moment what had been done, cheered and applauded lustily, subsequently thronging around Lambert and begging a thousand pardons of the brave fellow for their former skepticism. And so belief in English pluck was confirmed."

Learning to Be a Gentleman.

Two boys stood at a well getting a drink. They were both nice-looking, well-dressed high school boys. A woman approached to get a pail of water. One boy stepped back to make way for her, but the other took her pail and filled it.

"You were a simpleton to do that," said the first boy; "why, she didn't even thank you for it."

"I didn't do it for thanks," said the other, good humoredly. "Besides, you'd have done the same thing if it had been Bessie or some of the other girls from school."

"Of course," said the first, "one has to wait on young ladies, but I don't see why a fellow should put himself out to pump water for anyone like that."

"Well," said the second boy, "my mother taught me to treat every woman as if she was a lady, whether she deserved it or not. I've always done it, and have never been sorry. I guess I'll keep on."—Christian Standard.

A Short Feast.

There was once an old rat who lived in a garret. He had begun life there and having now a large family he found it inconvenient to move. But the garret had one drawback as a place of residence. It was a long distance from the kitchen, and the rat, having to go so far to forage for food, found it not always easy to supply the needs of his growing family.

One night he started down the garret stairs to find something for supper. His tail sounded thump, thump on every step. Anyone listening could have heard the patter of his feet through the hall. But everybody was asleep. The sitting room door stood open. As the rat passed he glanced in and noticed a queerly shaped bag lying upon the table. He went nearer to investigate and found a bag of lovely fresh biscuits—at least two pounds! Here was a treasure, indeed!

"Aha!" cried Mr. Rat, smacking his lips; "I shall not go down to the kitchen for supper to-night."

He reflected upon what he had better do. He could not carry the whole bag upstairs. If he took the biscuits up one by one at a time, he would not be able to secure all of them before he was discovered. Must he lose this feast and be content with the two or three he could eat before morning?

He looked about the room and his eyes fell upon the open grate, bare and fireless. It was only used in the coldest weather.

"Just the thing!" said the wise rat.

With a biscuit in his mouth he ran up the flue and found there a splendid hiding place. The chimney was filled with a bag of straw and behind it he secreted the biscuits, making many journeys and leaving only enough in the bag to provide a hearty supper for the young rats after his exertions.

The next morning there was a great outcry among the children. Someone had eaten the sweet biscuits! The bag was empty!

"Mice!" declared Aubrey.

"Nonsense!" chied nurse. "No mouse—no nor ten mice—could eat all those biscuits in one night!"

But nobody solved the riddle. The rat family lived high for a week and Mr. Rat grew fat from finding continual suppers at such short range.

At the end of the week there came a big snow storm and then a hard frost. The house was very cold. Mamma decreed extra fires and Nancy came up stairs to build a fire in the sitting room grate.

"Don't forget the straw bag, Nancy," said nurse. "It's put into the chimney to keep out the wind, but you must take it down before you start the fire."

Nancy put her arm up the chimney to pull down the straw bag. One end seemed quite loose, but the other was wedged in tight. She gave a hard tug and the bag came away so suddenly that she tumbled backward.

"My goodness!" cried Nancy.

For after the straw bag followed a shower of soot and then a shower of curibeen white, but had grown grey, and then been whie, but had grown grey and then black in their hiding place. But the parties feasting upon them had never hesitated on that account.

When she had examined them, Nancy called the nurse, who was duly surprised, and then she called the children, who added, "Ohs!" and "Ahs!" to suit the occasion.

"It's them lost biscuits to be sure," pronounced nurse. "And it's that old garret rat that's done it—the wretch! I hear him come thumpin' down them garret stairs every night."

Presently the fire blazed and roared up the chimney and threw flashes of light into the farthest corners. That night when the old garret rat came down and saw it, his heart sank down into his toes. He knew he would have to go all the way down to the kitchen again to find a supper. His royal time was over.

—Eva Lovett in Harper's Young People.

Baby's Wisdom.

When mother wakes
Her babe, and breaks
The silence with her speech,
No words of it,
Despite my wit,
Doth my awed reason reach.

Choctaw and Greek
And verbal freak
Of languages long dead
Did ne'er before
The wide world o'er,
Such barren nonsense shed.

Yet baby's eyes
Make glad replies,
And baby's tiny hands
Applausive move
To deftly prove
How baby understands.

And though my store
Of lingual lore
Is my chief boasts among,
That facts disclose
That baby knows
More of the mother tongue.

—Richmond Dispatch.

America Not England's "Daughter."

A misleading metaphor may do a great deau to beget and perpetuate confusion of thought; and such a metaphor, I suggest, is that which describes England as the "mother country" of America. Tennyson has given it literary sanction in the line "Gigantic Daughter of the West," and Mr. William Watson, in his sonnet beginning "O towering daughter, Titan of the West," repeats the phrase without misgiving. Both poets ignore the flight of time, and mistake an historical for an actual relation. The America of to-day is not the daughter of the England of to-day. They are both daughters and co-heiresses of the England of the past, and especially, we may say, of seventeenth-century England. The same spirit which refused ship-money to Charles I. refused tea money to George III.; the same spirit which drew up the Petition of Rights dictated the Declaration of Independence. It was England's misconception of her true relation to her American colonies that finally alienated them. She tried to be not only a mother-land, but a step-mother-land, and the United States nobly and inevitably broke her leading-strings. And now, after the lapse of a century and a quarter, we have no shadow of an excuse for putting on material airs towards the transatlantic Republic. We, no less than the Americans, are revolted children of the England of North and Grenville, though our revolt has been a bloodless one. Surely, then, our relation is fraternal, not parental and filial. Or, since a significant personification—a remnant either of mythology or of chivalry—makes nations feminine of gender, let us say that we are sister commonwealths.—Mr. William Archer, in October Pall Mall Magazine.

DOCTOR INTERESTED

In a Wonderful Cure of Kidney Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

The Regular Physician Had Utterly Failed to Cure Mr. J. D. King, Then Dodd's Kidney Pills Were Tried, and Now He is Well.

Toronto, Sept. 30.—Interest in medical circles centres at present on the case of Mr. J. D. King, a teamster, in the employ of the Hendrie Express Company here, and who resides at No. 39 Simcoe street.

Some twelve months ago Mr. King, while in the discharge of his regular duties, strained his back very severely.

The effects of this injury were more serious and far reaching than was at first imagined.

Mr. King's kidneys were affected, and his sufferings grew very great. His medical attendant did all in his power for the sufferer, but his remedies gave neither relief nor cure. The act of stooping to lift any weight caused the most intense pain, and the injured Kidneys gave much trouble, even during his leisure hours.

"Finally," to use Mr. King's own words, "I purchased a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and began to use them.

"The one box sufficed to cure me. All pain has left me; my back is as strong as ever it was, and my general health has been wonderfully improved by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Mr. King concludes his letter with these words: "You may publish this, as you see fit, as I hope it may lead to the cure of other sufferers."

After the failure of his regular medical attendant to cure Mr. King, this victory of Dodd's Kidney Pills is surely notable. The medical fraternity are deeply interested, and several physicians are experimenting with Dodd's Kidney Pills, with a view to using them in their private practice, as many are now doing.

The results of their experiments can prove only one thing, viz., that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only remedy on earth that can and will cure Kidney Disease rapidly, thoroughly and permanently.

Livingstone Memorial in South Africa.

The Rev. Stanley Rogers of Liverpool writes to us that several letters have lately reached him from Central and Southern Africa referring to the neglect of the burial-place of Livingstone's heart, near Bangweolo:

Doubtless (he says) many like myself will be ready indignantly to resent the very suggestion that it should be possible for us to forget the name or fail to honor the memory of one who stands forth not only as the greatest explorer of the century, but one of the finest types of manly heroism that this or any other age has known. Yet here is the fact which those who have visited the spot near Bangweolo are able to cite as evidence of our neglect. At present there is nothing marking the spot but the great Boobad tree, on which Livingstone's boys recorded his death by cutting his name and the date into the solid tree. This has stood all these years, but may be burned down any day by the bush fires. A few white men have visited the spot within the past two years, and they have cut down the bush around it to some extent. They have also put a rude fence round the tree, but that is all that has been done.

DYSPEPSIA GROANS for what Nature alone provides for this stomach curse. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are nature's panacea for all stomach ills. Pleasant and positive cure for Sour Stomach, Distress after Eating, Loss of Appetite, Wind on the Stomach, Dizziness, Nausea, Catarrh of the Stomach, Sick Headache and all disorders directly traceable to sluggish digestive organs. 35 cents.

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

Defeated by a Laugh.

A simple question put in parliament a few years ago caused a laugh throughout all England and defeated a great measure. Mr. Curzon, the undersecretary for India, was making a long and elaborate speech against a measure urged by the opposition to result in a loss to the government of many lacs of rupees. He repeated with emphasis: "Consider—not pounds nor guineas, but lacs of rupees."

A quiet voice on the opposition benches asked, "Exactly how much is a lac of rupees?"

Mr. Curzon opened his mouth, stammered, grew red, and then, with English candor, said: "I really don't know." The house laughed, and in that laugh he lost his cause.

Marriage of Girls in India.

The latest government census in India shows 6,016,759 girls between 5 and 9 years of age who were already married, of whom 170 had become widows.

FREE FREE FREE



An .... Extraordinary FREE Offer

Beautiful Solid Gold Shell Ring with your Birthday Stone Mounted in Genuine Belcher Setting, FREE.

YOU PAY NOTHING. Simply send your Name and Address on a Post Card, plainly written, and we will send you Twelve packages of **Petal Perfume** (which is a concentration of the sweetest flowers) to sell for us, if you can, at 10 cents per package. When sold, send us our money, $1.20 only, and we will send you **FREE** for your trouble one of our fashionable **Birthday Rings.** To each month is dedicated a precious stone, and, according to the Greeks and ancients, any person wearing the enchanted stone of his birth month, insures them great and unfailing good luck. Thus to January is dedicated the garnet; February, amethyst; March, bloodstone; April, diamond; May, emerald; June, agate; July, ruby; August, sardonyx; September, sapphire; October, opal; November, topaz, and December, turquois.

Remember, to obtain your choice of these rings **Free,** we only ask you to sell $1.20 worth of our goods. Send address on a **Post Card** at once; mention this paper, and we will send the Perfume. No money required; we take all risks. Perfume returnable if not sold.

PETAL PERFUME COMPANY,
9½ Adelaide St. East, - - - TORONTO, ONT.

FREE FREE FREE

ANY WOMAN WHO HAS BEEN USING THE

Electric Washing Fluid.

Will tell you the truth about it just as strongly as we could.

If **ELECTRIC WASHING FLUID** has make Washing easy and economical for her, why not for you? Soaking, boiling, rinsing instead of rubbing on the old washboard. No woman will find fault with that. **ELECTRIC WASHING FLUID** is for sale by all grocers. Small bottle 5 cents; wholesale by the

ELECTRIC WASHING FLUID COMPANY
906 PALACE STREET. MONTREAL.

For CARRIAGES and SLEIGHS
MADE AND IRONED
And all kinds of Jobbing in Iron and Wooden Works. Railway Specialties, Hand Cars and Scrapers.
All Work Guaranteed and Promptly Attended to, at Remarkably Low Prices,
ALPHONSE LAVOIE, Cor. Longueuil Street and Guilbault Avenue, LONGUEUIL, QUE.

The PEOPLE'S COAL COMPANY,
ALL GRADES OF HARD COAL IN STOCK.
Guaranteed to burn free from clinkers or slate. Delivered right in your coal bins. No extra charge for bagging. No dust, no dirt.

PRICES.

STOVE, per ton	$5.50	EGG, per ton	$5.35
FURNACE, per ton	5.35	CHESTNUT, per ton	5.35

Yards corner of Wellington and Colborne and Shannon Streets. Telephone orders, Main 3157. Sole agents for Montreal and Quebec Province.

VIPOND, PETERSON & COMPANY,

Twenty Funny Stories of MARK TWAIN



They relate to Mark Twain's eccentricities, and his aptness in making the most ordinary episodes appear ludicrous. The stories are brimful of fun.

When I Stood Face to Face With Death
General A. W. Greely, the great Arctic explorer, tells here, for the first time in print, the graphic story of his fearful exile of 278 days at the North Pole, when his comrades daily dropped dead at his side, and when all waited day by day for death to come.

Miss Wilkins in Her New England Home
An entire photographic page will show the author of "Jerome" and "Pembroke" as she is at home: her friends as they grouped around her; going out to walk with her dog; with her favorite cat; and in an evening gown ready for a reception.

John Wanamaker's Sunday-School
The Most Interesting Sunday-School in America
How it has grown to be a factor in a city's life, together with the wonderful man who has devoted his energies to its development. Illustrated.

These are Some of the Special Features in the October Number of

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

We will mail The Ladies' Home Journal from now until January 1, 1899, and The Saturday Evening Post, every week from now until the end of the year, on receipt of only Twenty-five Cents.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Was established in 1728 by Benjamin Franklin. It is handsomely illustrated and gives weekly the best serials, short stories and sketches the world can produce. The regular subscription price is $2.50 per year. Both our publications, balance of the year as an introduction, for only Twenty-five Cents.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

OF THINGS MILITARY

BY CORPORAL TRIM.

Take Care of the Uniforms

Now that the time of fall parades draws nigh and uniforms are being taken out of trunks, closets or taken down from a nail on the back of a door, or perhaps brought in from the back shed, we may expect to hear a good many complaints about the need of a new issue of uniforms to privates and non-commissioned officers. And no doubt, with the exception of those battalions which have lately received a new issue, there is considerable ground for complaint, for it is pretty generally recognized, even by the quartermaster-general, that a uniform does not last for ever.

But this scarcity of good uniforms does not arise solely from wear. Many of them, it is true, have been in service for a number of years and are thoroughly worn out. Others have succumbed to the attacks of the omnipresent moth. This is due to mere carelessness on the part of the owner, and it is this very carelessness which makes the Government hesitate in issuing a new lot of uniforms, thinking that if proper care had been taken there would have been no necessity for a new issue of clothing.

There is only one way to put a stop to this carelessness in regard to uniforms, and that is to have a minute inspection of clothing on the first parade of a battalion after the summer's inactivity. Those who have left their clothing to take care of itself will be detected, and can be dealt with by the commanding officers.

It is but fair to add that this is not the reason many of the uniforms are not fit for service. When some battalions in the city turn out for parade, a number of the uniforms are in such a state through mere length of service, that they are a disgrace to the department. These should certainly be immediately replaced by the department.

Parades Called for This Month.

With a brigade church parade ordered for the 30th of the month, most of the battalions will have a parade previous to that date. The first will be the 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers, which will parade at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, October 4th. The 3rd Victoria Rifles will parade on the 10th and the 65th Mount Royal Rifles on the 12th. These parades will get the battalions in shape for the bicycle parade at the end of the month. Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson will call out the 5th Royal Scots, but the exact date has not been decided on. At any rate it will be later than the 12th. He has also ordered company parades, which will be called at the convenience of the officers. It is possible that the Scotts may be called out more than once during the month.

A Night Attack.

In addition to the above parades negotiations are going on between the various commanding officers to have several regiments parade on the same evening, and have some attack and defence drill on the mountain. One battalion, or part battalion, would take up a position on the side of the mountain, and the rest of the force would advance against it. Umpires would be appointed to decide which force won the battle, but that would, of course, be only a secondary matter, as the practice is the chief consideration. It is possible that the Victoria Rifles, the Fusiliers and the Scots will all take part in those night attacks. If it is possible to arrange it, one or more of the battalions will have a field day some Saturday afternoon, probably October 22nd.

Fusiliers' Instructor.

Sergt.-Major A. G. Fowler, of Fredericton, has been again engaged by the Fusiliers as instructor. Sergt.-Major Fowler gave the greatest of satisfaction last season, and the regiment should improve rapidly under his instruction. As soon as the necessary changes are made in the armory, Sergt.-Major Fowler will come to Montreal and the regular company drill and N.C.O.'s drill will begin.

The Command of the Hussars.

By the retirement of Lieut.-Col. Colin McArthur, the command of the 6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars is left vacant. The next senior officer in the Hussars is Major John G. Barr, of Hemmingford, and he is almost certain to receive the appointment. Major Barr was in the city a couple of days ago, and had a talk with the D.O.C. about regimental affairs. Major Barr is in every way fitted to assume command of the 6th Hussars, and the regiment would no doubt continue to increase in efficiency with Major Barr as guiding spirit.

Fusiliers' New Uniforms.

This week the balance of the serge tunics was served out to the First Prince of Wales Fusiliers, so that the regiment is now completely equipped with them. In all the parades this fall the men will appear in serges and service caps, as the old tunics and busbies are not to hand. The orders have been given, however, for both. When Lieut.-Col. Cooke came back from Bisley he brought a busby with him which was approved of by the officers and an order was accordingly placed. Both tunics and busbies will be forward some time in February.

Can't You See I'm Riding.

The following anecdote about Lord Elgin's poor horsemanship recalls the performances of many a newly-appointed field officer in the Canadian militia. Not to go back farther than the Jubilee review, some officers there gave exhibitions, which even Lord Elgin might have envied:

At Simla one day Lord Elgin was taking horseback exercise along the local Rotten Row. One of the pillars of Indian state wanted to discuss a matter of imperial importance with him, and sent an aide-de-camp to ask him if he might join His Excellency in his ride. The aide-de-camp cantered up, and said: "Your Excellency!" No answer was vouchsafed. A little nonplussed, the envoy tried again, with no better result. In desperation, he returned to the attack with: "Your Excellency! Mr. So-and-So requests'— Lord Elgin turned upon him furiously with this laconic but, to his mind, all-sufficient excuse for his pre-occupation: "God God! Sir, can't you see that I'm riding?"

Must Wear Mess Uniform.

Lieut.-Col. Gordon has issued a notice that all militia officers who on Monday evening attend in uniform the nautical opera, "The Voyage of H.M.S. Albacore," given by the officers and men of H.M.S. Renown, will wear mess uniform. When the Governor-General is present the rule is to appear in full dress uniform, but Lord Aberdeen has asked that the officers be allowed to appear in mess uniform. Lieut.-Col Gordon issued his order in accordance with Lord Aberdeen's wishes.

A large number of non-commissioned officers and men of the various city corps are also going to attend in uniform, occupying seats in the gallery. These, of course, will appear in tunics and belts. Sergeants will not wear mess uniforms.

New Bullet Tested in War.

General Kitchener's marvellously successful campaign in the Soudan is of interest as affording the first occasion in which the new high-explosive shells have been used in actual warfare. Much experimental work has, of course, been evarried out at home, and is still going on, in the hope of discovering an entirely satisfactory delayed-action fuse. At present it is stated that the shells are more useful against men than material.

Another novelty tried in the campaign is the Woolwich bullet, which has been devised with a view to increasing the stopping power of the Lee-Enfield rifle, while at the same time avoiding the infliction of such very severe wounds as were occasioned by the Dum-Dum bullet. Apparently this object has been attained, as in the recent battle the Egyptian and Soudanese troops were armed with Martini-Henry rifles, while the British troops had the Lee-Enfield. Accounts of the battle state that the Dedvishes succeeded in getting closer to the native than they did to the white troops.—Engineering.

Fired at Random.

The prizes won at the Royal Scots Rifle Association matches will be presented at one of the battalion parades to be held before the church parade on the 30th inst.

The 10th Royal Grenadiers, of Toronto, held their annual rifle matches last Saturday at the Long Branch ranges. The feature of the day was the splendid scoring of Sergt. P. Armstrong, a new shot, who was on the Bisley team last year for the first time. He is on the team for next year also.

This evening the Highland Cadets give an exhibition of drill in the Victoria Rink, under the patronage of Lieut.-Col. Gordon, D. O. C. It is expected that a number of the officers and men of the Talbot and Indefatigable will be present. Besides the drill there will be Highland dancing and a grand cake walk.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

Commencing next Monday evening for three nights and Wednesday matinee, the attraction at the Academy of Music will be the nautical operetta, H. M. S. Albacore, in two acts, given by the officers and men of H. M. S. Renown, which is now in port. This opera is dedicated by special permission to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and was performed by the sons of Neptune at a musical entertainment at the Royal Naval Exhibition in 1891. G. J. Quinn, Chief Yeoman on H. M. S. Renown, who has appeared in the opera in England, will stage the production in this city. The voyage of the Albacore is replete with the everyday incidents of a sailor's life. In addition to the men, who number over 150 strong, there is a chorus of boys, whose experience has shown them that the service offers splendid facilities for those who are not afraid of a little hard work. Mostly all the seats have been sold for the four performances, and it is safe to predict that large houses will reign.

During the engagement for the balance of the week, October 6th, 7th and 8th, Mr. Lewis Morrison and his splendid company will present for the last time in Canada Goethe's immortal play "Faust," with the usual popular matinee on Saturday.

The Theatre Francais announces a big bill for the coming week. Mr. W. A. Tremayne, of this city, has taken a high place as a dramatist, and it is interesting to note that his new play, "A Wall Street Romance," is to be given next week. The play is said to be full of heart interest, and to contain a comedy which is in keeping with the work which Mr. Tremayne did when he wrote "Lost—24 Hours." The cast is a large one, and it will give every member of the stock company an opportunity to shine. Mr. Hallett Thompson, the new leading man, will be seen as Jack Grey, the young stock broker. The big feature of the vaudeville will be Mlle. Wilma, a young lady who has made a great deal of talk in New York by originating pictures on smoked glass by the sprinkling of sand. Just how it is done remains to be seen, but it is certain that the act is a novel one, and will hold to keep this popular house crowded all week.

Of the many comedies that toured the country last season, none were more popularly received than "All Aboard." Through the medium of its ridiculous scenes, its amusing climaxes, its bright, catchy, musical features, the witty dialogue and its able interpretation at the hands of an excellent company, it makes a lasting impression. Music has been used largely as a constructive element of the play and permeates it entirely. There is promised a liberal interpolation of specialties, not thrown in at random, as is the case with the majority of comedies, but being a coherent connection with the plot and story. No farce comedy of the season has offered more features of this character than will be witnessed in this production. It will be at the Queen's next week.

The attraction at the Theatre Royal next week is the "Rose Sydell London Belles" company of meritorious performers. The programme is a good one, and will be well set forth by a host of clever and pretty women and apt comedians. The entire scenic outfit is carried with the company. The costuming is described as gorgeous, and if anything, somewhat ahead of up-to-date-ness. The programme calls for two burlesques and an olio, truly original in conception, and said to be immensely hilarious.

The British Military Attache on the Fight at El Caney.

On the north-east side of El Caney is a smooth, grassy ridge that commands the edge of the village at a range not exceeding three hundred yards. Fifty yards behind the crest of this ridge is a slightly sunken road with hedges on both sides. This commanding point had necessarily to be seized, and it was here that the hottest fighting of the day occurred. The Seventeenth Infantry advanced up the road and commenced to deploy to the right through a gap in the hedge. No sooner, however, did they appear in the field beyond than the head of their colmn was struck by a heavy fire. Col. Haskell, who was leading, was hit three times in a very few seconds, his quartermaster was killed by his side, and a number of the leading men were knocked over. This was evidently not a good line of advance, and the regiment was withdrawn into the hollow and extended further to the right, where it did excellent service for the remainder of the day. The Seventh Infantry were less fortunate. It deployed behind the ridge, and then advanced until the firing line was extended along the whole crest. Here it was exposed to a terrible cross-fire from the village itself and from several of the blockhouses. Hour after hour the men stood it without flinching, the fierce sun scorching their backs, and suffering heavy losses from an enemy who was practically invisible, and to whom they could not reply effectively.

About noon I crossed over to their position, and on nearing the sunken road noticed that it was full of men lying down. I asked an officer of the regiment, who was coming down the road, if those were his reserves I saw, and his reply was somewhat startling: "No, sir, by God, they are casualties." And indeed they were. On reaching the spot I found over a hundred killed and wounded laid out in as many yards of road, and so close were they that one could only pass by stepping over them. There was a strange silence among these men, not a whimper or a groan, but each lay quietly nursing his wound with closed eyes and set teeth, only flinching when the erratic sleet of bullets clipped the leaves off the hedge close above their heads.—Capt. A. H. Lee, R.A., in Scribner's.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

(N.Y. Commercial Advertiesr.)

Montreal is having a hard time from lack of money in the city treasury. The city is unable to clean its streets, which look somewhat as East Side thoroughfares looked before Colonel Waring's advent. Sidewalks are going unrepaired, and there is a general look of untidiness about the place. But the most saddening spectacle to Montreal eyes is the destitute condition of the police. The city buys the uniforms of the Montreal police, and they are now obliged to go in rags and tatters of worn-out uniforms, or else wear citizen's clothes while on duty. There is no money in the city treasury to clothe the police with. This is very sad, and will be sadder when the rigor of a Canadian winter sets in, when the ice carnival season opens and railroad trains are run across the St. Lawrence on the ice. New York can never find itself in this predicament, let the debt-limit scare do its worst. Here the police buy their own uniforms. But the city pays them salaries liberal enough so that they can afford to do so. Montreal, of course, canont afford to pay its policemen such salaries as New York pays. More than one-third of the city revenue is devoted to paying interest on the city debt, and so the city is cramped as to everything else. It is an unfortunate state of things.

AN AFFLICTED MOTHER.

Nursing Her Dying Child Her Health Gave Way.

Anaemia, Followed by Neuralgic Pains, Racked Her System—Her Friends Feared That She Could Not Recover.

From the Enterprise, Bridgewater, N.S.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Diehl, who live about one and a half miles from Bridgewater, are highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. Mrs. Diehl has passed through a trying illness, the particulars of which she recently gave a reporter of the Enterprise, as follows: "In the spring of 1896 my health gave way. In addition to my ordinary household duties I had the constant care day and night of a sick child. In the hope of saving my little one, it did not occur to me that overwork, loss of sleep and anxiety were exhausting my strength. Finally my child passed away, and then I realized my physical condition. Shortly after I was attacked with neuralgic pains in the shoulder which shifted to my right side after three weeks and settled there. The pain in my side grew worse, and after a few days I became unable to leave my bed. In addition to my bodily trouble I became melancholy and was very much reduced in flesh. My friends regarded my condition as dangerous. I remained in bed several weeks; to me it seemed ages. It is impossible to describe the agonies I suffered during that time. A skilful physician was in constant attendance upon me. He said mine was the worst case of anaemia and general neuralgia he had ever seen. After some weeks he succeeded in getting me out of bed, and after a few more weeks I was able to do some light household work. But I was only a shadow of my former self; my appetite was very poor and that maddening pain still clung to my side and also spread to the region of the heart and lungs, darting through and about them like lances cutting the flesh. Every few days I had to apply croton oil and fly blisters to my chest, and had a bad cough. My friends gave up, thinking I had consumption. I, too, really thought my end was near, fearing mostly that the pains about my heart might take me off any day. During all my illness I had never thought of any medicine other than what my doctor prescribed. It happened, however, that in glancing over the Enterprise one day my eye fell upon the statement of a cure made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The case resembled mine in some respects. I read and re-read the article. It haunted me for several days notwithstanding I tried to dismiss it from my mind. At last I asked the doctor whether he thought these pills would help me. He looked at me a moment and then remarked "well, perhaps you had better try them. I believe they do work wonders in some cases, and if they do not cure you they will certainly do no harm." That remark opened to me the door of life, for had he said "no" I should not have used the pills. When I had used two boxes I began to feel better, my appetite improved and there were less of those pains about the heart and chest. The cough too was less severe. I kept on till six boxes more were taken, and to make a long story short, I was myself again, appetite good, spirits buoyant, pains gone and I could do my own work with comfort. I have been well ever since and have no doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and restored me to my family. I am ever ready to speak their praises and in my heart am ever invoking God's blessing upon their discoverer."

Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration and disease depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and build and renew the entire system. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50c a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

Raising a Submerged Ship.

If the sunken ship lies more than fifteen metres under the surface of the water the possibility of rescue appears very doubtful, as the pressure of the water, flowing over the wreck, is so powerful that the sides are pressed in, in which case the wreck is worthless. If the wreck lies less than fifteen metres under the surface of the water, then the divers first calk the leaks and close all openings as well as possible, except one through which a tube is conducted from the pump on board the salvage ship. Through this tube all the water found in the room is first pumped up, and then through a second tube as much air is driven into the wreck as is necessary to move it and force it to the surface of the water.

Whenever it is not possible to make the submerged wreck air-tight, or in case it has been sunk in a river or canal or on a very quiet coast, then wire ropes or chains are used for raising it. They are let down into the deep from the prams lying over the wreck, drawn down under the keel of the sunken ship by the divers, and hoisted on the other side, so that both ends of the ropes or chains lie around the windlasses which connect with the engine on the prams. In this way the connections between both the lifting prams are made, and the interior of the wreck pumped out, so while the ropes or chains are being wound on the windlasses, the wreck is raised inch by inch. If it is considered that such a chain is nearly twenty-four centimetres in diameter, and that in raising a wreck from four to eight must be employed, then it is easily estimated how great is the weight brought up, and also what expense of time and labor the rescue requires.—The Chautauquan.

Change of Time, C.P.R.

Commencing Sunday, October 2nd, the St. John, N.B., and Halifax express will leave Windsor street station at 7.30 p.m. daily, except Saturdays, instead of at 8 p.m.

IN LOCAL LABOR CIRCLES.

The necessity for an Allied Printing Trades Council being felt, owing to the illegal and unfair means some employers take to lead people to believe that they run union offices, which in reality are non-union, Montreal Typographical Union 176 have organized a committee to study this matter, and as a result a joint meeting of representatives from the Pressmen, Stereotypers, Photo-Engravers and the two Typographical Unions will be held next week, when steps will be taken to assist the Typographical Unions in the prosecution of several firms in this city who use the label illegally, and thus put a stop to the actions of a few so-called labor leaders.

* * *

The Barbers' Union in Montreal as it is now is very little use to the working barbers, but an effort is being made for better organization. There are five-cent shops and ten-cent shops, but it does not matter much whether one pays five cents or ten cens for a shave, provided the shop is "clean," and the workmen receive fair wages. Seven dollars a week is considered good pay for barbers, and many work a week of sixty-five hours or more for $5 and less.

* * *

Printer asks: "How many English-printed union newspapers are there in Montreal?" One. If there are others, their sign is not out. "From whom should a union printer seek mployment?" The foreman in a union office is the proper person to apply to for employment. But this does not refer to subbing, which the chairman will look after. No sub-lists in union offices.

* * *

The Furriers' Union reports business in a flourishing condition.

* * *

Garment Workers are progressing satisfactorily with their enquiring into the sweating system.

* * *

Theatrical Stage Employes' Union No. 56 will meet to-morrow afternoon and consider several special committee reports.

* * *

In business matters, relations between employers and employes should be of the most friendly nature. Labor unions, with sensible and honest leaders, are beneficial both to the laboring men and to the country generally. The labor leader who assumes that a feeling of antipathy must of necessity exist between employers and employe is "dead," and should have been buried long ago.

* * *

A branch of the Domestic Science Club is being organized in Montreal, and already 120 refined and cultivated young women have signified their intention of making the organization a success. St. Louis, Mo., is the headquarters of this new union.

* * *

A trades unionist who purchases a non-union paper, or advertises in one in preference to The Herald, is committing the act of a "scab." Before purchasing see that the paper bears the label.

* * *

That the label is easily taking the place of the boycott is at once apparent. It is the emblem by which all can judge that the friendliness of feeling exists between employer and employe, and that a fair rate of wages is being paid.

* * *

It is rumored that the bookbinders of Montreal will organize a union, and a meeting will shortly be held for the purpose of considering the matter.

* * *

The Montreal Stereotypers and Electrotypers are well organized, and have adopted a resolution to purchase only union-made goods.

* * *

Carpenters and Joiners' Union 134, at its open meeting on Tuesday last, initiated five new members.

* * *

Machinists' unions are increasing in membership at every meeting.

* * *

Typographical Union 176 will prosecute any individual using its label on any printed matter without permission from the union.

The Sky for a Blackboard.

Ships that pass in the night will hereafter be enabled to converse with one another though separated by miles of stormy water.

A new signalling device, which is expected to revolutionize night signalling, has been devised, which is so simple that any child may work it and so plain that he who runs may read.

This device makes it possible for a person stationed on a ship or in a lighthouse to throw great letters of light a distance of several miles, and to write out messages in this way as quickly and clearly as they could be rattled off on a typewriter. The inventor is John William Haywood, of St. John's, Nfld.

The new machine is an adaptation of the magic lantern principle. The lantern is a powerful one and is supplied with a battery of stencilled plates containing the letters of the alphabet. These plates are connected by a series of levers with a keyboard, much the same as in a typewriter.

The keys are marked with the letters and pivoted in such a way that when one presses down on one of the keys, the corresponding slide is drawn up in front of the lens and the letter is thus thrown out vastly enlarged.

The exhibition screen of this signalling lantern may be a house, a funnel, a wall or rock or any plain surface which may be at hand. If there be no suitable surface on which to cast the letters a screen may be used made of cotton or duck or some such suitable material. Best of all, the letters may be displayed on the clouds, if the night is dark.

The lantern makes it possible to throw a series of letters in dazzling light so that they may be seen readily for a distance of several miles. The keyboard attachment enables the operator to project these letters so quickly that a long signal may be spelt out almost as quickly as it could be written on a typewriter. — New York World.

Easily Proved.

We claim there is no better bread made in this city than our white or brown bread, delivered anywhere in the city or suburbs. Give us an order and prove our assertion. Jas. H. McKeown, 370 St. Antoine street, 2798 St. Catherine street, 697 Wellington street. Telephone 8114.

Poor, but They Must Have Bikes.

Tonga, in the Western Pacific, is in a bad way, judging from a consular report just issued. In 1896 a severe gale passed over the islands, damaging the vegetable growth, and this evil was followed last year by an unprecedented drouth. The result is that the inhabitants have been in a state of semi-starvation, and have had to be helped by the government.

The cocoanut trees, as one result, did not blossom, and copra, upon which the natives almost entirely rely to pay their taxes, could not be made.

An alarming decrease in the revenue followed, and so the government, as well as the people, became improverished. No salaries had been paid for nearly two quarters before the report left, and it was feared that low water mark had not even then been reached.

Despite the existence of this terrible state of affairs, the bicycle, it appears, found its way to Tonga early last year, and a good many have been received both of American and British manufacture.

For the first time in the history of Tonga, it is added, there was a bicycle race on the King's last birthday.—London Mail.

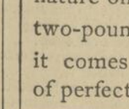


Look them over carefully, you will find every kernel perfect.

This famous coffee is carefully selected from private plantations having established world-fame reputations for producing the choicest berries. Is it a wonder, therefore, that

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee

never fails to give the most absolute satisfaction? Their seal and signature on each pound and two-pound can in which it comes is a guarantee of perfection.



—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."

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Dear Sirs,—I have great faith in MINARD'S LINIMENT, as last year I cured a horse of Ring-bone with five bottles.

It blistered the horse, but in a month there was no ring-bone and no lameness.

DANIEL MURCHISON,
Four Falls, N.B.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

FOOD FOR THE SICK
—AT THE—
DIET DISPENSARY,
97 OSBORNE STREET

FURS! FURS!



Importer and exporter, wholesale manufacturer of all kinds of Furs for Men's, Ladies' and Children's Coats, Collars, Cloaks, Capes, and also makes a specialty of the export of Furs. The highest market prices will be paid for all kinds of raw skins.

N.B.—The highest price paid for bees wax and ginseng.

HIRAM JOHNSON,
494 St. Paul Street. - Montreal

ELECTRIC LIGHT

Are you getting your discount on electrt light bills yet? It not, call and get t.

LACHINE RAPIDS HYDRAULIC & LAND CO., LIMITED.
38 Victoria Square.

=ICE=

October has come to be a warm month, and householders can hardly do without ice for a month or six weeks yet. Our ice is the finest and best that the St. Lawrence River can produce. Here's our Price List for October month:

10 lbs.	$1.25
20 lbs.	$2.00
30 lbs.	$2.75
40 lbs.	$3.50
50 lbs.	$4.00
60 lbs.	$4.50

Double delivery three times a week.

We can spare 1,000 tons for the trade.

OFFICES—184 Murray Street, PHONES 1936 / 33 Centre Street. MAIN 8404

J. T. EWART,
Coal, Wood and Ice.

TO LET.

10 TARA HALL AVE.—A semi-detached modern brick cottage, 9 rooms, Daisy furnace, in perfect order.

13 TARA HALL AVE.—A modern brick cottage, 8 rooms, extension kitchen.

39 ST. MARK ST.—A stone front, 14 room house, Daisy furnace. Cheap for winter months.

104 CHENNEVILLE ST. — A modern stone front flat, overlooking square, 6 rooms.

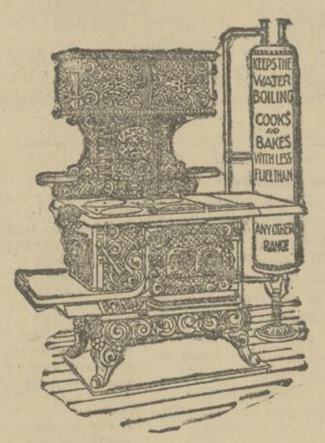
1255b DORCHESTER ST.—A lower tenement, 6 rooms. Rent, $10.00.

Apply to
MONTREAL LOAN & MORTGAGE CO.,
1763 Notre Dame Street.

Famous Active.

PATENTED FEATURES.

FAMOUS ACTIVE — Oven Thermometer. Basting Panel to Door. Cemented Oven Plates.



Duplex Grate. Pat. Oven Damper Flue Patented Design. — FAMOUS ACTIVE

"CAST IRON GUARANTEE."

1908 and 1910
R. & W. Kerr Notre Dame St.
BALMORAL BLOCK.

Old Stoves taken in exchange and for sale cheap. We are now selling a full line of "FAMOUS ACTIVE" STOVES and RANGES, at

2230 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

HENRY MORGAN AND CO.
COLONIAL HOUSE.
Established 1845. MONTREAL.

Invite Inspection of their Fall Stock of - - -

Fine Footwear

Which is now complete, and they are in a position to call attention to perhaps the best collection of

Fine Boots and Shoes

That they have ever shown. The different lines have been selected with the greatest care, and with the one idea of giving entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

Their Specialty is FINE GOODS at Moderate Prices, for Ladies, Misses and Children.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN.

Real Tortoise Shell Hair Combs, engraved, regular price from $1.50 to $3.00 each, now for 50c and 75c each.

MAIL ORDERS
Promptly and Carefully Executed.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
Phillips Square, Montreal.

THE ROSSIN HOUSE, TORONTO ONTARIO CANADA



There is a charm about the Rossin, known only to those who, as guests, have enjoyed the comfort and good cheer of this luxurious hotel. The Rossin is the largest hotel in Ontario. It possesses every modern convenience. The most centrally situated of the Toronto hotels—it is away from the noise and dust of the railways—three blocks from the Union Station up York Street, where it intersects King, the fashionable promenade. Members of the British Royal Family, the nobility, and the best families in Europe and America have been entertained at the Rossin. The Rossin is patronized by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and leading members of the Government. Rooms en suite, with baths.

Terms, $3 to $4 per day, according to location of room.

A. & A. NELSON, Proprietors.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

{Laboratory of Inland Revenue, Office of Public Analyst, Montreal, April 8th, 1895.

"I hereby certify that I have drawn, by my own hand, ten samples of the ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO.'S EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from ten, lots of about 150 barrels each. I have analysed same, and find them uniformly to contain

99 90/100 TO 100 per cent. of pure Cane Sugar with no impurities whatever.

(Signed,) JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L.,
Prof. of Chemistry and Public Analyst, Montreal.

LOUIS DE ROUGEMONT, A MODERN ROBINSON CRUSOE

A Romance of Buried Treasure and Extraordinary Adventure. . . . .

Expedition to Leave London in Search of His Three Black Pearls of Priceless Value. . .

London has a new nine days' wonder in the person of a modern Robinson Crusoe named Louis de Rougemont, who is telling the most marvellous stories heard since the days of Aladdin and the Arabian Nights. His experiences run the entire gamut of romance—shipwreck, buried treasure, cannibal islands, miraculous escapes and all. Now he is back in London, and an expedition is being fitted out to recover the wealth which he left behind. There are those who believe him and there are others who do not. Men of science, as a rule, are sceptical.

The man who sets the greatest store by Louis de Rougemont is Sir George Newnes. But, then, Sir George is the owner of several magazines published in London, and in one of these has been appearing the adventures of Louis de Rougemont in monthly instalments. They are certainly strange adventures. Robinson Crusoe did not have more thrilling ones, nor has the imagination of Robert Louis Stevenson, that master of fiction, surpassed them.

Sir George Newnes is the gentleman who is father the expedition inspired by the story of Louis de Reugemont. The search will be for a mysterious island somewhere off the north-west coast of Australia, where the castaway left untold wealth, including three black pearls of priceless value. The statement has been made that the expedition will be fitted out at a cost of $100,000.

In addition to the three black pearls, described as the finest specimens found during the present century, the island is said to also be the hiding place of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of white pearls, pink pearls and pearl shells. When he returned to London Louis de Rougemont was almost penniless. But Sir George Newnes took him up, listened to his tales, believed them, and got him to write them for the Wide World Magazine, the motto of which is that somewhat trite saying—"Truth is stranger than fiction."

The Sole Survivor.

Louis de Rougemont, according to his own statement, was the sole survivor, if we may except his dog, of the Veielland, a vessel commanded by Captain Peter Jensen. Captain Jensen had had extraordinary luck as a pearl fisherman, such luck as had never before been heard of. The three black pearls alone were worth a fortune. But a monsoon came along, and the entire crew, with the exception of Louis de Rougemont and his dog, went to Davy Jones' locker. This was back in 1864.

The sole survivor not only succeeded in reaching a little island, little more than a waste of sand, but he carried the treasure with him. With the debris of the wreck he built himself a little hut, and here he lived for years—just how many he does not know, for after a while he lost all record of time. With a king's ransom in his possession, he was as powerless as the veriest beggar in the world. It is said that the exact location of this treasure island is known, but is being kept a secret.

With the debris from the wreck he built a boat, and for a long time he lived in solitude, subsisting on fish, sea fowl and their eggs. One day he saw a raft drifting toward the shore of his domain. It was followed by a lot of sharks, snapping their hungry jaws as though in anticipation of a feast. Fearlessly he waded out to it, driving the sharks away with an oar. There were four black bodies lying on the raft—a man, a woman and two boys.

With difficulty De Rougemont got them ashore, and succeeded in reviving them. They showed symptoms of extreme terror. For a long time they protested against his advances, thinking they were in the mysterious presence of some great spirit. Gradually their fear gave place to curiosity. They made guttural sounds indicative of astonishment, feeling the clothing of the white man, and evidently mistaking it for loose skin. The rough boat even astonished them more.

His Black Companions.

By degrees they became accustomed to their presence, but the man continued to be sullen and morose. "I think," writes De Rougemont, "the only thing that aroused the father of the family from his sullen moods was my extraordinary acrobatic performances, which also threw the two little nigger boys into hysterics of delight. Father, mother and children tried to imitate my somersaults, "wheels" and contortions, but came to grief so desperately (once the morose man nearly broke his neck) that that they soon gave it up. The man would sit and watch our gambols for hours without moving a muscle.

"Gradually I acquired a slight acquaintance with extraordinary language of the blacks, and had many a chat with the woman, who also picked up a few words of comical English from me. She was a woman of average height, lithe and supple, with an intelligent face and sparkling eyes. She was a very interesting companion, ad as I grew more proficient in her queer language of signs and slaps and clicks, I learned from her many wonderful things about the habits and customs of the Australian aborigines, which proved extremely useful to me in after years. Yamba, for that was her name, told me that when I rescued them they had been blown miles and miles out of their course and away from their own country by the terrible gale that had been raging about a fortnight previously.

"One of my most amusing experiences with the blacks was one day when, quite accidentally, Mrs. Yamba got sight of herself for the first time in the little oval looking glass I had hanging up in the hut near my hammock. She thoughtlessly took it down and held it close up to her face. She trembled, felt the surface of the glass, and then looked hurriedly on the back. One long, last, lingering look she gave and then flew screaming out of the hut.

"Oddly enough, she overcame her fears later, and, womanlike, would come and look in the mirror for an hour at a stretch, smacking her lips all the while in wonderment and making most comical grimaces and contortions to try the effect. Mr. Yamba, however, was very differently affected, for the moment his wife showed him his own reflection in the glass he gave a terrific yell and bolted to the other end of the little island in a state of the most abject terror. The two boys found the mirror a never ending source of amazement and wonder."

Among the Cannibals.

Finally, the blacks became eager to go home and claimed to know the way with the guidance of the stars. So one day the ill assorted party set sail, De Rougemont first taking the precaution of burying his pearls. "Night and day we sailed," writes the modern Robinson Crusoe, "occasionally sighting sharks and even whales, and you may imagine my feelings when early in the morning of the tenth day Yamba suddenly gripped my arm and murmured. 'We are nearing my home at last.'

"I leaped to my feet, and a few minutes afterward the mainland came hazily into view. Instead of heading straight for it, however, we made for a beautiful island that stood in the mouth of a large bay, and here we landed to recuperate for a day or so. Immediately on our arrival Yamba and her husband lit some fires and made what were apparently smoke signals to their friends on the main. They first cut down a quantity of green wood with my tomahaw and arranged it in the form of a pyramid. Next they obtained fire by rubbing together two pieces of a certain kind of wood, and as the smoke ascended we saw answering smoke signals from the opposite shore. Not long after this curious exchange of signals (and the practice is virtually universal throughout the whole of aboriginal Australians, we saw three catamarans, each carrying a man, shooting across toward our island."

De Rougemont knew they were cannibals, but he put on a bold front, trusting to his black friends to see him through. The next day he was conducted to the mainland. "As we approached the new country," he says, "I beheld a vast, surging crowd of blacks—men, women and children, all perfectly naked, standing on the beach. The moment we landed there was a most extraordinary rush for my boat, and everything on board her was subjected to the closest scrutiny."

Some Native Delicacies.

His description of life among these native Australians is very interesting. They followed him about wherever he went, even expressing wonder over his footprints. When the blacks walk they turn their feet sideways, so that they only make a half impression. When the white man planted his feet down firmly, leaving the full imprint of his foot in the sand, they seemed to think it very remarkable.

Says De Rougemont: "Everywhere I went the natives were absolutely overwhelming in their hospitality, and presents of food of all kinds were fairly showered into my hut, including such delicacies as kangaroo and opossum meat, rats, snakes, tree worms, fish, etc. Baked snake, I ought to mention, was a very pleasant dish indeed, but as there was no salt forthcoming and the flesh was very tasteless, I cannot say I enjoyed this particular native dainty. The snakes were invariably baked whole in their skins, and the meat was very tender and juicy, though a little insipid as to flavor.

"The native method of cooking is to scoop out a hole in the sand with the hands, and then place the article to be cooked at the bottom. A layer of sand was then thrown over the 'joint.' Next comes loose stones, and the fire is built on the top of all. Rats were always plentiful, often so much so as to become a serious nuisance. They were of the large brown variety, and were not at all bad eating. I may say here that the women folk were responsible for the catching of the rats, the method adopted being to poke in their holes with sticks, and then kill the mas they rush out. The women, by the way, were responsible for a good many things. They were their masters' dressers, so to speak, in that they were required to carry supplies of the greasy clay or earth with which the blacks anoint their bodies to ward off the sun's rays and insect bites, and besides this, woe betide the wives if corroboree time found them without an ample supply of colored pigments for the decoration of their masters' bodies.

A Grievous Error.

"After a time the natives began pointedly to suggest that I should stay with them. They had probably heard from Yamba about the strange things I possessed, and the occult powers I was supposed to be gifted with. A day or two after my landing a curious thing happened—nothing more or less than the celebration of my marriage! I was standing near my boat, still full of thoughts of escape, when two magnificent naked chiefs, decked with gaudy pigments and feather head-dresses, advanced toward me, leading between them a young, dusky maiden of pleasing appearance.

"The three were followed by an immense crowd of natives. The interesting trio were within a few feet of me when they halted suddenly, and one of the chiefs stepped out and offered me a murderous-looking club, with a big knob at one end, which ugly weapon was known as a "waddy." As he presented this weapon the chief made sign sthat I was to knock the maiden on the head with it. Now, I confess I was struck with horror and dismay at my position, for, instnatly recalling what Yamba had told me, I concluded that a cannibal feast was about to be given in my honor, and that—worst horror of all—I might have to lead off with the first mouthful of that smiling girl. Of course, they had brought the helpless victim to me, the distinguished stranger, to kill with my own hands. At that critical moment, however, I resolved to be absolutely firm, even if it cost me my life.

"While I hesitated, the one chief remained absolutely motionless, holding out the murderous-looking club, and looking at me interrogatively, as though unable to understand why I did not avail myself of his offer. Still more extraordinary, the chief behind observed a solemn and disconcerting silence. I looked at the girl: to my amazement she appeared delighted with things generally—a poor, merry little creature, not more than 15 or 16 years of age. I decided to harangue the chiefs, and as a preliminary I gave them the universal sign to sit down and parley. They did so, but did not seem pleased.

"Then in hesitating signs, slaps, clicks and guttural utterances I gave them to understand that it was against my faith to have anything whatever to do with the horrid orgy they contemplated. The Great Spirit they dreaded so much, yet so vaguely, I went on, had revealed to me that it was wrong to kill anyone in cold blood, and still more loathsome and horrible to eat the flesh of a murdered fellow-creature. I was very much in earnest and I waited with nervous trepidation to see the effect of my peroration. Under the circumstances you may judge of my astonishment when not only the chiefs, but the whole nation assembled suddenly burst into roars of eerie laughter.

"Then came Yamba to the rescue. Ah, noble and devoted creature! The bare mention of her name stirs every fibre of my being with love and wonder. Greater love than hers no creature ever knew, and not once, but a thousand times did she save my wretched life at the risk of her own.

An Exchange of Wives.

"Yamba came up and whispered to me. She had been studying my face quietly and eagerly, and had gradually come to see what was passing in my mind. She whispered that the chiefs, far from wishing me to kill the girl for a cannibal feast, were offering her to me as a wife, and that I was merely expected to tap her on the head with the stick in token of her subjection to her new spouse. In short, this blow on the head was the legal marriage ceremony, tout simple.

"I tapped the bright-eyed girl on the head and she immediately fell prostrate at my feet, in token of wifely submission. Oddly enough Yamba, far from manifesting any jealousy, seemed to take as much interest as any one in the proceedings. The very next day I waited upon Mr. Yamba and calmly made to him the proposition that we should exchange wives. This suggestion he received with a kind of subdued satisfaction, or holy joy, and very few further negotiations were needed to make the transaction complete; and, be it said, it was an everyday transaction, perfectly legal and recognized by all the clans.

"Everything I did I had to excel in, and it was absolutely necessary that I should be perpetually astonishing the natives, in the most literal sense of the phrase. Accordingly, for the next few weeks, I used to accompany the women in their root-hunting and and rat-catching expeditions, and from them I picked up much valuable information.

"The corroboree was, perhaps, the greatest institution known to the blacks, who, oblized to do no real work, as we understand it, simply had to pass the time somehow; and there can be no doubt that, were it not for the constant feuds and consequent incessant wars, the race would have greatly deteriorated. The corroboree after a successful battle commenced with a cannibal feast off the bodies of fallen foes, and would be kept up for several days on end, the braves lying down to sleep near the fire toward morning and renewing the festivities about noon next day. The chiefs on these occasions decked themselves with gorgeous cockatoo feathers and painted their bodies with red and yellow ochre and other glaring pigments.

"A couple of hours were generally spent in dressing and preparing for the ceremony, and then the gayly decorated fighting men would dance or squat round the fires and chant monotonous songs, telling of all their own achievements and valor, and the extraordinary sights they had seen in their travels.

The Cannibal Poet.

"The words of the songs were usually composed by the clan's own poet, who made a living solely by his profession, and even sold his effusions to other tribes. As there was no written language the purchaser would simply be coached orally by the vender poet, and as the blacks were gifted with most marvellous memories, they would transmit and resell the songs throughout vast stretches of country. These men of the North were of magnificent stature, and possessed great personal strength. They were able to walk extraordinary distances, and their carriage was the most graceful I have ever seen.

"I am reminded of the native doctor. This functionary was called a rut, and he effected most of his cures with a little shell, with which he rubbed assiduously upon the affected part. Thus it will be seen that the medical treatment was a form of massage, the rubbing being done first in a downward direction and then crosswise. I must say, however, that the blacks were very rarely troubled with illness, their most frequent disorder being usually the result of excessive gorging when a particularly ample supply of food was forthcoming—say, after a big battle over a tribal preserve.

"In an ordinary case of overfeeding the medicine man would rub his patient's stomach with such vigor as often to draw blood. He would also give the sufferer a kind of grass to eat, and this herb, besides clearing the system, also acted as a most marvellous appetizer. The capacity of some of my blacks, by the way, was almost beyond relief.

"One giant I have in mind ate a whole kangaroo by himself. I saw him do it. Certainly it was not an excessively big animal, but, still, it was a meal large enough for three or four stalwart men."

These are some of the adventures and observations of Louis de Rougemont, as coming from his own pen. He eventually escaped from the blacks and repaired to London as an ordinary seaman. And now he has been taken up by a peer, and a search will be made for the hidden treasure. De Rougemont himself will be a member of the expedition.

BUSINESS MEN FEEL CHEERFUL

Continued from Page 9.

freight. In Teenkais the prices asked for finest chops, which cost high in the country, preclude business at present; here also medium grades have declined 2 to 3 taels from the opening. There is no doubt that the Moyunes and Teenkais, especially finest and choice teas, are inferior in cup quality to last season, due probably to the teamen trying to reduce the high cost by admixture of some inferior leaf. Fychows are weak and in limited request. Pingsueys—The settlements reported below consist of 6 chops (some 2,000 boxes), showing a decline of about 1½ to 2 taels on opening rates, the balance being made up of single lines bought to fill special orders. At present teamen refuse to make any further concession than that quoted and business is practically at a standstill. Settlements reported have been as follows: Moyune, 8,543 half chests at 22 a 44 taels; Tienkai, 4,776 do at 21 a 37½ taels; Fychow, 1,887 do at 17½ a 28 taels; Pingsuey, 3,441 do at 24 a 31½ taels; local packed, 1,828 do at 18½ a 25 taels; total, 20,475 half chests.

Country tea and local packed—

	Hf.-chests. 1898.	Hf.-chests. 1897.
Total arrivals	..90,671	94,187
Settlements	49,616	87,337
Stock	41,055	6,850
Pingsuey—		
Total arrivals	42,804	71,974
Settlements	20,664	50,474
Stock	22,140	20,000

Canadian Flour in Australia.

Recent Australian exchanges contain accounts of a prosecution for selling flour under false pretences, which incidentally demonstrate the high place held by Canadian flour in the Australian market. One Claude Henry Taityens was accused and found guilty of selling a poor grade of flour in "Lake of the Woods" bags. The report of the trial makes it clear that the offence was all the more gross because "this brand of flour brings the highest price in the market." Manitoba number one hard is hard to beat where it has a fair chance.

Heavy Coffee Shipments.

The weekly cablegram from Rio to the Coffee Exchange reported the following: Rio shipments by steamers to United States during week, 18,000 bags; Rio shipments by sail to United States during week, nil; Rio shipments to Europe during week, 35,000; Rio shipments to Cape, etc., during week, 3,000; Rio purchasers for United States during week, 9,000; Rio purchases for Europe during week, 23,000; freight per steamer to United States, 10c and 5 per cent. primage. Steamers loading at Rio for United States, one; steamers loading at Rio for Europe, three. Santos shipments to United States, 14,000 bags; do do do, Europe, 141,000; Santos purchases for United States, 24,000; do do do Europe, 150,000; Santos freight per steamer to Havre, 20 francs and 10 per cent. primage. Steamers loading at Santos for United States, three; do do do for Europe, four. Victoria shipments to United States during week, nil. Bahia weekly receipts, 6,000 bags; Bahia stock, 27,000; Bahia shipments to United States, 4,000; do do Germany, nil; do do rest of Europe, 1,000.

Hay Trade.

A serious drawback in the export of our large and splendid crop of hay presents itself in the scarcity of freight room, which appears to be barely sufficient to accommodate the large quantities of flour, grain, dairy produce, apples and miscellaneous freight that are wanting room. It is therefore not even a matter of price, but simply an absence of freight space. This being the case, one can well understand the position of the market here, with large surplus stocks of new baled hay pressing for sale, and no export outlet for it, and this in face of the fact that the English market is improving, and could no doubt relieve us of large quantities of the new crop. Sales of choice baled clover have transpired at $4 to $4.50 per ton, and at $4.75 to $5.50 for No. 2, while choice timothy has sold at $6.50 to $7, although a lot of three cars sold at $6, but it was not as choice in quality as it might have been. Two cars of choice clover sold at $4.50. Shippers of hay complain that Canadian produce has not fair play, as preference is given to American goods. The shipments of hay from this port are gradually growing less, just at the time when England is prepared to take any quantity. The exports last week were 2,332 bales, but it is thought they will fall off from this out of want of ocean freight room.—Trade Bulletin.

Trade in Toronto.

Toronto, Sept. 30.—There is an active demand for many lines of staple goods, as is usual at this season. Repeal orders for goods taken early in the season are quite numerous, but there is now no doubt that the sorting trade will be a large one. Values of all sorts of dry goods, cottons and woollens are very firm. Wools are slow, and the situation is the same. Hides are in good demand, and there is no accumulation of stocks. Leathers are in better demand and firm. There is a fair movement in general fall hardware and metals are in demand, with values all round well maintained. Groceries are selling freely. Sugars are steady. Salmon is dearer this week. Hog products are firm owing to moderate stocks in the hands of the packers. Dairy produce is quiet, but prices are firm, and there is a scarcity of choice dairy butter and creamery, is in demand for export. Country remittances are satisfactory, and will doubtless be still better soon, as the deliveries of grain at country points are increasing. The local money market is unchanged, with call loans at 4 1-2 to 5 per cent. and mercantile discounts at 6 to 7 per cent.

MR. DOOLEY ON THE PRESIDENT'S CAT.

(From the Chicago Journal.)

"'Twas this way about Dr. Huckenlooper," said Mr. Dooley. "Mack has a cat that was given him f'r a Christmas present be me fri'n Pierpont Morgan, an' th' cat was a gr-reat favor-ite iv th' White House. 'Twas as quite as th' Sicrety iv Agriculture an' as affectionate as th' Sicrety iv th' Three-asury. Th' cat was called Gool' Bonds because iv th' inthrest he dhrew. He very often played with th' Sicrety iv th' Navy, an' ivery wan that come to th' White House f'r a job loved him.

"But wan day Gool' Bonds begun to look bad. He cudden't ate th' r-rich crame out iv th' di-mon-studded saucer. He stopped castin' an eye at th' c'nary in the cage. Whin th' Sicrety iv th' Navy wint down f'r to play with him Gool' Bonds spit at that good an' gr-reat man. Mack was shavin' himsilf befure th' lookin'-glass, an' had jus' got his face pulled r-round to wan side f'r a good gash whin he heerd a scream iv ag'ny behind him, an' tur-rned to see Gool' Bonds lape up with his paws on his stomach an' hit th' ceilin'. Mack give a cry iv turror an' grabbed at Gool' Bonds. Away wint Gool' Bonds through th' house. Th' Sicrety iv War seen him comin', an' called 'Pussy, Pussy!' Gool' Bonds wint through his legs an' galloped f'r where th' Postmaster-Gin'ral was settin' editn' his paper. Th' Postmaster-Gin'ral had jus' got as far as 'We opin' whin he see Gool' Bonds, an' he bate th' cat to th' windy be a whisker.'

"Well, Gool' Bonds inded up in th' coal cellar, an' the-ey was a Cab'net council f'r to see what was to be done.

"'Sind f'r Docthor Heinegagubler,' says th' Sicrety iv War. 'He's wan iv' th' gr-reatest surgeons iv our time,' he says, 'an' can cur-re anything fr'm pips to glanders,' he says.

"Th' famous Docthor Honeycooler was summoned. 'Sir,' says Mack, 'Gool' Bonds, th' pride iv th' administhration, has had a fit,' he says. 'Twud br-reak our hear-rts to lose our little pet,' he says. 'Go,' he says, 'an' take such measures as ye-er noble healin' ar-rt suggests,' he says. 'An' may th' prayers iv an agonized foster-parent go with ye,' he says.

"An' Docthor Higgenlocker wint down into th' coalshed, an' whin he come back it was with Gool' Bonds in his ar-rms, weak an' pale, but with a wan smile on his lips.

"'Aither embracin' Gool' Bonds an' tu'kin' him away in bed, Mack tur-rns to th' Dock. 'Dock,' he says, 'ye have performed a noble sarvice,' he says. 'I app'int ye a majer-gin-ral,' he says. 'I'm that already,' says th' Dock. 'I've r'rich relatives in Philadelphy,' he says. 'But,' says Mack, ''tis a shame to think iv ye'er noble sarvices bein' wasted,' he says, 'whin ye-er counthry calls,' he says. 'I app'int ye,' he says, 'surgeon-gin-ral,' he says. 'Proceed,' he says 'to Cubia an' stamp out th' dhread ravages,' he says, 'iv r-ringbone an' staggers,' he says.

"That's how Dock got th' job. He was a gr-reat man down there, an' now he's wan iv th' vethranryans iv th' war. Ye heerd iv typhoid an' yellow fever in th' threnches, but did ye hear annything iv spavin or th' foot-an'-mouth disease? Not wanst. Dock was on jooty late an' early. Sleepless an' vigilant he stood beside th' suff-rin' mules, allayin' their pain an' slowly but surely dhraggin' thim out iv th' clutches iv pink-eye an' eppizootic. He had a cheery wurrud, a pleasant smile, an' a bottle iv liniment f'r wan an' all. He cured Teddy Rosenfelt's hor-rse iv intherference an' made a soothin lotion iv axle grease f'r Gin-ral Shafter's buckboard. Ye might see him anny time wandhrin' through th' camp with a hatful of oats or a wisp of hay. They called him th' stall angel, and countless thousands iv sick horses blessed him. He's a gr-reat man, is th' Dock. But it it hadn't been f'r Gool' Bonds th' counthry wud niver have had his services. Who knows but that Mack's cat was th' rale victhor at Santiago?"

"Didn't he cure anny men?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Shure," said Mr. Dooley. "He cured Tiddy Rosenfelt iv booltin'."

MONEY IS FIRMER.

Something of a Flutter in Local Financial Circles Owing to the Action of Two Banks.

There has been something of a flutter in local financial circles lately owing to a threatened all-round advance in the quotation of call loans.

It is known for a fact that the City and District Savings Bank has raised the rate to 4 1-2 per cent. on all the small loans outstanding, and also that the Bank of Commerce has called in all the money it had out among the brokers.

The City and District, it is understood, did not advance the rate on two of the largest loans out, but new money is quoted at 4 1-2 per cent.

All the other banks are still said to be loaning call money at 4 per cent., but an enlarged call for legitimate funds to move the crops, etc., may possibly result in some of the other banks either calling in their money or putting the rate up.

Dr. Coderre's RED PILLS For Pale and Weak Women.

NEWS NOTES.

Quebec.

Little Gussie Cummins, the four-year-old daughter of the late Dr. P. H. Cummins, of Quebec, who was seriously burned about three weeks ago, has died from her injuries.

While playing with a lighted candle, the little son of Mr. Julien, of Quebec, was seriously burned.

Mr. J. A. Pelletier, merchant, River Ouelle, offers to compound with his creditors at 45 cents on the dollar, and Mr. Arthur Tremblay, Roberval, offers a composition of 75 cents on the dollar.

A man named Champagne, of Acton Vale, was crushed to death at Grand'Mere by falling from a heavy load of timber, underneath the vehicle which passed over his body, killing him instantaneously.

Mr. Louis Couture, of St. Etienne de Lauzon, Que., has a family of thirteen children, among whom is a girl 14 years of age who is five feet four inches in height and weighs 300 pounds.

While at work on a new church at Quebec, Albert Shields fell from a ladder and so injured his neck that he cannot move his head. Internal injuries are also feared.

A young man named Joseph Barrette, of St. Barthelemie, Berthier, who has been in the Klondyke region since 1892, has returned to Quebec, having left the Yukon on August 24th. He left here six years ago with Messrs. Chabot and Noe Demers, of Levis, and Jack Tremblay, of Quebec. He and his friends own several fine claims on the Eldorado.

Mrs. Edward Murphy, of Melbourne, P. Q., died suddenly at Richmond. On Wednesday she was in Melbourne village, returning home in the evening apparently in good health. Next morning she was heard groaning, and died before medical aid could reach her.

George Miller was sentenced by Judge Mulvena at Sherbrooke to three years in the penitentiary for an assault upon a six-year-old girl.

Ontario

Helen Darrach, of Marmora, has been convicted at Belleville of concealing the birth of her child and sentenced to two years in the central prison. The original charge was murder.

John Ryan, a market gardener at Beaconsdale, a suburb of Toronto, who has just died, has been in the habit of taking fits of eccentricity and burying money in strange places. On several occasions the money was found by friends. But now he is dead and the friends are still searching.

The 43rd Battalion of Ottawa are to be presented by the citizens of Burlington, Vt., with a handsome silk flag as a souvenir of their visit to that city.

Stephen Wade, one of Belleville's oldest residents, is dead at the age of 75 years.

William Ptolemy, one of the patriarchs of Binbrook Townshin, near Hamilton, died at him home in Woodburn, aged 80 years.

James Horseley, an old resident of Amherstburg, Ont., fell off the dock at that place. He was taken out of the water at once, but was found to be dead. The doctors are of the opinion that he was seized with a fit of apoplexy before he fell into the water.

United States.

Ex-State Representative Edward A. Gaffney, formerly contract clerk in the Bureau of Highways, committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas.

Steps have been taken at Pittsburg to merge the manufacturers of table glassware and tumblers into a combination chartered under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of $8,000.

The United States War Department has been notified that the steamer Arkadia had been refused permission by the Spanish authorities to unload her cargo at San Juan.

Anxiety is felt at San Francisco for the safety of the transport Senator, thirty-five days out from Manila.

The McLean Company's building, in St. Louis, was destroyed by a fire caused by a powder explosion. Seventeen persons were injured, two fatally.

The Little Jessie mine, at Chaparral, fourteen miles from Prescott, Arizona, has been sold to an English syndicate. The purchase price is $650,000.

Mr. Cambon, the French Ambassador, paid a farewell call at the White House. He sails for Europe to-day.

Judge Showalter, of the United States Circuit Court, of Chicago, has upheld the constitutionality of the provision in the War Revenue Act, requiring brokers to file a memorandum of their sales.

Gov. Smith, of the Pacific branch of the National Soldiers' Home, near Santa Monica, Cal., was shot by Albert G. Bradley, an inmate, who, it is supposed, is mentally unsound. Surgeons think the wounds are not fatal.

Lieut. Rooney has begun the distribution of 300,000 rations among the Cubans in the interior of the Province of Santiago de Cuba.

A serious dispute has arisen at Gibara between Commander Maynard, of the Nashville, and the Cuban Government, over the duty on supplies forwarded by Gen. Blanco to the Spanish garrison at Holguin.

Maritime Provinces.

Joseph McLaughlin, Truro, N.S., was instantly killed by being caught in the fly-wheel of a threshing machine.

The steamer Stanley has captured a sixty-ton schooner which was making the port of St. Mary's, Guysboro County, from St. Pierre, with her hold filled to the hatches with a cargo of goods upon which the Canadian revenue laws impose heavy duties.

Arvidson, the sailor who assaulted young Miss Richards at Campbellton, N.B., recently, has been convicted and sentenced to two years in Dorchester penitentiary.

The Murphy house, east of Mars Hill Mountain, was destroyed by fire. This is the house in which Daniel Murphy was so brutally murdered by his son last June. Several previous attempts have been made to burn it.

General.

The house and furniture of M. Emile Zola, in Paris, are to be sold to satisfy a judgment of 30,000 francs obtained against him by three handwriting experts who recently won a libel suit, growing out of the Dreyfus case, against the author.

YOUNG AT SEVENTY.

Indigestion and Stomach Troubles Removed by South American Nervine—Four Bottles Brought Back Health and Vigor.

Mr. Jas. Sherwood, of Windsor, Ont., writes: "For twelve months I was a great sufferer from indigestion and stomach trouble. After trying other remedies without any benefit whatever, I was attracted to South American Nervine through great cures I read of its making, and I decided to try it. After a few doses I felt great relief and benefit. I have taken four bottles, and although I am 70 years old I give this thankful testimony for relief from the great suffering I had. I consider it a great medicine."

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

SLOAN'S GREAT WORK.

The Premier American Lightweight Jockey Won Five Races at Newmarket To-day.

London, Sept. 30.—The Rous Memorial Stakes was won by Sir J. Waldie Griffith's brown filly Landrail, with Tod Sloane up. Three horses ran. Mr. R. Alexander's b. f Quassia was second, and Mr. Wallace Johnstone's b. f. Canobie Lea, third. The betting was 5 to 2 against Landrail.

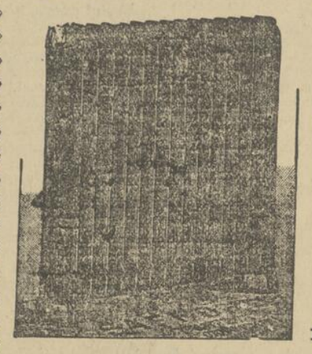
An all-aged selling plate of 103 sovereigns, the winner to be sold by auction for 100 sovereigns, was won by the Larlliard-Beresford stables three-year-old chestnut filly Libra, by Sensation, out of Lima, ridden by Tod Sloane. The three-year-old bay filly Fiona was second, and the four-year-old chestnut gelding High Chancellor, was third. Eight horses ran over the Bous course (five furlongs. Betting was 4 to 1 against Libra.

Sloane, on the Lorillard-Beresford stables' four-year-old chestnut gelding Draco, by the Sailor Prince, out of Darya, won the Bretby Welter Handicap. The chestnut colt Fremito, was second, the White Prince third. Six horses ran. This handicap is of five sovereigns each for starters, with 200 sovereigns added, and was run over the Bretby Stakes course, (six furlongs). The betting was 5 to 4 on Draco.

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

We're After the Man

Who has come to the conclusion that he is paying too much for his footwear, who's got an idea that he ought to be getting better boots and shoes for the money he's paying.

Just to hand, a full range of Fall Goods, including the celebrated

VISCOLIZED Calf,

Waterproof Boots, guaranteed Hand Sewn, Rubber Sole, and Boots in all widths, shapes and sizes.

IN WOMEN'S, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S

goods we lead for style, price and variety. Come early and make your selection before our assortment is broken. We want THAT man to try a pair of our custom-made shoes, and we'll take our chances on getting him for a regular customer.

E. REEVES & CO.,

'Phone—Main 2713. 1646 NOTRE DAME STREET, Opposite St. Lambert Hill.

HOW RUDYARD GOT HIS NAME.

Kansas City Star.

Into noisy, drunken, soldierful Chattanooga there came one day a rosy, tweed-clothed English man with a rich and marvellous accent. His name was J. Bourne Pinder, and he was a salesman for the wares of the Doulton pottery, Staffordshire, England. He was a breezy sort of chap, lacking the reserve attributed to all travelling Englishmen, but the fact that he was a "bagman" had, perhaps, something to do with it. At all events he was soon on speaking terms with the little group of newspaper men in the hotel and told some very amusing and instructive tales about England and other places to which he had journeyed.

One evening I sat chatting with him about unimportant things when he divulged this interesting fact:

"Do you know where Kipling got his first name? Most people do not. I have never seen the story of it in print. To begin at the beginning, my father was Thomas Pinder, of the pottery firm of Pinder, Bourne & Co., now Doulton's, in Burslem, Staffordshire. In the pottery was a young man named John Kipling, a designer of decorations. He was a very clever young man, although somewhat eccentric. He used, I remember as a boy, to carry pet mice attached to him by fine chains. He was a very vigorous man and full of amusing stories and could do innumerable clever tricks. When I was a boy he made casts of my face. He made paper squills and put them in my nostrils, greased my face and then covered it with wet plaster. It was no fun, I can tell you, but he was a good sort of chap and used to tell me stories and sing songs and make things with a jack knife for me, so I let him do it. He was a constant visitor at our house, and both my mother and father were fond of him.

"One day my mother gave a picnic to the young people of the neighborhood at a pretty little English lake between the villages of Rudyard and Rushton, not far from Burslem. John Kipling went, of course, and there he met a pretty English girl, Mary McDonald, the daughter of a Methodist minister at Endon. Kipling fell in love with her at once. They met very often at my mother's house, and it grew into a love affair on both sides. Then John Kipling went to the art schools in Kensington, and was afterward sent out to direct the art schools of the Madras presidency in India. When he went to India he took pretty Mary McDonald along as his wife.

"In the fulness of time a son was born to the Kiplings in Bombay. Their first meeting at Rudyard lake must have been the pretty bit of sentiment of their lives, for when they named the son they took for him that of the little lake on the banks of which they first saw each other.

"John Kipling came back afterward to the old potting country, and when they built an institute for the people where Wedgwood first started potting, Kipling modelled the frieze for the building. The frieze describes the potter's art with figures of the thrower, the plate maker, the cup maker and all the others. It was a work of love. Rudyard Kipling is himself very fond of the Staffordshire countryside and has written the dialect, which he knows well, of his mother's people."

This is the story of the origin of Rudyard Kipling's Christian name, told by the son of the man under whom Kipling's father started on his art career.

FEAST OF TABERNACLES BEGINS TODAY

Gentiles are puzzled at the delivery of loads of fir trees and lumber at the houses of Hebrew citizens the past few days. These are to be used in the erection of sookos in their yards.

"Schah! Schah!" sang a little boy, clapping his hands for delight. "Papa is goin' to put up a sooko an' I'm goin' to help him."

"What? You don't know what schah and sooko mean?" asked a bewildered old man. "Schah means the covering, the roofing of the sooko, and a sooko—well, a sooko is a sooko. Did you ever hear!" he exclaimed, unable to define the word or to realize that there could be people who needed such a definition at all. But a bystander with an English newspaper in his pocket knew better and with a superior smile he volunteered the explanation that a sooko was a booth or a tabernacle.

"Our forefathers, in the course of their peregrinations on their way to the land of promise, once stopped in booths, and so we commemorate the event by taking our meals in little makeshift dwellings or tents during the eight days of the Feast of Tabernacles, which is to begin next Saturday.

"In point of fact, this merry holiday of ours is intended to celebrate the ingathering of the crops. It is the Jewish thanksgiving week at the close of the summer season, but the leading features of the feast are the tabernacles which the faithful among the tenants of each house club together to put up for a sort of public dining room. The roof must not be of solid material, and while the booth is not to be covered with glass it must admit a view of the sky. So we cover it with fir branches, through whose interstices we can see bits of blue. A pious Jew, one who is an ardent observer of our complex and exacting faith, will even sleep in the booth during the week of the coming feast, but this is not strictly obligatory."

At one courtyard nearby several of the tenants were busily engaged putting up their sooko. They could afford to hire a man to do the work for them, and it might have been more economical to do so, too, for they were all tailors or peddlers, and they were stopping their daily occupations to build the booth. But then the very work connected with the building of one's sooko is a good deed, and the pious tailors would lose a dollar or two at their trade rather than the chance of performing such a good action at the opening of the year.

"That ain't the way to drive in a stake!" shouted one of the sooko builders as he paused with the board he was dragging to wipe the perspiration off his begrimed face.

"I am not going to learn how to build a sooko of you," answered the other, angrily. "In the old country I used to put up better sookos than you ever ate in."

The speaker's wife sighed. "In the old country! There was plenty of room for a decent sooko for good Jews to eat and to make merry in. But here, why the yard is too small for a hen coop. I can't see where we are going to put the table and chairs. Woe is me, how crowded it will be."

"Don't you like it?" asked her husband, his mouth full of tacks. "You won't have to use it anyhow," he added, with a wink at the other men. "You women folk ain't in it."

"I know we are not," said the woman with high defiance, as she put her bare stout arms akimbo. "Our religion does not count us in, and we have no seat even in the booth, but then what would you men eat in the sooko if we women did not get the dinners for you?"

"Well said! A woman with the head of a man!" shouted the sooko builder, cheerily.