

CONCERT OF
THE POWERS.To Secure Such is England's
Policy Regarding Turkey.

SIR MICHAEL, HICKS-BEACH TALKS.

Its Mission Would be to Insist
Upon Reform—A Letter From
a Woman Missionary in
Constantinople.

London, Oct. 13.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Darlington to-night, declared that the actual position of the powers with regard to the Eastern Question was that Russia, Austria and Germany were determined, with a view to preserving European peace, to maintain the status quo in Turkey. That had been England's traditional policy, he said, and any departure from it would meet with active resistance by the powers. At the same time, absolute inaction was more dangerous to the peace of Europe than would be united interference by the powers to compel Turkish reform.

England's present policy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer affirmed, was to secure a concert of the powers to insist upon reform. He asserted most emphatically that the Government did not desire to act alone or to obtain any special advantage for England. London, Oct. 13.—A letter written by Sir William Vernon Harcourt to a personal friend declares that the Armenian question is finally settled. This means that a working agreement has been reached between Russia, France and England, the probability being that to France will be entrusted the task of imposing on the Sultan the necessity of the agreed course of action.

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 13.—A letter was received in New Haven yesterday from a woman missionary of the American Board, resident in the Armenian quarter at Constantinople. The letter enters into detailed description of the recent riots. The writer states that she was absent from her house during one of the riots, and the mob gathered in front of the building and the frightened servants flung out the American flag. The mob attacked "Old Glory," pulled it down, and looted the building. A few days later the action was repeated and the supplies for the Armenians were plundered. The writer continues at length in a description of the scenes there enacted. She says that during the riots she saw the streets strewn with dead bodies, mostly children, to the number of 600, and gives most pathetic and heartrending details of scenes described by survivors. A copy of the letter will be sent to Secretary Olney at Washington.

CASE OF THE CASTLES.

The Wealthy Americans Released From
Jail on \$150,000 Bail.

London, Oct. 13.—At Marlborough Street Police Court, to-day, Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Castle, of San Francisco, who were arrested at the Hotel Cecil, on Tuesday last, charged with stealing a quantity of furs, etc., from various dealers in this city, were arraigned on remand, and after a short hearing were again remanded for a week, bail being allowed in the sum of \$150,000.

A long list of articles found in the possession of the prisoners was read, and after several storekeepers had given their evidence, the Magistrate granted the release of the prisoners on \$30,000 bail, accepting two sureties in \$25,000 each, and the prisoners' own sureties of \$10,000 each. The following gentlemen were accepted as sureties for the prisoners: Mr. Seymour, managing director of the Anglo-California Bank; Mr. Chas. Guthrie, of Guthrie and Company, bankers, 101, Lane; Mr. Lewis Weil, a watch-maker, of Hatton Garden; and Mr. Augustus Cohen, a diamond merchant, of Holborn.

Counsel for the Castles said to a reporter of the Associated Press at the conclusion of the hearing that Mrs. Castle was completely prostrated. On leaving the court-room she drove with her husband to some friends, in order to see her son, who is being cared for by them. The meeting between Mrs. Castle and her son is described as being most affecting. She is now under a doctor's care.

Continuing, Counsel said that the English lawyers do not believe it to be a case of kleptomania, but added, "but I am convinced that the woman is not in her right mind." Asked how he accounted for the fact that Mr. Castle did not know his wife had stolen the goods in her possession, Counsel said that many of the articles in the police inventory were legitimate purchases, and that it will be proved that Mr. Castle was not aware that the others were in her possession.

HARCOURT MAY RETIRE.

He May Follow the Example of Lord
Rosebery.

London, Oct. 13.—The St. James' Gazette says Sir William Vernon Harcourt has addressed a letter to the Liberal whip resigning the leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Commons. He also intimates a desire on his part to retire from Parliament altogether. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the St. James' Gazette says, has also written a letter to Mr. Gladstone, in which he says he is about to withdraw from Parliament, regarding such action as the best course he could pursue in order to show that no ignominious ambition has guided his actions. The announcement of Sir William's voluntary retirement may have the effect

to rally to his side many politicians, who have hitherto refrained from taking part in the agitation in regard to the leadership of the Liberal party in succession to Lord Rosebery. London, Oct. 13.—Mr. Henry Labouchere, in a long article in Truth on the succession to the Liberal leadership, disclaims any personal antipathy to Lord Rosebery, the retiring leader, but expresses the belief that democracy is cribbed and confined by having as its head a great nobleman without definite opinions and without a grim determination to trample under foot everything standing in the way of democracy.

"The future of democracy," writes Mr. Labouchere, "is involved in the question of the leadership. There is no room for a compromise. Sir William Vernon Harcourt must be the successor. Mr. Asquith's selection by Lord Rosebery has too much of the warning-pan about it."

THE U.S. CAMPAIGN.

A Big Republican Demonstration at
Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 13.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Two hundred thousand citizens of this city to-night witnessed one of the greatest, if not the greatest, political demonstration that has ever taken place in western New York. The Republican Clubs of Buffalo and Erie County joined together in a street parade and demonstration on the occasion of the visit of Hon. Thomas B. Reed and Frank S. Black, Republican candidate for Governor of this state. Fully ten thousand uniformed men were in line, Main Street for miles was one great blaze of light, fireworks being set off from every window, while gun squads stationed at almost every corner fairly shook the earth with their cannonading. The great majority of the paraders were uniformed in gold hats and capes of gold cloth. The enthusiasm was tremendous throughout. All traffic was suspended on the principal streets from eight until after eleven o'clock.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—Col. R. G. Ingersoll spoke to 12,000 workmen in the stock yards district, last night, in favor of sound money. Between 2,000 and 3,000 people heard the Hon. Bourke Cockran at the Coliseum last night, when he replied to the speech recently delivered by Governor Altgeld.

Canajoharie, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The Hay Trade Journal recently sent enquiries to farmers in the hay producing states asking their views on the political situation, and the replies the Journal has so far received show 88 per cent. of the farmers to be in favor of the election of McKinley to the Presidency.

Washington, Oct. 13.—A statement prepared by the Bureau of Mint shows that during the month of September, 1896, the mints of the United States coined from silver bullion on hand, purchased under the act of July 14th, 1890, 2,700,100 standard silver dollars, containing 2,088,358 ounces of pure silver, the cost of which was \$1,862,671, giving a seigniorage of profit of \$837,428 to the Government, which sum has been deposited in the Treasury.

New York, Oct. 13.—When E. R. Chapman, of Moore & Schley, learned through Senator Brice yesterday some facts about the political situation in the Middle Western States he said he would bet \$500,000 or any part of it, that the Democrats would not carry a State east of the Mississippi River or north of the Ohio. Mr. Chapman has also a similar amount to bet that McKinley will carry Kentucky.

The report communicated to Mr. Chapman was made by one of the leading officials of the United States Senate, whose ability for accurately sizing up political sentiment is valued by not only the Democratic but the Republican members of the Senate.

TYNAN WILL GO FREE.

Failure of the Extradition Proceedings
—Were Never Intended to Succeed.

Paris, Oct. 13.—The Minister of Justice, M. Darlan, at a cabinet council to-day, submitted reasons for refusing the extradition of E. J. Tynan, the alleged Irish-American dynamiter, now in custody at Boulogne-sur-Mer. He said that the evidence to show that Tynan is the so-called "Number One" does not prove him to be that individual, and even were it so, there is not sufficient proof that Tynan was one of the parties connected with the Phoenix Park murders.

Thirdly, said M. Darlan, the case is covered by the ten years' limit. Consequently, Tynan will be released as soon as these decisions are submitted to the officials at the British Embassy.

London, Oct. 13.—The failure of the extradition proceedings in the case of Tynan (No. 1) had been predicted in these despatches, and the reason may as well now be divulged. The fact is that the authorities here never intended that Tynan should set foot in England. His freedom was one of the prices paid for the discovery of the plot. Ivory is likely to be made the scapegoat of the whole affair.

New York, Oct. 13.—Mrs. P. J. P. Tynan received a cablegram from her husband this afternoon, which said: "Am released. Hope to greet you in New York next week."

RAILWAY CONTRACT LET.

The Manitoulin and North Shore Road
of Forty-Two Miles.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The contract for the construction of the Manitoulin and North Shore was let yesterday. It covers the entire work of construction and equipment of 42 miles of standard gauge railway from Little Current, Ontario, to a junction with the Canadian Pacific.

The successful tender on which the contract was awarded was submitted by W. B. Strang, Jr., and Company, of New York and Philadelphia.

Salisbury and Pannecote Confer.
London, Oct. 13.—The Marquis of Salisbury and Sir Julian Pannecote, the British Ambassador at Washington, had a long conference this afternoon.

THE TRACK OF
"THE TORNADO."Very Little on the Coast Was
"Saved From the Sea."

NEWS OF DEVASTATED SEA RESORTS

Scenes of One Time Gaiety
Mass of Ruins—A Ship's
Crew Rescued in a
Sad Condition.

New York, Oct. 13.—The great storm of 1896 has not as yet been relegated to the annals of the past. The story has not yet half been told. No one has so far been able to estimate the damage wrought by the wind and the waves, not to say how far-reaching was the fury of the gale. But as far as the eye can see, from any point along the shores of Long Island, along the Jersey coast, in over the low lands, and in some instances over the highlands, wherever one may turn, there are the evidences that a hurricane has been passing through this section of the country.

For two days and a night the gale blew with ever-increasing fury, and to-day there was a steady downpour of rain to complete the miserable devastation already well done. Those sands have spent the day at the beaches, to view the work of destruction and to look upon the piles of twisted rafters.

Handsome lawns, that have beautified the grounds of the hotels at the beaches, have been torn up like cloughed fields, and yesterday when the storm was at its height, the huge structures themselves in many places were threatened by the waves. At Brighton Beach and at Manhattan, at Edgewater, at Far Rockaway and at a dozen other points along the sea line the fast incoming waters swept under the foundations of the buildings and more than once they shook and shivered under the tremendous pounding of the seas. One hotel did go down, unable to stand the forces turned against it. That was the Brunswick, at Sea Island City, the finest structure of its kind in that section.

Nor was it along the coast alone that the fury of the gale manifested itself. Jersey City was in places practically inundated. Boats were a valuable acquisition to-day, both for purposes of removal and of locomotion. The railroads in that section of New Jersey which at times such as these are unfortunate enough to be located close to the shore were cut off to the extent of suspending business for a period, and many of the smaller towns in the state had to be content with a lonesome existence, for all traffic in and out of those places were stopped. The wires to Sandy Hook were down for many hours, and when communication was again established it was only to learn that never before had such a hurricane been experienced.

But Coney Island was the greatest sufferer. One could not now stroll through the well-remembered promontory of the beach, but he may practically over the masses of ruins that mark the old paths, or stand afar and view the wrecked pavilions and water chutes and ice slides. The light and airy beer gardens that stood up on the shore and the beaching houses and floats, from the farthest corner of Manhattan to way beyond the end of a long line of amusement places to native and visitor alike, one and all have fallen.

Nor did the storm spare the city walls are all that marked the huge structure which yesterday crashed in under the terrific force of water and against it. It is believed that several hundred thousand dollars would not cover the value of the places thus destroyed. Yesterday the tide was higher than anybody had ever before remembered it to be, but early this morning long before sunrise, it has again reached a maximum still higher than at the previous flood. It only needed this to complete the devastation along the beaches. The sea simply swept over the adjoining districts, hundreds of feet beyond what had long ago been fixed as the line of safety. As a result dwellings were flooded, and today some of them are not yet safe from collapse. If the authorities at Washington would make a survey of the coast from Sandy Hook to Cape May as it is at present, they would find many errors in the carefully marked maps they now possess. Not only have new bays been formed, but the old shoals and bars in many places have been pounded away.

At Anglesea, one of the places not heard from up to a late hour last night, a great deal of damage was done. Several buildings, including coronals and dancing pavilions, were wrecked. Several adjoining villages suffered greatly from the ravages of the storm, among them being Holly Beach. At this place, cottages belonging to John L. Burke, of Philadelphia, and Frank E. Smith, Mayor of Holly Beach Borough, were laid in ruins.

The steamship Spartan, of the Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, went ashore on the outer bar, near Herford Inlet, Anglesea. This, however, was one of the very few casualties to shipping reported. A number of steamers, which had been out in the gale, arrived to-day. The old Dominion Line's Guyanotte, which reached this port this morning from Norfolk, was the first vessel to arrive from a southern port since Saturday. Like the other vessels that came in afterwards, she had a report to make of the terrible storm encountered on the passage.

The Cevris, from Liverpool, ran into the northeast gale on October 11 and at midnight the blow developed into a hurricane. It was not until the following day that the steamship Croft, from Dundee, encountered the storm, and the others that passed in through Quarantine had the same story to

tell, varying the date of the first storm signs according to the course the vessel had sailed. But in one particular all agreed, that while the silent warning of the storm's approach had been given, it was a hurricane that probably carried with it as much danger to the ships at sea as to the dwellings along the coast.

VICTIMS OF THE ELEMENTS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 13.—The British steamer Evelyn, Captain Horner, from Huelva, Spain, anchored in the Delaware River this evening, having on board the almost lifeless bodies of nine seamen, the crew of the Norwegian bark Lovise, who were picked up at sea after being drifted without food or water for nine days. Their condition when rescued was a most pitiable one, and so faint had they become that it was necessary to tie lines to them to haul them on board the steamship.

The particulars of the terrible suffering of the men are meagre, as they were still too weak to go into details. The Lovise, in command of Captain Anderson, left Mobile August 17 for Rosaraco with a full cargo of lumber. She experienced hurricanes, and was badly disabled. Her condition became so bad that all hands had to wave her in two small boats, and until the Evelyn hove in sight they had not seen a vessel for nine days. They could not have lasted another night. Under treatment received since on board the Evelyn the unfortunate men are recovering, but their condition is still precarious.

NOTES OF THE STORM.

Halifax, Oct. 13.—A severe southeasterly gale is raging to-night in this region. Timely notice was given of the storm and shipping is well secured. Rain fell heavily during the day and the wind has been blowing hard since dark.

New York, Oct. 13.—Several belated steamers from European ports arrived at quarantine to-day and report the recent storm as being a very severe one.

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 13.—Last night the city was cut off from the outside world, both the Reading and Pennsylvania railroad companies posting notices that trains could not be run in or out of the city because of the damage done to their road-beds. The high tide had washed away the road-beds in many places. The storm continued all night and still there is no sign of its abating. The brigantine steamboat wharf, 300 feet in length, was washed away and a frame building adjoining the wharf was so badly damaged that it had to be removed. The Elk disaster happened two years ago, was torn down by the waves, and two sections of the old board-walk in Chelsea are gone.

OPERA SINGER INSANE.

William Courtney is Doomed to Die
Within a Year.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 13.—Mr. William Courtney, the well-known operatic and oratorio singer, of New York, was yesterday declared by a corps of reputable physicians to be incurably insane. His case will gradually grow worse, they say, until paralysis sets in. It is expected that friends will move him to an asylum in the East. He is a man apparently doomed to death within a year.

At the present stage of the disease Mr. Courtney is a wonderfully happy man. He awakes in the morning with the brightest thoughts, and the very slightest makes him happy. In a few short months, however, the physicians say, he will degenerate into a stupid being, incapable of reasoning. Courtney says he has had an interview with Queen Victoria, and the Grand Old Lady has given him Venezuela and Canada and freed Ireland. He has accepted the position of King of Venezuela, and has promised all medical students whom he knows a position at \$50,000 a year. He also says Queen Victoria was generous to him, and gave him Princess Beatrice in marriage.

DIRECTED AGAINST CANADA.

U. S. Live Stock Men Would Stop Ex-
ports From That Country.

Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 13.—The National Live Stock Exchange having heard a rumor that Germany had decided to exclude American canned beef, will declare itself strongly along the line of reciprocity, prohibition of Canadian cattle exportation through the United States and retaliation against all foreign Governments seeking to discriminate against the meat product of the United States. The executive committee, which met last night presented a lengthy report to-day dealing largely with the question in relation to foreign governments discriminating against the American live stock product, and the exportation of Canadian cattle through the United States ports. Quarantine lines, as also discussed, and as a result a stringent appeal to Congress for relief will be proposed.

MISERABLE IN DANGER.

Toronto, Oct. 13.—A letter has just been received at the missionary department of the Presbyterian Church from Mr. Gung, missionary at Hong Kong, in which he states that disturbance is still rife in Formosa. One missionary was beheaded by the Japanese and another is now in jail. The missionaries there are anxious that something shall be done to ensure their protection.

EX-GRAVE OF VICTIM MURDERED.

Tangiers, Oct. 13.—Djamie, formerly Grand Vizier, who has been confined in prison for two years past on the charge of conspiring in favor of Muley Mohammed, has been found dead in his cell and with his clothing stained with blood. It is supposed that he was assassinated.

REBELLION STRICKEN ISLAND.

Marseilles, Oct. 13.—Mail advices received here from Tananarive, Madagascar, say that rebellion is general throughout the island. Some of the French settlers have been killed on the open roads and Antalaha, near Diego Suarez, has been wiped out, all the whites being killed.

WHO WILL BE
THE RECTOR?U. S. Catholics Anxious About
Bishop Keane's Successor.

WAS A PARALLEL CASE IN 1895.

Bishop O'Connell's Sudden Removal
and the Cahnensy Movement Cited
in Connection With the
Present Case.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 12.—The feeling in American Catholic circles over the recent deposition of Bishop Keane from the rectorship of the Catholic University, instead of showing signs of subsiding, is becoming more intensified. The position which Mgr. Martinelli will take in the not distant future is causing much speculation. An informal reception was tendered him to-day by the faculty of the Catholic University, but nothing passed that would give any indication on this point.

The similarity of circumstances surrounding Bishop Keane's dismissal with those attending the equally sudden dismissal of Bishop O'Connell in 1895, are being commented upon. This brings up the whole matter of Cahnensyism which has figured so prominently in recent Catholic discussions in this country.

Cahnensy was a member of the German Reichstag. In the spring of 1891 he was sent to Rome, presumably representing the St. Raphael Society, a religious organization concerned in German emigration to the United States. Those who were in a position to know the true facts, notably Mgr. O'Connell, then rector of the American College in Rome, attributed a very different motive to the mission of Cahnensy.

After a rigid investigation Mgr. O'Connell obtained the true meaning of the move from a copy of a bill which was to have been submitted to the Propaganda Fide. It was found to be a request from the German Government to the Vatican that hereafter in the selection of names sent from the United States to fill vacant bishoprics German names should be given the preference over Irish, American or other nationalities.

The reason assigned for this extraordinary request was that in the United States there were over 3,000,000 Germans, and that they did not receive proper religious training, and were therefore in danger of losing their faith. In other words they would remain Catholics on condition that they were given German bishops.

Mgr. O'Connell succinctly stated the case: "If there are 3,000,000 Germans, they should not ask anything from America, they should go back to Germany. We are Americans, laboring to promote Catholic interests in America, not in Germany."

Mgr. O'Connell was, in June of 1893, deposed as suddenly from the rectorship of the American College as was Bishop Keane from the Catholic University. He is now in Rome, broken in fortune, and though just in the prime of life, he is decrepit and feeble as an old man. Those who are acquainted with these facts do not hesitate to state that, though the Vatican apparently condemned Cahnensyism, it has endorsed it in the most powerful way it possesses.

The German element in the American hierarchy has been on the increase for the past five years. When the new archdiocese of Milwaukee was founded Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, was a prominent candidate for the promotion. The Langens-Spaulding family, represented in the Illinois legislature, is one of the most honorable in America. His uncle was Archbishop of Baltimore, and he has a long line of ecclesiastical kinsmen. His services at the inception of the Catholic University were also recorded in his favor, but a German, Mgr. Kater, got the appointment. Some of the most important dioceses, whose population is largely Irish and French, have German bishops, notably Bishops Wigger, of Newark; Mats, of Denver, and Archbishop Jahnnessen, of New Orleans.

Candidates for the rectorship are being named almost every hour. The report from Cleveland that Bishop Horstmann has received an intimation that he will be selected is not credited here. His name has not been suggested, except by the ultra-German faction. He could not possibly receive a vote from the American party. Those who are advocating German candidates suggest Bishop Gabriel, of Ogdensburg.

But the best authorities believe that if the new rector is to be chosen from among the bishops, the order of selection will be, first, Bishop Spaulding, then Bishop Maes, of Covington, Ky., and lastly, the unnamed possibility from the Pacific Coast, a bishop who was a prominent candidate for the Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Keane.

The opinion of most Washington Catholics is that the next rector will be a priest selected from some neutral ground, as Philadelphia, St. Louis or Chicago.

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AN INDIAN MURDERER.
Serious Affray on the Blood Reserve
—Indian Killed and a White
Man Injured.

Winnipeg, Oct. 13.—A McLeod N. W. T., despatch to the Free Press at midnight states that a serious shooting affray had taken place on Blood Reserve. It is still at large with a posse of dead. One Indian shot another dead while in a saloon rage, and a British instructor McNeill, who intervened, was shot through the body, and is seriously injured. The Indian murder Indian Reserve, 12 miles from McLeod police in pursuit.

THE FIRE RECORD.
Great Barrington, Mass., Oct. 13.—This town was visited last night by the greatest conflagration in its history. The fire destroyed the major part of the business section of the town. The total loss will reach \$300,000. It is yet impossible to make any estimate of the individual loss.

Epping, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The business portion of this town suffered severely last night by fire. The loss is estimated at \$35,000. The insurance on the entire property is \$32,000.

Saratoga, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Wood and Pender, novelty works, and Carner manufacturing plant at Greenville, were destroyed by fire, last night. Loss, \$50,000; insured for \$15,000.

Steamship Arrivals.
October 13.
Arrived at.
From
Rumore Head "Dublin" "Montreal"
European "Greenock" "Montreal"
Labrador "Liverpool" "Montreal"
Lak's Huron "Liverpool" "Montreal"
Sumidam "Liverpool" "Montreal"
Saele "Bremerhaven" "New York"
Kensington "New York" "Antwerp"
Fentia "New York" "Amsterdam"
Mobile "New York" "London"
Ovenum "New York" "Lisbon"
Tosonic "Queenstown" "New York"
Havel "Southampton" "New York"

Two School Boys Drowned.
Halifax, N. S., Oct. 13.—Two boys named Duncan Morrison and Charlie Bontiller, while on their way to school this morning to Little Glace Bay, N. S., stopped to amuse themselves by trying to paddle across a reservoir in an old cement box. They were drowned.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 13.—Ensign E. Hicks, a young man, who was convicted of arson in the third degree and sentenced to five years in prison by Judge Arms, yesterday, committed suicide in the jail, last evening, by taking strychnine.

TEMPERATURES.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:
Calgary, 36-60; Qu'Appelle, 28-70; Winnipeg, 30-52; Port Arthur, 30-66; Toronto, 42-53; Ottawa, 40-50; Montreal, 38-54; Quebec, 38-50; Halifax, 46-54.

PROBABILITIES.
Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence: Fine; not much change in temperature.

MONTREAL TEMPERATURES.
Temperatures observed by Hearn & Harrison, opticians, 1640 and 1643 Notre Dame Street, Montreal: Standard thermometer, 53°; maximum, 56°; minimum, 47°; Standard barometer—8 a.m., 29.95; 1 p.m., 29.99; 6 p.m., 29.87.

NEEDLE AND NEW WOMAN.

Woman Has Tired of Her Experimental "Newness."

POPULARITY OF THE SEWING NEEDLE.

More Than the Significance of an Evanescent Fad in It—To Retaste the Quaint Joys of the Quilting Bee.

Many admirers of feminine character fancy they perceive more than the significance of an evanescent fad in the present popularity of the sewing needle. Woman has tired of her experimental "newness," it is their whispered comment. "She longs to retaste the quaint joys of the quilting bee, and breathe again the atmosphere of quiet contentment that sustained the sisterhood in the days of hand sewing's supremacy."

These hopeful lovers of the past and its customs seem to have overlooked the fact that every cycle of feminine progression is characterized by alternate periods of feverish activity and weary relaxation, the latter of comparatively short duration, and always succeeded by a series of achievements more brilliant and enduring than the results of preceding efforts. Even a torrid Mademoiselle is made to learn to adjust her ambitions to these conditions. Her most loyal disciples are prominent among the players of the embroidery or plain sewing needles that afford a moment for rest, recuperation, and reflection, before the fin de siècle maiden makes her bow as to-morrow's new woman.

So paradoxical are the comments and epigrams on to-day's woman which punctuate the columns of every newspaper and magazine that the popular mind has become somewhat confused in attempting to recognize her real identity. But anyone who imagines that she proposes to rest content with the attainments already recorded, and relegate into disuse the means that made them possible, commits an unpardonable error, and presses an unfeeling lack of confidence in the high purposes of advanced woman and her ability to appreciate the semi-chivalric concessions and labor-saving inventions that have granted wives and daughters immunity from making their husbands' and brothers' linen collar and before shirt fronts, and thus have given women an opportunity to distinguish themselves in work requiring brains as well as diligence. It is a significant fact that the profession of sewing commands a smaller remuneration to-day than any of the four hundred other occupations open to the feminine worker.

Of course many women have not mental equipment in either natural talents or education to grasp the opportunities that an ever-widening horizon offers. Perhaps it is well that they have not. There is a modicum of necessary hand-sewing in even the most scientific age, and the mentally restless woman feels heavily handicapped if any portion of it is assigned her to perform. So the small minority of our sex who enjoy keeping their fingers busy and their brains comparatively idle have an important utilitarian value.

There is no possibility that the present craze for hand-sewing will outlive other fads of the moment or revolve the dragging, almost fruitless, hours that too often made up the life of the needlewoman a few decades ago. The poetry of needlecraft is the phase with which the up-to-date society woman is familiar. There is the quietness of enjoyment in performing a little needlework that we know does not have to be done. Every stitch may be hallowed with sweet reveries and fanciful associations. A mental fragrance clings to the hand-sewed or hand-embroidered bit of lingerie that never is suggested by the machine-made garment. But when we sew because we must, the experience is quite different, in the future as well as the present tense. If our needle becomes a financial calculation. Poetry is substituted by mathematics. If we sew because we are too economical to give professional seamstresses a chance to earn their bread, we have but one dream—namely, how to finish as quickly as possible, and in the process, waste as little as possible. The motto is: "I am by experience the soul and body wearing axiom: As ye sew ye shall reap. Yes! There is little spiritual elevation in the manipulation of the needle for dear economy's sake.

Instead of a renaissance of the quilting bee, the present poetic activity of the needle sends us to a compromise between two extremes of womanhood. The muscular intellect possessed by one kind of new women and strained to extremes of violence in her ambition for greater freedom, more rights, with stern moderation. By thus withdrawing the confidence of the timid, weaker kind, it will raise the latter to its own level. Woman has not yet become a perfect manager of her new self. She is not unlike the unskilled cyclist who has learned to ride at a rapid pace, but has not sufficient control of her iron steed to stop or dismount at pleasure, or to move around obstacles instead of into them.

"But when she has learned to control the situation generally," I am asked, "will she not have become so self-sufficient that Cupid himself will have to take a vacation?" Undoubtedly she will be mistress of a philosophy that may make her strive to be independent of matrimony, but the master-hand will not fail to strike the chord of love, and its music will be richer and mellower for awaiting his touch. The story of the famous Russian mathematician, Sofia Kovalevsky, who had no peers in the feminine world, and few among men, should be offered to those unshrinking debaters who do not detect beneath the veneering of new-womanism a deep love of affection, of sympathy, of children, and home. In the days of the brilliant Russian's young womanhood, when Cupid would have obeyed her every command, she gave herself up to complete absorption in her scientific studies. Fame came to her, but she refused it, although youth and beauty had been sacrificed in its pursuit. She longed for the repose of the domestic life and could not inspire, and died of chronic disappointment. Her autobiography pathetically proves this.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE DIVINITY.

The Divine Being Manifested in Man's Intelligence.

CHRISTIANITY AND ITS TEACHINGS.

Humanity's Answer To the Question "Is There a God?"—Sermon By Father Mackey at St. Peter's Cathedral, Cincinnati.

The angel of the schools says: "The first light divinely infused into the soul is the natural light, by which it is constituted an intellectual force. This light is not the first known by the mind, for it is by investigating it discovers what the intellect is. We do not perceive that we have an intellect, but in perceiving that we understand something intelligible. The knowledge of the intelligible precedes the knowledge by which one knows that he understands and that he has an intellect. We perceive the operations of our intellect before we perceive its existence. We know that we have an intellect because we find ourselves in the act of thinking. In the order of truth God is the first truth to be known. But in the course of our operations God is not the first truth known. God is the first truth in the order of the knowable, but not in the order of the known."

In your own experience, before you heard the name of God pronounced and invoked, did you know that he is? Did not instruction precede and aid the efforts of your reason? Could you have reached the affirmation of God and formulated the proposition: "God is?" Made to receive images the soul attracts them to itself by means of the senses of the body which receive impressions from the forces of nature. The soul filled with divine activity seizes these impressions and images, groups them and abstracts the universal which it contemplates, sets in order, fecundates and impresses on a delicate and invisible keyboard whose touch makes the organ of speech vocal. The soul is an inventive and creative power in the world of ideas. The body supplies the raw material of knowledge and ideas, and is the organ of the soul for the manifestation of thought. It is the servant of the soul. The harmony of our nature rises toward God through the harmonies of the world.

Marks of Divine Origin. God made us to know him. To this end he predisposes the soul by giving it truth as the natural object of its intellect and desire, appetite and craving hunger for the universal good, and has given all beings evident marks by which their divine origin is recognized. These marks show traces of sovereign and necessary power and of supreme wisdom, which prove supreme intelligence. These marks show the image of a simple, incorruptible eternal being. The marks of the operations of divine intelligence and love are manifest in the material universe. Our immortal soul is the reflected image of his perfections. An Arab, asked how he knew God, replied: "In the same way as I know by the tracks in the sand whether a man or a beast has passed over it." Another Arab replied to the same question, "The sun is seen by the aurora."

This is the true language of nature. Everywhere in nature God has left traces of himself. Our intelligent souls, like the faint light of the aurora, announce from afar the presence of the eternal sun. God presents himself to us, as it were, in a mirror and under the cover of veils which we draw apart, and the enigma is solved and the wonder removed. All men see God, but from afar (Job xxi, 25). His invisible perfections, his eternal power, his divinity reveal themselves to our intelligence through the creatures of this world—through the things he has made (Romans i). He has spread out the heavens as the leaves of a book (Psalm cii). The heavens narrate the glory of God and the firmament announces itself as the work of his hands (Psalm xviii). His name is read on the face of the whole earth (Psalm viii). The magnificence of the spectacle of creation enables the soul to see and to know the Creator of all things (Wisdom xiii). Tracing the vestiges of God in nature, we reach the perfect Almighty (Job i). Man, being the most excellent creature in the world, draws from the knowledge of himself a more intimate and greater knowledge of God. The soul so enlightened, the voice of human nature utters the universal cry: I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Creator of heaven and earth. Light, as a visible essence, brought within the range of the eye, is seen, for it is by nature adapted to vision as its object and the means by which all other objects are brought in conjunction with it, impressed on the retina and transmitted to the soul to be classified and elaborated into membership in the ideal and abstract world created by the soul itself. God alone knows himself naturally by his essence. Objects impress themselves on our vision directly, as when you see, for instance, a stone it leaves its image in your ideal world. The angels know God naturally by means of the direct influence of God's glory. Man arrives at the knowledge of God through creatures by the necessary relation of representation which they bear to him who made them.

Man is not only a rational but also a social being. As a social being he is caught up in the current of a religious belief which determines the exercise of reason. This faith he readily and easily justifies. The supreme being whom he glimpses in created things becomes more definite and more clear to his mind the moment it is aroused by the force of the knowledge he gains from tradition. Social instruction, the education through environment, makes him more sure, and his own reasonings make him certain of the being of the perfect Almighty. If he does not know all the attributes of God, he knows that God is and that there would be nothing at all in existence if God were not. Beyond this common knowledge of God there is a more scientific knowledge derived by demonstration from the processes of reason, which bases its operations on the self evident truths that every effect must have a sufficient cause; that nothing can be at the same time its own cause and effect; that the whole is greater

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than its product; that to be and not to be at the same time is impossible; that what has any being at all is intelligible, conceivable; that the intelligible is possible, and that the possible has in itself its sufficient cause.

The Summa (contra Gentiles, 111, 89) says: "The true knowledge of anything reached not alone by affirmations, but also by negations." For example, man is a rational animal, but it is also proper to him to be neither inanimate nor irrational. Positive affirmations show what a thing is and how it is separated from other things. Negative processes show that a thing is separated from other things, different from them, but fail to show what it is. This is the kind of knowledge one gains of God by demonstration. Demonstration shows that God is immovable, eternal, infinite, perfect, incorrupt, wholly simple, one. Whoever desires to advance rapidly in his science must adopt the method of the habits of his predecessors and the conclusions reached by them in the sanctity of thought. Their honor and the integrity of their life stand sponsor for the fairness and honesty with which they have transmitted to our time the cumulative force of the wisdom of the past. To neglect this wisdom, to ignore it, to begin all over again on one's own account, to reject the experience of the human race, is to shut oneself out from the light. It is to excommunicate oneself from the fraternity of men to travel the labyrinths of speculation alone. The scientific demonstration of the existence of God stands like every science on a traditional point of departure. To the experience of the race—the common consent of men and their universal recognition and acknowledgement of God—it adds reasoning. Experience presents facts, and reasoning submits the facts to the determination of certain principles and rises by way of conclusions from the affirmation of the existence of God to the affirmation of his infinite attributes.

The Knowledge of God. The principles of causality, elimination and eminence are the instruments by which one reaches the most noble and profound knowledge of the knowledge of God. All that I behold are effects. Hence there is a supreme cause, a power, a mover, source of all movements, a force from which emanate all forces, a necessary cause which is responsible for all the necessities in our knowledge, a being in whose being all other beings share, a conservator of order, one who controls and regulates all things in movement on their way and tending toward predetermined ends. There is a first being. Here we have acquired certain knowledge of a first being by the natural light of reason. It is now necessary for us to put in action the principle of elimination. Whatever is found in the way of the first being to prevent its being first must be denied. Therefore accidents, contingencies, whatever is indifferent to being, by susceptibility of being or not being, every supposition of not being, or the merely possible, is of necessity removed from the first being. The first being is necessary being. The elements that constitute a compound are necessarily limited by one another and complete and perfect one another, and are therefore contingent and must be eliminated from the necessary first being. There is no composition of spirit and body, of matter and of essence and of accident, of act and power, of substance and accident. The necessary first being is simple, all form, all act, all substance. It is not proper therefore to say of him, he has being, essence, existence, divinity, life, but rather he is being, he is essence, he is existence, he is divinity, he is life. There is in him no change, no succession, no limit, no imperfection, no mutability. The first necessary being is immobile, eternal, immense, infinite, perfect, unique, not as the first of a series, but without multiplicity, a unique unity to which nothing can be added, to which nothing is increased, and which are eliminated from necessary being. You have now seen in action the principles of causality and elimination. When the perfections found in the most noble effects are attributed to the necessary first cause—the necessary first being for their sufficient cause—by the principle of eminence they are eminent in the first cause.

The greatest effect of the supreme cause that we know is our soul. In our soul there is intelligence, truth, science, love, life, power, justice, prudence, wisdom, holiness, together with the immense thirst for happiness. All these perfections are in the lowest degree. Now increase them in degree and intensity again and again and again—up through all the degrees conceivable and way beyond the indefinite and way beyond the finite—and by the principle of eminence their term and their essence are in the supreme cause necessary and infinite. God is intelligence without boundaries. He knows all in one principle, which is himself. He is the constant truth who makes true whatever is true. He is the law of truth. He is life itself, and the true principle of all life. He is almighty. His justice is the rule of all justice. His prudence is the rule of all prudence. He is the governor of all beings. His prudence is the application of infinite wisdom that cannot be deceived. He is holiness itself. All these perfections are, properly speaking, not in him—they are himself, his being, and his being is his eternal repose, his immutable beatitude.

An Incomprehensible Being. The highest knowledge we can have of God in this life is that he is above all that we can think of him. We affirm his existence and his perfection, but we cannot define God for he is incomprehensible. He escapes from our intelligence because he surpasses its most lofty conceptions. As that we can think and say of him is less than he. No name that our delighted soul borrows of creatures can signify his essence. No name addresses him as "He who is." O thou who art! The creature, the contingent being through which we know God are placed, says the angel of the schools, at an infinite distance from the supreme object of human knowledge, and seeing him only from afar we are exposed to intellectual optical errors. It is not, therefore, matter of surprise if men have here and there wandered from the common and universal knowledge of God—misled by defective or unsound mental groups, people of imperfect eyesight form imperfect and untrue notions of things within the line of true vision. And hence the Supreme Being has provided another principle of safe conduct for our guidance in reference to himself. We must believe what the Supreme Being has said of himself. Our soul, re-enforced by new light from above, lifts itself up above itself in the contemplation of divine truths. The new principle, faith

added to reason, liberates the spirit from the fullest capacity for light in its present state and prepares it for the transformation that awaits it in the possession of its end the glory of God, who created it for himself. The supreme knowledge of God is the knowledge of vision enraptured, satisfied repose, eternal beatitude. The atheist perverts in his own soul all the primary principles adduced, confounds cause and effect, being and not being, truth and error, good and evil, light and darkness. He revolts against the standard of right and wrong, the criterion of truth, justice, love and mercy when he declares there is no God, and therefore no essential difference between good and evil. In the light of reason he is insane, of unsound mind. If he be not insane, but the victim of perversion of will, whose mental vision is clouded by the license of the lower passions and vicious and malicious habits of life, he is a monster among the people whose touch is more deadly than the sting of the most venomous reptile. The atheist is universally execrated as to his atheism. This name is so odious to the people at large that certain expert atheists have substituted for it the name of agnostic, which has been derived from the Greek agnomon—stupid. The stupid set boast of their indifference to God, of their ignorance of God, of their ignorance of the absolute truth that rejects God. There is grave doubt whether there is any real atheist in existence. But there is no doubt of the existence of moral monsters who refuse to recognize God and turn away from the supreme object of man's love, for their minds are evil and their hearts are corrupted, and they fear the light of his presence. What have they to offer to suffering humanity, lifting up its hope to the bountiful bestower of blessings? What have they to offer to the soldier who goes out to battle, the child of glory? Countless Christian warriors, now hosts of heaven, proclaim that the brave man is not wholly consigned to the tomb; that something more of him survives than an empty name. The great generals of antiquity—Epaminondas, Xenophon and Alexander—placed reliance in the deity. Pompey marched to battle imploring the divine assistance. Augustus reigned in the name of deity.

Can woman be an agnostic? What shall support this frail reed if religion do not sustain her? What sensible man would unite himself for life to a impious partner? The agnostic wife can have no idea of duty. Her unsatisfied heart and vacant mind find life a burden; the tumultuous pleasures of the world have lost the enjoyment they once possessed. Abandoned by all, she is terrified by the approach of death. She is a coward, and takes refuge from her own thoughts by a desperate plunge into the mysterious unknown by the act of her own hand. The rottenness of the grave is the destiny provided for her by the teachings of the defender of suicide. The religious woman is trusted, respected and beloved by all. Her faith is strengthened by her happiness, and her happiness is increased by her faith. She believes in God because she is happy, and she is happy because she believes in God. Religion assures us that our afflictions shall have an end. She comforts us, dries our tears and lifts us up to the contemplation of that other and better life beyond the grave. The cry of humanity proclaims the existence, the nearness and the providence of God.

The Many Fly Rods. At Redditch, the center of the whole sale fishing tackle trade, literally tons of rods are turned out every year, but many of these are for export. I have, moreover, been unable to learn the proportion of fly rods to trolling and other rods and the ratio of increase in output during the late years. I am told, however, by a maker I can trust that the yearly increase is enormous. But from Alnwick, better known to many an angler for its glued up split cane rods than for the old feudal fortress of the Percys, I have more specific information. Ten years ago the annual output of fly rods from the Alnwick works was, I am told, about 800. Of these 250 only were cane built. At present it is as follows: Cane built (with and without steel centers), about 3,500; greenheart, whole cane and other materials, 1,600.

These figures are more convincing when one calls to mind the fact that cane built rods, in which the increase is most marked, are of necessity very expensive, each joint being made of six strips split from the hard elastic rind of the Indian male bamboo, so adjusted that when glued and bound together they form one solid structure. They are made and well made elsewhere in Great Britain, to say nothing of America. Some people think them not quite so durable as solid wood rods, but with care they will last a great many years, and although I fear I can hardly claim to be an angler, they are wholly free from the weakness of buying for novelty's sake what they do not strictly need, the number of rods sold in one year probably bears a very small proportion to the number of anglers using such rods.—Fortnightly Review.

Relief in Six Hours. Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the South American Kidney Cure. This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back, and every part of the urinary system in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it, almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by E. E. McCall and Laviolette & Nelson, druggists, Notre Dame Street.

The highest knowledge we can have of God in this life is that he is above all that we can think of him. We affirm his existence and his perfection, but we cannot define God for he is incomprehensible. He escapes from our intelligence because he surpasses its most lofty conceptions. As that we can think and say of him is less than he. No name that our delighted soul borrows of creatures can signify his essence. No name addresses him as "He who is." O thou who art! The creature, the contingent being through which we know God are placed, says the angel of the schools, at an infinite distance from the supreme object of human knowledge, and seeing him only from afar we are exposed to intellectual optical errors. It is not, therefore, matter of surprise if men have here and there wandered from the common and universal knowledge of God—misled by defective or unsound mental groups, people of imperfect eyesight form imperfect and untrue notions of things within the line of true vision. And hence the Supreme Being has provided another principle of safe conduct for our guidance in reference to himself. We must believe what the Supreme Being has said of himself. Our soul, re-enforced by new light from above, lifts itself up above itself in the contemplation of divine truths. The new principle, faith

added to reason, liberates the spirit from the fullest capacity for light in its present state and prepares it for the transformation that awaits it in the possession of its end the glory of God, who created it for himself. The supreme knowledge of God is the knowledge of vision enraptured, satisfied repose, eternal beatitude. The atheist perverts in his own soul all the primary principles adduced, confounds cause and effect, being and not being, truth and error, good and evil, light and darkness. He revolts against the standard of right and wrong, the criterion of truth, justice, love and mercy when he declares there is no God, and therefore no essential difference between good and evil. In the light of reason he is insane, of unsound mind. If he be not insane, but the victim of perversion of will, whose mental vision is clouded by the license of the lower passions and vicious and malicious habits of life, he is a monster among the people whose touch is more deadly than the sting of the most venomous reptile. The atheist is universally execrated as to his atheism. This name is so odious to the people at large that certain expert atheists have substituted for it the name of agnostic, which has been derived from the Greek agnomon—stupid. The stupid set boast of their indifference to God, of their ignorance of God, of their ignorance of the absolute truth that rejects God. There is grave doubt whether there is any real atheist in existence. But there is no doubt of the existence of moral monsters who refuse to recognize God and turn away from the supreme object of man's love, for their minds are evil and their hearts are corrupted, and they fear the light of his presence. What have they to offer to suffering humanity, lifting up its hope to the bountiful bestower of blessings? What have they to offer to the soldier who goes out to battle, the child of glory? Countless Christian warriors, now hosts of heaven, proclaim that the brave man is not wholly consigned to the tomb; that something more of him survives than an empty name. The great generals of antiquity—Epaminondas, Xenophon and Alexander—placed reliance in the deity. Pompey marched to battle imploring the divine assistance. Augustus reigned in the name of deity.

Can woman be an agnostic? What shall support this frail reed if religion do not sustain her? What sensible man would unite himself for life to a impious partner? The agnostic wife can have no idea of duty. Her unsatisfied heart and vacant mind find life a burden; the tumultuous pleasures of the world have lost the enjoyment they once possessed. Abandoned by all, she is terrified by the approach of death. She is a coward, and takes refuge from her own thoughts by a desperate plunge into the mysterious unknown by the act of her own hand. The rottenness of the grave is the destiny provided for her by the teachings of the defender of suicide. The religious woman is trusted, respected and beloved by all. Her faith is strengthened by her happiness, and her happiness is increased by her faith. She believes in God because she is happy, and she is happy because she believes in God. Religion assures us that our afflictions shall have an end. She comforts us, dries our tears and lifts us up to the contemplation of that other and better life beyond the grave. The cry of humanity proclaims the existence, the nearness and the providence of God.

The Many Fly Rods. At Redditch, the center of the whole sale fishing tackle trade, literally tons of rods are turned out every year, but many of these are for export. I have, moreover, been unable to learn the proportion of fly rods to trolling and other rods and the ratio of increase in output during the late years. I am told, however, by a maker I can trust that the yearly increase is enormous. But from Alnwick, better known to many an angler for its glued up split cane rods than for the old feudal fortress of the Percys, I have more specific information. Ten years ago the annual output of fly rods from the Alnwick works was, I am told, about 800. Of these 250 only were cane built. At present it is as follows: Cane built (with and without steel centers), about 3,500; greenheart, whole cane and other materials, 1,600.

These figures are more convincing when one calls to mind the fact that cane built rods, in which the increase is most marked, are of necessity very expensive, each joint being made of six strips split from the hard elastic rind of the Indian male bamboo, so adjusted that when glued and bound together they form one solid structure. They are made and well made elsewhere in Great Britain, to say nothing of America. Some people think them not quite so durable as solid wood rods, but with care they will last a great many years, and although I fear I can hardly claim to be an angler, they are wholly free from the weakness of buying for novelty's sake what they do not strictly need, the number of rods sold in one year probably bears a very small proportion to the number of anglers using such rods.—Fortnightly Review.

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The Montreal Herald

Founded 1808.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY HERALD—City Delivery.

One Year.....\$3.50
Six Months.....2.00
Three Months.....1.00
One Month......50

DAILY HERALD—By Mail.

One Year.....\$4.00
Six Months.....2.50
Three Months.....1.25
One Month......60

WEEKLY HERALD.

One Year.....\$2.00
Six Months.....1.25
Three Months......75
One Month......40

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Amusements This Evening.

QUEEN'S—“Saved From the Sea”—8.15.
ROYAL—“The Tornado”—8.00. Matinee—2.00.
THEATRE FRANCAIS—“My Geraldine”—8.00. Matinee—2.00.

See amusement advertisements—page 4.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 14.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

In its decision to proclaim the

fourth Thursday in November Thanksgiv-

ing Day the Government is wise.

The Montreal Board of Trade recently

made representation to the Govern-

ment that the practice of fixing the

fourth Thursday in November, as

hitherto observed, has injured trade.

It particularly affects the forwarding

trade, of which the representatives

point out that navigation is not ended

by the third Thursday in Novem-

ber, and that the absence for a whole

day of the men from the canals at a

time when even Sunday is not excepted

from work is a distinct grievance.

There is another point. Thanksgiving

Day in the States falls on the

fourth Thursday in November. It is

notorious that when the great Repub-

lic takes a holiday, a large section of

the people of Canada waits till the

holiday is over. The Canadian Stock

Exchanges, for instance, close, and since

the Canadians have already observed

their own thanksgiving, they are forced

within eight days to take two

whole days off. It is true that the

fourth Thursday in November is apt

to fall on inclement weather in Can-

ada, but the third Thursday runs

the same risk and there has always

been a suspicion that the third Thurs-

day has been chosen lest the Canadian

Government might be accused of a too

lavish display of an American senti-

ment, which is a silly reason.

The precedent to be set by the new

Government will probably endure.

FOOTBALL AND PROFESSIONALISM.

It appears that the Ottawa Foot-

ball Club has declined to protest last

Saturday's game with Ottawa Col-

lege, but has forwarded to the execu-

tive of the Quebec Rugby Union its

charge that one of the College play-

ers is a professional. The Ottawa

Club has requested that the Union

take steps to prevent the further ap-

pearance of this player on the Rugby

football field. But it appears also

that the rules of the Union make no

provision against the participation of

professionals in Union matches, the

game in this regard seeming to be on

all fours with cricket, in which the

participation of professional players

with amateur teams is a common

event. This absence of provision,

however, does not relieve the Union

of its responsibility to maintain the

strictly amateur status of the game.

The good name of Rugby football al-

ready runs a real risk. During the

past few years the game has become

so popular as to attract immense

crowds of spectators in the principal

cities of Quebec and Ontario. The

gate money consideration, therefore,

has already thrust itself into the

conscience of footballers and already

one of the strongest ostensibly amate-

ur organizations in the country has begun

to cast envious eyes upon this source

of revenue, which has been hitherto

denied it. To discourage the profes-

sional element once and for all, it is

necessary only that the Union should

make a strong stand now. If the

charges of the Ottawa City Club be

considered by the Union in any other

light than that of a stern determina-

tion to resist to the uttermost the en-

croachments of the professional ele-

ment, the days of Rugby football as a

clean and wholesome sport are num-

bered. In another column will be

found a contemporary's estimate of

the value of Rugby football in the for-

mation of character. That estimate

is not at all too high, and it would

be a lasting pity if the game were

allowed to fall into the clutches of

professionals, gamblers and black-

legs.

ROSEBERY'S LEAD RETURNED.

The fact of Sir William Harcourt's

having followed Lord Rosebery's ex-

ample and thrown up the leadership

of the Liberal party in the House of

Commons, is, in one sense, a surprise.

In another, it is not. It is no sur-

prise—or should be none—to those

who were aware that Sir William

held almost precisely the same views

on the Turkish question that Lord

Rosebery held and expressed. If the

entertaining of, and giving expression

to, opposite views, by Mr. Gladstone,

and the endorsement of the ex-leader's

opinions by a certain section of the

party, furnished sufficient grounds—

even if they were not the sole

In the Commons. It was, in fact, the

most natural course in the world for

him to adopt in the premises.

But, from another point of view,

his retirement, at the very moment

when what has been, avowedly, the

object of his ambition for years,—the

leadership of the Liberal party, with

the certainty of becoming Prime Min-

ister of England at no very distant

date—seemed almost within his grasp,

was the very last thing to be expected

from a man of such pronounced am-

bition and such determined will as

Sir William Harcourt. In fact, in

view of those marked characteristics

of the man, one finds it hard to be-

lieve that he was in the least influ-

enced by Rosebery's example or

swayed by any merely conscientious

motives in the matter. Ill-natured

critics will be found who will say

that the wonderful access of popular-

ity that came to Rosebery through

his resignation may have moved Sir

William to follow suit in the expecta-

tion of the same result in his case.

Still others will assert that the

manifest opposition to his being elec-

ted to lead the party which had long

existed, but which was put very

much in evidence after Rosebery had

resigned, and the question of elect-

ing a new leader came before the par-

ty, had a good deal to do with in-

cluding him to retire in high dudgeon,

and that the climax was capped when

in a decided inclination was shown,

in the party councils, to fall back on

Mr. Gladstone. If there is anything

in the world that Sir William Har-

court, with the blood of the Planta-

genet kings in his veins, and all their

haughty pride in his heart, could

never forgive, it is a slight; if there

is anything he could not pocket, it is

an affront. The recall of Mr. Glad-

stone to the leadership would have

been both.

But, whatever may have been the

reason, or reasons, that influenced

him to resign the leadership is a fact,

and Mr. Gladstone's anti-Turkish

speech has been the immediate cause

of the English Liberals, to-day, being

minus a leader, and so far as party

union and harmony of opinion are

concerned, in a very unfortunate

condition of dislocation. In this state,

they are practically powerless for

good or evil. They fail to serve the

undoubtedly beneficial purposes of an

Opposition, and Salisbury is left,

practically unopposed and unchecked,

to run things as he pleases—a bad

thing for any premier and an espe-

cially bad thing for the Empire in the

present critical condition of affairs.

THE OTTAWA CORRESPONDENT OF THE

Toronto Globe the other day an-

nounced that it was the Government's

intention to decapitate all the deputy

heads of departments. It is impos-

sible to obtain Government authority

for the statement, and such action on

the Government's part seems most

improbable. The correspondent ap-

pears to have gone off at half-cock.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE STATES.

There is no longer any doubt as to

the result of the election. Mr. Bryan

has been defeated. The only question

is as to the extent of the defeat. The

following table shows the result of a

careful and trustworthy canvass of

the several States:

	McKinley, Bryan.
Maine.....	6 0
New Hampshire.....	4 0
Vermont.....	4 0
Massachusetts.....	15 0
Rhode Island.....	4 0
Connecticut.....	4 0
New York.....	36 0
New Jersey.....	10 0
Delaware.....	3 0
Pennsylvania.....	82 0
Maryland.....	8 0
Virginia.....	0 12
West Virginia.....	6 0
North Carolina.....	0 11
South Carolina.....	0 9
Georgia.....	0 13
Florida.....	0 4
Ohio.....	23 0
Indiana.....	5 0
Illinois.....	24 0
Michigan.....	14 0
Wisconsin.....	12 0
Iowa.....	13 0
Minnesota.....	9 0
North Dakota.....	0 3
South Dakota.....	0 8
Kentucky.....	13 0
Oregon.....	4 0
Washington.....	4 0
California.....	9 0
Kansas.....	0 10
Nebraska.....	8 0
Wyoming.....	3 0
Louisiana.....	0 8
Missouri.....	0 17
Texas.....	0 15
Alabama.....	11 0
Arkansas.....	0 8
Colorado.....	0 4
Mississippi.....	0 9
Montana.....	0 8
Nevada.....	0 3
Utah.....	0 8
Total.....	282 165
Total electoral votes.....	447
Necessary for a choice.....	224

This table gives Mr. McKinley a

majority of 117 in the Electoral Col-

lege. He will probably have a great-

er majority. In the above table there

are 68 doubtful votes that have been

counted for Mr. Bryan—Harper's

Weekly.

THE FLAG FOR ME.

"Give me the grand old Union Jack.

Baptized in blood and tears;

The flag that o'er a nation flew

Beneath its folds have their place;

More modern flags with stars and bars

As beautiful may be,

But the flag that's waved a thousand

Years

Is good enough for me."

Chorus—

"Then may it wave o'er land and sea,

Through time's eternal space;

Equality and Liberty

Beneath its folds have their place;

No change of flag, no change of State

Do I ever wish to see;

For the flag that's waved a thousand

Years

Is good enough for me."

—J. A. PHILLIPS.

FISHERIES JURISDICTION.

The Supreme Court Gives Judgment in

Favor of the Rights of

Provinces.

Ottawa, Oct. 13.—The question of

jurisdiction of the fisheries and the sta-

tion of the provinces and the Dominion

in inland and non-navigable wa-

ters, decided to-day by the Supreme

Court of Canada, is one of the great

importance and will be appealed

for the decision of the Judicial Com-

mittee of the Privy Council in Eng-



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CHAPTER III.—Continued.

"I might try," suggested Alec.
"Well, maybe you can earn your board," said Milo, turning to work again, for the others had stopped the moment he did. "I wouldn't pay you a cent for what you would do the first day. You can find a hoe inside the barn up there."

Alec stood undecided for a moment, but no one was paying the slightest attention to him, so he walked silently back to the house, and at last, with the help of the pretty girl, found the hoe. He rebelled at the idea of working merely for his board, but the fear of having to draw again so heavily on his very small amount of cash decided him to work one day at least. If he only earned his board, they certainly would not expect him to work very hard.

Mr. Bennett, or Milo, as they called him, even the boys took some pains to show him how to manage his hoe, how to pull the weeds out from among the potatoes without pulling up the potato vines, too, and then how to hill the dirt up and make it compact all around. It was more of a trick than he had imagined, and he took some interest in learning how to do it neatly and quickly. But as his employer had prophesied, his hands were blistered inside of an hour, and he had to wind his handkerchief about the right one in order to keep it from becoming torturously sore. Besides, his back began to ache pretty soon, and before very long it ached so that it seemed as if he could not keep at work. But he was determined not to give up for any such thing as that.

Of course Alec did not try to keep up with the others, whose hands were apparently as tough as iron and whose backs never ached, for they walked straight along, down one row, back another, the four of them abreast and seeming to have a sort of pride in keeping even, though now and then one would drop behind for some reason or other. When at last he heard a great bell ringing at the house, and looking up saw the pretty girl in the kitchen doorway ringing it, he knew it must be dinner time. But he kept on working, not noticing that the four men had dropped their hoes as suddenly as the sound of the bell as if they had been automata. But Milo called out good naturedly:

"Better come along to dinner now. I guess you've earned it. How are your hands?"

The others said nothing, but laughed together, and as they walked slowly up toward the house they glanced at Alec every now and then in such a way that he felt uncomfortable. Only his pride made him affect an indifference that became him very well.

No one paid any particular attention to him, and as dinner was not quite ready he was glad enough to sit down and rest. He saw coming and going within a tall, angular woman whom they called mother, but she paid no more attention to him than did the others, though she had never seen him before. Milo came around once as the pretty girl passed near by and said:

"Maud, I want to introduce to you a young city swell from New York. What's your name?"

Alec answered.
"She's Maud. She's my girl. I call her my little duck. Do you think they have ducks in the city, now?" went on Milo after leaving Alec's name.

Maud passed a moment and then went on with her work, apparently quite indifferent to the "young city swell." Alec had been standing before the little looking glass combing his wet hair and would have been very much embarrassed had he not been invited at that moment to move up to the table, where, with the others, he partook of an ample dinner of baked beans and pork, cold brown bread, boiled beets, green peas, potatoes, radishes and baked rice pudding, with cranberry tarts to top off. He found afterward that in this family baked beans and potatoes were the staple of every meal, and pie of some kind usually appeared for breakfast, supper and frequently for dinner too. They also had cold cider, but Milo and Mr. Condon were the only ones who partook of it, and consequently Alec felt impelled to refuse.

CHAPTER IV.

HE TAKES MAUD TO THE CIRCUS.
As they returned to the field in the afternoon the boys laughed and joked with Alec as they did with each other, and Milo seemed to wear a mildly indulgent expression, though he said nothing. Alec's hands were rather sore, and his back ached without ceasing, but life wore a more cheerful aspect. The prospect of immediate starvation was removed, and he was actually earning his board.

During the afternoon he worked rather less steadily than he had started out. He was getting only his board, he said to himself, and Milo would respect him less rather than more if he did too much, though he had an impression that New England farmers would screw out of a man everything they could get and be greedy for more, and when he sat in the shade a full half hour after he had been working for two hours he could not help watching to see if Milo did not start in his direction to give him a little gentle warning. But Milo said nothing, and when the boys came near him they joked him about the tenderness of his hands—fun which was meant good naturedly enough, but which pricked his pride and set him to work quite as effectively as any authority of the boss.

About a quarter to six, though no supper bell had rung, Milo remarked that he guessed it was about time to quit and started off across the fields toward the barn alone. As they stood leisurely cleaning their hoes the boys laughed and joked and called out to Alec that it was time to stop and put sweet oil on his hands. Mr. Condon had promptly shouldered his hoe and started off across the fields in the opposite direction toward his own home, while the two boys and he lazily walked around by the 1 to the house and big barn on the

As they came up to the kitchen door they found Maud standing there, and she said supper was ready. Alec could not help admiring her. She was so straight, and her cheeks were so rosy, and her features seemed made for sweetness had not necessity put in the stiff lines. She evidently got no tenderness from any one. Her mother was a tall, angular woman and known as a great worker. Alec smiled to himself as he guessed what a reputation in that way she must have. She worked all the time with a muscular steadiness that was truly surprising in a woman, and she kept Maud at work quite as steadily. Evidently the girl had been used to it all her life and expected nothing else. Milo was evidently fond of her, but his wife did not think his indulgent manner was good for Maud, so he had to be tender at a distance, as it were, and Maud had been too rigidly brought up to encourage his awkward kindness in any way except by passive gratitude.

The next day hoeing went more easily, though Alec's hands were rather sore, and his back was stiff. He felt unspeakably tired when he woke up in the morning, but he noticed that Dally, the younger of the two boys, seemed tired, too, and Jerry, who was usually full of dry jokes, seemed rather glum. When he got into the field, he began to learn the art of taking his work more easily, though he kept at it rather more steadily than he had the previous afternoon. He saw by observing the rows of the others that it wasn't necessary to be so thorough and painstaking, quite as he had been, and there were a number of ways in which the dirt could be shuffled over the weeds without digging them out, as he had done before. Two months later Milo observed that the few rows Alec had hoeed that first day had very few weeds in them, while the others were badly grown up. But Alec never knew that, for his labors for Mr. Bennett were destined to end five days later because of an unforeseen contingency.

They finished the hoeing the following Monday. The next day was the Fourth of July, and the day after that they were to begin haying. The boys talked about it constantly, for they were exceedingly happy to get out of the dirt of the potato patch into the clean, sweet work of handling the dried grass. On every farm a change is looked forward to with expectancy, but haying is particularly attractive, and the men probably enjoy it better than anything else. Dally had privately confided to Alec that he had no doubt Milo would employ him and give him \$1 a day, the full price being \$1.50. Alec already regarded this as a settled thing and put all his personal worries out of his mind.

When they finished supper on Monday night, they all sat around the table listlessly and planned what they would do to celebrate the Fourth. The Fourth is a great day in the country, a genuine holiday for everybody. There was the circus to go to at Pavonia, five miles away. Maud evidently wanted to go to the circus and said she had never been. But Dally said he didn't care a rap for the circus. He had been to the fair before. This year he wanted to go fishing over in Beaver pond. He had heard that there were some fine pickerel and pout over there, and he meant to have a try at the pickerel in the morning and at the pout in the evening. Jerry said nothing whatever about his plans, but Alec was privately informed by Dally that Jerry was going over "to take his girl to the Baptist picnic." It seemed that, though the Bennetts were orthodox, Melly Seaton's folks were Baptists. But naturally that made no difference to a devoted lover like Jerry, who was quite willing to become a Baptist for Melly's sake. Alec could not help laughing at the idea of the tall, ungainly, droll fellow in the role of lover. But he had no doubt that Jerry and Melly managed it perfectly.

Maud complained that she was always left out and never could go anywhere, for the boys wouldn't take her. Her mother said she had plenty to do at home, and there was no need of her going off to the circus or anywhere else. Milo said he would have taken her to the circus himself if he didn't have to go over to see Plimpton Jones' colt, which he was thinking of buying to pair with Jerry's, a namesake of his stepson. He said they must have an extra team for haying, since the old white horse John had died.

Mrs. Bennett seemed to have no idea of doing anything but stay at home and work, as she was always working. A holiday would have appeared to her a sheer waste of so much time.

Alec wondered at first what he would do himself, but finally took pity on Maud and decided to ask her if she wouldn't go to the circus with him. He hardly knew whether Milo would let him have a horse and buggy; but, considering the old gentleman's tender feeling toward Maud, he presumed he would. It was also a question whether Mrs. Bennett would permit her daughter to go off for the whole day with a stranger like himself, and this was his most doubtful point of all. He decided to speak to Maud first.

(To be Continued.)
Even virtue is more fair when it appears in a beautiful person.—Virgil.

Lasting Effects.

Rev. H. Carter, Maddock, Springfield, P.E.I., wrote the following under date June, 1895: "It is impossible for me to find words to praise your K.D.C. for what it has done for me. I suffered with water-brash and awful distress, in fact, she was in misery all last winter, so much so, that she could not bear to have her clothes on, so I thought I would get her some K. D. C. and she took two bottles and was cured, and can now eat anything."
This letter shows the great merit of your K.D.C. and the following shows that its effects are lasting. Mr. Carter writes us July 31st, 1895, more than a year later: "Some time ago I sent you a letter testifying to the value of your wonderful K.D.C. to my wife. She is still enjoying good health, with no signs of her old trouble." Try it, sufferers. K.D.C. Pills are splendid for the liver and bowels.

BIRTHS.

BRADY—On Sunday, October 11, at 18 Philip Street, the wife of James J. Brady, of a son.

FILIAIREAU—In this city on the 5th inst., the wife of J. H. Filiaireau, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BANGS-NORTON—At the Hatley Hotel, the residence of the bride's father, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Williams, E. E. Bangs, Esq., Casaville to Myrtle, eldest daughter of Thomas C. Norton, Esq., East Hatley, Que.

BARRE-TANNAHILL—At Huntingdon, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. B. Muir, D.D., Andrew Barre, to Joan Christina, eldest daughter of James R. Tannahill, all of the Township of Godmanchester, Que.

BROSSEAU-PERRAULT—On Monday, 12th, at St. Bridget Church, Monsieur Eugene Brosseau to Mademoiselle Marie Perrault.

WARD-FALL—At St. John the Evangelist Church, October 6th, by the Rev. A. French, Robert Ward, of Shropshire, England, to Alice Mary, third daughter of Joshua Fall, of Gaspe, Que.

DEATHS.

BAMFORD—At Montreal West, on the 10th inst., Mary A. Corcoran, wife of James P. Bamford.

DAVIDSON—At Corby St. Paul, on Sunday, 11th inst., William Bromby Davidson, florist, in his 62nd year. Funeral will take place from his late residence, at 2:30 p.m., Wednesday, the 14th inst. Friends and relations are respectfully invited to attend.

FINNIE—In this city, on the 10th inst., Mary Smith, widow of the late Robert Finnie, formerly of St. Lawrence Street, P.E.I., head, Scotland, papers please copy. Funeral private.

GAMBLE—In this city, on October 12, 1896, Susan Gamble, fourth daughter of the late Joseph Gamble, aged 14 years and 5 months. Funeral from her mother's residence, 153 St. George Street, Wednesday morning, at 8:30. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

KIRKMAN—At Lynde, Mass., at midnight, October 8, 1896, Laura Mary, wife of F. Kirkman, and sister of S. W. Martin, C.T.H., and A. Martin, Florist, Montreal.

LAURENTE—At St. Henri, on the 2nd inst., Pierre Laurente, hotel-keeper, formerly conductor G.P.R., aged 65 years, 6 months and 15 days.

LORIGAN—At 155 Hutchison Street, on the afternoon of the 13th October, William B., eldest son of John Lorigan, aged 24 years and 11 months. Funeral notice later.

MAILLON—On the 12th inst., at 103 Drummond Street, P. N. Maillon, at the age of 72. Funeral Thursday morning at 8:15, from the late residence to the Catholic Cathedral. Friends will kindly accept this notice as invitation.

MCINTOSH—On the 10th inst., William McIntosh, merchant, of this city. Funeral will take place Wednesday, 14th inst., at 8:45 a.m., from his late residence, 49 DuRoi Street, to Notre Dame Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends please accept this intimation without further invitation.

SUTTON—At 185 Queen Street, Ottawa, October 3rd, Alice E., widow of the late George Sutton, aged 73 years.

VANIER—In this city, on the 18th inst., Bernadette Vanier, beloved daughter of the late J. Bte. Vanier, aged 18 years and three months. Funeral on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 7:45 a.m., sharp, from her mother's residence, No. 451 St. Lawrence Street to St. Joseph's Church, Richmond Street, thence to Longue Pointe Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

WARREN—On Sunday, the 11th Oct., 1896, at No. 87 Anderson Street, Mrs. Warren, relict of the late David Warren.

YOUNG—At Brockville, Sunday, 11th inst., John Kerr Young, aged 48 years. Interred at Brockville.

HERALD TABLE HINTS

The following menu is for a family able to spend a maximum of \$500 a year on table supplies for five persons—the average family.

BREAKFAST.

Deliware Grapes.
Wheatlet, Cream and Sugar.
Sally Lunch.
Eggs in Bread Sauce.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Deviled Toast.
Sponge Cake.
Tea.

DINNER.

French Tomato Soup.
Vienna Steaks.
Celery and Carrots.
Apple Pudding, a la Waldorf.
Coffee.

Deviled Toast—Use whole wheat or brown bread which is at least one day old; cut in thin slices and toast slowly until a golden brown. Spread with butter to each tablespoonful of which has been added one-quarter of a teaspoonful of dry mustard, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of paprika and ten drops of onion juice. Dust with a little grated cheese and set in a hot oven for three minutes.

Junket—Place a quart of milk on the stove until it is lukewarm, then pour into some pretty dish, sweeten with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and flavor to taste with essence of vanilla, lemon or strawberry; then add, stirring slightly, three-quarters of a tablespoonful of rennet. Place on ice or in a cool place until cold.

Tomato Soup—One quart of soup stock, two cupfuls of tomato. Cut a small onion in pieces and fry slightly. Put the tomatoes and soup stock and onion on the fire together. Add one cupful of milk, a teaspoonful of butter, a dash of cayenne, a teaspoonful of sugar and a saltspoonful of salt. Strain, thicken with a tablespoonful of flour made in a paste with water, and serve hot, with croutons.

Vienna Steaks—Take one-half of a pound each of raw lean beef and veal, trim off all fat and gristle and chop very fine. Add one-half of a teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of mixed sweet herbs, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley and one of chopped onion. Stir in one well-beaten egg and set aside until the next day; then form into steaks and fry quickly in butter. Serve on a hot platter, with mashed potatoes in the centre and brown gravy in a sauceboat.

Apple Pudding—Peel, core and slice sufficient apples to fill a baking dish, butter the dish thickly and put in the apples in layers, alternating them with stale cake crumbs and a little melted butter, using two tablespoonfuls of the latter to a pint of apples. Let the last layer be a thick one of cake crumbs; put in a moderately hot oven until the apples are tender, then beat together two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar (more should be used if apples are very tart), add one cupful of milk and pour over the apples. Bake a rich golden color and serve with cream.

A BIG DEAL IN NECKWEAR.

We had the opportunity to purchase a large lot of Fall Neckwear at a greatly reduced price. The goods are neat and new—the dealer had too much, and he unloaded on us. That gives you a chance to buy 25c to 75c Neckwear at from 15c to 50c.

John Aitken & Co.,
1757 Notre Dame Street.

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FRANK P. FOSTER, M.D., Editor Appletons' N.Y. Medical Journal, and
Hon. CHARLES A. DANA, Editor The American Cyclopaedia.

A List of the Notable Contributors—

John Tyndall, Thomas H. Huxley, Herbert Spencer, Charles Darwin, Alexander Bain, F. V. N. Palster, Ernst Haeckel, Robert H. Quick, Oscar Schmidt, C. A. Young, J. William Draper, W. D. Whitney, Joseph Le Conte, H. Allyn Nicholson, G. Frederick Wright, Henry Maudslayi, Edmund Gosse, R. A. Proctor.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
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All Physicians Agree

that milk is a food and should not be drunk like water, but taken in size. All who have found difficulty in the use of milk are respectfully requested to try the new and improved article, and to cease to gulp it down.

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Residence and Laboratory—
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226 ST. JAMES STREET

The Tenderest

Meats

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57 BUREAU STREET.

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MERCANTILE RISKS accepted at lowest current rates.
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Ales and Porter Brewers,
Have always on hand the various kinds
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Brewers and Maltsters.
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Jas. Virtue & Son, 19 Aylmer St.
J. Whelan & Co., 30 Valley St.
The public are cautioned against unscrupulous bottlers and dealers who re-ward will be paid for evidence leading to the conviction of any person practicing such imposition.

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THE ST. ELMO
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The Best 25 cent Dinner in the City.
Best Ales, Wines, and Porter
On Draught or in Bottle.
Polite Attention. Prompt Service.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL,
Park Ave., 32nd & 33rd
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Its court garden 150 feet square, with
plashing fountains and music, enables
guests to choose airy and sunlit rooms,
free from street noise; Cuisine of noted
excellence.
Five minutes from 42nd Street Station
by Park Avenue Car; one block
from Lexington Avenue and Broadway
lines; two blocks from elevated road.
Rooms on European plan, from \$1.50.
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from \$3.50.
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Queen's Hotel,
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The Most Comfortable Home
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MEDICINE,
NOT A DRINK,
CONTAINS
Hops, Buchu, Man-
drake, Dandelion,
And the Purest and Best
Medical Qualities of all
others.

Cures
All Diseases of the Stomach,
Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kid-
neys and Urinary Organs,
Nervousness, Sleeplessness,
especially Female Com-
plaints.

\$1,000 IN GOLD
Will be paid for a case it will
not cure or help, or for anything
impure or injurious found therein.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.
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Five minutes from 42nd Street Station
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HALF-TONE
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LINE CUTS
A SPECIALTY

ALL WORK
GUARANTEED
PRICES RIGHT.
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Advertise in the Herald.

Drexel Light.

THIS IS THE LIGHT which has compelled Mono-
poly to come down from the high horse, and to
reduce its price to the level of its young competi-
tor. Therefore, the

Drexel Light
Has acted the part of the
Public Benefactor

And it bespeaks the encouragement of all consum-
ers of gas.

The Drexel Light is

The most economical Incandescent Gas Light, costing LESS
THAN A COAL OIL LAMP, while giving ten times as much
light. Its light is of the PUREST WHITE, and free from the
ghastly hues of other lights that are so objectionable to ladies
and spoil the complexion. Its mantles are not affected by the
vibration caused by surrounding machinery.

Complete Light, consisting of Brasswork,
Chimney, Mantle and White Shade....

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One Reserve Mantle Given FREE.

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ALLAN LINE.

Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal Royal Mail Service—Calling at Londonderry.

From Liverpool	From Steamships	From Montreal	From Quebec
1 Oct.	Laurentian.....	17 Oct.	13 Oct. 9 a.m.
8 Oct.	"Memorial.....	24 Oct.	24 Oct. 9 a.m.
15 Oct.	"Sardinian.....	31 Oct.	1 Nov. 9 a.m.
22 Oct.	"Numidian.....	7 Nov.	7 Nov. 9 a.m.
29 Oct.	"Parisian.....	14 Nov.	14 Nov. 9 a.m.

*Steamers marked thus do not stop at Rismouki or Londonderry on the route.

The Saloons and Staterooms are in the center part, where the least motion is felt. Electricity is provided for lighting the ships. Thrustmaster lights being at the command of the passenger at any hour of the night. Music Rooms, Smoking Room, and a promenade deck.

The Saloons and Staterooms are heated by steam.

RATES—Cabin: \$52.50 and upwards according to stateroom location, of and including meals. In room. Round trip ticket is made on Round Trip Tickets except on the lowest rate.

Second Cabin—To Liverpool, London or Southampton and \$36.25 Single. \$66.75 and \$69 Return.

Stateroom—To Liverpool, London, Glas-

a plentiful supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage..... 824.5

Cape Town, South Africa..... 867.5

Steorage rates, per Parisian and Sindian 81.00 higher.

Glasgow, Londonderry and New York Service (from New Pier, foot of W. 21

From Glasgow	Steamships.	From New
2 Oct.	State of Nebraska	21 Oct. 1 p.
10 Oct.	Siberian	4 Nov.
23 Oct.	State of California	11 Nov.

These steamers do not call at New Orleans.
 Rates—1st Cabin, \$40 to \$50; return ticket \$80.
 2nd Cabin, \$25 to \$35; return ticket \$45.
 3rd Cabin, \$15 to \$20; return ticket \$25.
 On Londonberry, \$30; return ticket \$55.

Steamer to Glasgow, Belfast or Londonberry at lowest rates.

Our agents have secured berths furnished from the Steamship State of California and State of Nebraska are not surprised for their excellent accommodations for all classes of passengers.

The Saloons are forward, Stateooms need not be mentioned. The Promenade deck the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds the length. Electric lights throughout, an electric bell in every stateroom. No cat-

Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service.

From	From
Glasgow	Montreal

Glasgow.	Steamships,	on or about
25 Sept.	Sarmatian	13 Oct.
29 Sept.	Scandinavian	17 Oct.
2 Oct.	Buenos Ayrean	20 Oct.
9 Oct.	Pomeranian	27 Oct.
16 Oct.	Hibernian	3 Nov.

And Weekly Thereafter.

London, Quebec and Montreal Service

23 Sept.....	Canadian.....	14 Oct
29 Sept.....	Braslian.....	18 Oct
7 Oct.....	Ormnston.....	25 Oct
17 Oct.....	Monte Videan.....	1 Nov
24 Oct.....	Rosarian.....	8 Nov

And weekly thereafter.

Liverpool, Halifax, Philadelphia and St. John's Service.

From L'pool	Steamship	From	From S
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and Halifax	or about	Glasgow
13 Oct.....	Carthaginian.....	23 Oct. 28 Oct
17 Oct.....	Corean.....	6 Nov. 11 Nov
31 Oct.....	Assyrian.....	20 Nov. 25 Nov

And regularly thereafter.

Calling at St. John's, Nfld., both east and west bound, with and for Mails and Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

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SUMMER SERVICE.
Direct Sailings Between
ANTWERP AND BOULOGNE
AND MONTREAL.
From Antwerp. From Montreal.

Oct. 18.....SS. Nether Holme.....Nov.10
To be followed by other steamers from
nightly. Vessels leave Boulogne
days after sailing date from Antwerp
Through Bills of Lading issued from
points in Canada.
For freight and other particulars apply to
HAROLD KENNEDY
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The only direct line between Hamburg, Antwerp and Canada affording regular sailings.

SUMMER SERVICE

	From Hamburg	From Antwerp	From Montreal
SS. Sicilia.....	29 Aug.	2 Sept.	23 Sept.
A. Steamer.....	12 Sept.	16 Sept.	7 Oct.
SS. Christiania..	26 Sept.	30 Sept.	21 Oct.
A. Steamer.....	10 Oct.	14 Oct.	8 Nov.
SS. Sicilia.....	24 Oct.	" "	14 Nov.

Importers of German and Belgian goods will find it to their advantage having their goods come by HANSA-Lawrence Line via Hamburg or Antwerp. Through Bills of Lading issued in connection with the Canadian American Railways to principal ports in Canada.

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AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Regular Line of First-Class Steamships
BETWEEN MONTREAL,
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Steamers of the above line insure at first-class rates and are fitted up with all the modern improvements for carrying Live Stock, also Butter, Cheese, Grain and every description of general cargo, and are provided to be despatched at the following times:

TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth).

SS. Memphis	Oct.
SS. Memnon	Oct.
SS. Loango	Oct.
SS. Lycia	Oct.
SS. Etolia	Oct.
SS. Merrimac	Oct.

And Weekly Thereafter.

Cold Storage accommodation is p

TO LONDON.

SS. Megantic.....	Oct.
SS. Montezuma.....	Oct. 1.
SS. Assayo.....	Oct. 2.

And Regularly Thereafter.

For rates of freight and other particulars apply to

EIDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
 219 Commissioners St. Montreal

SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN
Sydney and St. John's.

SS. POLINO will sail for above port
on Friday, 25th September,
HENRY DOBELL & CO.,
Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICE

be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec by the Town of Cote St. Paul, to revise entirely its charter.

FORTIN & LAURENDEAU
Attorneys for the Town of Cote
Paul.
Montreal, 10th September, 1894.

INVESTMENT
SECURITIES..

Suitable for Trust Estates, Banks,
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B. WILSON SMITH, Investment Broker,
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First-class investments always on hand.

FIRMER TONE TO
LOCAL STOCKS.

In Sympathy With Strength in
Wall Street.

CALL LOANS STILL VERY EASY.

The Outlook According to Henry Clews
—Day in Wall Street and
London Situation.

—Gossip.

Tuesday, Oct. 13.

Tuesday, Oct. 13.

The sentiment in the local stock

market showed quite a material

change from yesterday, and the

tendency of the market was towards

a substantial recovery. The

assertion that the market here is likely to

keep in touch with Wall Street is not

without weight, as events for the

past few days have demonstrated. Yester-

day New York stocks were heavy,

and the same can be said of this

market. To-day, local markets

opened and went higher. From all ac-

counts New York received some en-

couraging news. For one thing the

political situation appears to look

better, and the complete

which is entertained in Mr. McKin-

ley's election is not going unnoticed.

One of the early bullish factors in

New York was the receipt of higher

quotations from London, accompanied

by moderate purchases by foreign

houses.

To-day's closing prices of local

stocks with those of yesterday and

the changes are shown in the follow-

ing table:

Cable. To-day. Yesterday. Change.

Toronto Ry. 69 68 1

Pacific 218 215 3

Street Ry. 218 215 3

Commerce 123 122 1

* Advance.

Business was certainly very dull in

the local market, much more so in

fact than yesterday. The only trad-

ing at all worthy of mention was in

Cable, which sold firmer in sympathy

with New York. Opening at 14 1/2

it advanced to 14 3/4 and closed firm at

14 1/2 bid. At the morning session

about 278 shares were sold and in

the afternoon trading was confined to

57 shares. Montreal Street Ry. was

firm at 218, and Toronto Ry. a frac-

tion higher than yesterday at 69.

Pacific sold at 57, and was higher in

London, after yesterday's break. In

bank shares the principal feature was

the sale of 80 odd shares of Commerce

at 125 1/2.

The money market fails to alter to

any great extent, and call loans are

offering freely around the old figure,

4 1/2 per cent. If the banks are send-

ing any money to the States at all,

the rate is sending very little. In the

event of Mr. McKinley's election there

may be considerable done in this di-

rection, but as the supply is gener-

ally supposed to be large, it is not like-

ly that the local market will be af-

fected to any extent.

As far as can be learned no gold

has gone out of Montreal recently,

but present conditions made prob-

don, 25 francs 17 centimes for

cheques.

London, Oct. 13.—4 p.m.—Gold is

quoted at Buenos Ayres to-day at

182 1/2; at Madrid, 19 1/2; at Lisbon,

82; at Rome, 107 1/2.

The amount of bullion withdrawn

from the Bank of England on balance

to-day, £350,000.

Berlin, Oct. 13.—Exchange on Lon-

don, eight days' sight, 20 marks 34 1/2

pfennigs.

Wall Street stocks closed strong.

Money here, 4 1/2 to 5 per cent.

NEW YORK GOSSIP

J. S. Bach & Co. telegraphed their

local manager, C. D. Monk, as fol-

lows:

Chicago special The Master in the

Federal Court will to-day report

against bucket shops who brought

case against the fraud. Order issued

by the Postmaster General prohib-

iting the delivery of mail to bucket

shop firms.

Favorable news politically brought

in some buyers and stocks were hard

to get.

Insiders are putting tobacco up

on the shorts. They have entire con-

trol of the situation.

Houses which are to receive gold

already ordered are reticent about ad-

mitting it. So far as it is possible

to judge there has been ordered in

London £501,000 or about \$9,000,000

which is unaccounted for. A great

deal of gold, about \$5,250,000 is due

to arrive Friday, Saturday and Sun-

day to well known firms here and in

Boston, but this other \$3,000,000 or-

dered is in addition to this.

Henry Bros. are working tobacco,

cover shorts, and get in out of the

wet. Dominick in the crowd is ready

to put it up at a moment's notice.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

The closing prices on the local stock

exchange to-day were reported as fol-

lows by Chas. Meredith & Co., St. Francis

Xavier Street, Montreal:

Oct. 13. Oct. 13.

DESCRIPTION. A.M. A.M.

Canadian Pacific Railway 58 57 56 1/2

Do do Land Bonds 12 11 10 1/2

D. S. A. 12 11 10 1/2

D. S. A. 12 11 10 1/2

Commercial Cable Co. 143 144 143 1/2

Montreal Telegraph Co. 102 103 102 1/2

Montreal Street Ry. 218 215 218 1/2

Ontario Street Ry. 218 215 218 1/2

Toronto Street Ry. 69 68 69 1/2

Montreal Gas Co. 117 118 117 1/2

Bank of Montreal 225 225 225

Bank of Commerce 123 122 123 1/2

Bank of Nova Scotia 123 122 123 1/2

Bank of New York 123 122 123 1/2

Bank of St. Louis 123 122 123 1/2

Bank of St. Paul 123 122 123 1/2

Bank of St. Peterburg 123 122 123 1/2

Bank of St. Petersburg 123 122 123 1/2

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Bank of St. Petersburg 123 122 123 1/2

than their share. Most of the large

buying was probably covering of

shorts. In spite of the rapid advances

there was still no distinct evidence

of aggressive buying for the rise.

THE LONDON SITUATION.

New York, Oct. 13.—The Evening

Post's financial cablegram says: The

stock markets opened dull to-day, and

then rallied generally and consider-

ably on lighter contingents and an

easier arrangement of the account in

the settlement than had been looked

for. The improved tone continued till

near the close, when there was a

slight reaction on further heavy gold

exports, indicating a strong prob-

ability of a rise in the gold market. The

general belief here is that large

amounts of gold will return from

America after the election.

Americans were good from start to

finish. Contingents on Americans

were about 4 1/2 per cent.

OUTLOOK FOR STOCKS.

"Notwithstanding the general con-

fidence in the victory of McKinley and

the gold forces, it is perhaps not

likely that Wall Street will go much

further than it already has in pre-

dicting the outcome of the elec-

tion. Even those who are expecting

great results from a sound-money ver-

dict will regard the next three weeks

not so much as a time for forcing up

prices as an opportunity for buying

stocks, and they may therefore be ex-

pected to encourage a downward tone

rather than an advance.—Henry Clews.

COMMERCIAL.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

European Markets.

Liverpool, Oct. 13, 4.15 p. m.

Wheat—Spot firm; demand fair.

No. 2 red spring, 6s 14d; No. 1 hard

Manitoba, 6s 24d; No. 1 California,

6s 5d. Futures opened firm, with

near and distant positions 1d higher;

closed strong, with near positions

14d to 20 higher, and distant posi-

tions 14d to 1 1/2 higher. Business

about equally distributed.

Flour—Firm; demand moderate. St.

Louis flour winter, 8s 3d.

Peas—Canadian, 4s 8 1/2d.

United States Markets.

New York, Oct. 13.—Flour—Re-

ceipts, 28,500 barrels; exports, 16,

168 barrels; sales, 43,000 packages.

Wheat—Receipts, 233,800 bushels;

exports, 47,849 bushels; sales, 4,220-

000 bushels; futures, 16,000 bushels,

spot, spot, stronger, No. 1 Northern

New York, 77c, f.o.b., afloat; No. 1

hard, 78 1/2c, f.o.b., afloat. Options

stronger, 1c higher, and distant posi-

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WHEAT GOES UP
OVER A CENT.

News Was Said to Be "Sensation-
ally Bullish."

MANITOBA WHEAT MARKETS UP.

Australia Wants Canadian Flour—

Apple Markets Show Improve-

ment—The World's Wheat—

Telegraphic Markets.

Herald Office.

Tuesday, October 13.

J. S. Bach & Co.'s Chicago letter

to-day said: "The news of the day

has been seasonally bullish. Eng-

lish markets were strong and higher,

and led the advance. San Francisco

reported another cargo of 150,000

bushels sold to Calcutta

FRENCH SEA MANOEUVRES.

Story of the Recent Mimic War in the Mediterranean.

HALF A HUNDRED SHIPS ENGAGED.

Concerted Attacks on the Coast of Corsica and Provence—The Defence of Toulon—Battle Ships and Torpedo Boats.

The special importance attached to this year's evolutions of the French fleet was due to the unusually large scale on which they were carried out. The active ships of three divisions, the Mediterranean reserve squadron and the mobile defences of Toulon and Corsica were called in to participate, as were also the mobile defences of Algeria and Tunis.

There were three stages in the exercises, the first being preliminary, the second including evolutions at sea, with the defence of Toulon and Corsica, and the third comprising operations in the Mediterranean between Algeria and the Balearic Islands. In these last the torpedo boats of Algeria and Corsica, combined under the Chief of Marine in Corsica, were to be ready to attack the hostile fleet.

The program for the first period began by the departure of the active and reserve squadrons from Toulon, the cruisers of the War School leading the way. The first division of the active squadron included the battle ships Brennus, 10,973 tons; Marceau, 10,581; and Admiral Baudin, 11,503, the first named being the flagship of Vice-Admiral Gervais; the cruisers Amiral Charner, 4,745 tons; Bugeaud, 3,725 tons; Wattignies, 1,500 tons, and D'Iberville, 925 tons, and the sea-going torpedo boats Elliptique and Eclair. The second division was Rear-Admiral Fournier's flagship. The second active division included the armor-clad Devastation, 9,639 tons; Courbet, 9,652, and Redoubtable, 8,858; the cruisers Latouche-Treville, 4,745 tons; Suchet, 3,027; Faucon, 1,272, and Casablanca, 960, with the sea-going torpedo boats Sarrazin and Tourmente. The Devastation was Rear-Admiral Pottier's flagship. The third active division was made up of the battle ships Magenta and Neptune, 10,581 tons each, the former being Admiral Sane's flagship; the cruisers Chanzy, 4,745 tons; Troude, 1,877, and Vautour, 1,272, with three sea-going craft Leger and Kabyle. The reserve squadron also included two divisions. The first comprised Vice-Admiral Culiverville's battle ship, Admiral Duperre, 10,847 tons, and the Calman, 7,230; the cruisers Cecille, 5,766 tons, and the Lalande, 1,877, with three torpedo boats, two of them the sea-going craft Leger and Kabyle. The second division included the battle ship Friedland, Rear-Admiral Turquet's flagship, 8,540 tons; and Terrible, 7,168; the cruisers Stax, 4,488, and Milan, 1,540; finally, the Orage, and another torpedo boat.

In this array an interesting feature is the armament of the ironclads. The Terrible and Calman mount each two 16.5 inch guns. The Baudin mounts three 14.57 inch guns. The Courbet, Magenta, Neptune and Duperre mount four, and the Brennus three 13.93 inch guns. Another point to notice is that the three sister cruisers, Chanzy, Chanzy and Latouche-Treville, have 3.62-inch armor.

During the first period, after some evolutions that need not be recounted, an attack was made on the Ile d'Hyeres. The battle ships of the second division, assisted by the Chanzy, advanced against Proquerolles and Glens, while the third division, aided by the Marceau and Baudin, proceeded against Leon-Levesque, the remaining ships being devoted to Port Cros. A simulated bombardment followed, while the cruisers kept on lookout service, and presently the latter signalled the supposed approach of a hostile fleet from the south, causing the fleet to stop firing and keep on the watch. This was a necessary precaution, and at night came an attack from a flotilla of torpedo boats. The boats appeared from Badine and Porquerolles, and in fact, came in from all sides. Five times they attacked, but in all cases were driven off. The night, in fact, was most unfavorable, it being clear, with bright starlight, and the electric search lights detected the boats so far off that they were adjudged to be destroyed by machine fire. Nevertheless, the Kabyle performed a great exploit in torpedoing effectively the flagship Brennus. When the relative costs of a battleship and a score of torpedo boats are considered, the destruction of the Brennus forms a marked set off to the loss of the torpedo boats, and the same may be said of the difference between the complement carried by a big battle ship and that of a dozen or twenty torpedo boats.

After that action there was more torpedo drill. Dummy torpedoes were discharged against the ships, and according to Engineering, whose account of the manoeuvres is here followed, "the first division of ironclads formed in line with the torpedo boats and advanced at top speed on the ironclads of the second division, also closed up in line. A furious artillery fight ensued as the two lines approached each other, and when near enough the ironclads of the first division bore to one side, training all available guns on the enemy, and at the same time unmasking their torpedo boats, which, advancing to within a firing distance, discharged their torpedoes," and many were adjudged to be effective.

While these operations were occupying the attention of the active fleet, the reserve squadron was carrying on similar exercises around Corsica. As to these it will only be necessary to note the loss of the torpedo boat Audaceux, which occurred when the squadron was about forty miles from Ajaccio, and was proceeding with masked lights in single file at a speed of twelve knots. The Admiral had ordered the boat to steam twice round the fleet during the night and to report if any light was visible. During the second round, at a speed of eighteen knots, while steering to pass astern of the Stax, another torpedo boat, the Chevalier, was sighted about sixty yards ahead. The Audaceux reversed her engines at once, but her bow struck the projecting belt of steel and hard wood on the Chevalier and was stove in. The boat was kept afloat for a time by brisk work, and the Stax took her in tow by the stern, but she settled down and had to be allowed to sink. There was no loss of life, however, and as for the Chevalier, which was badly damaged, she was towed to Ajaccio, and was considered the fastest boat in the navy except the Forban, she could easily be repaired.

Taking now to the second stage of the operations, it is necessary to note that during its continuance the whole force was combined into one fleet, consisting of four divisions, the active squadron proceeded to Hyeres, while a part of the fleet undertook a blockade of Marseilles so as to prevent any ships from leaving port, and if possible to seize the port. During this period the torpedo practice once more especially in the attack on the hostile fleet, a leading matter of interest, ironclads by torpedo boats. This the authority referred to thus describes:

"The first division, with the torpedo boats, then formed up and advanced in single line, the torpedo boats being massed under shelter to the starboard of the large vessels. On an opposite tack the advanced four hostile ironclads, and the two groups of ships crossed each other on the port side. When the two leading vessels found themselves almost crossing, the torpedo boats, putting on their top speed, proceeded to deliver a salvo to the starboard, making a wide curve so as to pass clear of the last ship of the enemy's line. Then they commenced an attack successively on the forward ships of the hostile fleet. Nearly all the torpedo boats scored an effective hit, although the enemy's ships were busy with their machine guns. It was thoroughly demonstrated by this piece of work that the efficiency of the torpedo drill was far higher than on previous occasions, and that considerable improvement has been effected in the construction and the discharge of these weapons. At nightfall the various ironclads were surrounded by their protective netting (Bulwark system), and prepared to resist an attack from the torpedo boats belonging to the mobile defences of Toulon. A little later the fleet was again divided into two groups. The first two of these attacking boats were successfully repulsed, but the third succeeded in delivering a torpedo in the net of the Marceau and in the same way, the Magenta and the Courbet were also torpedoed."

Another feature of interest was that of arranging to board a moving platform that was towed at a speed of ten knots, the ships approaching near enough to it to throw on their grappling irons. The reserve squadron had its practice of various sorts, and while at Ajaccio engaged in a torpedo boat attack which resulted in a general repulse of the boats, although one of them successfully torpedoed the cruiser Lalande. The battleship Friedland had to be withdrawn on account of the breaking down of her machinery, and her place was taken by the Neptune, which had been absent during the early part of the manoeuvres.

But the most interesting feature of the second stage of the manoeuvres was that which concerned the movement of squadrons supposed to be at war. This account is given by Engineering of the problem involved: Squadron A, at Hyeres, learns that a hostile and more powerful squadron, E, is cruising in that part of the Mediterranean between Corsica, the Balearic Islands, and Provence. By means of semaphore signalling, squadron A asks for assistance from squadron B, anchored at Ajaccio, and also less powerful than E; and A and B, if they could join, would, together, be more powerful than E. Hence A and B must get together, without risking an engagement separately with the more powerful force. A must send its cruisers to get in touch with the hostile fleet, and also to approach the cruisers, in order to prepare for the general combination. The three squadrons were made up as follows: Squadron A, Brennus, Marceau, Amiral Baudin, Chanzy, Latouche-Treville, Chanzy, Bugeaud, Troude, Wattignies, D'Iberville, Casablanca, Elliptique, and Tourmente; Squadron B, Amiral Duperre, Calman, Terrible, Cecille, Lalande, Stax, Leger, and Orage; Squadron E, Magenta, Redoubtable, Devastation, Courbet, Faucon, Vautour, Aventurier, Eclair, Kabyle, Sarrazin.

In solving this problem A sent out its cruisers in two columns: one of them, composed of the more powerful ships, was to divert the enemy's attention, and also to beat off hostile cruisers. Almost simultaneously: the B squadron quitted Ajaccio, and, successively crowning their efforts, the two squadrons united. Then they engaged Squadron E, to which their combined strength was superior.

This second part of the manoeuvres unfortunately had its chapter of disasters. The first, one man was killed and two were severely injured by the explosion of a water-gauge on a torpedo boat. Again, when the vessels proceeded to Philippeville and Algiers for supplies, the Magenta broke away from her moorings in the former harbor, and was driven upon a reef, which ripped away a good deal of coal, she was lightened sufficiently to get away, and suffered no structural harm.

In the third stage of the manoeuvres, Squadron A presumably representing the naval force of France, learns the the enemy's fleet, represented by Squadron B, is at hand, intending to attack the Mediterranean ports, and also to remove or destroy the semaphores. It is therefore ordered to defeat this fleet, if possible, and if not, to aid in the defence of the ports. These latter are helped by torpedo boats belonging to Toulon and Corsica, which patrol the threatened coast.

The squadrons got away on their appointed task, A being strengthened by the Forban and the Aventurier, in order to make up for some losses. When B was on the open sea, the cruisers Amiral Charner, Latouche-Treville and Suchet, scouted in advance, and the Suchet was passed by the Stax, Chanzy, and Cecille, but escaped through superior speed. Squadron B arrived opposite Toulon, and began operations against the semaphores first by cannonading and then by landing bluejackets and marines under a heavy fire from its batteries. The torpedo boats from Corsica offered resistance, but were driven off by the destroyer Vau-

tour. Still, the fire from the land batteries was supposed to have injured some of Squadron B's ships, and meanwhile it had been placed in a dangerous position by having its port or coaling base of Dellys destroyed by the fire of the Redoubtable. The latter, however, was adjudged to have suffered severely in the encounter.

On the whole, the upshot seems to be that, while Squadron B made havoc with the semaphores, its capacity for resuming the offensive was impaired by its dwindling coal supply, which it could not renew on account of the loss of its port. The time for the manoeuvres expired before the two fleets could get near enough for the decisive action. But from the causes just specified, and the injuries received by Squadron B from the shore batteries, it was considered that a battle would have resulted in her defeat. As she represented the enemy, this conclusion was, of course, satisfactory to French desires, but the British critic already mentioned, while praising warmly the zeal and efficiency of the officers and men, finds fault with the armored ships in general for some lack of coal capacity and speed.

After these main operations were over, attacks on the Provence coast, defended by the Toulon torpedo boats, followed. In one of them the Amiral Charner got by and entered the harbor, but a similar attempt of the Magenta, the Neptune the Stax, and the Vautour, was repulsed with great loss. It will be seen how large a part in this year's manoeuvres was played by torpedo boats.—New York Sun.

THE HERVEY INSTITUTE.

Forty-Ninth Annual Meeting Held Yesterday—The Officers-Elect.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the Hervey Institute was held yesterday afternoon at their rooms on Mountain Street. A satisfactory annual report was read, and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

Hon. president, Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen; honorable vice-president, Mr. George Hague; president, Mrs. Sumner; vice-president, Mrs. Langlois; treasurer, Miss Lawder; recording secretary, Mrs. Alexander Murray; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Douglas; registrar, Mrs. James Tasker.

Committee of Management—Mrs. Allan, Mrs. T. J. Alloway, Mrs. Alfred, Mrs. A. F. Bevel, Mrs. G. H. Balfour, Mrs. Casselle, Mrs. M. L. Clark, Mrs. A. C. Clark, Mrs. F. Stuart Foster, Mrs. Wm. Drysdale, Lady Galt, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. H. Hunter, Mrs. A. Holmes, Mrs. Logie, Mrs. J. L. Morris, Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Monroe, Mrs. Utting, Miss Clark, Miss Campbell, Miss Monk, Miss Vilbert.

Advisory Board—Mr. Day, Mr. Morris, Mr. Hugh McLennan, Mr. Robert Cowans, Mr. James Tasker, Mr. J. L. Morris, Q.C., Mr. Wm. Masterman.

Consulting Committee—D. C. McCallum, M.D., A. D. Blackader, M.D., J. W. Sterling, M.D., E. H. P. Blackader, M.D.

Visiting Committee—A. E. Orr, M.D., G. Gordon Campbell, M.D., John Henderson, M.D., J. H. B. Allan, M.D., dentist, Dr. Watson.

THE EARLY CLOSING BY-LAW.

Recorder De Montigny Enforces It and Imposes Many Fines.

Recorder De Montigny yesterday rendered judgment in the cases taken under the early closing by-law. Abiding by the Superior Court decision he fined each delinquent one dollar and costs, and stated that he would impose the same penalty in every case that came before him, although, personally, he believed the by-law illegal. The courts of the province had declared the by-law legal, and those who infringed it laid themselves open to fine.

On Saturday George Baker, of University Street, was fined, and yesterday the unfortunate were: L. W. Meau, 356 Selgrouse Street; Gaspard Lariant, 66 Ottawa Street; Stanislas Cardinal, 230 Notre Dame Street; Onesime Pelletier, 218 Craig Street; Wm. Rouke, 224 St. Catherine Street; Richard Walsh, 812 Dorchester Street; Moses Lesser, 625 Craig Street; Joseph Desautels, 270 Craig Street; Mathias Ledue, 40 St. Urbain Street; T. S. Spindlo, 2054 Notre Dame Street; Placide Daoust, 1830 St. Catherine Street; Joseph Bruchesi, 2135 Notre Dame Street; Andrew Ewan, 876 St. Antoine Street; David Seck, 736 St. Catherine Street; G. H. Matthews, 50 St. Alexander Street; Joseph Hagerty, 63 St. Charles Borromeo Street; J. S. Gullit, 418 Leguacque Street; J. H. Lefebvre, 196 Dorchester Street; Elise Rodier, 173 Dorchester Street; E. Robert, 176 Dorchester Street; H. Belisle, 159 St. Paul Street; L. Lavallee, 63 St. Dominique Street; M. A. Flood, 103 Bleury Street; Joseph Morton, 112 St. Elizabeth Street; and J. L. Grevier, 809 St. James Street.

CITY AMUSEMENTS.

The play, "My Geraldine," has made an excellent impression at Theatre Francais this week. The vaudeville bill is an especially strong one and is headed by those Montreal favorites, Jack and Rosa Burke, who do a clever boxing specialty. Abbott Davison, "Old Sport Dave," and Ray Benton, swinging wire marksman, have made hits.

The attraction at the Queen's Theatre next week is Mr. Corbett in a melodrama entitled "A Naval Cadet." Many papers speak highly of the production. Bargain matinees are now 15 and 25 cents, admission to all parts of the house.

THE CHINESE LAUNDRY CASES.

The cases against Celestians who have been carrying on the "washhouse" business without licence, to the number of nearly one hundred, came up before the Recorder yesterday. The defendants asked for a further delay, but Mr. Forget insisted that the case for the prosecution should not be put off any longer. The case has been fixed for Tuesday next.

HE NOW WANTS DAMAGES.

Pierre Tremblay has filed an action in the Superior Court against Rene Tremblay and Louis Remillard for \$1,000 damages for assault. Mr. Tremblay was chairman of a political meeting held at St. Michel Archange on June 18th, and during its progress was pulled from his seat by several men of whom he claims defendants were two.

UNIVERSITY OF LAVAL.

The Autumn Term Classes Were Opened Yesterday.

The autumn term classes of Laval University were opened yesterday. At 9 o'clock low mass was celebrated at the Cathedral, by Bishop Emard, of Valleyfield, assisted by Fathers Comeford and Messier. The students marched in procession from the university to the Cathedral. The Professors of Law and Medicine, in their academic robes, and a number of other gentlemen occupied front seats.

The classes were formally opened at 4 p.m. in the large hall on the upper floor of the university building. Amongst those on the platform were: Rev. Canon Racicot, vice-rector of the university in the chair; Mgr. Emard, accompanied by his aged father, Rev. Abbe Collin, S.J., Rev. Mr. Lecocq, P. S.S., Rev. Abbe Bourassa, Rev. Abbe Dumont, of St. Hyacinthe; Hon. Judges Jetté, Lacoste, Mathieu, Curran and Wurtelle, Sir W. Hingston, Drs. Rottot, Foucher, Demers, Desjardins, Durocher and Villeneuve, Messrs. Louis Fréchette, Kleckowsky, French consul; City Attorney Roy, F. D. McK, M.S., Eugene Lafontaine, and others.

Rev. Canon Racicot opened the proceedings. In the course of his speech he referred to the Rev. Abbe Proulx, the late vice-rector of the university, and thanked the persons present for the interest they took in the work of the university. He pronounced an eloquent and well-received eulogy on the late Joel Ledue who left \$5,000 to found a chair and on the late Dr. Dagenais. The speaker concluded his remarks by giving some counsel to "the boys." He was followed by Justice Mathieu who spoke on "The Future of the University." After he had finished, Sir William Hingston addressed the students in French.

This year there are 153 law students and 266 medical students against 135 law and 243 medical students last year.

THE DIOCESAN COLLEGE.

To Be Formally Opened on This Day—Week, the 21st Inst.

The formal opening of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College will take place this day week, the 21st inst. Holy Communion will be celebrated in the College Chapel, at 9.30 a.m., when an address will be given by His Grace Archbishop Machray, Primate of Rupert's Land. There will be a public service at 10 o'clock in Convocation Hall, when the sermon will be preached by the Lord Bishop of Huron. A public meeting will be held in the same place at 8 o'clock p.m., the Lord Bishop of Montreal presiding, when the formal presentation of the College building to the diocese, by Mr. A. F. Gault, will be made, followed by the acceptance of the deed of donation by the Lord Bishop, and the presentation of an address to Mr. Gault by the College authorities. Addresses will be delivered by the Lord Primate, the Bishop of Montreal, the Bishop of New York and other visitors. In the evening, from 8 to 11 o'clock, a conversation will be held in Convocation Hall, for which a splendid program of vocal and instrumental music has been arranged. Speeches will also be delivered by several prominent churchmen of the Dominion.

The annual meeting of the alumni of the College will be held at the same time, the business part of their proceedings having been transacted on Tuesday, the 20th.

KILLED BY A LIVE WIRE.

Omer Lepitre, employed as a line-man by the Citizens Light and Power Company, was killed instantly by a live wire at the company's power house at St. Henry, yesterday morning. Some wires having broken in the building, he went to repair them, and in doing so, caught hold of a live wire leading directly to a dynamo. He received full strength of the current, and the flesh began to burn. The current was cut off, but it was found that the lad was dead. He was removed to his home on St. James Street, where the Coroner will hold an inquest this evening.

ST. ANTOINE CONTESTATION.

The St. Antoine Division contested election case will be argued before Judge, said in chambers to-day. Counsel for Dr. Roddick will ask that proceedings upon the petition proper be stayed, pending an appeal to the Supreme Court from the judgment dismissing the preliminary objections. On the other hand, counsel for the petitioner will ask that a day be fixed for the hearing of the case on its merits. An application will also be made for leave to examine Dr. Roddick and for an order to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to produce all the documents concerning the election.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Callahan & Co. The printing business carried on by the late Mr. Felix Callahan is being continued at the old stand, 741 Craig Street, by Mrs. Callahan and two of her sons. The samples of work exhibited evidence taste and a desire to turn out fine work, new type and machinery having been provided for this purpose.

New C.P.R. Offices.

The Canadian Pacific Railway's Telegraph have opened offices at Hudson and Rigaud Stations in the Province of Quebec.

Cheap, Good Cigars.

Ross, of 20 Chabouille Square, sells Havana cigars at a price so much lower than other dealers, that it may pay you to get a little out of your way to get them. Ross' plug and smoking tobacco has made a first-class reputation for itself. You should try it.

Those famous

household necessities:

E. B. EDDY'S Matches appreciated by every one who can tell a superior article among a legion of bad,

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No operation of OUR ONE DOLLAR WHITE DRESS SHIRT is neglected or slighted; the back as well as the front is guarded with just as much mechanical exactness; the material, the finish, the fit, the looks, the all-around fine qualities of our shirts have brought them into the leading rank of a perfect fitting DRESS SHIRT. No dealer sells such extra good quality for the price. We make and sell dozens every week.

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Immense Job Lot of

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At the following price

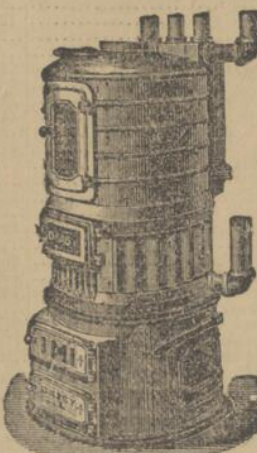
250 Pairs 7-4, value \$4.00.....For \$2.65
560 Pairs 8-4, value \$4.50.....For \$2.85
390 Pairs 9-4, value \$5.50.....For \$3.75

200 Pieces of VELVETEEN TIGER, all new shades, value 60c, for 25c.

Very good GREY FLANNELS, plain and twilled, at 10c only.

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Hot Water Heater

Has stood the test of years, and has kept ahead with every modern improvement of mechanical construction.

It has a well known reputation, does the greatest amount of work with the least consumption of fuel.

Write us for references and any other information required.

WARDEN KING & SON,

637 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

A CLASS IN GEOMETRY

Lessons in Observation and Experiment for Boys and Girls.

(By GEORGE LILES.)

Describes how the simplest possible apparatus extracts square and cube roots. Traces in an interesting way how common things are bound together by the laws of space and form. Appeals to the powers of invention and judgment. A little book which wins praise from teachers and popularity from learners, because it shows that Geometry is really a delightful study.

46 pp., ILLUSTRATED 30 Cents.

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