THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER. Decidedly Cold.

ESTABLISHED 1808.—NO. 25. TWENTY-TWO PAGES. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1904. TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT

AUGURY OF HIS SUCCESS IS THE CLOSING MEETING

Ald. Laporte is Greeted by Voters at the Rally in the Monument National, Where Friends Also Speak.

Dept. of Agriculture 21 Dec. 03 Archives Branch

Mr. Laporte's campaign was brought to a brilliant conclusion by the great mass meeting in the Monument National last evening. It was an augury of victory at the polls. There were not fewer than 1,200 persons present, representing every portion of the city, and every creed and nationality. Such enthusiasm has rarely been equalled in a civic campaign, and showed unmistakably that Ald. Laporte is the great popular candidate.

The speakers were representative of many important organizations of the city. The City Council was represented by several aldermen; the Board of Trade was represented, and the Chambre de Commerce by their presidents; the Longshoremen's Union, Hackmen's Union, and several other labor organizations were represented by their presiding officers.

The meeting was presided over by Messrs. G. E. Drummond, president of the Board of Trade; H. A. A. Brault, president of the Chambre de Commerce, J. B. Mack, and Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, president of the Provincial Board of Health.

Praise for Mr. Laporte.

Mr. George E. Drummond said he was glad to be present to join in doing honor to a man who had done so much for Montreal as had Mr. Laporte. He was sure that Mr. Laporte's career was an inspiration and a pride to his French-speaking fellow-citizens. His name was a household word in Canada. He was of the class of men required to make a nation of Canada. He had given up time and ability for years for the service of the city. For four years he had been chairman of the Finance Committee and as such had put an end to the annual deficits and re-established the city's credit.

He had restored equilibrium between revenues and expenditures. Citizens often forgot how much they owed to their aldermen. He hoped they would not forget how much they owed to Mr. Laporte.

Mr. Cochrane had served two years, and that was sufficient. As for Mr. Dandurand, who promised everything the speaker thought he should serve an aldermanic apprenticeship before aspiring to the Mayoralty. In closing, he urged the electors to turn out and rally up for Mr. Laporte the largest majority any Mayor of Montreal ever received.

Mr. J. B. Mack was of the opinion that the main feature of the present contest was the enthusiastic audiences which everywhere greeted Mr. Laporte. The large gathering was an augury of his success. The speaker took occasion to reply to the statements made against his standing as a labor leader, at Mr. Dandurand's meeting.

Supported by Workingmen.

He claimed that Mr. Laporte was supported by all the workingmen because he had ever been their friend.

Mr. Dandurand had never posed as a friend of labor until a few weeks ago. He also repudiated the statement that Mr. Laporte was associated with the "trusts." Mr. Dandurand's nomination papers bore the names of several officials of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company and the Montreal Street Railway.

Mr. Laporte received a splendid welcome, the cheering lasting for several minutes. After expressing his appreciation of the reception accorded him, he discussed some of the main issues of the campaign, speaking in French and English.

"This large gathering of electors of all classes and both nationalities is sufficient answer to the charge made against me by my opponents that I am the candidate of the west end of the city. That fabrication is on a par with the statement made at Mr. Dandurand's meetings.

"That I had said in council that one dollar a day was enough for a laborer. The presence of so many workingmen here to-night shows that they republish such a falsehood. I defied my opponents to produce proof that I ever made such a statement, and they could not do it.

"I am the candidate of no one class or creed. In the seven years I have served in the City Council I never cast a vote in favor of taking from any class of citizens any portion of their rights.

The Spirit of Justice.

"I always tried to deal with each nationality and with each class and every portion of the city in the same spirit of justice and fair play. My record in the past in this regard is a guarantee of my course in the future."

Turning to his past record in the Council, Mr. Laporte said he never thought he was ruler of the Council, or that he had done more than the others. He had labored to re-establish the city's credit, and to place its finances on a satisfactory and economical basis. His one aim was to advance the general good. He was anxious to see the water rates reduced, and the light monopoly done away with. The prices paid were larger than those charged in other cities of the same size.

In closing, Mr. Laporte said that a vote for Mr. Cochrane was a vote for his opponent, and he drew attention to the fact that the English-speaking aldermen were not supporting Mr. Cochrane. They were loyal to the system of alternate mayors and he congratulated them on their fairness. In closing, he asked for a united support.

Ald. Ames delivered a telling address. He referred to the campaign of two years ago, when he and Ald. Laporte had spoken at many meetings in all parts of the city, presenting a new municipal programme. That programme was endorsed, and the present Council had faithfully endeavored to carry it out.

Faith in Reform Element.

That the electors appreciated their efforts was shown by the return of two-thirds of the Council by acclamation. It was the greatest surprise to him that the man who had for seven long years given to the city unsparingly of his time and ability was not honored similarly but had to fight every step of the way to the mayoralty.

He was surprised also at the monumental effrontery of the opposition. It was conceded from one end of the city to the other that no man was better acquainted with civic affairs than Mr. Laporte. Mr. Dandurand had had no experience, and was ready to promise anything. City government was extremely complex, and required a long study.

In a word, the present campaign is that of performance versus promises. One man had a long and creditable record. The other sprang up from nowhere. The speaker read from the City Charter the list of duties devolving upon the Mayor, and claimed that Dandurand's promises were goods he could not deliver.

The majority of the Council was already elected, and to a man the aldermen were friendly to Mr. Laporte. Could a man like Mr. Dandurand, he asked, exercise any great influence there?

Mr. Laporte's record was briefly recounted, and climaxed with the words, "He is one of the most just, honorable and fair-minded men I ever met."

The address was frequently punctuated with applause.

The Other Speakers.

Stirring addresses were also given by Mr. Eugene Lafontaine, K.C., Mr. Chas. Beaubien, ex-Ald. Savignac, Emile Lavigne, Mr. Montmarquet, president of the Longshoremen's Union; Mr. J. Faulkner, Mr. Thomas Thompson, president of the Hackmen's Union, and Mr. J. T. Cardinal, K.C.

Among those on the platform were Messrs. S. Beaulieu, K.C., Eugene Lafontaine, K.C., J. A. Drouin, Ald. L. A. Lapointe, Ald. Ames, J. V. Emard, Ald. Carter, Ald. Ekers, Ald. Sadler, Ald. N. Lapointe, Ald. Clearihue, Ald. Lavallee, Ald. Hebert, Ald. Couture, J. T. Cardinal, K.C., C. P. Beaubien, Hon. Louis Beaubien, Milton MacDonald, J. O. Mosseau, Emile Lavigne, J. H. Catelli, Omer Heroux, L. R. Fontaine, C. Bruchesi, Bruno Charbonneau, John Faulkner, Thomas Thompson, and Mr. Montmarquet, president of the Longshoremen's Union.

A telegram was read from Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, M.P., dated at Ottawa, regretting his inability to be present.

MR. L. A. WILSON'S ROORBACK

Mr. Lawrence A. Wilson this morning expressed a willingness to give The Herald the name of the gentleman who, he claims, sought, on behalf of Ald. Laporte, impropriety to procure the retirement of Mr. Dandurand from the mayoralty contest. Mr. Wilson would only consent to do so, however, on condition that his statement would be printed without any opportunity being given Mr. Laporte to contradict it. This, of course, The Herald would not assent to. As the present is the last issue of The Herald before the election, Mr. Wilson must have known such a proposition would not be entertained. Thus ends this roorback.

MR. LAWRENCE A. WILSON REPLIES TO STATEMENT

Willing to Furnish Name of Man Said to Have Been Approached in Contest.

Mr. Lawrence A. Wilson last night addressed the following reply to Ald. Ekers:

"I am just in receipt of your favor of even date returning my cheque for $1,000 and also a copy of a declaration made by Ald. Laporte stating that, as far as he is concerned, he did not himself authorize any persons to approach any one in connection with Mr. Dandurand's withdrawal from the mayoralty contest.

"In reply, I wish to say that if Ald. Laporte will consent to my disclosing the names of the interested parties, I will immediately furnish the public with the name of the gentleman who was approached, said gentleman being a director of the Montreal Street Railway, the Light, Heat & Power, etc., and the names of his two friends, who are his colleagues upon the directorate of the Provincial Bank.

"In order that there should be no juggling or loophole for escape before election day, I would like his reply to-me-row morning in time for Saturday's press."

Another Wilson Letter.

Mr. Lawrence A. Wilson, organizer for Mr. U. H. Dandurand, has issued the following letter to the hotelkeepers in Montreal: "I would esteem it a personal favor to myself if you will vote for my friend, Mr. U. H. Dandurand, for the office of Mayor. He is a man with a clean record, and the choice of all liberty-loving citizens."

MR. DANDURAND SPEAKS TO WEST END ELECTORS

Tells Folk in Chatham Street Present Fight is One Between Capital and Labor.

Mr. Dandurand addressed a meeting last night in Chatham street. He explained that the present contest was not only a fight between Laporte and himself, but one between capital and labor. He was the only candidate for the mayoralty who had ever signed the programme of the labor unions, and if elected the working classes need never expect another candidate to adopt it.

Four months ago, when the question of extending the Street Railway franchise was at its height, he had expressed himself as opposed to it, and he never would be in favor of such a policy.

Mr. Dandurand declared himself to be strongly in favor of a reduced water tax. Mr. Laporte had lots of time while leader of the Council to reduce the tax, instead of cutting the water off from poor people's houses.

Mr. H. Bergevin, M.L.A. for Beauharnois, said that if Ald. Laporte were elected he would discriminate against the French-Canadians, and Ald. Ames, who could do just as he pleased with Laporte, would be the real Mayor. Mr. Bergevin declared that if Sir Wilfrid Laurier had a vote in the city, he would cast it for Mr. Dandurand.

Another Dandurand meeting was held in St. Denis Ward.

DEATHS.

MITCHELL—In Verdun, Jan. 30, 1904, Annie Catherine Collins, wife of Henry Mitchell, aged 62 years and 4 months. Funeral from 150 Gertrude Street, on Feb. 1st, at 2 o'clock, to Grace Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. English papers please copy.

HALF-MINUTE INTERVIEWS

Ald. L. A. Lapointe—The great demonstration in the Monument National last evening is a certain augury of victory for the great popular candidate.

Ald. Ekers—There are occasionally some peculiar combinations of interests in civic election. My opponents in St. Lawrence offer a good illustration.

saw a Jew, but found his characters in an Italian story of the thirteenth century. Sir Henry Irving, in the "Merchant of Venice," pronounces Shylock as the only gentleman in the play, as well as a very human man.

The Duty of Montreal Electors

The election of a mayor with an admirable record in the City Council, and committed to a policy of most important reforms, is now assured—on one condition. The electors must vote. The election of a good Council is assured—on the same condition. In the mayoralty election the greatest danger is to be apprehended in those numerous wards where there are no aldermanic contests. There the personator has an open field. The heavy fines and sentences of imprisonment imposed in Montreal of late for this offence may help to stop it, but there will be those who will take risks. There is only one sure means of prevention. Vote. Vote early. Get your friends to vote. Then the day is ours.

Cable Service

MAGAZINE ARTICLES UPON CANADA

Saturday Review and Speaker Devote Space to Remarks Upon Our Policy.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 30.—There is an article in The Speaker by A. G. Bradley upon Canada and Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, which, says: "Eastern manufacturers are prospering, but no doubt will raise the tariff if they can; they are an immensely powerful body, who have the bulk of the wealth, which means much in Canadian politics. They frightened Laurier and the Liberal party out of the free trade or tariff for revenue promises under which they came into power."

Mr. Bradley goes on to say: "Canadians visiting England complain of being called Yankees; already they are ceasing to send their sons to English schools, as it keeps the boys out of touch with Canadian life, and brings them back to start their career without friends of their own age. French-Canadians are not partial to imperialistic ardor; they are a negative quantity at the very best. Letters received from Canadian friends in various parts are mainly favorable to Chamberlain's proposals." Mr. Bradley says, as there is no intention of giving English manufacturers any better rates, why should there not be at the same time a considerable party of Canadians who appear lukewarm. A most notable Liberal editor in Canada had told Mr. Bradley that he felt confident a higher tariff was looming in the future.

TINPLATE BOXES WANTED.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 30.—At the High Commissioner's office enquiry is being made for Canadian makers of tinplate boxes. One hundred and fifty-five thousand are required, but some 12,000,000 are used annually.

CANADA IS EXAMPLE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 30.—Mr. Bonar Law, M.P., speaking at Edinburgh, said, with the example of Canada and Germany, there was no need to go abroad to see what retaliation meant.

TWO BRITISH OPINIONS

Sir W. Holland, M.P., and Mr. C. Lowther, M.P., Upon the Preference.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 30.—Sir W. Holland at Huddersfield said whilst he was not against the preference Canada showed us he was not in favor of a fiscal bond but rather of a political bond between the Mother Country and the colonies, which should be represented in one assembly.

Mr. Claude Lowther, Conservative M.P. for Cumberland, in a speech said "If Mr. Chamberlain's proposals were rejected nothing could save the Empire from disruption; the colonies would never repeat their offer, but very properly seek commercial alliances with other nations.

THE CHAMBERLAIN COMMISSION.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 30.—Among the questions manufacturers are being asked by the Tariff Commission is, "What is your experience in respect to foreign competition in the colonies in your trade?"

CUFFS CANADIAN.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 30.—The Saturday Review, referring to Edward Musgrave's letter in the Times of Jan. 26, says that letter points to the moral sentimental fad which here cuddles Americans and cuffs colonials. Canadians on the spot are better able to judge of the real feelings of the American people towards the Empire than are Englishmen at home. Canadians are growing tired of being sacrificed to conciliate American friendship.

RIVAL CANDIDATES END CAMPAIGN AT MEETING

Messrs. Charpentier and Chausse Speak at the Old Gaiete Theatre.

One of the largest joint meetings of the present municipal campaign was held in the old La Gaiete Theatre in St. Catherine Street last evening. Nearly 2,000 electors of St. Mary's ward assembled to hear the rival candidates, Mr. T. Charpentier, and Ald. Chausse, and their supporters. The feeling at the meeting was strongly in favor of Mr. Charpentier. Mr. Maurice Perrault, M.L.A., for Chambly, J. C. Walsh, advocate and Mr. E. Berthiaume, secretary of the Federated Trades Council, spoke in favor of Mr. Charpentier, and Mr. P. Du Tremblay and J. E. C. Rumbray, supported Mr. Chausse. Both candidates received a good hearing, but Mr. Charpentier carried the audience with him. At the conclusion of the meeting, three fourths of the electors present accompanied Mr. Charpentier to his committee rooms, where organization for getting out the vote Monday, was completed.

Changes in Election Law.

According to the changes in the election law, the ballot for the mayoralty must be cast at the polling place nearest the residence of the elector. Some doubt has existed on this point in the minds of those who can vote on both up-town and down-town properties. City Clerk David stated that an error had been committed on the voting list in not placing the proper mark—the letter X—opposite the name of such voters. However, he had authority to correct such errors, and had issued instructions to the deputy returning officers to accept the ballots, at the polling booth nearest the voter's residence, just as if the letter X was affixed.

MR. MONK'S RETIREMENT.

Notwithstanding anything that has appeared or may appear to the contrary, it is the fact that Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P., has asked his leader, Mr. R. L. Borden, M.P., to be relieved of his duties as leader of the party in the Province of Quebec, being driven to take that step by the failure of political partisans here to adequately uphold his leadership. Whether Mr. Monk alters his position in Parliament itself is quite another matter. But he has ceased to be the leader of the party in the Province of Quebec.

EXPERIMENT IS MADE IN BLONDLOT RAYS

Dr. Schenck, at McGill University, Tries to Solve the Latest Problem.

Much interest is being shown in experiments now in progress at the Physics Building of the McGill University, in the experiments at present being carried on by Dr. C. C. Schenck, in his search for N rays. These rays are the discovery of Dr. Blondlot, a French physicist, who happened upon them last summer while working in his laboratory at Nancy. Since then the rays have not been seen by any one save the discoverer, so that if the McGill medico succeeds in solving the secret, Montreal will have the honor of producing them for the second time on earth, several efforts on the part of German and other professors having failed.

It is asserted by Dr. Blondlot that in a darkened room, in which he was unable to see the figures on a clock on the wall, he could do so quite easily when the N rays were directed into the pupil of his eye, and this effect leads physicists to hope that something beneficial to humanity may result.

It is the opinion of Dr. Blondlot that animals which see without difficulty in the dark are supplied by nature with these rays, in the construction of their eyes.

As has been the case with several important discoveries, Blondlot came upon the N rays by accident, while trying to measure the velocity of X rays. He found that the rays passed through light metals, but would not pass through glass or water. That he was not dealing with X rays at all became apparent, and the physicist realized that a discovery has been made with properties hitherto unknown. Unlike X rays the rays could be polarized, reflected and refracted. Blondlot believes them to be a variety of long light waves, but otherwise the properties are as yet unknown.

The method being used at McGill University consists in allowing the rays of an ordinary Auer light burner to pass through either a thin sheet of aluminum or ordinary black paper, then through a quartz lense to a piece of phosphorescent calcium sulphide.

WHAT IS GOING ON

Proctor's—"A Man of the World."
Francais—"Queen of the Highway."
Royal—"The Morning Glories."
National—"A Son With Two Mothers."
Nouveautes—"Le Demi-Monde."

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

New York—Corinthian, Prinz Adelbert.
London—Medominee.
Genoa—Sicilian Prince.
Rotterdam—Staatendam.
Havre—La Bretagne.
Liverpool—Monteagle

LIBERALS NAME MR. RIVET FOR CONTEST

Convention in Hochelaga County is Lively But Harmony Prevails Throughout.

Mr. L. A. Rivet, advocate, will be the Liberal standard bearer in Hochelaga county. At the convention last night in the Ste. Cunegonde Town Hall which was attended by 100 delegates from St. Henri, Westmount, Ste. Cunegonde and St. Gabriel ward, Hon. R. Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, presided, and at the opening it was announced that there were three candidates, Mayor Guay, of St. Henri, Arthur Geoffrion, of Ste. Cunegonde, and L. A. Rivet, of St. Gabriel.

Mr. Geoffrion announced to the meeting that he would not be a candidate, and the contest was between Mr. Guay

MR. L. A. RIVET.

and Mr. Rivet. On the first ballot Mr. Rivet received 51 ballots and Mr. Guay 49 ballots. Mr. Rivet had thus received the one ballot required for his election, and the Choice was then made unanimous for the meeting. Westmount and St. Cunegonde voted solidly for Mr. Rivet and the delegates from St. Henri in a body supported Mr. Guay.

The Ste. Cunegonde delegates were divided in their choice, but the result showed that the majority had voted in favor of Mr. Rivet.

At the close of the convention short addresses were delivered by Mr. Rivet, Mayor Guay and Mr. Geoffrion.

Mr. Rivet, the Liberal candidate, is a lawyer, and during his few years of practice in this city has made many friends. He was proposed for nomination by the delegates from St. Gabriel.

REPORT OF THE UNDERWRITERS.

Superintendent Ferns, of the Fire Alarm Department, has received the report of the National Board of Fire Underwriters on electrical fires for the last quarter. The object of this compilation is to demonstrate specific dangers that lie in a lax enforcement of the national electrical code of rules, and to bring about a greater unanimity of opinion regarding the problems presented by electricity. Reference is also made to the disaster in the Iroquois Theatre at Chicago.

TO-DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF

New York.—Small parties of Russian soldiers are beginning to appear on the banks of the Yalu River, cables the Seoul, Korea, correspondent of the Herald. They were said to be investigating sites for barracks.

Sydney, N.S., Jan. 30.—A strike of pit drivers at No. 2 mine yesterday afternoon has tied up the Phalen seam. The strike is owing to the action of the company in changing the scale of wages.

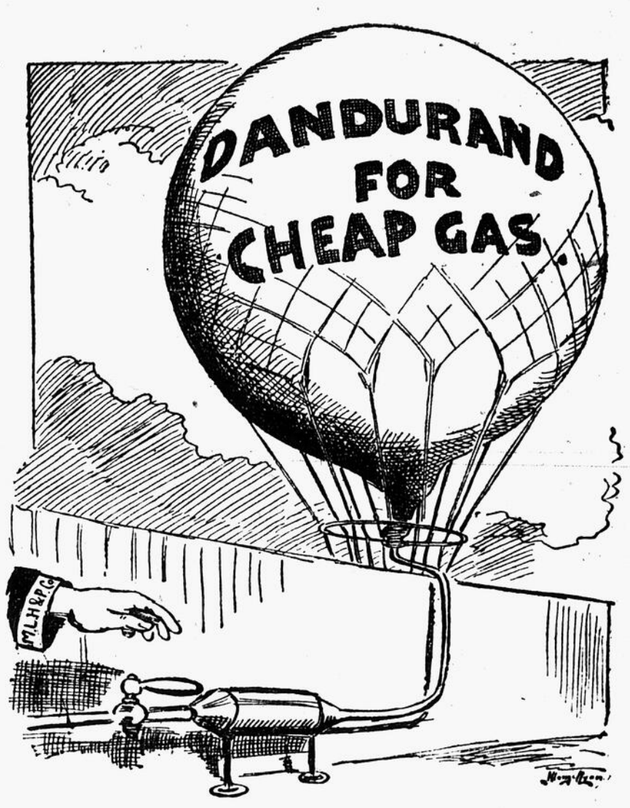
San Francisco.—Advices have been received here by the local agent of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamship Company, operating four speedy liners between Seattle and the Orient, that the steamers had just been taken over by the Japanese Government.

New York.—Rumors of practical retirement from active business by J. P. Morgan, circulated and denied a day or two ago when J. P. Morgan, jr., arrived from London, are reiterated to-day by the American, which declares that Mr. Morgan, sr., has determined to shift the burden of his great interests to his son and spend a large part of his time hereafter in England at Aldenham Abbey, a splendid Hertfordshire seat built in 1550, where he will gather his vast collection of art treasures now loaned to various museums and galleries abroad.

South Simcoe Liberals met at Cookstown yesterday and nominated W. C. Henry for the Commons.

N. Boyd, Conservative, was nominated as candidate for the Commons for Portage la Prairie.

A GLANCE BEHIND THE SCENES.



THE TRUST:—"We can bring down that balloon when the right time comes."

ONE CASE BEFORE COURT.

Not for a couple of years has there been such slack times at the Recorder's Court, as was the case this morning. There was only one prisoner to bring before Judge Poirier.

S.S. CANADA AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, Jan. 30.—Dominion Line S.S. Canada, from Liverpool for Halifax and Portland, arrived in quarantine at Halifax at midnight and docked at 8 a.m. Passengers will reach Montreal to-morrow evening by the I.C.R.

Bellingham Granted Permission.

At a meeting of the Federal Amateur Hockey League held this morning permission was granted W. J. Bellingham to play with the Victorias this evening. Bellingham is a member of the Wanderers Club, though he has not yet played a match for them. This action of the F.A.H.L. in helping out the Victorias has been very favorably commented upon, and has raised the new league much in the estimation of the public.

In Yale-Cariboo, B. C., Mr. Martin Burrill has been selected as the Conservative candidate at the coming election to the House of Commons.

THE HERALD'S SLATE.

—For Mayor—

ALD. LAPORTE.

St. Gabriel—Ald. Dagenais.
West Ward—Ald. Nelson.
Centre—Mr. St. Denis.
St. Ann's—Ald. Gallery.
St. Joseph's—Ald. Sauvageau.
St. Jean Baptiste—Mr. Leclaire.
St. Jean Baptiste—Mr. Proulx.
St. Mary's—Mr. Marchand.
St. Mary's—Mr. Beaulieu.
Papineau—Mr. M. Martin.
Papineau—Mr. T. Charpentier.

THE HERALD'S BLACK LIST.

Centre—Ald. Lebeuf.
St. James—Ald. Giroux.
St. Mary's—Ald. Lariviere.
St. Mary's—Ald. Lesperance.
Papineau—Ald. Chausse.

Through The Herald's Sieve.

THE DANDURAND mayoralty boom continues to be manufactured in full view of the spectators by the Hon. Larry Wilson.

WESTMOUNT'S celebrated water now shows a disposition to stand without hitching.

IT IS SAID that radium will paralyze mice. Cats will do that, too, and cats don't cost $700,000,000 a pound.

A MILE IN 39 seconds by Vanderbilt's auto is a far less interesting record to many than would be "Westmount in 10 minutes by trolley."

THERE IS a Tarte vs. Monk fight on. The Gazette's denials are fervent and beautiful, but not convincing.

A pessimist doesn't enjoy life unless he doesn't.

OUR ALDERMANIC candidates are not modest enough to hide their charms. Anything they can say for themselves is spoken in loud enough tones to convince a deaf and dumb asylum.

A Leap Year Romance.

'Twas leap year when they met,
The maiden fair and he.
She sweetly murmured: "Pet,
I pray you marry me."

Upon her breast he fell
And softly answered "Yes."
She took him home to dwell
In new-found happiness.

She'd known him but a week
Before the fateful day,
Before she dared to speak—
They wedded right away.

Ah, must the truth be told?
He was a worthless wight;
His manner soon grew cold,
He stayed out late at night.

With sorrow in her breast
She's left alone to weep.
O ladies, it is best
To look before year leap.

THERE ARE TWO classes of liars, the second class being the folks who say that they always sleep with their bedroom windows wide open, no matter how many degrees below zero the mercury may be.

IT'S ONE of the ironies of fate that it's Maude Adams instead of Carrie Nation who is obliged to cancel her theatrical dates.

A LITTLE LEARNING is a dangerous thing because it tends to make a man imagine that he knows it all.

IT'S CREDITABLE to the girl's good sense if she has no use for a young man with an alcoholized breath.

Health Notes.

He adopted the no-breakfast fad.
He cut out the noon lunch for health's sake.
He walked ten miles a day for exercise.
He abandoned tea drinking.
He quit drinking coffee.
He gave up meat.
He stopped eating vegetables.
He slept in the open air.
Now he rests in peace beneath the beautiful snow.

THERE IS some grim satisfaction in reading about the frosts in Southern California.

THE Hon. Jim Cochrane wants to bet $5,000 with somebody, and the Hon. Larry Wilson also has a wad that he would like to employ. There must be money in politics after all.

SIR HENRY IRVING only played here from Monday to Thursday. He needed the balance of the week to count the box-office receipts.

MR. U. H. DANDURAND'S gold mounted promises remind us of the kind Sir Charles Tupper used to make.

IT IS NOT an infallible sign that some one is talking of you if your ears burn. They may be recovering from a frostbite.

MR. MONK'S position shows that when Mr. Tarte gets into a party the amount of elbow room for the others in it begins to get limited.

Pins.

ELDERLY WOMAN (in the department store)—Where's the pin counter?

Floor Walker—What kind—hat, hair or rolling?

Our Alderman.

If all the folks were candidates this city would become
So good we'd scarcely feel the need of a millenium;
For every one would wear a smile throughout the livelong day
And by his deeds of kindness scatter sunshine on the way.

Such wonderful unselfishness must surely be admired;
The general welfare would be all that any one desired.
No one would seek another's ill throughout this glorious land
And only noble sentiments would sound on every hand.

The children would be happy, for each one who came along
Would try to entertain them with a story or a song.
We'd really feel as if we'd stepped inside the pearly gates
And heard the golden harps, if all the folks were candidates.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA are at least decent enough to wait until we get our mayoralty question fixed.

THE BURGLAR who rapped the keeper of the Saco prison over the head with a bottle, remarking, "I'm sorry, Murphy, but I have to do it," at least had some of the instincts of a gentleman, rough as he was.

Blizzard Station.

"Yes, the panama is the coolest hat in the summer."

"Do you know the coolest in winter?"

"What is it?"

"Medicine Hat."

THOSE EXPLORERS who are preparing to go in search of the North Pole should come to Montreal for a temporary residence and get inured to the rigors of the climate.

AN INVENTION has been perfected by which it is possible to look into a man's stomach, but the interior of a woman's heart remains as much of a mystery as ever.

"Best friends and umbrellas are never around when wanted," says the Westmount Philosopher.

BUT IN SPITE of the silence there are still enough microbes in Westmount's water to constitute a quorum.

THE QUESTION IS: "Has the Hon. F. D. Monk got a retiring disposition or a disposition to retire?"

Russia is taking so long to reply that it may be that it can't read Japan's writing.

OUR OBSERVATION is that a woman who is surprised when a man proposes to her would be a good deal more surprised if he didn't.

Gossip of Military Affairs.

The Army Medical Corps men will enter the first of the series of practical courses next Monday evening, following the series of lectures, completed last Monday evening. Bandaging, etc., will be dealt with, and the men will be given an opportunity of doing the practical work which has been so well defined during the previous lectures.

* * *

The Victoria Rifles will hold a big euchre for all the members on Wednesday, Feb. 3. It is expected there will be from 75 to 100 tables in the large hall at the armory, which will, perhaps, be the largest progressive euchre ever held in this city. Members of the regiment will turn out in uniform, and may bring a friend. Twenty prizes will be competed for by members, and a number of other prizes will be offered for non-members. The Vics' orchestra will play during the evening, and an enjoyable time is promised.

* * *

The Vics' march-out last Wednesday brought the members of the regiment together rather earlier in the season than usual. After a route march lasting about an hour, the men returned to the armory, where a smoker was given, the enjoyable programme presented showing that there is plenty of talent in the regiment.

* * *

The Victoria Rifles will commence company drill during the second week of February. An innovation will be made this season in the introduction of physical drill, which will form a part of each evening's work. Shooting practice, on the Vics' indoor ranges, is being carried on weekly.

* * *

The Duke of York's Hussars are putting in some excellent work at the Hutchison riding school, where classes of riding instruction are being conducted four nights a week. A riding instructor from the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Toronto, is expected here next week to take charge of the classes.

Captain Brock has been chosen as second in command of the Duke of York's Hussars. Captain Brock is the holder of a first-class certificate, and has previously served in the Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa.

* * *

The Intelligence Corps is now resolved into something tngible, and Capt. Chambers is busily engaged in completing details for the corps to be officered and put to work.

* * *

The 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery will parade at the drill hall Wednesday evening, Feb. 3. Prizes won during the year will probably be presented at this parade.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Military Institute, held recently, Captain Pelletier was elected president, and Major Lilley vice-president.

* * *

The 65th Regiment classes next week are as follows: Wednesday, non-com. class; Friday, recruit class.

* * *

The Highland Cadet Battalion is drilling Wednesday and Saturday evenings at the drill hall, gymnastic drill and recruit class forming the work on these occasions. The Point St. Charles company of the Cadets drills in the Engineers' armory, Point St. Charles, every Tuesday evening.

* * *

The Zion Cadets will drill next week on Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

TWO BARGAIN CHICKERING PIANOS.

We have on hand at present two new Upright Chickering Pianos, slightly shopworn, which we will sell at a reduction of $200 each, for cash to immediate purchaser.

C. W. LINDSAY, Ltd., 2366 St. Catherine St

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE WESTMOUNT OUTBREAK.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—The evidence which we have unmistakably shows that the responsibility for the typhoid epidemic in Westmount must be shouldered by the Provincial Board of Health, the Westmount Town Council and the Water & Power Company, and the gross negligence of all three of these, with the knowledge in their possession of the conditions prevailing during the past two years makes their indifference a matter for which each individual member should be held responsible. The Provincial Board of Health had their attention specially drawn to the subject on the 2nd Jan., 1902, by a resident of Westmount in a letter which stated certain facts within the knowledge of the Board showing "the necessity of immediate investigation on the part of your board, the removal of the company's intake from its present dangerous site," and "also to notify the interested municipalities to govern themselves accordingly." The reply to this was that the Board with the limited means at its disposal could not incur the expense of an investigation, but it would invite the complainants on one side and the Water Company on the other to submit whatever reports of engineers' analysis, etc., they might be able to produce, after which "the board will give its opinion on the whole matter."

On March 6th, 1902, the following communication was addressed to the Board:

"In accordance with the invitation contained in the resolution of your committee I now lay before you certified copies of reports presented to the Council of the town of Westmount by its engineer, Mr. F. L. Fellowes, and by Mr. Milton Hersey, city analyst, and also marked copy of Westmount Advertiser of date March 1, containing a resume of expert opinions (including that of your own inspector) which have from time to time been made with reference to the position of the intake of the Montreal Water & Power Co. This evidence is more than sufficient to maintain the contention that immediate action by your board is necessary for the protection of the health of a large population (which not only includes Westmount and other municipalities but also a portion of the city of Montreal itself) and therefore the company should be ordered to remove the intake from its present dangerous site within the shortest possible delay."

Copies of the letter and the accompanying evidence were sent to the Mayor of Montreal and to the Provincial Secretary at Quebec but further than prompt acknowledgment of their receipt and promise of immediate attention, nothing further was done for three months.

Then the secretary of the board notified the writer that the Water Company had asked for an interview with the Provincial Board on the 6th of June and "that you may be present if you so desire."

At that meeting Councillor Stevens made a statement that the documents filed on the 6th of March last contained the complete statement of the complainants' case. The matter was not a new one to the board. Complaints and investigations had been made from time to time since 1895. Various reports had been made by engineers and by the health officers of the towns of St. Henri, Ste. Cunegonde and Westmount, all of which appear to agree with the conclusions of the inspector of this board, that the site of the present intake is liable to pollution, and is dangerous to the health of the people. As the company has recently expressed its intention of making the location a permanent one, it is time for the board to act on the information before it.

The board's inspector, Mr. Beaudry, in a report made some years ago, said: "That it is regrettable that this place is supplying drinking water to a population of 30,000 souls." The 30,000 has now increased to 100,000 or more, and the conditions instead of being improved are to-day far worse than at the date of that report.

The representatives of the company present with their legal adviser, declined to reply to Mr. Stevens' remarks, but asked to be allowed to make a statement in writing, which was to be considered as confidential. This was granted and from that date the Board of Health has done absolutely nothing in the matter, until now, when after an epidemic has been raging for a month or more they have "Resolved that the discharge of the crude sewage of Verdun in the River St. Lawrence constitutes a nuisance, and the municipal authorities are ordered to discontinue it before the 1st of February."

The Board of Health well knew from the evidence in their possession that this is no remedy for the condition of affairs now existing, and that nothing less than the removal of the intake from its present dangerous position will prevent a recurrence of the unfortunate outbreak of typhoid from which several hundred patients are now on the slow road to recovery. The board have failed in their duty to the public, and they should be made to feel the full responsibility for the results of their neglect.

The Town Council of Westmount are no less at fault in their neglect of the warnings given by their own engineer and medical health officer, and by the results of the analysis of the water made by Mr. Hersey in 1902, and more recently by Drs. Bruere and Starkey, all of which go to show that sewage contamination is a normal rather than an abnormal condition of the water supply. The immunity of the town from epidemic during the winters of 1900 and 1902 would seem to be in some measure at least due to the persistent publication of the medical health officer's "warning to householders" to boil the water and the remarkable coincidence that the refusal of the Mayor and the Health Committee to permit a similar advertisement to be issued this season, was almost immediately followed by the appearance of the first cases of the present epidemic.

The hospital authorities estimate that each case of typhoid represents a money expenditure of $300. Westmount therefore has incurred a loss of $24,000, exclusive of the pain and suffering of the patients, and the anxiety of relatives and friends, all of which is incalculable in terms of dollars and cents. In addition to all this there is the "loss to the municipality in sales of property which have been cancelled" about which Mr. D. W. Ross has written.

The Montreal Water and Power Company is a corporation, and corporations have proverbially no souls. It has broken its contract with Westmount, and having failed to supply the town with pure water must be held directly responsible for the epidemic.

The inaction of the Provincial Board of Health is remarkable when we remember the zeal which it displayed in the suppression of smallpox and compare the same with its apparent listlessness in the face of this outbreak of between 400 and 500 cases of typhoid. The Water Company, the municipal councils and the Board of Health must each assume their full share of responsibility, and prompt measures must be immediately adopted to protect the possibility of a repetition of the disaster in the future.

WESTMOUNTER.

Six Books for the Sick

What I Learned After 30 Years.

Which shall I send ?

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

No money is wanted.

Simply select the book you need.

It is my experience as a specialist of 30 years. In the book I tell how at last I found a way to reach difficult, deep-seated diseases. Thirty years of earnest, ardent toil in hospitals and at bedsides, made it possible for me to write these books.

The books tell how I perfected my prescription—Dr. Shoop's Restorative. How by scientific experiment I traced out the causes that bring on chronic diseases.

I found invariably that where there was a weakness, the inside nerves were weak. Where there was a lack of vitality, the vital nerves lacked power. Where weak organs were found, I always found weak nerves. Not the nerves commonly thought of, but the vital organs' nerves. The inside—the invisible nerves.

This was a revelation. Then my real success began. Then I combined ingredients that would strengthen, that would vitalize, these nerves.

That prescription I called a restorative. It is known the world over now as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. After that I did not fail to cure one case in each hundred. In the extremely difficult cases, my failures for five years were one in each forty treated. I found cancer incurable. Cancer is for surgery, not medicine.

Then how to get this prescription to the sick ones everywhere was my thought. I must announce it in the public press. But, thought I, will they realize the real truth of my discovery, the real power of Dr. Shoop's Restorative? Then a way came to me—like an inspiration. "I will offer it to the sick on trial." Then they will know I am sincere—that my prescription is unusual."

I wrote a reliable druggist in each city and village in America. They agreed to co-operate with me. Now by any sick one

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

Can be taken at my risk. For a full month I will let you use it entirely at my risk.

Send no money. Just write me for the book you need. When I send it I will tell you of a druggist near you who will permit the month's trial. Use the Restorative a month. Then decide. If you say to the druggist, "It did not help me," that will relieve you of any expense whatever. He will bill the cost to me. This is my way of clearing your mind of all doubt as to what Dr. Shoop's Restorative can do.

No matter how prejudiced, you cannot dispute this absolute security I offer. You cannot resist an offer like this if you are at all sick. If you have a weakness, write me. If you can't do things like you used to do them, tell me about it. Write in confidence. As a physician I will tell you a way to help.

Get my book now—to-day.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 28, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At druggists.

COLLEGE STUDENTS AS DEBATERS

Congregational and Wesleyan Institutions Obtain Verdict Over Presbyterian and Diocesan.

An intercollegiate debate took place last night in the David Morrice Hall of the Presbyterian College on the resolution:

"That it is in the interest of civilization that the more civilized should control and govern those nations less advanced."

The affirmative had the unanimous vote of the judges.

The chairman was Dean Walton, B.A., LL.D., Faculty of Law; the debaters were Messrs. M. B. Davidson, B.A., Presbyterian, and D. T. Parker, B.A., Diocesan, for the affirmative; and Messrs. S. W. Anthony, Congregational, and Howard Philp, M.A., Wesleyan, for the negative, while the gentlemen entrusted with deciding which side was entitled to be set down as having the best of the argument were Messrs. W. Mitchell, B.C.L.; J. W. Elder, M.D.; Prof. Caldwell, M.A. D.Sc.; G. F. Johnston, and Charles Cushing.

In opening, Mr. Davidson said his hearers might have read a famous expression to the effect that every expansion of civilization makes for peace. There could be no denying that that cause had been helped on by the influence of those nations at stood higher in civilization, and if control had resulted in development, then civilization had been helped. The speaker then referred at some length to the ancient, mediaeval and modern nations.

Greece had fulfilled her destiny in the Far East, Rome had controlled many backwood nations for their own good and for the good of the world; and coming down to the present day the great fact was that England had controlled the world for the world's good.

In this connection Mr. Davidson compared the India of to-day with that country a couple of thousand years ago, and argued that no one could deny but that the good was for India. Similarly he held that British control had been for the good of Egypt, pointing the obvious moral that he who raises the standard of agriculture raises the highest cause of civilization.

John Bull, he said, may be clumsy in certain methods of procedure, but he was a handy man when it came to a question of control.

Mr. Anthony advanced quite a lot of arguments in support of the contention that control and government by the higher powers of the lower races in civilization was undesirable, his arguments, however, being based more on the technical dictionary definition of the two words, which he held were synonymous with coercion in some shape or form.

Arguing that the government of the higher civilization was not always in the best interest of the lesser nations, ringing in, in this connection with Spain in connection with Mexico, the Phillipines and Cuba.

Mr. Parker held that in the interests of civilization itself it ought, on reflection, to be admitted that there could be no advance at all if not under the guidance of those countries which had already become civilized. Under the weight of the influence of civilization the native races of the world had become better in every way."

Mr. Philp, in an able speech, upheld the argument of his confrere, and, as stated, the decision went against the negatives, who at once shook hands with their opponents — and all was well.

In the course of the evening Miss Kathryn McCall gave a piano solo, Miss Griffith, M.A., and Mr. Hoodspith sang, and Miss Bell Sesserwein gave as a reading "The Siege of Lucknow," while Messrs. Morrow, Mackenzie, McCutcheon and Tucker appeared in a quartette and an encore.

MARINE ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 30.—The Marine Engineers' Association elected the following officers before concluding their convention:—N. A. of M. E. grand officers for 1904—Grand president, Thomas J. S. Milne, Kingston, Ont.; vice-president, N. Duncan, Montreal; grand secretary-treasurer, N. J. Morrison, St. John; grand conductor, Chas. Robertson, Owen Sound, Ont.; grand doorkeeper, A. Marchand, Montreal; grand auditors, James Gillie, Kingston, Ont.; E.M.Caritty, Toronto. The next meeting will be held at Collingwood, Ont., on the fourth Tuesday in January, 1905.

LAKE SUPERIOR COMPANY.

Toronto, Jan. 30.—An Evening News special from Philadelphia says:—"Conferences are being held here between bankers, representatives of the Ontario Government, and the Moffly Committee interests regarding the reorganization of the Lake Superior Company. Nothing has been heard from Speyer & Co. regarding the promised plan, and the conferences here are along lines independent of any action that the New York bankers may take. Senator Kerr, of Toronto, is here, with Mr. Clergue, and both appear hopeful of ultimate success.

DR. HODGETS APPOINTED.

Toronto, Jan. 30.—The Ontario Government has appointed Dr. Hodgets to be secretary of the Provincial Board and deputy registrar general to succeed Dr. P. H. Bryce, who has gone into the Dominion service. Dr. Hodgets has been inspector for the Provincial Board for several years, and will continue to perform those duties.

THE CITY PULPITS

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

A SABBATH IN CAPERNAUM.

Mark 1: 21-34.

GOLDEN TEXT.—He laid His hands on every one of them and healed them.—Luke 4: 40.

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

Professor McConaughy, in his Beginners' Course, gives some wise hints to teachers, two of which are especially applicable here.

1. "Encourage the habit of having the student tell the Bible narratives in his own words." In this lesson all three accounts should be read, and the narrative in the student's own words should be based on all of them.

2. "Stimulate each student to commit the memory verses. Cultivate variety in introducing them in the class session. Often have one or more of them recited in concert at the beginning or at the close."

PLAN OF THE LESSON.

Subject: Jesus' Method of Bringing Men into the Kingdom of Heaven. I. By Teaching Men the Wonderful Words of Life (v. 21). II. By Teaching with Authority (v. 22). III. By Proving His Authority and Illustrating His Teachings by Miracles (vs. 23-34). (1) Through His Power Over Demons. The strange scene in the synagogue. A study of demoniac possession. (2) Through His Power Over Disease. Peter's wife's mother. (3) Through Many Miracles of Many Kinds. The Sabbath after sunset. Thus Jesus explained his love for men. Calls for healing in the East. Contrast between Satan's kingdom and God's kingdom. A Study of Miracles. The Heart of the Lesson.

HISTORICAL SETTING.

Time.—Spring of A.D. 28.
Place.—The City of Capernaum.

ANGLICAN.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. VEN. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. H. S. Boyle, M.A., assistant—Holy Communion at 8 and 10 a.m. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Lord Bishop of Ontario. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. All seats free at 7 o'clock service. Sunday school and Bible classes in Synod Hall, 3 p.m.

ST GEORGE'S CHURCH. RT. REV. JAMES Carmichael, Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, rector.—Holy Communion after evening service, 11.05 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, Bishop Carmichael. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 7.05 p.m., evening service. Confirmation will be administered by the Lord Archbishop.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE. Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A., rector; Rev. H. A Brooke, M.A., assistant.—Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7.5 p.m. The Rev. Bishop Dumoulin, Bishop of Niagara, preaches in the morning and evening.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH WEREDALE Park, corner Dorchester Street and Atwater Avenue. The Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.D., D.C.L.; Rev. E. I. Rexford, M.A.—Celebration of Holy Communion at 8 and 10 a.m. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Very Rev., the Dean.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, COR. DORCHESTER and Chamblain Sts. All seats free. Rector, Rev. W. W. Craig.—Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Holy Communion on the first Sunday at 11 a.m., on the third Sunday at 7 a.m., other Sundays at 8.30 a.m.

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

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

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, REV. G. OSBORNE Troop, M.A., rector.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning service. 7 p.m., evening service. Subject, "As a Little Child." Preacher, at both services, the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcome.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, COR. OF MARIE Anne and St. Denis Street.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evening service, 7 p.m.

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

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

TRINITY CHURCH, ST. DENIS AND VIGER Square. Morning service, 11 a.m. Preacher, Canon Dixon. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, Mr. Ereaux. Strangers welcome at all services and shown to seats.

ST MATTHIAS CHURCH, WESTMOUNT.—Holy Communion at 8.30 a.m. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. with Holy Communion. The rector will preach at both services.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.—SERVICES AT 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher 11 a.m., Rev. G. Osborne Troop. Children's service at 3 p.m.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, NOTRE DAME ST East. Rev Canon Renaud, rector. Services 11 a.m., Holy Communion and morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, COR. OF COURSOL sermon, 7 p.m.

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

CHURCH OF S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.—Services: Plain celebration, 8 a.m. Matins, 10.15 a.m. High celebration and sermon, 11 a.m. Catechism, 3.30 p.m. Evensong and sermon, 7 p.m.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, COR. OF COURSOL and Vinet Streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Rev. J. S. Ereaux, assistant.—Morning service at 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. J. S. Ereaux. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, the rector.

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

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

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION. — 11 A.M., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, at both services, the rector.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ST PAUL'S CHURCH, DORCHESTER ST. Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday, 2.30 p.m. King's Daughters' Sewing Circle on Tuesday, 10 a.m.

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

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (ST. ANDREW'S). Morning service at 11 a.m. Topic, "God's Trust in Man." Evening service at 7 p.m. Subject, "The Bride, the Lamb's Wife." Rev. J. Edgar Hill will officiate. Bible class and Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Ladies' Aid Society, Wednesday, 3 p.m.

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

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 2565 Notre Dame Street. Rev. J. Lyall George, M.A., pastor. Residence, 416 St. Antoine Street.—Services at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

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

ST. GABRIEL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m., and in the evening. Subject, 7 p.m., "Avoiding Temptations."

KNOX CHURCH, COR. MANSFIELD AND Dorchester Sts. Rev. J. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and young men's class at 2 p.m. Chinese school at 10 a.m. and 3.15 p.m.

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

STANLEY STREET CHURCH.—REV. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor, will conduct services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese Sunday school at 3.15 p.m. United prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers are always welcome.

ERSKINE CHURCH, COR. SHERBROOKE and Ontario Sts. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Chinese class at 3 p.m. C.E. Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Drummond and Dorchester Sts. Rev. Robert Turner, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Communion after the morning service.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

MELVILLE CHURCH, WESTMOUNT. REV T. W. Winfield, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 2 p.m.

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

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, CORNER WELlington and Bourgeois Streets.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor, Monday. Rev. D. Mackenzie, B.D., of Toronto, will conduct services during the pastor's absence.

CONGREGATIONAL.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, COR of Mance and Milton Streets. Rev. H. G Rice, pastor.—Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH, COR. CLARKE and Western avenues, Westmount. Morning service, 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. H. A. Carson. Subject, "The Second Mile." Evening service, 7 p.m. Subject, "Off and On Religion." The pastor, Rev. Mr. Munroe, will conduct evening service. Subject, "The Kingship of Christ."

CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH Guy Street, above St. Antoine.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday night at eight o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers and visitors welcome at all the services.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, ST. CATHERINE and Stanley Streets. Rev. Hugh Pedley, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Charles A. Sykes, B.D., of St. James Methodist Church, will preach in the morning, and Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, in the evening. Evening subject, "Faith and Reason—Are They Hostile?" Everybody welcome.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL Church. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

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

BAPTIST.

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

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

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, ST. CATHERINE and City Councillors Street. Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., pastor.—Services at 11 a.m and 7 p.m.

UNITARIAN.

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

METHODIST.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Subject, 11 a.m., "Healthy Mindedness in Religion." 7 p.m., "Poverty."

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH REV. Thomas Griffith, Ph.D., pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning preacher, Rev John Potts, D.D. Evening preacher, Rev W. H. Sparling, of Quebec. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Douglas Brotherhood at 3 p.m. Speaker, Rev. W. H. Sparling.

SHERBROOKE ST. METHODIST CHURCH, corner St. Charles Borromee Street. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monday evening, social and address. Sunday school and Rev. Prof. Elliott's Bible class at 3 p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, CORNER Plessis and Lagauchetiere Sts. Rev. W. W. Craig, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 2.15 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, 8 p.m. A welcome awaits you.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH. REV. J. W. Graham, B.A. Rev. Chas. A. Sykes, B.D., pastors. — Educational anniversary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. John Potts, D.D.

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

WEST END METHODIST, COR. CANNING and Coursol Sts. Rev. G. S. Reynolds, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. W. H. Sparling, of Quebec, will preach at the morning service. Sunday school and Bible class, 3 p.m. You are welcome at all services.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH, COR. St. Antoine Street and Metcalfe Ave. Rev. James Lawson, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Epworth League, Junior League, Wednesday, 4.15 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE, Mission, 236 St. Antoine Street. Sunday school, 9.30 a.m. Bible class, 3.15 p.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Seats free. Strangers made welcome.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND Homes, Longue Pointe. — Divine service at 3 p.m. Rev. J. R. Bruneau will officiate.

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

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

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

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH. — DIVINE service, conducted by Rev. J. C. F. Rupp, at No. 275 Guy street, cor. St. Antoine, Sunday at 7 p.m. All are cordially invited.

Y.M.C.A.—REV. A. L. GENGRE, PASTOR of Parkdale Presbyterian Church, Toronto, who is visiting Montreal on Sunday next, will speak at the Young Men's meeting, the Young Men's Christian Association, the afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. Gregre is an interesting speaker.

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

HAMILTON'S

Great January Clearing Sale

WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL WE TAKE STOCK.

It is our aim to make the few short days that remain the most interesting of all, even more so than the days that are gone. The approach of stock-taking has brought to light Odds and Ends that must be cleared before the Inventory, that will force prices down below the level of January figures.

PREVIOUS TO STOCK-TAKING WE PURPOSE SELLING

53 LADIES' COATS

at prices that in most cases do not represent ONE-QUARTER THEIR VALUE.

They are all late fall and winter importations, consisting of Ladies' and Misses' Winter Coats and Children's Long Coats, marked to sell at from $8.00 as high as $16.00. While they last $3.98

Here's another lot of Ladies' Coats, Opera Capes, Plush and Velvet Coats, in long lengths, Fur-lined Coats and Military Ulsters. The lowest priced garment is $14.50 and the highest priced $40.00. Your choice while they last $7.50

There's a Few Winter Hats Left

that must obey marching orders. They've got to go. Come in on Monday and see the latest New York style of Ready-to-Wear Hats, in Camel's Hair, Plush, Velvet and Fur. We won't pack one away; all must be cleared in the next few days.

$ 2.00 Hats for	$ .50
5.00 Hats for	1.00
7.00 Hats for	1.50
10.00 Hats for	1.95

In every department throughout the store you'll find lines that we are clearing at equally big reductions. We want clean stock sheets to start 1904 as we would like.

DON'T FORGET THAT MONDAY AND TUESDAY ARE THE TWO LAST DAYS OF OUR

GREAT EMBROIDERY LOOM END SALE

If you miss this sale you'll have to wait another year for such another opportunity. Such values cannot be repeated this year.

THE HAMILTON CO.,

St. Catherine and Peel Streets.

DOMINION SQUARE.

We Guarantee the SILVERWARE We Sell You as Sterling

and insure you the best of the same and most artistic designs. A few months in Spring brightens up the appearance of the dullest and most unfashionable. Take this opportunity.

N. BEAUDRY & SONS, 242 Main Street, Westmount National Building.

30 Per Cent. Picture 40 Per Cent. [illegible] Stock [illegible] Picture Studio [illegible]

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

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

MR. CUNNINGHAM IS CHOSEN.

Mr. Charles M. Hays, of the Grand Trunk and Mr. Joseph Ramsden, of the Wabash Railway, have issued a joint circular under the date of 29th inst. announcing the appointment of Mr. D. S. Cunningham as assistant superintendent of the Southern division with headquarters at St. Thomas, Ont. Mr. Cunningham succeeds Mr. L. J. Pafrefor, who has resigned to enter the service of another company.

ALD. LAPORTE AGAIN AT NAULT HALL.

Ald. Laporte will not let his campaign come to an end before he meets his faithful friends from St. Ann and St. Joseph's ward once more. There will be a second meeting at Nault's Hall, corner Notre Dame and Guy Street, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Ald. Laporte will be accompanied by Messrs. Charles Beaubien, lawyer; J. C. Walsh, editor of The Herald; Frank Curran, Alfred Labelle, Percy Ryan, lawyers; Stanislas Cote, journalist, and others.

PATENTS FOR CANADIANS.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Canada Life Building, furnish the following list of patents granted to Canadians in the Dominion of Canada: T. Tinney, spring actuated mechanism for operating churns, cradles and the like; J. C. Dent, J. Dent, sr., and J. Dent, jr., railroad bolt nut-lock; M. C. McLean, fire apparatus; E. Seybold, brooms, W. A. Inglehart, barrels.

FEAST FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The annual Sunday school festival of the Church of the Messiah was held last evening and proved a pleasant affair. Tea was served in the lecture room of the church after which a programme of music and recitations was given. An interesting feature was a series of lantern pictures shown by the pastor, Rev. W. S. Barnes.

NOTICE TO SUPPORTERS OF ALD. LAPORTE AS MAYOR IN ST. DENIS WARD.

Supporters of Ald. Laporte in St. Denis Ward wishing rigs to convey voters to the polls will kindly send names of such voters to the committee room, 923 Beaubien Street. Kindly state the most convenient hour for rig to call for each voter.

J. A. Robillard has been appointed returning officer for the bye-election in Hochelaga County.

Mr. Rene de Chalus, of Fall River, Mass., is in the city.

OBITUARY

London, Ont.—Mrs. Joe Downie, aged 85, daughter of the late Mr. Mark's head.

Woodstock, Ont.—Alexander Anderson, who had lived 83 years at the same house at Wyndermere's Bend.

Elgin Co.—W. J. Hughes, the veteran Salvationist, is dead.

London.—Mrs. Sippi, wife of Dr. C. A. Sippi, Bursar of London Asylum for the Insane, is dead.

Little Britain.—A load of wheat upset and killed Joseph Pinard, near Little Britain.

Sarnia, Ont.—Edith St. Clair Wood, daughter of Elgin Wood, died on Monday night.

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We Can Escape Dread La Grippe If We Eradicate Our Catarrh.

Our Reporter's Talk With Dr. Hartman Concerning Pe-ru-na and La Grippe.

Pe-ru-na Prevents Catarrhal Diseases.

Dr. S. B. Hartmann.

During Dr. Hartman's experience of over forty years in the treatment of catarrhal diseases his success with Peruna has been unparalleled. He says: "Since the epidemic of la grippe in 1860 I have used Peruna invariably in my treatment of this disease. This remedy so exactly meets all the symptoms of la grippe that it is folly to lose any time experimenting with other remedies.

When to Begin Treatment.

"At the appearance of the first symptoms treatment should be begun at once, and the patient should keep strictly to the house for a few days. No treatment, however effectual it may be, will always prevent quite a long siege with this disease, but no other medicinal treatment is necessary than Peruna.

The After Effects of La Grippe.

"People who have had la grippe, the acute stage having passed, and their recovery has come to a standstill, as is frequently the case, will find in Peruna exactly the remedy that is suited to their case. It invigorates the whole system, restores the appetite and produces natural sleep.

Grippe Causes Other Diseases.

"Even after pneumonia or consumption has begun to develop it is not too late to expect a perfect cure from Peruna without any other treatment whatever. Many physicians are using it extensively in their practice; at the same time a vast number of people are buying it at the drug stores and treating themselves, and the result is, if there is another remedy which is the equal of Peruna for la grippe it is unknown to me."—S. B. Hartman, M.D.

Pe-ru-na, the Family Safeguard.

J. A. Stalle, Peabody, Kan., writes: "Four of my family were almost down with the grippe, and my mother had been down with the grippe for a week. She took Peruna and is able to be up now most of the time. She is sixty-four years old.

"I can't praise Peruna enough. My two little boys, one ...ree and the other six years of age, beg for Peruna whenever they get to feeling badly. We use it for almost everything.

Prominent Cures.

Among the many prominent men and women who have been cured of la grippe by Peruna are:

Hon. John H. Caldwell, a prominent member of the Louisiana State Legislature, of Robeline, La.

Mrs. Henrietta A. S. Marsh, President Women's Benevolent Association, 237 Jackson Park Terrace, Woodlawn, Chicago, Ill.

Hon. T. Simmons, United States Marshal, Mobile, Ala.

Mr. Henry Distin, maker and inventor of Band Instruments, 1441 S. 9th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MRS. M. WOODRUFF, One of the Many Friends of Pe-ru-na.

Mrs. M. Woodruff, 2406 Central avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"I cannot praise your remedy too highly. I first tried it after having la grippe, and for the last two years I have used it as a preventative for cold and la grippe. As a tonic I also believe it to be excellent. I never fail to recommend Peruna to my friends, all of whom have used it with beneficial results."—Mrs. M. Woodruff.

Julian Segundo, Conde de Ovies, a Spanish count.

Hon. P. J. Megrew, Superintendent U.S. Capitol Police Force, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. M. C. Cooper, of the Royal Academy of Arts, London, England.

Mrs. Theophile Schmitt, 3417 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Congressman Geo. Henry White, of Tarboro, N.C.

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

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

Essen, Home of the Krupps, Where World's Arms Are Made

Essen is the army and navy stores of the nations. Essen is Krupps; Krupps is Essen. War is its primary business, and it may be busy ere long; but to think of Essen as merely a cannon and armor factory is to misunderstand the genius of the Krupp family, says the London Daily Mail.

Looking down on the town from one of the pleasant wooded heights on which Alfred Krupp planted the colonies for aged or disabled veterans of industry, one sees a forest of tall chimneys and dozens of huge, lofty workshops marshalled like forts all round the habitations of men. On a nearer approach one discovers that some sixty factories or departments make up this gigantic organization. Forty miles of standard railway link them together, and carry their products abroad to the great world, and thirty miles of narrow lines are required as auxiliary for the shops.

In the narrow, dingy streets between the factories the workmen live and the shopkeepers flourish—such of them as do not move out to the colonies beyond the town. Boom! boom! Ever and anon one hears the roar of a great gun or the bark of field artillery close at hand. It is the armorymen of Krupps trying new weapons or testing a piece of plate for the satisfaction of a buyer or for the credit of the firm. There is as much firing of artillery here just outside the workshops as on many a training ground.

Wherever one goes in Essen a Krupp factory is the feature of the street. The gates are open, but double sentries guard them, and no one may pass without credentials.

All the World's Fighting Machines.

In the private hotel at the works you may meet any day representatives of half the armies and navies of the world, come to see their fighting machines being made and tested. Here are Japanese sitting near Russians, Chinese and South Americans, Italians and Austrians. For this is the international arsenal where all may furnish themselves in whatever is essential to the art of war. Krupps make the great guns and the little guns for the warships; they make the armor to defend the ships, and the projectiles to pierce the armor. At Kiel they make the ships themselves and the engines to drive them. They make at Buckau the plates for forts, and at Essen they make the field guns and the rifle barrels for the army. Shot and shell of every description they will make for you. Any new republic or kingdom can be furnished with an army and navy complete by Krupps, if it can only find the men.

The cannon factories obliterate one's impressions of Woolwich. In half a century the Krupps have turned out 40,000 cannon, which would give them a rate of production in the busiest periods of something approaching a thousand a year.

Krupps in Peace.

Peace is almost as great an interest of Krupps as war. Half the factories which bear the name at Essen are devoted to the peaceful work of commerce. They make all that can be made of steel for railways—wheels, axles, and engine parts. At Essen the Atlantic liners receive the huge castings for sternpost and stem and crankshafts, and are furnished with plates and frames. Fine steel for tools and a dozen other varieties proceed from Essen. One of the features is "the American department," which is employed in making railway wheels and axles for American orders, and especially for Pullman cars. It is quality that does it, they tell you. The Americans, with their rapid, wholesale methods, cannot reach the standard of Krupp crucible steel, which is, of course, the basis of the firm's success.

It was to make a finer steel that Peter Friedrich Krupp experimented amid poverty and disappointment a century ago. He discovered the secret of the crucible, but could not find how to cast steel into large blocks. At his death his boy Alfred, then fourteen years of age, took up the work with faith and pertinacity, and on the development of the principle built up an organization which now employs 40,000 workmen and 4,000 officials.

Casting Crucible Steel.

Luck never smiled on him till he had finally succeeded. It was intellect and science applied to business that won the victory. When all the money was being swallowed up in the experiments with crucible steel he hit on a new principle for a roller. It brought in money which was devoted to the experiments; and after long and weary years the secret was discovered. In the forties he wanted to make cannon of cast steel, but could not find the money. Then he invented another money-making process which turns out weldless railway tyres. It made the millions which were spent in developing the works and in making cannon which eventually came to be recognized as the best in the world. Experiment, experiment, was the law of Alfred Krupp, and his efforts were at last rewarded, when in the seventies he rearmed the Germans with guns of his own invention from Essen.

The most striking sight in the Krupp factory at Essen is the casting of crucible steel according to the principle of old Peter Friedrich. It is the purest in the world. First the raw ore from the Krupp mines is converted into pig iron with coal from the Krupp mines at the Krupp blast furnaces. At Essen it is turned into puddled iron or steel, then the bars are broken into small pieces, which are placed in little crucibles according to the composition desired.

Large furnaces all round the foundry blaze away for many hours, melting the steel in these crucibles of clay, and in the central space is the ingot mold set in the floor. A block of 35 tons can now be cast, which shows how great an advance has been made since 1851, when Alfred Krupp's block of 4,000 pounds "created a sensation in the engineering world" on being exhibited in London.

A Vast Organization.

When the metal has reached the correct condition, half a hundred men assemble at the mold, and a white-bearded veteran takes his place at the head of it. The men are the elite of the staff. Their fathers did the work before them, and the secret and the skill of manipulation are handed down from generation to generation. No outsiders are ever admitted.

The veteran gives a signal and the doors of the furnaces open. With perfect discipline the men march off to their appointed doors in pairs, each pair carrying long steel tongs, with which they lift up a crucible full of molten steel. In an ins ant the scene is changed, the whole place glows with the light of a score of white-hot pots of burning metal, and the men march solemnly and regularly from all sides to the mold in the centre, where the old man directs them with a wave of his wand to pour their burdens into the pit.

Out again the foremost ones pass to the furnaces and return with other crucibles full of steel. They march and countermarch with all the order of the dance or the parade; it is a dance of fairies or of demons, as you choose to regard these pots which carry in them the power of death and the radiance of some magic light. A few minutes and all is over. The mold is full, and slowly congealing, cooling, and changing color; the furnaces are closed, melting more steel to make cannon, projectiles, rifle barrels, tools, springs, and railway wheels.

Of the organization of the Krupp works a few figures must be allowed to speak. Essen consists of 60 departments, with 5,300 machines, 63 hydraulic presses, 323 steam boilers, 369 electric motors, 591 cranes, 44 locomotives, and 2,000 railway cars for its own railways. For rapid communication between different departments it has 31 telegraph stations and 50 miles of wire, and 379 telephone stations and 225 miles of line. The whole undertaking, with a capital of £8,000,000, is the property of young Miss Krupp.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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

Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

NOTICE TO SUPPORTERS OF ALD. LAPORTE AS MAYOR IN ST. ANDREW'S AND ST. GEORGE'S WARDS.

Supporters of Ald. Laporte in St. Andrew's and St. George's Wards wishing rigs to convey voters to the polls will kindly send word to the committee room, 2618 St. Catherine Street, near Guy. Bell Tel. Up 477. Kindly state the most convenient hour for the rig to call for each voter.

MISSISQUOI LIBERALS.

The Liberal Association of Missisquoi will hold its annual meeting Wednesday, Feb. 8 at 1.30 p.m., in Cyr's Hall, Bedford. Among the speakers expected are Hon. S. Fisher, Hon. H. Archambault, Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Messrs. D. B. Meiggs, M.P., J. B. Gosselin, M.P.P., and others.

ASTHMA CURED

After 35 Years' Suffering.

Mr. H. LeClare, St. Peter Street, Montreal, writes: "For 25 years I have been a great sufferer from Asthma, which I inherited from my mother, who has since died from Asthma. I have spent thousands of dollars with doctors and remedies. Finally my doctor advised a change of climate. My friend, Mr. J. Thorn, who had been cured by Clarke's Kola Compound, brought me a bottle, and I afterwards took six bottles of this grand medicine. It has made a new man of me; have gained nearly thirty pounds in weight, and my asthmatical attacks have entirely disappeared. Ten dollars spent on Dr. Clarke's Kola Compound has done for me what over two thousand dollars failed to do. I consider it a god-send to the Asthmatic. A sample bottle of Clarke's Kola Compound will be mailed free to any person troubled with Asthma. Address The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, Toronto, Canada. Sold by all druggists.

PASTORS DO THEIR DUTY IN CAMPAIGN

Urge the Electors to Vote for Men Who Can be Trusted to Safeguard City.

Rev. Messrs. Hugh Pedley, president Protestant Ministerial Association; C. A. Dykes, secretary; Dr. J. Edgar Hill and Thomas Harris, members of committee of the Ministerial Association, have addressed the following letter to the Protestant citizens of Montreal:

In view of the impending municipal elections, the Protestant Ministerial Association resolved at its meeting Jan. 25 to call your attention to the high responsibility involved in the exercise of the municipal franchise.

"The association knows no party in this matter. It speaks only to promote good government and the due administration of the law. As has been well pointed out in a recent letter of His race Archbishop Bruchesi, to the Police Committee, there are certain great and flagrant violations of the law constantly occurring in our city, without any adequate steps being taken to punish the violators, and vindicate the administration of justice. Sunday trading, for example, and notably the sale of intoxicating liquors on that day, are openly practised in every quarter of the city. Moreover, it is alleged that the illicit sale of liquor in small stores and other places of less repute has greatly increased within the last year or two; and the authorities seem either unwilling or unable to cope with this great civic evil.

"Constitutional government is a sham and a failure unless the civic authority is alive to its responsibility, and performs its functions firmly and vigorously. The proper cure for all administrative evils lies in the hands of the people. It is for them to send representatives to the City Council who will be loyal to their constituents, faithful to their oath of office, and diligent in the fearless performance of duty.

"The association desires, with all respect, to emphasize this responsibility of good citizenship, and would express the hope that in the spirit of our holy religion you will vote for men into whose hands you can with confidence entrust the administration of the law, and the good government of the city for the next two years."

FEW ATTEND DANDURAND MEETING AT THE POINT

Speakers Still Insist That Their Chief is Candidate of the Working Men.

A meeting on behalf of Mr. U. H. Dandurand was held in May Hall, Wellington Street, last night, but owing to a mistake about the printing of some circulars to be distributed at the Point, few knew anything about it, and a small attendance was the result.

The first speaker was Mr. S. Thompson, ex-president of the Hackmen's Union. Mr. Thompson explained that Mr. Dandurand had been chosen as the workingman's candidate and had been so endorsed by the Trades and Labor Council. Mr. Laporte on the other hand was the first choice of the City Council, instead of the people's candidate. What right had the members of the City Council to dictate who should be Mayor of Montreal?

Mr. Thompson regretted that his brother was fighting the battle of Mr. Laporte, and had been claiming the hackmen's votes for Laporte. He would like to say that the hackmen are unanimous for Dandurand as shown by the deputation that went to his house.

Mr. D. Tansey took up Mr. Dandurand's platform clause by clause and defended it from the attacks of Mr. Laporte and his friends. The Laporte people, he declared, are doing everything in their power to injure Mr. Dandurand and put him out of the fight. If Mr. Laporte were returned to the mayoralty he would be inaccessible to the workingmen. He would be surrounded by his messengers and aide-de-camps, whereas Mr. Dandurand would always be glad to do anything in his power for the workingmen.

Mr. Devlin referred to the ramark of Ald. Laporte at Thursday's meeting, namely, that it would take 2,000 years for Dandurand to carry out his programme. It was ridiculous since Glasgow now had what Mr. Dandurand was aiming at.

Dr. Devlin called upon all workingmen to vote for Mr. Dandurand. If he were defeated it would be a crushing defeat to the cause of labor.

The meeting which numbered twenty people concluded with three cheers for Mr. Dandurand.

DR. DAGENAIS SANGUINE; RETURN SEEMS CERTAIN

Thinks Campaign Trickery in St. Gabriel Will Mean Only a Larger Majority.

The fight in St. Gabriel Ward for seat No. 1 is becoming warmer as the hour of polling approaches. An interesting feature of the campaign was the appearance of Dr. Dagenais on the street for a short walk yesterday, almost entirely recovered from a three weeks' illness. Interviewed by a representative of The Herald as to his campaign, Dr. Dagenais said he was grateful for the work done by his friends and was glad once more to get out to do a little himself.

As to his prospects for re-election the doctor said his majority would be the largest ever known in St. Gabriel ward, as his English friends were determined to show that they did not approve of the attempt to break the long standing compact in the ward that there should be one representative for French and English.

Dr. Dagenais said he had been informed a few moments after his appearance on the street that his opponents had in preparation a circular making a bitter attack on him personally, and which was to be distributed late to-night in order that he should not have a chance of replying.

"Such an action," said Dr. Dagenais, "would be to me the greatest compliment I could receive, as it will prove to me that my opponents have not one action of mine in the Council which they can find fault with.

"I am being accused by my opponents that I have been antagonistic to my English friends and have replaced English employes at the water works by men of my own nationality. This is utterly false, for during my whole career in the Council I have only been instrumental in placing one employe in the water works and he was a French-Canadian to replace a French-Canadian. I was not on the water committee and had no influence with the members of it.

"I am also accused," continued Dr. Dagenais, "in one part of my constituency of being responsible for the placing of taxation on vacant land, the property of the Fabrique of St. Gabriel. This is another falsehood. It is a matter with which I could have nothing to do, as the law was there and I could not break it."

Statement by Assessors.

Messrs. J. Hamilton Ferns, president; H. Langevin, P. H. Morin, T. Dillon, L. J. Lamontagne, W. Eward, W. G. Owens and R. Fitzgibbon, of the Assessors Office, have declared to the following under oath:

"We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Assessors of the City of Montreal, do hereby declare that the properties in St. Gabriel Ward were, in the year 1902, assessed by M. M. Morin and Fitzgibbon.

"That, in the discharge of their duties, and in accordance with the provisions of the City Charter, they included amongst the taxable properties, cadastral 2890 to 2892, belonging to La Fabrique, St. Gabriel.

"We further declare that no suggestion regarding these properties was made to the Board, individually or collectively by Ald. Dagenais, or any other person, and further that the question of the propriety of taxing the said property was never raised until the assessment had been made and the rolls signed."

KING'S DAUGHTER'S WORK EXPLAINED BY SPEAKER

Mrs. Isabella Davis Discusses the Gospel of Love at the American Church.

At the closing meeting of the King's Daughters' conference in the American Presbyterian Church last night, Mrs. Isabella Davis, of New York, spoke for an hour upon the work of the King's Daughters throughout Canada and the United States. She took as her theme the gospel of love, as exemplified in Christ's command to His people, which furnished the standard whereby men should measure their discipleship. The different churches set different standards and guages of measuring Christian discipleship, but it would be much easier to live up to them than to follow out the divine command of love.

There would be little difficulty for Christians to love those who return the affection, but it would not be as easy to love the hateful ones, who are continually making it disagreeable for Christians. However, this was the duty demanded of us, and it made no difference if we were on the rolls of the church from the time we were first brought there as children until we died of old age, if we did not follow out the gospel of love we did not at all approach the Divine standard.

The world to-day needs love more than anything else, and if we had measured up to God's standards in this respect there would be no fearful war drum awakening the world with its alarms in the east. Love should dominate the followers of Jesus Christ, and if it did there would be no more war.

Mrs. Davis made a strong plea for unanimity among Christian nations, which she said were yet divided against each other. In the ranks of the King's Daughters they were apt to pay too much attention to ministering to the bodily needs and to lose sight of the wider truths that should actuate them. Their badge and its motto should stand for the most complete unity among its members, and she made a strong plea for this unity, stating that only by united effort could the best results be obtained.

Mrs. W. S. Patterson presided at the meeting, and there was a large attendance.

Mrs. Davis left to-day for New York, and her departure brought the convention to a close.

NOTICE TO SUPPORTERS OF ALD. LAPORTE AS MAYOR IN DUVERNAY WARD.

Supporters of Ald. Laporte in Duvernay Ward wishing rigs to convey voters to the polls will kindly send names of such voters to committee room, 1127 St. Andre Street. Kindly state the most convenient hour for rig to call for each voter.

PIERREVILLE NEWS.

Pierreville, Jan. 30.—(Special.—Mr. Patrick Yergeau, son of Mr. Charles Yergeau, married Miss Albertine Chretien, of Sorel.

Mr. Ferdinand Conreau, of St. Francois, du Lac, married Miss Laura Matte of the same parish, on Tuesday.

Messrs. Auguste capistrau and Donat Durand, have left Pierreville for North Carolina.

WEAK LUNGS

Made Sound and Strong by the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Weak lungs mean weak health, continual coughs and colds—touches of grip and bronchitis, then deadly pneumonia or lingering, hopeless consumption. Weak lungs are due to weak blood. The one sure way to strengthen weak lungs is to build up your blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose makes rich, red blood, and every drop of rich, red blood adds strength, vigor and disease-resisting power to weak lungs. Thousands of weak-lunged, narrow-chested men and women have been made sound, healthy and happy by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—and they will do the same for you. Mrs. J. D. Naismith, Winnipeg, Man., says: "I contracted a severe cold, which developed into bronchitis and lung trouble. The best doctors and many different kinds of medicine failed to help me, and my friends all thought I was going into rapid consumption. I had no appetite, was forced to take to bed, and felt that only death would release me. My brother urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and to please him I began them. A few boxes proved they were helping me, and I began to get real strength. I continued the use of the pills and was soon able to leave my bed and sit up. I grew stronger day by day. The cough that had racked me almost beyond endurance disappeared, my appetite returned, and I am again strong and healthy, much to the surprise of all who saw me while I was ill. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me after other medicines failed and I shall always praise them."

Bear in mind that substitutes and ordinary medicines will not cure. See that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is printed on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 50c. a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ARENA TO-NIGHT AT 8.30

Ottawa vs. Victoria

P. W. F. will play during waits.

Usual Prices—Seats on sale at Star Branch Office until 4 p.m. Phone Up 1246.

INTERMEDIATE CHAMPIONSHIP

2.30 P.M.—Westmount vs. Shamrock. 4.00 P.M.—Montreal vs. Victoria.

Admission 25c, Children 10c, Box Seats, 50c.

ONE OF AMERICA'S THREE GREAT PERMANENT ORCHESTRAS

PITTSBURG ORCHESTRA

52 Splendid Musicians, conducted by the famous composer, VICTOR HERBERT, in a Magnificent Symphony Programme, assisted by HERBERT WITHERSPOON, the Eminent Baritone.

WIND OR HALL, MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8th

Subscription Plan opens Monday, Feb. 1st, at Shaw's.

PRICES—$2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 75c. On Sale at Shaw's, beginning Tuesday, Feb. 2.

THE ROYAL CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC IN LEIPZIG,

The Examination for Admission will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, April 6 and 7, 1904, between nine and twelve o'clock. The personal application for this Examination has to be made Tuesday, April 5, 1904, in the Office of the Conservatorium. The course of tuition includes every branch of musical instruction, namely: Piano, all Stringed and Wind Instruments, Organ, Solo Singing and thorough training for the Opera, Chamber Music, Orchestra and Sacred Music, History of Music and Theory.

Prospectuses in German and English sent gratis on application.

Leipzig, January, 1904.

DR. RONTSCH,
Director of the Royal Conservatorium of Music.

"BROCK"

On a packet of BIRD SEED is a guarantee that it contains the finest quality of Imported Bird Seed, mixed by experts on Bird Foods. It is what your little feathered songster asks for.

Brock's Bird Seed & Treat

Ask your Grocer or Druggist for it.

Indian Beaded Necklaces!
Indian Belts (for Ladies)!
Indian Chains, very beautiful!
Indian Fobs, for Gentlemen!

In Black, Pale Blue, Old Gold, Violet, Black and White, Green, Yellow, Maroon, White, etc.

Suitable for Balls, Parties, Evening Entertainments, etc. The most beautiful display of Native Indian Work ever shown in this city.

"The Wigwam," 138 Peel St.

(Opposite Dominion Square.)

"Shelby" Incandescent Lamps

FOR USEFUL LIGHT AND ECONOMY

For sale everywhere by dealers in Electrical Supplies.

GENTLEMEN—

Visit my Hair Dressing Parlor, and get the best hair cut in the city.

All Tonsorial treatment given.

M. A. TARDIF 2631 St. Catherine. Opp. Grey Nunnery.

THE ORIENTAL CAFE, 1929 St. Catherine St.

is not excelled in the city. All the specialties of the season. Telephone orders promptly attended to. We respectfully solicit a call.

Leblanc & Theberge, Proprietors, Tel. East 1255

THE NEW WELLAND HOTEL,

17 and 19 McGILL COLLEGE AVE.

A few steps from the Academy of Music. Special Table d'Hote Dinner every evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock, 50c. Lunch from 12.30 to 2 p.m., 40c. Elegant private dining parlors and banquet room for after theatre parties. Inspect the Welland and be convinced.

GEO. E. FULLER, Prop.

Do not forget the address—17 and 19 McGill College Ave., just off St. Catherine Street.

OXFORD CAFE Without a Rival.

LOW'S SALESMEN SHIP TO CANADA AND MAKE MERRY

Portland Merchant Accompanies the Party and Gives Them Best in the Big City.

"Skipped to Canada." That's what Mr. Frank M. Low's salesmen did yesterday in coming to Montreal from Portland to spend the day, which marked the closing of their business year.

The party headed by Mr. Low, arrived in the morning in a special car, and after spending part of the day in seeing the city they took in the sights on the mountain, also the experiences of tobogganing down the Park slide, which one of the men acting as spokesman, said he would not have missed for $100. Afterward there was a banquet at the Windsor, where Mr. Low presided. He said among other things:

"The year just closed has been the most satisfactory that we have known in the history of our house, showing as it does a gain of 20 per cent. over last year's record breaker. "Here are the boys," he said, pointing to his guests around the board, "who are more responsible for my success than any other factor. "To-day they are my guests, and we are seeing Montreal. We have seen much of it, and I can say we are highly pleased."

The party, which returned to Portland last night, included Messrs. George R. King, manager; L. P. Cupbill, J. E. Marshall, O. N. Larson, G. W. Seiders, C. M. Walker, A. R. Jones, J. H. Wilder, jr., E. B. March, R. H. Barclay and Harry C. Harmon.

Mr. O'Hara Baynes, of Montreal, was a special guest of the party during its stay in Montreal.

HOTEL EMPLOYES AT BALL.

The first concert and ball of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes of Montreal, Local No. 1, in Drummond Hall last evening was a success, both in point of attendance and in the manner in which the affair was conducted. The concert, which consisted of piano solos, songs, recitations and dances, was of an excellent character. Those who took part were Miss L. Wall, Mrs. S. Sanders, Miss Josie Harrington and Messrs. Thos. Baugh, T. Daly, G. Millette, J. Harrington, J. Hardman, C. K. Joyce, Orsato, T. Murray, J. Murray, Herton, Hammel and R. Bavid. A dance followed, and this was not the least enjoyable part of the evening's entertainment.

A Purely Vegetable Pill.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are compounded from roots, herbs and solid extracts of known virtue in the treatment of liver and kidney complaints and in giving tone to the system whether enfeebled by overwork or deranged through excesses in living. They require no testimonial. Their excellent qualities are well known to all those who have used them and they commend themselves to dyspeptics and those subject to biliousness who are in quest of a beneficial medicine.—adv.

SLEIGHS FOR MR. DANDURAND.

All friends who desire to send sleighs to aid in the election of Mr. U. H. Dandurand for Mayor will kindly give their names to the Central Committee, Room 9, La Presse Building. Telephone Main 2123.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY | All Next Week Beginning Monday, Feb. 1.

Special Return Engagement

J. Forbes Robertson, Gertrude Elliott

and their London Company

Mon., Tue., and Wed. Evgs. and Sat., Mat "HAMLET"

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Nights:

"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED"

To be followed by the one-act Tragedy,

"The Sacrament of Judas"

Box Office now open for sale of seats.

Prices: $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c.

PROCTOR'S | All this Week

Matinees—Wed., Fri. and Sat.

WM. BONELLI and ROSE STAHL.

A MAN OF THE WORLD

NEXT WEEK

Melville B. Raymond Presents the Charming Emotional Actress,

REBECCA WARREN

In Lorimer Stoddard's Dramatization of Thos. Hardy's Great Novel,

Tess of the D'Urbervilles

The Greatest Play of the Period. 200 Nights in New York. All the Scenery Costumes and Electrical Effects from the Manhattan Theatre, New York. A Heart Story. Beautiful and Pure in Its Simplicity.

PRICES—50c, 35c, 25c, 20c, 10c.

FRANCAIS | Matinees—Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday

THIS WEEK—The Big Scenic Production,

QUEEN OF THE HIGHWAY

ALL NEXT WEEK,

Beginning Monday, February 1st,

Return of the Record-Breaking Success,

HARRY MARTELL'S

Beautiful Temperance Drama,

The Vo'unteer Organist

The most talked about play of the age. Endorsed by the Clergy of every denomination.

Presented by an Excellent Cast.

PRICES—10c, 20c, 30c, 35c, 50c.

ROYAL. Every Afternoon and Evening.

THIS WEEK, JAN. 18.

THE MORNING GLORIES

Greatest of them all everything new and novel Prices 10c, 20c and 30c. Next Week—THE MOONLIGHT MAIDS.

DANCING SCHOOL

A. ROY MACDONALD, CITY CLASS.

KARN HALL, 2362 St. Catherine Street.

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

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

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

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

Gilbert & Sullivan's Concerts

WINDSOR HALL, FEBRUARY 4th and 5th.

PLANS NOW OPEN AT SHAW'S.

Reserved Seats 50c, 75c and $1 00.

REV. A. L. GEGGIE,

Pastor Parkdale Presbyterian Church, Toronto will be the speaker at - - -

THE MEETING FOR MEN

Sunday, 4 p.m., Association Hall.

Music by the Male Quartette.

MEN HEARTILY INVITED.

Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square.

Royal Palace Theatre

To-night, Jan. 28—Eusane Tokeff.

Friday, 29th, Saturday, 30th, Evenings — Dhae Kleim Schteiteldike Aristokratten.

Saturday Matinee—Schllamis.

THEATRE DE NOUVEAUTES

Bell Tel. East 1385. Week of January 25th. First appearance of Miss Lindey, Parisian Artist.

LE DEMI-MONDE (The Crust of Society)

Play in Five Acts by Alexandre Dumas

Matinee Saturday.

Next Week—CABOTINS, by Edouard Pailleron.

ARTISTIC RECITAL OF CHAMBER MUSIC BY THE

Westmount Instrumental Quartette

AT

Victoria Hall, Monday Eve. Feb. 1st

Mr. Reichling with Miss Lilian Bengough, Violin, Mr. W. R. Spence, Cello, Chadwick, Piano, assisted by the Ladies' Vocal Quartette. Tickets 50c. on sale at Hall and Stone & Scarff's Pharmacies and at Shaw's music store.

ART ASSOCIATION PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Galleries Open Daily.

9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Admission 25c. Reading Room open to members till 6 p.m.

LA CORONA HOTEL

Guy Street. European Plan.

Rates, $1 per day up. Rooms, with bath, $2 up. Elegantly equipped private dining rooms, and cafe in connection. Cuisine unsurpassed.

Knapp's Hotel,

Blue Bonnets.

This hotel has been entirely refurnished.

Splendid Dining Room - - Dancing Hall in connection

Driving parties catered for at short notice. Meals a la carte at all hours.

S. MONAST, Proprietor.

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Every purchaser of Twenty $5.00 Certificates Becomes a Partner of the Famous and Successful Inventor of Wireless Telegraphy--a Sharer in the Honors and Profits of His Invention.

Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New Jersey.

Capital Stock, Common, - - - - $6,650,000.00
Par Value Shares, - - - - - - - - 100.00

FULL-PAID—NON-ASSESSABLE.

NO BONDS. NO PREFERRED STOCK.

OFFICERS

First Vice-President,.....GUGLIELMO MARCONI.
Second Vice-President and Gen. Mgr.,.....WM. H. BENTLEY.
Secretary and Treasurer,.....JOHN BOTTOMLEY.

TECHNICAL BOARD

G. MARCONI. THOS. A. EDISON. M. I. PUPIN.

The company is organized to control the Marconi system of Wireless Telegraphy and all of the inventions and patents relating thereto in the United States of America and its possessionsand dependencies, including Cuba, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Alaska, the Aleutian Islands and all ships having an American registry. It is the owner, by purchase, of the patents and inventions relating to wireless telegraphy of Guglielmo Marconi, Thomas Edison, Michael I. Pupin, J. A. Fleming and others.

MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY.

Much of the success of any company depends upon the wisdom, honesty and capability of the management. As a guaranty that the affairs of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America are managed for the best interests of the stockholders, wisely, prudently, honestly, we cite the following named directors: E. Rollins Morse, of E. R. Morse & Bro., of Boston and New York; Guglielmo Marconi, Eugene H. Lewis, of Eaton & Lewis, attorneys, New York; Cyrus S. Sedgwick, of the Hall Signal Co., New York; H. H. McClure, publisher, New York; John D. Oppe, Montreal; W. R. Betts, New York; Robert Goddbody, New York; Hon. J. W. Griggs, ex-Attorney General of the United States, New York; W. H. Bentley, New York.

Possibilities of an Investment in Marconi Securities.

There are 14 cables crossing the Atlantic. Their traffic amounts to many millions annually. Their profits are enormous. Fourteen Marconi stations would do as much work. The cables cost over $50,000,000. The Marconi station would cost not $2,000,000.

Marconi securities now offered at par are on the basis of a capitalization of $6,650,000. With fourteen stations in operation at half cable rates the net earnings would amount to 150 per cent. on the total capitalization. This means that Marconi securities now at par would then show 1,500 per cent. increase in value. This is not an extravagant expectation in view of some notable instances. Welsbach stock increased 1,600 per cent. Edison Electric Light advanced 4,000 per cent. in one year. Bell Telephone stock paid a profit of over $200,000, on $100 invested, in 25 years.

These were scientific inventions comercialized as the Marconi system is now being commercialized.

All the great inventions of the past, applied to commercial purposes, have brought riches to those who have aided in their establishment. The certificates now offered for sale represent the treasury stock of the company and provide working capital with which to inaugurate this, the most profitable commercial undertaking of the day. Investments in the corresponding securities of the telephone, the electric light, the steam railway, the air brake, the kodak and similar inventions were the foundation of some of the greatest of American fortunes. We believe that the certificates which we now offer will more than double in value in the next 12 months, and that within 10 years they will reach a value of from $500 to $1,000. This opinion is backed up by some of the best financiers of the country.

Commercial Operations of the Company.

The company is now actively engaged in the commercial operation of the Marconi system and is in receipt of a constantly increasing revenue therefrom. Its executive staff is thoroughly and efficiently organized for economical and profitable operation. It maintains a corps of efficient workers and has no high-salaried, ornamental officials. The various departments thus far organized are the Departments of Instruction, Traffic, Construction, Finance, Operation, Manufacture and the Technical Corps. Each department is under the direction and control of an efficient officer, with the result that the company's business is rapidly increasing, as is shown by the following certificate:

New York, Sept. 30, 1903.—We have examined the books and accounts of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America for the six months ending July 31, 1903, and certify that the books show steadily increasing receipts, month by month, for commercial services rendered.

(Signed) MENZIES, ROBERTSON & CO., Chartered Accountants.

We offer for immediate subscription in blocks of not less than $1000 nor more than $1000 at $5.00 each the certificates described below. Make all checks payable to

The underwriters whom we represent have agreed to provide a large sum of money for the Company's treasury, available as additional working capital. In pursuance of this agreement, certain of the Company's treasury shares have been deposited with the Continental Trust Co., of the City of New York, and $5.00 deposit certificates have been issued against the same. These are now offered for sale in blocks of twenty or multiples thereof. Each block represents intact all the rights and privileges attaching to a single share of the capital stock of the American Company, including voting, dividends, etc.

Every other Marconi Company in existence had $5.00 (or £1) shares except the American Company, and it is not unlikely that action will be taken to reduce the par value of the shares of the American Company from $100.00 to an amount uniform with the other companies referred to. In anticipation of such action, the $5.00 certificates of deposit are provided, being full paid and non-assessable.

The certificates thus offered are the only securities of the company now obtainable from the sales of which the company receives any benefit.

Munroe & Munroe,

Managers Marconi Underwriting Syndicate,

Broad Exchange Building, New York. **Canada Life Building, Montreal.**

COUTT'S, THE BANK THAT DOES THE KING'S BUSINESS

An Historic Institution Where Marquises, Earls and Dukes Do Their Banking—Romantic History of the Founder of the Bank.

Although Coutts's Bank is one of the oldest, most famous and most important treasure-houses in the world, it is rather doubtful if its coming disappearance from the site in London which it has occupied for over 100 years will be noticed to any extent by the general public. Probably there are few folk in the metropolis who have not heard of Coutts's—where the King and chief noblemen and great folk of this realm have their private banking accounts, and whose story is so romantic a one, but it is equally probable that not one Londoner in fifty knows where Coutts's is. The venerable institution from which the richest woman in England—Baroness Burdett-Coutts—draws her income, stands right in the heart of London's busiest street, the Strand, but it is no wonder that the vast majority of the folk who pass it every day hardly notice the place at all.

Few exteriors could be less indicative of greatness, to say nothing of wealth, than that of Coutts's Bank. There it stands, a low building of brick and smoke-begrimed granite, with a high, rusty iron fence in front of it, broken only by a small, narrow doorway, and without so much as a brass sign out to indicate that this is not some old museum or some unimportant department of the Government. Certainly no one would suppose that inside lay the ducats of the English Royal Family, or that the carriages which drive up to the dingy entrance were those of dukes, marquises and earls, come either to make deposits or drafts, or, perhaps, to give orders regarding their family plate, the most valuable portions of which, as likely as not, are in the bank's strong rooms.

To Have New Quarters.

However, Coutts's is about to have a home that will be more worthy of its standing as the largest private bank in the world. The knell of the old building was sounded simultaneously with that of many others when the Strand improvement scheme was launched some three years ago, whereupon the directors at once began building in Adelaide Street, just off the Strand, and in a few months Coutts's 140 employes and the rich contents of the bank's coffers will be transferred to the new premises, and the old one will share the recent fate of Newgate Prison, Dickens's old newspaper office and Dick Turpin's former home, and be abandoned to the tender mercies of the house-breakers.

Even in structure, Coutts's is a curiosity, and no one going through it would need to be told that the bank was built over a century ago. In the beginning there was probably as much room as was needed, but as the business grew, more space became a necessity. It could not be had on either side, and so various properties in the rear had to be laid hold of and connected with the main bank, so that now Coutts's forms a sort of peninsula in the Adelphi, as this neighborhood is called, two parts of this peninsula being joined by a sort of "Bridge of Sighs" over a small street, to erect which a special act of Parliament had to be obtained.

Much Wealth Stored in Vaults.

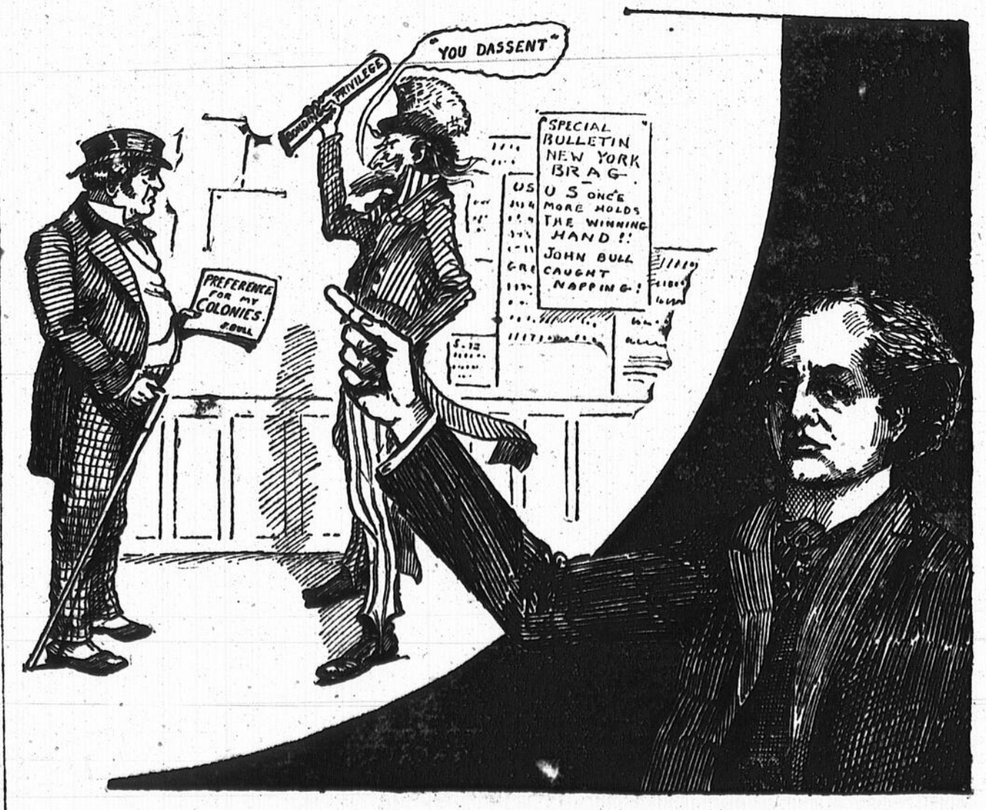
To the vaults of the bank no one from outside is ever admitted, but rumor has it that a £1,000,000 bank note is nailed to the wall down there and it is said, too, that, beside the wealth of the great ones of England, there are still in the vaults the jewels of many French noblemen and women who sent them to Coutts's for safe keeping just before the Revolution. Visitors can gain admission to the strong room of Coutts's once in a while, however, and here there meets one's eye a remarkable collection of trunks and boxes of all shapes and sizes, piled on top of one another. The names and insignia on many of these prove that they belong to folk with titles and most of them contain deeds, patents or plate. Some of these boxes have been in the strong room for 80 years or more. As to Coutts's dealings with royalty, it can be said that Kings of England have banked with this institution since the time of George III. To King Edward, the bank issues special cheque books, the edges of the cheques themselves being gilt, and each slip of paper bearing the royal cipher just below the space for His Majesty's signature.

The story of the Couttses themselves is a romantic one, from Thomas Coutts, the adviser of prime ministers and treasurer of princes who finally electrified London by marrying his housemaid, to the elderly baroness of our day who caused quite as great a stir not so many years ago by taking as husband an American of less than half her own age. The Couttses had been bankers for years in Scotland, since 1680 to be exact, before Thomas Coutts and his brother, James, came to London in 1780 and opened a branch of the older business here. The latter died before long, however.

Undoubtedly, Thomas Coutts's vast wealth must have helped him a lot in building up a business, but be must have been a hustler with it all, for he had gathered a royal and noble clientele about him in practically no time. Here is a little story of him that shows what a keen man of affairs he was. One night he gave a dinner to a lot of titled folk and in the course of the evening someone present told how a certain nobleman had applied that day to the bank of which he was manager for a loan of $150,000 and had been refused. The host made no coment, but after his guests had left he called a cab, drove to the nobleman's house and left his card with the request that the titled one call upon him next morning. The noble did so, when Mr. Coutts told him that he would be pleased to advance him the $150,000 he needed. "And what security do you require?" asked the surprised peer. "Merely your lordship's I.O.U." replied the banker. The nobleman took the money and gave his signature and the speculation proved a good one from Coutts's point of view, for not long afterward the peer deposited in Coutts's bank a sum equal to $1,000,000.

Before long Thomas Coutts was generally considered about the most eligible bachelor in London, and so the sensation was all the greater when he married his housemaid, Elizabeth Starkey, who is described as "a blooming young rustic, remarkable for cleanliness, industry and good humor." However, the match resulted happily, and the couple had three children, girls who were destined to make great matches in after years. One of them became the wife of Sir Francis Burdett, M.P. (this was the mother of the present Baroness Burdett-Coutts), the second married the Earl of Guildford, and the third was united to the first Marquis of Bute. Thomas Coutts's pretty wife did not live long, however, and a few years after her death the banker again disappointed the matchmaking mammas of Mayfair by marrying a handsome actress at Drury Lane, Harriet Mellon. It was for her that Coutts bought the famous property, Holly Lodge, at Hampstead, where the Baroness Burdett-Coutts now lives, at a cost of $125,000, and he practically bade her plunge her fingers in his well-filled coffers, a performance from which she evidently did not shrink. It is said that during the first year of their married life, the second Mrs. Coutts spent $200,000, but a good deal of this went in charities, among those whom the former actress helped being her former comrade, Edmund Kean. At his death, Coutts left his wife $4,500,000, which she, in turn, willed to the present Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who took her grandfather's name when she inherited his vast fortune, and became a partner in Coutts's Bank.

This famous woman is not only the richest, but one of the oldest women in England; she will be 90 in a few months, and has seen four English sovereigns on the throne. Her marriage, which so disgusted her friend, Queen Victoria, took place in 1881, when she was united to William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett, second son of Ellis Bartlett, of Plymouth, Mass. Mr. Bartlett, who took the name of Burdett-Coutts on his marriage, is member of Parliament for Westminister, having renounced his American citizenship.



SIR WILFRID LAURIER—"DARE WE REMAIN UNPREPARED FOR THIS?"

("We are to have a transcontinental railway, whose terminus must be in Canadian waters, and the whole line, in Canadian territory. It is a necessity of our commercial independence."—From Sir W. Laurier's speech, July 30th, 1903.)

("Without the good will of the United States the grain of Canada would never reach the Atlantic ports for shipment; the simple withdrawal of the bonding privilege, which American public opinion would unquestionably demand, would suffice to convince the British people that in offering a preference to Canadian breadstuffs they had committed an act of folly."—Harper's Weekly, January, 1904.)

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, MO.
April 30th to Dec. 1st, 1904.

OTTAWA TRAIN SERVICE

LV. WINDSOR STN., 8.45 a.m., *9.40 a.m., $10.00 a.m., 4.00 p.m., *10.10 p.m.
AR. OTTAWA, 11.45 a.m., *12.40 p.m., §1.25 p.m., 7.00 p.m., *1.10 a.m.
LV. PLACE VIGER, 8.20 a.m., 5.40 p.m.
*Daily, Sundays included. §Sundays only. Other trains week days only.

Quebec Service FROM PLACE VIGER †8.30 a.m., †2.00 p.m., $3.30 p.m., *11.00 p.m.
†Week days. §Sundays only. *Daily.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. Through Coach and Sleeping Car, from Windsor St., 7.45 p.m., daily, except Sunday.

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, MO.
April 30—Dec. 1, 1904.

Ten times larger than the Pan-American. Ample hotel accommodation for visitors.

"INTERNATIONAL LIMITED"

DAILY at 9 a.m., ar. TORONTO 4.40 p.m., HAMILTON, 5.40 p.m., NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., 6.45 p.m., BUFFALO 8.00 p.m., LONDON 7.43 p.m., DETROIT 10.30 p.m., CHICAGO, 7.20 a.m.
Elegant Cafe Service on above train.

FAST OTTAWA SERVICE.

LV. 8.40 a.m. week days; 4.10 p.m. daily.
AR. OTTAWA 11.40 a.m., 7.10 p.m.

MONTREAL AND SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Through Coach, Parlor and Sleeping Car Service.

Trains leave Bonaventure Station at 9.01 a.m. week days and 8.40 p.m. daily.

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

Rutland Railroad

Trains leave as follows:

8.50 A.M.—Day Express, daily except Sunday, arriving Burlington 11.55 a.m., Troy 4.20 p.m., Albany 4.55 p.m., New York 8.00 p.m., Boston 8.00 p.m., Worcester, 7.32 p.m.

7.10 P.M.—Night Express, daily, arriving Burlington 10.10 p.m., Troy 2.50 a.m., New York 7.20 a.m., Boston 7.00 a.m., Worcester, 6.28 a.m.

Pullman Sleeping and Parlor Cars on through trains.
Secure accommodations and tickets at 141 St. James St., and Windsor Station.

F. M. GILMAN,
City Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Miss Evelyn Mackenzie, who is the guest of honor at a great many social functions at Toronto, will be entertained at dinner next Monday evening by Mr. George Beardmore.

NOTICE TO SUPPORTERS OF ALD. LAPORTE IN HOCHELAGA WARD.

Supporters of Ald. Laporte in Hochelaga Ward wishing rigs to convey voters to the polls will kindly send word to the committee room at 666 Ontario Street (Forsyth farm). Bell Tel. East 2641; Merchants, 1671, or to Tremblay Hall, corner St. Catherine Street and Moreau Street. Kindly state the most convenient hour for the rig to call for each voter.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

English Mail Train

Leaves Sunday, at 12.00 noon. Passengers taking this train make close connection at Halifax with Allan Line Mail steamers for Liverpool.

The Maritime Express

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

Quebec Service

Train leaves Montreal at 7.40 a.m., 12.00 noon and 11.45 p.m. Returning, trains leave Levis at 12.10 p.m. and 4.20 p.m.. Mondays only, leave 10.25. Arr. Montreal, 4.05 p.m.

Improved Night Service

The Express, leaving daily, except Sunday, at 11.45 p.m., with Sleeper attached, arrives in Quebec at 7.05 a.m. Passengers can occupy this sleeper at 9.00 p.m. and remain in car until 8.00 a.m.

All trains depart from Bonaventure Station.

CITY TICKET OFICE,
143 St. James St. and Bonaventure Station.

MONTREAL PARK & ISLAND RAILWAY CO.

LACHINE—From Post Office, 30 min. service, 6 a.m. to 11 p.m., last car midnight. From Lachine, 30 min. service, 5.45 a.m. to 11.45 p.m., last car 12.45 a.m.

SAULT AU RECOLLET.

From Chenneville and Craig—
45 min. service—6.45 a.m. to 9.00.
90 min. service—9.00 a.m. to 4.30.
30 min. service—4.30 p.m. to 7.30.
90 min. service—7.30 p.m. to 12.00.

From Sault au Recollet—
45 min. service—6.00 a.m. to 9.45.
90 min. service—9.45 a.m. to 5.15.
30 min. service—5.15 p.m. to 8.15.
90 min. service—8.15 p.m. to 11.15.

CARTIERVILLE AND ST. LAURENT—From Victoria Square, 1 hour service, 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.; last car, 11.25 p.m. First car, 6.15 a.m., from Mt. Royal Ave. From Cartierville, 1 hour service, 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.; first car at 5.45 a.m.

COTE DES NEIGES—From Victoria Square, 30 min. service, 6 a.m. to 9 a.m., and 4 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.; 1 hour service, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; last car, 11.25 p.m. From Cote des Neiges, 30 min. service, 7 to 10.30 a.m., and 4.30 to 9 p.m. 1 hour service, 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; last car, 11 p.m.; first car, 6.15 a.m.

MOUNTAIN—From Westmount, cor. Victoria and Sherbrooke, 30 min. service, 6 a.m. to 11.45 p.m. Cars leaving 15 min. past the hour connect with Cartierville.

QUEENS AUCTIONEERS

UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. hereby give notice that they will sell by public auction, to the highest and last bidder at the company's building, southeast corner of MOUNTAIN AND OSBORNE STS., On THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 11th, a large quantity of unclaimed baggage, parcels, personal effects and sundries.

Sale commences at 10 a.m.

M. HICKS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.
Corrected to December 29.

ST. JOHN, N.B., HALIFAX — Lv. †7.25 p.m. Ar. (x)8.35 a.m.
TORONTO, HAMILTON, CHICAGO—Lv. †9.30 a.m., *10 p.m. Ar. *7.35 a.m., †7.15 p.m.
WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. *9.40 a.m. Ar. *6.20 p.m.
S.S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.10 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m.
OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger †8.20 a.m., †5.40 p.m. Ar. †12.40 p.m., †10.30 p.m. Lv. Windsor St. †8.45 a.m., *9.40 a.m., §10.00 a.m., †4.00 p.m., *10.10 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m., †11.45 a.m., *6.30 p.m., †7.00 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
QUEBEC — Lv. †8.30 a.m., †2.00 p.m., §3.30 p.m., *11.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., †2.10 p.m., †6.35 p.m., §6.30 p.m.
BOSTON—Lv 9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m. Ar. *8.15 a.m., †9.15 a.m.
VAUDREUIL—Lv. †8.45 a.m., †9.30 a.m., *9.40 a.m., $10.00 a.m., (l)1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., (a)5.15 p.m., *10.00 p.m., *10.10 p.m. Ar. *7.35 a.m., *8.00 a.m., †8.40 a.m., †11.45 a.m., †12.15 p.m., *6.30 p.m., †7.00 p.m., †7.15 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
SHERBROOKE — Lv. †8.30 a.m., 4.30 p.m., $7.25 p.m. Ar. (x)8.35 a.m., †11.55 a.m., †7.05 p.m.
JOLIETTE — Lv. †8.30 a.m., †5.00 p.m. Ar. †8.35 a.m., †6.35 p.m.
BERTHIER—Lv. †8.30 a.m., (l)2.00 p.m., †5.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., (l)8.50 a.m., †2.10 p.m., †6.25 p.m.
ST. JEROME — Lv. *9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (l)1.45 p.m., †5.25 p.m., (a)6.25 p.m. Ar. †8.30 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †5.25 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m. (m)6.55 p.m.
STE AGATHE — Lv. (n)9.00 a.m., †5.25 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m. (m)6.55 p.m.
LABELLE—(m)9.00 a.m., †5.25 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m., (m)6.55 p.m.

* Daily. † Week days. § Sunday only. (a) Monday only. ‡ Daily except Saturday. (c) Daily except Monday. (d) Daily except Saturday and Sunday. (h) Friday. (l) Saturday only. (m) Thursdays only. (n) Tuesdays and Thursdays.

GRAND TRUNK.

TORONTO—Lv. 9.00 a.m., 10.30 p.m. daily—10 a.m., 8.00 p.m. daily ex. Sunday. Ar. 6.00 p.m., 7.30 a.m. daily—7.15 a.m. daily except Sunday.
CHICAGO—Lv. 9 a.m., 10.30 p.m. daily. Ar. 7.30 a.m., 6 p.m. daily.
PORTLAND—Lv. 8 a.m. daily ex. Sunday—8 p.m. daily. Ar. 7 a.m. daily—6.50 p.m. daily ex. Sunday.
1ST AND POND AND QUEBEC—Lv. 8 a.m., 4.15 p.m. daily ex. Sunday—8.00 p.m. daily. Ar. 7.00 a.m. daily—1.00 p.m., 6.50 p.m. daily ex. Sunday.

CANADA ATLANTIC.

OTTAWA—Lv. 8.40 a.m. daily ex. Sunday—4.10 p.m. daily. Ar. 11.20 a.m. daily—7.10 p.m. daily ex. Sunday.

INTERCOLONIAL.

LOCAL—Lv. 7.40 a.m., 4.40 p.m., 11.45 p.m. Ar. 10.30 a.m., 10 p.m.
MARITIME EXPRESS—Lv. 12.00 noon daily ex. Saturday. Ar. 5.30 p.m. daily ex. Monday. Leaves Levis 10.25 a.m. Ar. in Montreal 4.05 p.m. Mondays only.

CENTRAL VERMONT.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK—Lv. 9.00 a.m., 8.40 p.m. Ar. 7.25 a.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.15 p.m.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

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

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA,

Station corner Moreau and St. Catherine streets. Telephone East 2400.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

8.45 A.M.—Week days—Due L'Assomption 9.44 a.m., L'Epiphanie 9.50 a.m., Joliette 10.30 a.m., Grand Mere 12.45 p.m., Shawinigan Falls 12.55 p.m., Quebec 7.40 p.m.

5.15 P.M.—Week Days — For L'Epiphanie, Joliette, St. Julienne, New Glasgow, Hawkesbury.

9.00 A.M.—Sundays for Charlemagne, Joliette, etc.

Trains arrive Montreal 9.35 a.m., 6.05 p.m. (week days), 6.10 p.m. (Sunday).

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
134 St. James street. Telephone Main 574.

COW CENSUS TO BE TAKEN BY BEDFORD DAIRYMEN

Farmers to Know Whether Their Herds Are Paying or Not—Interesting Addresses at the District Dairymen's Convention.

Cowansville, Jan. 28.—With a hockey match as a counter attraction the attendance at the evening meeting was not as large as it would otherwise have been.

Dr. Fletcher, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, gave an interesting address on "What the experimental farms have done for Canada." The system of experimental farms was instituted 16 years ago and to-day, in addition to the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa there were farms at Nappan N.S., and at Indian Head, N. W. T., each seeking to solve problems peculiar to the district in which it was situated. The Indian Head farm concerned itself particularly with the cultivation and production of cereals, though great good had been done in the encouragement of forestry and the cultivation of fruit in the West. Dr. Fletcher traced the development of Ladago variety of wheat which the Central Farm had brought out from Russia. It was equal to Red Fife and had the added value of being cultivatable over a much larger area than the Red Fife. The Early Rega and Preston were two hybrids from the Red Fife which could also be grown where Red Fife did not thrive. In this connection, Dr. Fletcher referred in glowing terms to the immense possibilities of the West as a wheat-growing country. Twenty years ago Dr. Macoun had been laughed at and called a "criminal fool" for saying wheat could be grown in Manitoba and the West. To-day there were 170,000,000 acres of known wheat lands out there, besides thousands of acres that might yet be brought under cultivation. Canadians had a great country and were proud to say it, but much that was said about Canada's greatness was clap-trap. Too many Canadians could not say definitely why their country was great. In the United States only 50,000,000 acres were given over to wheat cultivation. The great Canadian West was part of the constituency served by experimental farms. Dr. Fletcher enumerated the work of the several specialists at the Central Farm, the agriculturist, the horticulturist, the chemist, the botanist, entomologist and the poultry man, each an enthusiast, and working for the improvement and uplifting of the farming industry. The farmers were urged to take a personal interest in the farm, to visit it, and to seek information by correspondence. Heads of departments were always glad to answer questions and give assistance and advice. The Minister of Agriculture was giving his whole attention to making the farm a success. This year the distribution of fine seed samples was being continued and the varieites offered were better than ever before. He urged the farmers of the Bedford district to take advantage of the facilities of the Experimental Farm. The farm was theirs.

Plea for Good Roads.

Judge Lynch spoke briefly on the question of good roads, which he considered an important factor in the transportation question in its effect on the dairy industry. After many ineffectual attempts to create interest in the good roads movement in the Bedford district the doctor had come to the conclusion that education was the great factor in the movement. A short time ago he had received a letter from an Ontario advocate of good roads asking his co-operation in a movement to have the Dominion Government take up the question. He heartily endorsed the idea and moved the following resolution:

"That there is no class of the community more directly affected by or more deeply interested in the question of good roads than that engaged in the dairy industry of this country.

"That the association, while recognizing the great importance of road improvement and appreciating the many advantages which would result from it, is not now in a position to commit itself to the endorsement of any particular plan by which the desired end can be best accomplished.

"That public opinion in our midst is not sufficiently pronounced upon the question to warrant us in coming to any definite conclusion concerning it.

"That in our opinion the Dominion Government should take up the subject as it did some time ago those of agriculture and dairying, and, acting in concert with the several provincial governments, give an impetus to this movement by directing public attention to it and by educating the people by means of good roads samples and otherwise.

"That this association desires to ask the Hon. Sydney A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, who has always shown a lively interest in the welfare of the farmers of this district, to consider this matter and to urge its importance upon his colleagues and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to him."

Dr. Cotton in seconding the motion said he had come to feel that a share of the vast sums of money expended on the development of railways might justifiably be expended on the improvement of highways. Canadian methods of roadmaking compared with European systems were primitive, and it was time for a change.

The resolution was carried without a dissenting voice.

Hon. Sydney Fisher in receiving the resolution said the point raised was not a new one. He endorsed Judge Lynch and Dr. Cotton as to the need for good roads. There had been great improvement in roads in the past few years, and the local Government had done much good by exciting the interest of the people in the movement. There was still room for much more to be done, however, and in a dairy country like the Bedford district good roads were of the greatest importance. He would be glad to take hold of the good roads movement in his department, but road making was essentially a municipal work, carried on by municipal taxation and that was a work entirely in the hands of the local government. The Dominion Government could not influence taxation, on which the whole question depended. The work done by the Government in connection with the dairy industry was purely educational. There was no legislation except as it affected the commerce and that was a Dominion matter. In his department Mr. Fisher said there were matters coming rightly within the jurisdiction of the Dominion that were crying for attention, and while such a condition existed he and his colleagues did not feel justified in taking up matters rightfully belonging to the provincial and municipal government.

Canadian Apples Lead.

Wm. Craig, jr., of Abbottsford, speaking on "Quebec apples compared with Americans," said the United States apple did not compare at all with the Canadian. An American horticultural paper had said of the Quebec exhibit of apples at the American Pomological Society show at Boston last year: "They were remarkable for size, color and flavor." The exhibit was awarded the Wilder bronze medal. Because of the superior climate Quebec was destined to grow the finest apples in the world. Many farmers were suffering loss through growing varieties not suited to the district. Mr. Craig mentioned the Baldwin, St. Lawrence, Fameuse and Scott's Winter as varieties that would be found to do well in Quebec, where they were originated. Co-operation in the packing and handling of apples was advocated as tending to the profitable development of the fruit industry.

Value of Cow Census.

Cowansville, Jan. 30.—At the morning session of the closing day of the Bedford District Dairymen's Association, Prof. J. L. Hills, director of the Vermont experimental station, emphasized the importance of the cow census which the Minister of Agriculture had proposed to inaugurate. The proposed census was nothing more nor less than the providing of definite personal knowledge whether the farmer's dairy herd was worth keeping or not. It was essential that the farmer know whether a cow was giving adequate return for the food consumed and the time put upon her. The cow census has been adopted in some of the States, and Prof. Hill told of an instance where the census showed that a farmer had actually been losing $7.80 per head on his herd; that what they ate was worth that much more than the value of their output. At the Vermont station a cow or heifer that does not produce 300 pounds of butter a year is sent to the butcher. He advised a lower standard to start on, to gradually raise until the highest possible development has been attained. Two kinds of feed were essential to the dairy cow, nutrients containing protein and carbo hydrates. The one could not be substituted for the other. Too many farmers were trying to make butter out of foods that went to produce heat in the animal. Protein was the great milk producing constituent, and silage and early cut hay and clover would be found good foods. At the Vermont station the residuum of cider had also been found an admirable feed, the apple pumice being 3-4 as valuable as silage for feed. It did not taint the milk, and cattle relished it. Prof. Hills also advocated concentrated foods as cotton seed meal, and expressed surprise that there was a duty against the importation of such foods. Stress was laid on the absolute necessity of ventilation in cow stables. Prof. Hills advocated also larger cheese factories and creameries, as tending to economy. Large factories tended toward a better product at a less cost. The necessity of individual care in the handling of milk before it gets to the factory was also emphasized.

The Transportation Question.

In the absence of Prof. J. A. Ruddick, who is ill with an attack of sciatica, Hon. Mr. Fisher took up his subject of "Preservation and safe transportation of butter and cheese." At the present time three-quarters of the butter exported from Canada goes from Quebec, while Ontario made nearly twice as much cheese. The responsibility for the reputation of Canadian butter, therefore, rested with Quebec. It had been shown that Canadian butter did not keep as well as Danish and New Zealand butter, which were our greatest competitors. Canadian butter was as good as Danish when first made, but failed to keep because of improper care, because it was not kept cool. Butter at 40 degrees was safe; at 50 it was in danger, and at 60 butter suffered injury. It was the duty of every butter maker to see that the temperature in his cooling chamber never rose above 40 degrees, and every patron ought to make the proper care of the cooling room his business. The handling of butter between factory and station was a serious weakness in the transportation. Butter was hauled out on hot days with no covering, and was frequently allowed to stand on the station platform in the sun for hours waiting for the refrigerator car. All butter should be covered with at tent-like covering, allowing a circulation of air, and protecting the butter from the hot sun. Some attention should be paid to time tables also, and butter hauled so as to meet trains when due. Tests made had shown that in many cases butter came out of the car at Montreal cooler than it went in, showing that the refrigerator car had been used as a cooling chamber. This was wrong. The cars were provided for the purpose of keeping the butter cool, and not for cooling it. Warm butter placed in a car with butter that was at the proper temperature endangered the entire contents of the car. Mr. Fisher said he had careful tests made of the temperature of butter before being placed in the cars, when taken from the car at Montreal, and on arrival in the Old Country, and it had been proved conclusively that the fault lay with the creameries in not keeping the butter at a proper temperature. Danish butter was the greatest competitor Canadians had. The best Canadian butter, however, sold as well as the Danish. But there were variations in Canadian butter that did not exist in Danish, because Danish butter is never allowed to get hot, or even warm. Again, the Danes Pasteurized all their milk, and this was a move Canadian butter makers would be obliged to adopt if they were to succeed in the butter industry. Mold was another fault with Canadian butter, and this could be overcome and avoided by keeping the cooling chambers perfectly dry. Creameries should also be thoroughly disinfected and cleaned at least once a year, three or four times would be better. Proper drainage and absolute cleanliness were essential.

In the matter of cheese experiments had shown that cheese cooled at 60 to 65 degrees shrank less and kept better than cheese cured under varying temperatures, and the saving in shrinkage was almost sufficient to pay for the extra cost of the additional care. The Dominion Government with its cool curing stations had proved this. It now remained with the trade to decide whether the system should be extended to individual factories or whether central cooling stations should be built to accommodate a number of factories. If Canadian cheese was to maintain its present reputation it must be cured at a temperature less than 65 degrees. A better quality of cheese boxes was urged.

Reference was made to tuberculosis among cattle and farmers were advised to take strong measures to stamp out the disease.

Referring to the cow census Mr. Fisher said he was prepared to make provision so that the farmers of the Bedford district could conduct such a census.

What Cow Census Means.

At the afternoon session, Hon. Mr. Fisher again took up the question of the cow census and explained its purpose. It was proposed to provide means pose. It was proposed to provide means whereby a farmer could test the individual cows of his herd in his own interest and keep the information in such form that it could be tabulated and prepared for public use. No names would be used, farmers being referred to by number. He was not prepared with all the details but promised to give the matter early attention. Mr. Dunn in charge of the Government cool curing station at Cowansville, will look after the matter in behalf of the Department of Agriculture and the following committee was appointed to work with him in taking of the census: Mr. McFarlane, Missisquoi; Mr. Hawey, Brome; Mr. Ferguson, Shefford, the inspectors in these townships; and Chas. Weighter, Munro Pettie and Harvey Lawrence.

On Bee Cultivation.

Mr. G. H. Clark, of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, spoke on "Seeds and Seed Selection." Crops to the value of $380,000,000 were grown annually in Canada from seed, and when it was pointed out that an increase of 1 per cent. would mean a gain of $4,000,000 it was evident that the question of pure seed was an important one. He referred to a plan followed in some parts of Ontario where farmers at harvest time would take two or three loads of grain from the centre of a field, or where the grain was best, and store and thresh it separately and save the grain for seed. By such a method the standard of grain could be maintained. It was well that farmers should make provision for growing seed grain for their own use. Fit up an acre of land for this purpose and sow thinly to obtain best results. Last year at the Experimental Farm two plots of oats had been sown, with oats. On one plot all the tubes of the seed drill were left open and the grain drilled in 7 inches apart.

In the other plot half the tubes were plugged and the grain drilled in 14 inches apart, yet the latter produced the better results. Three pounds of oats to the acre was sufficient, but the best seed obtainable should be used. At the end of the first year he advised the selection by hand of enough of the best heads from the plot to make up 30 pounds of grain. Such a plan followed for five years would be found to produce marvellous results.

To demonstrate the poor quality of seed sold to farmers Mr. Clark produced the following table made after careful tests of samples of seeds bought from dealers at random, for the department.

Red Clover.

Place of growth	Per cent. of pure vital seed.	Market price per 100 lbs.	Actual cost of pure seed per 100 lbs.	No. of weeds per lb.
St. Ann's de Beauce	93.8	$16.00	$17.06	315
St. Jacques	62.8	14.50	23.09	42,660
Roxton Falls	77.8	15.00	19.28	5,985
ALSIKE.				
St. Norbert	89.8	$20.00	$22.27	900
Yamachiche	65.1	16.00	24.58	8,460
Montreal	66.8	15.00	22.45	47,070
TIMOTHY.				
Sutton	69.8	$7.50	$10.74	6,120
Roxton Falls	96.5	5.42	5.62	1,890
Montreal	97.6	7.80	7.99	16,830

It would be thus seen that for the difference of one cent per pound farmers had in many cases been using seed that was full of impurities. Mr. Clark made reference to the Pure Seed Bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Fisher at the last session of Parliament which was designed to effect a remedy for some of the evils resulting from the use of impure seeds. Education would do much to bring about a larger use of good seed.

Prof. Fletcher followed and explained in greater detail the objects of the proposed seed act. Mr. Fletcher also spoke on common farm needs and gave some helpful advice as to their eradication.

Prof. Shutt gave a short address on the value of pure water and a proper system of drainage on the farm. In the event of a system of licensing cheese factories pure water would be an essential qualification to procure a license.

A vote of thanks was accorded Hon. Sydney Fisher for the personal attention he had given to the farmers' interests in the Bedford district and for his assistance at this meeting. Mr. Fisher, in reply, declared the Provincial Government did not take a proper interest in the agricultural interests of the province.

Favor Licensing.

The business of the convention concluded with the adoption of the following resolution, moved and seconded by K. Nesbitt and Stevens Boker:

"That in the opinion of this association the Provincial Government be urged to pass an act providing for the licensing and granting of diplomas to the butter and cheese-makers of our province, that a fair and just space of time be allowed for said makers to qualify themselves, but that ultimately no man who is not proved by examination to be duly qualified, should be permitted to continue in the pursuit of his calling of handling the milk of the patrons of any creamery, cheese factory or skimming station."

The officers elected for the ensuing year were H. S. Foster, Knowlton, president; directors, Brome, G. H. Bowright, J. C. Draper and the president; Missisquoi, Napoleon Roy, E. E. Spencer and Henry Beattie, and Shefford, J. A. Hayes, Z. S. Lawrence and Gardiner Stevens.

SUIT BY MRS. TOURANGEAU.

Mrs. Maxime Tourangeau, through her lawyers, Messrs. Rodier & Fournier, has instituted an action for $468 against the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company. Plaintiff's husband was delivering a load of coke for the Montreal Gas Company at the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery in August, 1903, when a platform collapsed, and he was killed. While in the employ of the company a portion of Tourangeau's salary was set aside to pay for an insurance policy, and the amount now sued for represents the value of the insurance.

SUPERINTENDENT DISMISSED.

Belleville, Jan. 30. — (Special.)—The County Council of Hastings has discovered grave irregularities in their roads and bridges department. The result was that to-day they gave notice to Superintendent Peter Vancleat and six foremen that their services were not required after April 1. Some of the foremen will be re-engaged, but the superintendent will be replaced.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS DRIVE.

The Army Medical Corps held its first annual drive to Thornhill last evening. They left their armory at 9 o'clock in two sleighs, accompanied by their officers. On arrival at Thornhill a supper was served, after which a programme was presented. Speeches were given by Majors Birkett and Cameron, Capt. Wylde, Lieuts. Peters, Hill and Harris. The following contributed to the programme: Sergeants Major Muirhead, Patton and Cormack, Sergeants Gascoigne, Holland, Anderson, Leslie and Callaghan, Corporals Tedford, Herron and McLauchlin.

Mr. D. Beatty, jewellery store, 137 St. Peter street, was broken into yesterday morning, and it is said that the thieves got away with $300 worth of goods. This particular store has been broken into on several previous occasions.

ONE DAY MORE

Many put off until the last day to make their purchases, and we expect a busy day Saturday as our Fifth Annual Quick Sale has been quite a success. The people have received the benefit of the bargains we offered and appreciated them.

GEO. C. ROBINSON & CO.
JEWELLERS.
2397 St. Catherine Street
Repairing Promptly attended to.

RABBI LANDMAN ON "SHYLOCK" IN PLAY

Declares in Address That William Shakespeare Never Saw Jew in His Life.

"Shakespeare never saw a Jew," declared Rabbi Landman in his lecture on "Shylock from a Jewish standpoint" in the Temple Emmanu-el last night, "but found his characters in an Italian story of the 13th century. The Jews of that day, though they had saved knowledge for the renaissance out of the dark centuries, though they were quickening the economic impulses in Europe and laying foundations for international trade, were yet laboring under terrible disabilities, trading and moneylending being the only means left open to them for gaining a livelihood.

"Shakespeare's characters have been declared to be universal and perpetual types," said the lecturer, "but not even a Shakespeare can draw a universal and perpetual type of the Jew, because the Jew, apparently perpetual and certainly universal, presents different types in different ages and different countries.

"In so far as human nature is unalterable the Jews throughout the world show the same characteristics with the rest of their fellow men. But in so far as environment tends to produce distinct types, the Jew differs; for adaptability is one of his inherent qualities. Therefore each age and each country gives us a distinct type, and therefore Shylock must be studied as a product of Italy in the 13th century, rather than as a universal and perpetual type of the Jew.

"The roads and rivers of that period were yet tainted with Jewish blood spilled by those holy warriors, the crusaders, and many were driven to the baptismal fountain and forced to accept the Christianity they hated. Under such conditions is it a wonder Shylock hated Antonio, who was running down his business, insulting him on the Rialto and spitting on his gray beard?"

After reviewing the story of "The Merchant of Venice," Rabbi Landman continued:

"Sir Henry Irving, basing his judgment on a study of thirty-five years, pronounces Shylock as the only gentleman in the play. The title could not be applied to Lorenzo, who flees with his daughter and robs him of his money, nor to Gratiano, the prodigal; nor to Antonio who had always ill-treated and insulted him. Shylock stands out as the only true gentleman.

"He shows himself, through his strong mentality, his quickness of thought, his feelings for his wife and daughter, and his keen humor and sarcasm to have been a truly human and natural man, who, outraged by unmanly insults, tortured by his persecutors, crippled by their business hostilities and finally crushed by their theft of his daughter and his money had nothing left in life but the human desire for revenge. Thus is Shylock not only a gentleman but a human man."

COCHRANE AND GALLERY ENDORSED BY ALLIANCE

Quebec Branch Passes a Resolution Urging Opposition to Ald. Kinsella.

The Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance endorsed the candidature of Mayor Cochrane and Ald. Gallery at its meeting yesterday afternoon. The following resolutions were carried:

"Whereas, Mr. James Cochrane, has publicly declared himself to be a temperance man and has always shown his sympathy with our cause and has steadfastly refused to permit any property of his to be leased for liquor selling purposes, and has rendered our cause valuable services, both in the Legislature and in this city; therefore,

"Resolved: That in the judgment of this alliance, Mr. Cochrane is the only candidate for the mayoralty, who should receive the support of temperance electors."

"That, whereas Mr. H. Laporte is actively engaged in the liquor trade as a wholesale dealer and has been officially declared the candidate of the Liquor Dealers' Association; and,

"Whereas, Mr. U. H. Dandurand's candidature has as its chief promoter Mr. Lawrence Wilson, the most active agent of the liquor interest in this city, and has the endorsation of another liquor organization; therefore,

"Resolved, that neither of the candidates for the mayoralty is entitled to nor should they receive the votes of temperance electors.

"Mr. D. Gallery, president of the St. Ann's Total Abstinence Society, being opposed by Mr. Arthur Jones, saloonkeeper, is entitled to, and should receive the votes of the temperance electors of that ward.

"Mr. Thomas Kinsella should be opposed, he being engaged in the liquor trade as a beer bottler."

ARMAND DECARIE IS KILLED.

Armand Decarie, 36 years of age, a painter, of Drolet Street, in the employ of the painting contractor of the Queen's Hotel, met a sudden death yesterday afternoon. He was working on a scaffolding erected on the third floor, near the elevator shaft, and for some reason appears to have put his head through an opening in the shaft. At the same instant the weights fell and pinned his head between them and the iron boxing.

The elevator immediately stopped, and the management, thinking the power had given out, sent for the engineer. Investigation showed the actual cause, the man being dead, with his head mangled. The remains were removed to the morgue, and an inquest was held this morning, when a verdict of accidental death was returned. Decarie leaves a wife and one child.

LAKE MANITOBA IS COMING.

The Canadian Pacific Atlantic liner SS. Lake Manitoba, from Liverpool, Jan. 19, is expected to arrive at St. John, N.B., Sunday. The following is a list of her first cabin passengers:—Mr. John L. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Atkinson, Miss Atkinson, Mr. Wm. Baxter, Mrs. A. Bridge, Mr. Carlo Fumagalli, Mr. James Henderson, Mr. R. Hunt, Mr. R. C. Hunter, Miss Horsely, Miss J. F. Kenting, Mr. Lane, Capt. H. Fybus, Miss Temple. Besides the above, she has 95 second cabin and 420 steerage passengers.

AN IROQUOIS SUICIDE.

Iroquois, Ont., Jan. 29.—(Special.)—Mr. Wm. Harvey, of Hamilton, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. A. D. Harkness, of Irena, shot himself through the heart Thursday morning. Since his home was broken up two years ago by the death of his wife, he has been growing despondent, and in a letter found after the shooting, he says he is tired of this life, and that he was going to a better place. He was 65 years of age. The remains will be taken to Hamilton for burial.

CIVIC INSPECTORS NAMED.

There was considerable feeling displayed over the appointment of two civic inspectors by the Incineration Committee yesterday afternoon. Ald. Turner and Gallery thought that one of the appointments should be given to an English-speaking applicant. Ald. Wilson differed from this view, and proposed that Messrs. Chenevert and Filion be appointed. Ald. Turner moved in amendment that an English-speaking candidate be elected to one of the positions. This was voted down and Ald. Wilson's motion carried.

MR. HARVEY'S COMMITTEE ROOM.
Telephone Uptown 390. Mr. Harvey's Committee Room

ALD. LAPORTE'S LAST WORD

To the Electors and Ratepayers of Montreal:—

On the close of the municipal campaign for the Mayoralty may I be allowed to tender you my sincere thanks for the cordial support I have received during the past two weeks, from all classes, in all sections of the city. I have one last request to make of you, and this is, that you will take the trouble of going to the polls, on election day, to mark your votes in my favor. Hoping this request will be found acceptable, and in your interests,

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

H. LAPORTE.

NOTICE FROM ALD. LAPORTE

With Reference to Pamphlet Distributed Last Night.

Ald. Laporte disclaims all responsibility for the distribution at the door of the Monument National, last night, of a pamphlet in which his name is commended to the support of the citizens of Montreal, together with those of several candidates for aldermanic honors. Throughout the campaign he has remained strictly neutral in ward affairs, and intends to adhere to this line of conduct to the last. He hopes that his friends will take note of this advice.

STOCKS WERE EASY; COTTON UP AGAIN

There was quite a little life to the local market this morning with trading in Power, Street Ry. and Twins, the feature. Street Railway was easy selling off to 200 1-2 and the others were also on the weak side. The Wall Street market was barely steady. Cotton was excited in New York. July touched a new high figure by opening at 16.80 and afterwards moved off to 16.56, recovering to 16.66. May cotton was 16.58.

Dominion Coal sold at 60 here and in Boston.

SALES TO 10.45.

100 Twin at 92¾.
100 Twin at 93.
50 Twin at 92¾.
50 Twin at 92¾.
50 Twin at 92¾.
25 Twin at 92¾.
50 Pacific at 118.
50 Pacific at 118.
50 Pacific at 118.
100 Pacific at 118.
50 Street Railway at 201.
50 Street Railway at 201.
100 Street Railway at 200½.
200 Power at 71.
2 Power at 71½.
25 Power at 71.
50 Coal at 60.
28 Bank of Montreal at 248.
1 Bank of Montreal at 248.
10 Richelieu at 81.
25 Nova Scotia at 79.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

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

DESCRIPTION	Jan. 29 Op.	Jan. 29 Cl.	Jan. 30. Op.	Jan. 30. Cl.
Amalgated Copper	48¾	48¼	48¼	48¾
Am. Locom've com.	21¾	21	21¼	21¾
do do pref	80	80	....	....
Am. Sugar Rfg. Co.	127¾	127¾	127½	128
do. do. pref	....	....	....	....
A Smelt'g & Ref Co.	50	50¼	....	....
Am. Car & Foundry	20¾	19¾	....	....
Anaconda Mining Co	72¾	72	....	....
Atch., Top. & St. F.	69¾	69¾	70¾	70¾
do. do. pref	91¾	91¾	....	....
Baltimore and Ohio	84	83¾	84	84¾
do do pref	91½	91½	....	....
Brooklyn Rapid T	48¾	48	48¼	48¾
Chic & Alton Com	37	37¼	....	....
Canadian Pacific	118½	118¾	118	118
Canada Southern	....	....	....	....
Ches and Ohio	35	34¾	....	....
Chic. Burl. Quincy	168	167¾	....	....
Chicago and N West	....	....	....	....
Chicago, R.I. and Pac.	....	....	....	....
Chicago, Mil. St P.	144½	146¼	146¾	144¾
Colorado Southern	18½	18½	....	....
do. do. I pref.	....	....	....	....
Consolid'td Gas N.Y.	193¾	193¾	....	....
Colorado Fuel-Iron	32¾	32¾	....	....
Clev. C.C. and St. L.	....	....	....	....
Detroit United Ry	....	....	....	....
Dela. Lack and West	....	....	....	....
Delaware-Hudson	....	....	....	....
Denver. Rio G pref	....	....	....	....
Duluth S. Sh. Alt	....	9¾	....	....
do do. pref.	....	....	....	....
Great Northern pfd.	....	....	....	....
General Electric	172	172	171	172
Jersey Central	....	....	....	....
Hocking Valley	....	....	....	....
Iowa Cen. Com	....	....	....	....
Kansas Texas com.	17¾	17¾	....	....
Kansas Texas pfd	....	39¼	....	....
Louisville Nashville	....	107	....	....
Man Elevated.	144	144½	....	....
Missouri Pacific	94	93¾	93¾	93¾
Metropolit n Trac.	121	121¾	....	....
N. Y. Cen. Hudson	119½	119¾	....	....
Erie Railroad	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
do do 1 pfd	66¾	66¾	....	....
do do 11 pfd	47¾	47	....	....
N. Y Ontario West	23¼	23¼	....	....
Norfolk West Com	61¾	61¾	....	....
Northern Securities	....	....	94	94
Pacific Mail	28¼	27¾	27¾	27
Penn R. R.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
Pressed Steel Com	30¾	30¾	31	31
do do pref	....	79	....	....
People's Gas	101¾	101	....	....
Phil. & Reading	46	45¾	46¾	46¼
do do 1 pref	80	80	....	....
do do 11 pfd	....	....	....	....
Pullman	....	217¾	....	....
Southern Ry. com	23¾	23	....	....
do do pref.	83¾	83¾	....	....
Southern Pacific	50¾	50¾	17¾	50¾
Tenn. Coal-Iron	38¾	38¾	....	....
Texas Pacific	26¾	26¾	....	....
Twin City	103	93	....	....
U. S. Leather com.	7½	7½	....	....
do do pref	....	78¾	....	....
U. S. Stee l com	11¾	11¾	11¾	11
do do pref	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
U. S. Rubber, com	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
do do pref.	53¾	53	....	....
Union Pacific com	80¾	80¾	81	81
do do pref.	91	91¾	....	....
Wabash	....	20¾	....	....
do pref	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Wis. Cen. com	....	20¾	....	....
do pref.	46¾	46¾	46	46

THOMAS FRASER,
BROKER New York Stocks
56 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.
Phone Main 4575.

All listed stocks bought or sold in lots of ten shares or more for cash, or carried on margin of three points or more. Direct private wire.

$100,000 Toronto Railway Company

Four and One-half p.c. First Mortgage Bonds,
due 31st August, 1921.

Interest payable in Toronto, 28th February and 31st August.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each with provision for Registration.

The Total Bonded Debt of the system amounts to $3,473,373, and is followed by $6,600,000 Capital Stock, paying five per cent. dividends.

We recommend these bonds as a desirable investment of undoubted security.

PRICE 102½ AND INTEREST.

Special circular giving full particulars as to Bonds, Earnings, etc., on application.

THE DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION, Limited,
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

WE GIVE 4 CASH RECEIPTS FOR 1

One Week More!

WE GIVE 4 CASH RECEIPTS FOR 1

Wonderful Bargains!

WE WILL GIVE YOU

4 CASH RECEIPTS FOR 1.

In our departments of Embroideries and Insertion, New Dress Muslins and Challies, New Dress Goods, New Dress Skirts, Silk Blouses, Coats and Costumes, Curtain Nets and Gents' Furnishings.

3 CASH RECEIPTS FOR 1.

In Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons (containing a lot at 50 per cent. discount), Wrappers, Tickings and Whitewear.

SPECIAL—1 lot Ladies' Chemises, cambric, trimmed with lace and embroidery. Worth 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25. Sold this week for 25c and 39c.

New Albatross Blouses, light and dark. Worth $1.25 and $1.75. Sold this week at 69c and 75c.

2 CASH RECEIPTS FOR 1

In all other departments. While buying don't forget to ask for a book containing

$6.00 Worth of Stamps FREE

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223 St. Lawrence Main Street

COAL
ANTHRACITE— No. 2 Nut— $5.00
STOVE and EGG— $6.50
FURNACE LARGE— $6.25
Orders Sent C.O.D.
J.H. Morehouse,
Phone M 3018 65 Farm St

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Box 1157 MONTREAL

ARTISTIC RECITAL OF CHAMBER MUSIC BY THE
Westmount Instrumental Quartette
AT
Victoria Hall, Monday Eve. Feb. 1st
Mr. Reichling, violin; Miss Lillian Bengough, vio a; Mr. W. R. Spence, cello; Mrs. Chadwick, piano; assisted by the Ladies' Vocal Quariette Tickets 50c. On sale at the Hall and Stone and Scarff's Pharmacies and at Shaw's music store.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LOST — A SILVER MOUNTED TOPAZ rosary, on Dorchester, St. Matthew, St. Catherine or St. Mark streets. Suitable reward, to 1133 Dorchester st. 25

TO LET — bgkq gbkl. mfw mfwy mfwy

TO RENT — LOWER TENEMENT, 89 ST. Matthew, first class order, new plumbing, $22 month, only to a good tenant. Apply Tel. Mount 627. 25

FOR SALE — FURNITURE, BEDDING, carpets and draperies, cash or credit, at Lapointe's, 1448 St. Catherine st. east, corner Montcalm.

FRENCH RESTAURANT IS WRECKED BY EXPLOSION

Six People Were Killed and Fourteen Injured as Result of Leak in Gas Pipe.

Rognonas, France, Jan. 30.—Six persons were killed and fourreen were injured as a result of an explosion of gas in the safe of the Hotel de France. A dozen persons were sitting at the tables when an odor of gas penetrated the rooms. Mme. Martin, wife of the proprietor, lighted a candle and started for the kitchen to investigate. As she opened the door a terrific explosion occurred. When the body of Mme. Martin was found it was almost decapitated. Her husband, father and daughter also were killed. The body of one patron was hurled across the street and struck the opposite wall with great force. It is feared that some of the injured will die.

Madame Geoffete, who was on trial yesterday on a charge of forging entries in a bank book, was found guilty by Judge Choquet and will come up for sentence Monday.

For the euchre contest to be held next Wednesday the following officers of the Vics regiment have presented prizes: Lieut.-Col. E. W. Wilson, Major Robert Starke, Major Wm. Redden, Surg.-Capt. H. B. Yates, Stikeman Capt. McRobie, Lieut. Hough, and the sergeants' mess. There will also be an inter-company competition for a picture presented by the captains.

Peterborough—Mr. John Guthrie, one of the first settlers of Octonabee, is dead.

When You Want Clothes
Visit our establishment a perfect assortment. Excellent fit and prices most reasonable,

J. ROSENTHAL,
The Young Man's TAILOR,
Tel. M. 3259 179 St. Antoine St.

Conzalez Staub & Co's.

BRANDIES

THEY ARE THE BEST AND PUREST ON THE MARKET.

Well Matured in Wood

They possess A FINE MELLOW FLAVOR

Nothing better to receive your friends

Try Them

The quality will please you.

AT ALL CAFES

Ask Your Grocer

L. Chaput Fils & Cie.,
Sole Agents,
MONTREAL

NEW WARREN SCALE CO.
Manufacturers of all classes of
SCALES
453 St. Paul St., Montreal.

THE HERALD

Established 1863.

TARTE OR LAURIER?

Mr. Monk's retirement, regarded in the light of attendant circumstances, reduces the political situation in Quebec to its simplest terms. It is, indeed, scarcely any longer political, but personal. It is whether the people of Quebec will cleave to Sir Wilfrid Laurier or whether they will go over to Mr. Tarte. That, we venture to think, is the issue which will dominate all others in the coming bye-election in St. James division. It cannot well be otherwise.

How inevitable it is may be inferred from a brief glance over the history of the past few months. It will be remembered that when Sir Wilfrid was away, and known to be ill, Mr. Tarte decided to enter upon a course of independent political action. Sir Wilfrid came home, in good time, and promptly asked Mr. Tarte to retire from the Cabinet. Mr. Tarte stuck to his guns on the question of policy, which he rapidly developed, so rapidly that before long he was in advance of the Conservative party's position on the tariff question. The development in personal relations was necessarily more slow, because here he had resistance to encounter. He began by a professedly independent criticism of the Quebec provincial administration, which quickly brought him in touch with Mr. Pelletier. The compact to destroy Mr. Parent was the leaven that leavened the whole lump. Presently Mr. Tarte and Mr. Pelletier were working together in Dominion politics. Then Mr. Chapais and Mr. Leblanc fell in line. Then lesser members, influential in the local organizations. Then the Montreal Star joined the combination and began to boom Mr. Tarte for the leading position. The ground was being cut from under Mr. Monk's feet. He struggled. He refused to countenance Mr. Tarte. He refused to go on the same platform. One day the Star printed a denunciatory paragraph plainly aimed at him, which let the world know that because he had dared refuse an order to appear with Mr. Tarte at Farnham he was to be deposed. After that Mr. Tarte was kept more and more in the public view, Mr. Monk put more and more into the background. The St. James election came on at last, and Mr. Tarte, who directed the fight against Mr. Bergeron two years ago, was chosen to direct the fight for Mr. Bergeron this year. Mr. Monk, who was Mr. Bergeron's leader two years ago, had been superseded. The other local leaders went to the ratification meeting on Thursday night. Mr. Monk stayed away and asked Mr. Borden to relieve him of a situation that had long been embarrassing and had now become humiliating. At long last Mr. Tarte was pitted against Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

We shall see what comes of it. Liberals, certainly, do not tremble.

THE END OF THE FIGHT.

There remains, after two weeks of pretty hard political fighting, only the voting. It is practically certain that Mr. Laporte will be elected Mayor, unless, indeed, too many easy-going people ignore their plain duty and refrain from voting. The meetings held on successive nights at the Monument National showed not only on which side is the weight of reputable opinion, but upon which side is the weight of numbers. Judged by that test, Mr. Laporte has it by three to one at least.

Mr. Dandurand cannot be said to have impressed his personality upon the public imagination. He will leave the contest as he entered it, with a good reputation as a man of affairs, but with none at all as a public man. Mr. Laporte, on the other hand, must be held to have improved his position, for he has developed qualities in this contest not hitherto called into play, qualities which count for much in the leadership of public opinion in the mass. At the Council he had displayed great power of resistance; in this contest he has shown ability in attack. He has raised a great issue, and has interested the people to the point of active sympathy with the work of conserving valuable municipal franchises for the benefit of the people. In that educative aspect, if in no other, the two weeks have been well spent.

The voters will not have done their duty, either, if they are neglectful of the aldermanic contests. Readers of The Herald will not go astray if they follow The Herald's slate.

Aldermen Gallery, Dagenais and Sauvageau should be returned as a protest against the threatening methods of the trusts, Ald. Nelson because his record is good and his attitude on great issues sound. Our readers in other wards can, if they will, turn the scale against aldermen who have betrayed their trust, and in favor of men who give promise of better things. In St. Jean Baptiste Ward Messrs. Leclaire and Proulx should receive a hearty support. In Papineau Ward Mr. Charpentier's election over Ald. Chausse should be made certain, and Mr. Martin deserves equal encouragement. Ald. Lesperance should not be in the next Council. Ald. Giroux and Ald. Lariviere, who went wrong in the franchise extension debate after a record otherwise good, should be taught, pour encourager les autres, that in these matters of the highest importance the views of the people must be respected, and that aldermen are not free to bargain with powerful companies of their own sweet will, as they might if it were only a question of a few tons of coal.

It looks as though we might have a good Council. But we must make assurance doubly sure by voting.

THE UNITED STATES FINANCIER.

The securities of United States companies are largely dealt in here. Montrealers buy and sell the stocks and bonds of New Jersey corporations with as much confidence as they show in dealing with similar articles made in Canada. There is a general impression that for ways which are dark and tricks that are vain the sharp Yankee man is peculiar. Still, that adds to the excitement of speculating in the American list, and there is the chance that the Canadian may be on the right side, and the lightning may strike some other fellow. The unfortunate example of Whitaker Wright has brought the haut fin-ancier to the notice of the curious world. Mr. Wright, though British born, was American taught, and the methods he used in his English operations were those he learned when a resident of the United Stats.

Wright's counsel in the extradition preliminaries at New York was Samuel Untermeyer, a prominent corporation lawyer. Mr. Untermeyer, after the tragic outcome of Wright's trial, expressed some views which may be of interest to Montreal investors in Canadian stocks.

"The fact," he said, "that Wright's conviction could be secured illustrates the difference between the administration of the criminal law in other civilized countries and in the United States. In England and Germany those who direct the affairs of corporations are held to a different standard of responsibility. If the rules of law that were applied to Wright were to be enforced here, there would be far greater safety for investors, but some men prominent in this community would feel very uncomfortable."

MR. MONK'S RETIREMENT.

It is evident that since the political campaign of 1900 the policy of the Conservatives in practical politics has undergone a decided change. It will be remembered that the party managers, placing a high estimate upon Sir Wilfrid's influence in his native Province, and hoping for nothing here, sought to overthrow the Liberal Government by raising the race cry in the English Provinces and arraying them against Quebec. His very strength at home was used as a weapon to wound the Premier in provinces where he and his French-Canadian compatriots are not well-known. It was against Hon. Mr. Tarte that the most virulent attack was directed, and through him against the French-Canadian race. For their own purposes the Ontario politicians styled Hon. Mr. Tarte "the master of the administration," pictured him with horns and cloven hoof, and always as the representative of the French-Canadian race, from which the Premier springs. Mr. Tarte and "French domination" were denounced from Conservative platforms to English audiences, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the ultimate target for all hostile arrows. This line of attack was evidently adopted deliberately by the Conservative chieftains in conference. Mr. Monk must have been a party to the conference and agreed to the plan. In consenting to a campaign upon these lines Mr. Monk realized that for gains in the English Provinces there would be losses in Quebec. The men of his own blood, no matter what their political convictions were, would be certain to resent Conservative attacks elsewhere on their race, and their resentment would be shown at the polls. But for what he was led to believe was the good of his party Mr. Monk sacrificed his following at home. This was a generous though hardly creditable thing for him to do, but a very unwise one. A Liberal majority of fifty in the elections demonstrated this beyond question. It was again established that no party can triumph in Canada against a united Quebec. The acceptance of this truth has evidently been forced upon the Conservative leaders and they have decided that more than seven Quebec seats must be won to give them the reins of Government. Doubtless Mr. Monk agreed with this, but he has differed from his associates as to the proper method of gaining them. He did not approve of the plan of calling to aid their cause the man whom the Conservatives had reviled and the Liberals cast off, no matter what his skill in organizing might be. The duplicity of the device was too much for him to swallow. Then, too, as he had consented to the sacrifice of his Province in the last election, he doubtless felt he should be given the task of its redemption in the next. This he had undertaken, as his activity for the past year shows. It was but natural he should rebel when an attempt was made to force Mr. Tarte upon him, for he realized that master of diplomacy and self-advancement would claim credit for whatever success might be achieved, and would see that the responsibility for any reverses would be thrown upon the old leader who suffered so disastrously in 1900. In any case it would only be a matter of time until the leadership would be gained by Mr. Tarte, as it is that gentleman's nature to co-operate effectively only when he is well in front and with a loose rein.

In resigning it would seem that Mr. Monk has done a wise though a painful thing, after his labors and sacrifices.

That Mr. Borden has shown good judgment in parting with him is a question which time is likely to answer in a way the Conservative leader will little like. In any event it is better to stick to the faithful friends we have than to fly to evils we know not of.

THE BRITISH BYE-ELECTIONS.

The bye-election in Ayr closes the series made necessary in Great Britain by an abnormal number of deaths since Parliament was prorogued. In Ireland, Cork is still open, and there another follower of Mr. John E. Redmond will succeed Mr. William O'Brien, who has resigned.

These elections have only diminished the following of Mr. Balfour by four votes, but they will inevitably exercise an immense effect upon the morale of the ministerial benches and tend to accentuate that division within the ranks which the electoral figures plainly show is a serious factor in the constituencies, be they in the metropolis, the provincial towns, the agricultural districts, or the industrial centres. Everywhere there has been a falling off in the Unionist and an increase in the Opposition vote, so extensive that in a general election the ministry would stand to lose one hundred seats, perhaps more, and see its present nominal majority of 116 converted into a minority of about 80.

In point of fact the statistical political student finds his interest in the old country political situation now centered upon the question as to whether the Liberal opposition, of various shades, will find itself with a majority over the Balfour and Chamberlain types of fiscal reformers, plus the 80 odd members of the Home Rule phalanx, who will be again returned. Mr. Redmond has studiously avoided giving any pledge as to the attitude of his party upon the fiscal question; it is open to him to throw his weight into either scale in British constituencies when the general election is on, and in the House when the election is over, so that the length of the life of the next British Parliament may very likely depend upon the attitude he and his friends choose to adopt.

The education policy of the Balfour administration has been almost as much responsible for the falling off in the Conservative polls as has the fiscal issue.

In Scotland the Education issue is not prominent. At Ayr fiscal issues and the question of land reform were to the front. It is noticeable that Mr. George Younger, the Unionist candidate, is a member of a celebrated Scotch brewing firm, and also that in the campaign he repudiates the aid of the Tariff Reform League, saying that he looked upon Mr. Chamberlain's scheme as "a noble ideal," but declaring that he was more in agreement with Mr. Balfour, whose leadership he should loyally follow.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Vote for Laporte.

We want 75 cent gas.

Monday is election day.

Get ready to vote early and vote right.

How long is it since Mr. Tarte declared he was out of politics for good?

The political feature is a shifting one and all the movement is not monopolized by a single party.

The Federal bye-elections will be noticed by Montrealers just as soon as we get our civic house set in order.

Russia might just as well promise anything Japan wants. No one will expect the pledge to be lived up to.

New York health authorities are fighting the anti-toxine trust. The way to beat them is to corner diphtheria and keep it cornered.

Having ousted Mr. Monk from the Conservative leadership of the province Mr. Tarte will now direct his ingenuity to securing the political leadership held by Mr. R. L. Borden.

Harvard College authorities are being worried by a blighting invasion of rich men's sons. Between the professors and the "governors" these young men cause a good deal of anxiety.

Friendliness to Mayor Cochrane cannot be held to justify the publication of the letter from him printed by the Star yesterday. Mr. Cochrane is known to have been very ill when he left Montreal, and allowance may possibly be made for him, but no such excuse can be made for those who gave publicity to certain statements which, whether true or not, offend against the chivalrous ideals cherished by all healthy-minded Canadians. When it comes to dragging domestic concerns into political controversy the depths have about been reached. Yellow journalism could not well go further than to prepare the down town public for this deplorable exhibition by the use of glaring posters, as was done.

A Warning to Telegraphers

CORRUPT PRACTICES

Penalty: Five Hundred Dollars. Imprisonment: Six Months.

Section 24 of the Montreal Charter enacts the following provisions:

"240.—Every person shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence of 'personation,' and shall be punishable accordingly by a penalty of $500 and imprisonment for six months in default of payment, in addition to an imprisonment not exceeding six months, with or without hard labor.

"1.—Who, during the voting at an election, applies for a ballot-paper, or presents himself to vote, in the name of some other person, whether such name be that of a living, dead or fictitious person.

"2.—Who, having already voted at an election, applies during the same election for another ballot-paper in his own name or presents himself again to vote at the same or any other polihouse.

"3.—Who aids, abets, incites, counsels or facilitates the commission, by any person whomsoever, of any infraction of the provisions of this article."

In accordance with this disposition of the charter, different persons have been arrested to answer that charge of "personation" before the Recorder's Court, after the municipal elections of 1902. Mr. Recorder Weir, in the case of John Armitage brought before him to answer that charge, condemned the accused, who had been sued under the name of Henry Armstrong, to pay the full penalty of $500.00; and was sentenced to a further imprisonment of six months if the penalty should not be paid before the expedition of the imprisonment of one month.

Armitage, alais Armstrong, was sent to jail but took a writ of habeas corpus which was argued on its merits before His Lordship, Mr. Justice Wurtele, and there it was argued on behalf of Armstrong that the imprisonment of six months had lapsed, as the City Council had remitted the penalty of $500.00.

His Lordship, after full argument, quashed the writ of habeas corpus and decided then that the City Council had no right whatever to remit such a penalty, and that Armitage had to either pay the $500.00 or stay in jail for six months.

As above stated, it may be seen that the dispositions of the law are the most severe and it may be stated that Mr. Laporte's friends are well decided to have the law strictly respected on that point as well on all others, on Monday, the polling day; and we may say that it is the duty of all respectable citizens to see that the law on this question be not infringed by any one.

We may say that His Lordship, Mr. Justice Wurtele, in his charge to the Grand Jury on the first of March, 1902, reflected the opinion of all honest citizens in delivering the following remarks:

"Corruption at elections is a grave social disorder and is the canker and the disgrace of a free people. It is a thing which affects and is a danger to the good and efficient administration of the affairs of a country, and it should therefore be strictly discountenanced by all parties; for the ultimate object of all parties in the state should be and is to secure good government. If the fountain-head is poisened, sooner or later disorder must affect the whole of the system. It is therefore in the general interest of the whole country that illegal and corrupt practices at elections should be checked and severely punished. At all events both instigators and instruments deserve the contempt of all good and honest citizens. Corrupt practices at elections being confessedly injurious to the commonwealth, it is time that the public should determine irrespective of parties and as a matter of national importance, energetically to put it down."

MISTAKEN ADVICE.

Editor, Herald:—

Sir,—I notice in this morning's Gazette, Mr. Perras, of the Recorder's Court, in his instructions yesterday to the police regarding their duties on election day, takes great care to point out the difficulties and the dangers of arresting personators without a warrant.

I am surprised at Mr. Perras' argument as it is certainly bad in law Summed up his advice is simply this: It is dangerous to arrest a man without a warrant. We have neglected to provide warrants. Therefore, on Monday next no Deputy Returning Officer is to give a verbal order for a man's arrest, and no policeman is to arrest, even if a Deputy Officer should give such an order.

The frther deduction therefore is, no plugger need fear arrest on Monday next.

The only practical benefit of such a law is to make it as dangerous as possible for a plugger to go into a polling booth and attempt to vote in another's name, or to vote twice, if he happens to have his name in two places and if such fellows are confident that they won't be arrested on the spot, and may trust to softening influences to get them off the next day, even if they were refused at the first or second poll they could still keep at it, and perhaps accomplish their purpose two or three times during the day.

It would have been far better had Mr. Perras referred to the judgment of Recorder Weir, rendered a couple of years ago, imposing heavy fines and refusing to listen to influences which sought to have them remitted.

The chances of deputy returning officers or a policeman of the city getting into difficulty by ordering the arrest of a man trying to vote on somebody else's name, are not one in a thousand, if as much as that, and it certainly is a little surprising that Mr. Perras should be so solicitous in that respect.

SETH P. LEET, K.C.

CARLETON PLACE NEWS.

Carleton Place, Jan. 30.—(Special.)—The big fire of Tuesday last has had a demoralizing effect upon business here this week. Most of those burned out have secured new places and as soon as the insurance appraisers are throug will resume business. Mr. R. McDiarmid goes into the Summit Store, Maguire & Sons into Knox building; Dolan and Tucker, into Bell's block, opposite former stand; Allan Bros., into Burke's building, Dack into Wm. McDiarmid's brick block, Keays, into McDiarmid's block, opposite; Hooper, goes in over Murphy's; Dr. Winters into Greig's house, Muirhead into Riverside store, Stuart in Arcade over the river; Bell Telephone, to Taylor's. It will be a wee kyet before the whole lot get settled. The Bell Telephone expect their exchange ready for business on Saturady.

The county curling match with Perth and Carleton Place resulted in a win for Perth both here and at Perth. Here, it was Perth by 9 shots and at Perth, it was Perth by 11 shots.

Mr. A. E. Cram, son of Mr. J. F. Cram, married Miss E. C. Grant, on Wednesday. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. G. A. Burgess, Rev. Mr. Woodside, of St. Andrew's, officiating. The bridesmaid was Miss Katherine McLaren, of Winnipeg, and the groomsman, Mr. Colin McIntosh, barrister.

A hockey match between Carleton Place and Lanark was played here Wednesday evening and resulted in a win for the home team by a score of 8 to 3. The night was stormy and very cold and the attendance not very large. This is the first game of the newly organized C.P. team, and the officers feel very proud over their good beginning.

The Farmers' Institute meetings billed here for Tuesday were again put off on account of the fire which broke out just after the meeting was called to order.

Mr. J. D. McLaren, of this town, has been promoted to Smith's Falls, with the position of C.P.R. car foreman.

Mr. James Cavers, proprietor of the planing mill on the river side, had the misfortune to have a thumb taken off, with a saw last Thursday.

The annual concert in connection with the St. James Sunday school, an event of unusual attraction, was given on Wednesday evening, and was a huge success. The programme was exceptionally good, whilst the attendance was limited to the capacity of the town hall.

Mr. Wm. Smith, father of Mr. J. H. Smith of the C.P.R. died a day or two ago aged 72 years. The deceased was an Englishman by birth, a member of the Anglican church.

OOM PAUL HIS RULER.

A. Sigmaus, a stalwart citizen of the Transvaal and a veteran of the Boer war, almost lost his chance of becoming an American citizen Thursday because he would not recognize the supremacy of England's King over the former domain of Paul Kruger, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sigmaus applied to Deputy County Clerk Lamb for first papers, saying that he had come to this country from South Africa in March, 1902. Lamb asked him to take the formal oath of allegiance to the United States, and to renounce his allegiance to King Edward, who is now monarch, vice Kruger, retired.

"What! You ask me to renounce King Edward?" roared Sigmaus, bringing his massive fist down on the desk. "What for? He is not King of the Transvaal. How could I renounce allegiance to him when I never owed him any?"

No amount of reasoning could convince the brawny Boer that he must take the oath. He quietly insisted that all the geographies and histories in the world made no difference to him. Paul Kruger was the rightful ruler of his country and King Edward did not count. He objected on principle, he said, to recognize even indirectly the right of the English to the Transvaal Republic.

A conference of deputy clerks was called and a substitute oath was devised, which met with Sigmaus's approval. He formally renounced allegiance to "any European prince or foreign potentate," and in this way the thing was compromised.

So far as is known Sigmaus is the first citizen of the Boer Republic to take out naturalization papers in Cleveland. Sigmaus was born in Holland, emigrated to South Africa, and became a legal citizen of the Transvaal Republic. He exhibited his citizenship papers, but no one in the clerk's office was able to decipher them.

Sigmaus is 40 years old, over 6 feet in height, a giant in strength and a typical Boer. He fought at Spion Kop, he said, and after the fall of his beloved republic he sought the great American Republic in order to escape from British conquerors, whom he hated.

The Herald's Portrait Gallery.

Col. W. P. Anderson, C.E. who was elected president of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, at its last annual meeting is chief engineer of the Department of Marine and Fisheries and general superintendent of lighthouses. He was born at Leyis, Que., Sept. 4, 1851 and received his education at Bishop's College, Lennoxville. He commanded the 43rd Battalion, Ottawa, and Carleton Rifles, up to Jan. 1892, when he was placed on the reserve list and is now a member of council and of the executive committee of the Dominion Rifle Association. Col. Anderson established the Canadian Militia Gazette in 1885 and edited it for two years. He entered the civil service as assistant engineer of the Marine Department in October, 1874, and was promoted to his present position in 1880. During the 24 years Mr. Anderson has occupied his present position he has designed and erected over 335 lighthouses, and 4 fog alarm installations. He married, Oct. 18, 1876, Dorothea S., eldest daughter of H. B. Small, of Ottawa.

COL. W. P. ANDERSON, C.E.

DESKS!

EVERY GRADE! PRICES RIGHT!

TEES & CO., 300 St. James St

GORDON'S "DRY GIN"

75 cents per bottle.....$8.00 per case
Delivered free by freight as above, in lots of one or more cases.

SARATOGA MINERAL WATERS

at special reduced prices:
SARATOGA "HATHORN" WATER, in 2 dozen cases, $1.75 per dozen, $3.40 per case.
SARATOGA "PATTERSON SPRING" WATER, in 2 dozen cases, $1.75 per dozen, $3.40 per case.
SARATOGA "CONGRESS SPRING" WATER, in 2 dozen cases, $1.75 per dozen, $3.40 per case.
SARATOGA "LINCOLN SPRING" WATER, in 2 dozen cases, $1.50 per dozen, $2.80 per case.

CHARLES ERBA'S EXTRACTS OF TAMARIND

(Concentrated in the void)
In small, medium and large bottles.

Extract of Tamarind, small bottles ..... 25 cents each, $2.75 per dozen
Extract of Tamarind, medium bottles ..... 45 cents each, $5.00 per dozen
Extract of Tamarind, large bottles ..... 60 cents each, $7.00 per dozen

"MENIER'S" BREAKFAST ESSENCE OF COCOA

We offer Menier's Breakfast Essence of Cocoa in ¼ lb. tins at 15 cents per tin, $1.65 per dozen tins.

COURTENAY'S "RED CURRANT CREAM" SAUCE

Especially good with hot or cold meats, 27 cents per bottle.

COURTENAY'S "RED CURRANT CREAM" SAUCE is prepared from the finest Ripe Fruit and Spices. Only 27 cents per bottle, $3.18 per dozen.

RALSTON HEALTH OATS

In 2 lb. packages ..... Only 10 cents per package

TEYSSONNEAU'S MUSHROOM POWDER

In tins ..... Only 30 cents per tin

GENUINE HAVANA GUAVA JELLY

In ½ lb. boxes ..... 25 cents per box, $2.50 per dozen boxes

IMPORTED GERMAN "SARDELLEN" SAUSAGE

25 cents per tin.

GENEROUS PORT

"OLD RESERVE" PORT, $2.00 per bottle, $9.50 per gallon, $20.00 per dozen.
E.P. NO. 3, EXTRA PARTICULAR OLD PORT, $1.50 per bottle, $8.00 per gallon, $17.00 per dozen.
COCKBURN'S FINEST OLD WHITE PORT, $1.50 per bottle, $8.00 per gallon, $17.00 per dozen.
"CHOICE OLD DELICATE PORT" (Four Diamond), $1.25 per bottle, $6.00 per gallon, $13.00 per dozen.
VERY SUPERIOR RICH OLD PORT, NO. 10, $1.00 per bottle, $4.50 per gallon, $10.00 per dozen.

SHERRY WINES

	Per bottle.	Per gallon.	Per dozen.
1815, £150, the Very Finest, Rich, Pale	$2.50	....	$35.00
"O.E.G.," Old English Gentleman	2.00	....	20.00
"Club," Superior, Rich, Pale, Oloroso	1.50	$8.00	17.00
"V.P.," Special Amontillado, Extra Dry	1.50	7.50	16.00
"F.O.," Magnificent Dinner Sherry	1.25	6.00	13.00
"S.D.," Superior, Rich, Pale, Dinner Sherry	1.00	4.50	10.00
"S.D. Dry," Light Amontillado, Very Dry, Delicate	1.00	4.50	10.00

All the above Port and Sherry Wines, delivered free by express at above prices, in lots of one or more dozen, or not less than 3 gallons, to any express office in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., ITALIAN WAREHOUSE. Established 1856.

The Nordheimer Building, 207, 209 and 211 St. James St. MONTREAL.

Colonial House,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Great Annual Discount Sale

UNDERNOTED ARE THE DISCOUNTS FOR NEXT WEEK!

MILLINERY

Extraordinary Values in Fall and Winter Hats.

The balance will be sold as follows:—

$5.50 to $8.00 Hats for	$2.50
$8.25 to $11.00 Hats for	3.50
$11.50 to $13.75 Hats for	4.50
$14.00 to $19.00 Hats for	5.50
$19.50 to $27.00 Hats for	7.50
$27.50 to $37.50 Hats for	10.00

FLANNELS, 33⅓ per cent.

Special lot of FINE COLORED COUNTERPANES, One-Third Less than regular price.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT

SIDEBOARDS, in Solid Mahogany, 6 ft. long, suitable for a large room, handsomely carved, 33 1-3 per cent. off.

DINING ROOM CHAIRS, in Solid Mahogany, spring seats, upholstered in solid Leather. Single Chairs, $12.50; Arm Chairs, $.2.50, Less 20 per cent.

LADIES' EASY CHAIR, upholstered in Green Velour, elegant fringe, special spring edges, $.4.50, Less 33 1-3 per cent.

HALL SEAT, in Weathered Oak, with handsomely carved panels, with box for rugs, American sample, $31.00, Less 20 per cent.

LADIES' FANCY DESK, splendid sample of Pyrography, $20.00, Less 33 1-3 per cent. CHAIR to match, $10.00, Less 33 1-3 per cent.

CARD TABLE, Vienna Bent Wood. Marvelous value, $8.50, Less 50 per cent.

ROCKER, in Golden Oak, upholstered seat in Figured Velvet. Only $6.75, Less 20 per cent.

DIVAN FOR DRAWING ROOM, extra special upholstering, spring edges and back. Marvelous value at $21.00, Less 20 per cent.

PARLOR SUITE, 5 pieces, splendid value, mahogany frames, handsomely carved, with tufted backs. Only $42.00, Less 33 1-3 per cent.

OFFICE CABINET, for Legal Papers, Reports, etc., 32 drawers, Solid Oak, brass fittings, $36.00, Less 33 1-3 per cent.

1 only, 8 FT. DIRECTORS' TABLE Solid Quartered Oak, $65.00, Less 33 1-3 per cent.

1 splendid ROLL TOP DESK, Antique Oak finish, splendid quality. Only $67.00, Less 20 per cent.

ALL BRASS BEDS, 20 to 33 1-3 per cent.

1 ART NOUVEAU DESK, Mahogany wood, slightly damaged, $57.00, Less 33 1-3 per cent.

PARLOR CABINET, in Mahogany, American sample. Splendid value at $45.00. Now offered at 50 per cent. reduction.

INLAID CARD TABLE, a fine specimen of high class cabinet work, $65.00, Less 20 per cent.

SOLID MAHOGANY PARLOR SUITE, Old Colonial style, upholstered, 3 pieces, $88.00, Less 20 per cent.

TEA TABLE, Chippendale Mahogany, very superior article. Only $20.00, Less 20 per cent.

BOUDOIR WRITING TABLE, Solid Mahogany, elegantly inlaid with expensive woods, and solid leather writing bed. $75.00, Less 50 per cent.

ALL FURNITURE in our Furnished Suite of Rooms marked at 20% for balance of this month.

Stationery Dept.

A FEW HOLIDAY PAPETERIES, 25c to $2.50, Less 20 per cent.

PHOTO FRAMES, JEWEL BOXES, Shaving Mirrors, Dressing Cases, Fans, Wrist Bags, Manicure Sets, Leather Writing and Despatch Cases, Less 20 per cent.

A good opportunity to stock up on staple lines NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES, Writing Pads, Playing Cards, Table Doylies and Decorations, Less 10 per cent.

Sterling Silver

16,000 MILITARY BRUSHES, ranging from $3.25 to $7.50 each. To be cleared at $2.00 each.

Odd lines MANICURE PIECES, ranging from 75c to $1.85. To be cleared at 40c.

Odd lines of HAT BRUSHES, Cloth Brushes, Blotters, Powder Jars, Flasks, Vinaigrettes, etc., etc., Half Price.

Balance of STERLING NOVELTIES, Less 20 per cent.

FLAT WARE, such as FORKS AND SPOONS, Less 10 per cent.

Japanese Dept.

300 PAPER LANTERNS, ranging from 35c to $1.00. To clear, 25c.

50 BRONZE UMBRELLA STANDS, very artistic designs. Regular $20.00. For $7.50.

Balance BAMBOO AND BEAD PORTIERES, Less 75 per cent.

100 INDIAN VASES, unique designs: 50c for .... 25c $2.00 for .... 90c $1.00 for .... 45c $3.00 for $1.25

China Dept.

Special lines of CHOCOLATE SETS, Less 33 1-3 per cent. off.
TEA SETS, Half Price.
TOILET SETS, Half Price.
JOB DINNER SETS, Half Price.
17 dozen DESSERT PLATES, ranging from $7.50 to $50.00 dozen, Half Price.
ON 2ND FLOOR GALLERY, HALF PRICE TABLE, with PLATES, Cups and Saucers, Cheese Dishes, Vases, Muffin Dishes, Jugs, etc., etc.

SPECIAL

500 CHINA JUGS, nicely decorated, assorted sizes. Regular 75c, 75c, 90c, $1.00, $1.25. Price now, 50c.

150 CHINA AND EARTHENWARE JUGS, assorted designs and shapes. Regular 40c, 50c, 60c. For 30c.

300 LIMOGES AND ENGLISH CHINA TEAS and A.D. COFFEES, CUPS and SAUCERS. Regular 35c, 40c, 45c, assorted shapes and decorations. Price 25c.

Art Pottery

TERRA COTTA BUSTS, Half Price.
POTS AND PEDESTALS (special lines), Half Price.
ODD JARDINIERES, Half Price.
3 SPECIAL TABLES—BUSTS, STATUETTES, Figures, Umbrella Stands, Fern Dishes, Half Price.

LAMPS

SPECIAL TABLES OF LAMPS, Less 33 per cent.
DECORATED GLOBES, Less 30 per cent.
HANGING LAMPS, Less 33 1-3 per cent.
STUDENTS' LAMPS, complete, $2.75.

LADIES' GLOVES

LADIES' KID GLOVES, in black, 4 buttons, Sizes 5½ and 5¾ only, $1.15. For 75c.
LADIES' DOESKIN GLOVES, in tans, 3 clasp, Sizes 5½ to 7, 75c. For 50c.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WOOLLEN GLOVES AND MITTENS, Less 30 per cent.
CHILDREN'S RED WOOLLEN MITTENS, long cuffs, 45c and 50c. For 25c.

PRINT Department

DRESS SATEENS, 30c, 35c and 35c per yard, Less 25 per cent.
FINEST QUALITY GINGHAMS, Less 33 1-3 per cent.
FINE SCOTCH MADRAS, 30c, 40c, 45c, 50c, Less 30 per cent.
FINE FRENCH LAWNS, 30c Less 50 per cent.
WHITE CHEVIOTS, Less 10 per cent.

WHITEWEAR

Notwithstanding the exceptional Sales which have been made in LADIES' COTTON UNDERWEAR during the past three weeks, we have still an excellent assortment on hand, consisting in part of

LADIES' GOWNS, LADIES' CHEMISES,
LADIES' WHITE SKIRTS, LADIES' DRAWERS,
LADIES' CORSET COVERS, LADIES' DRESSING SACQUES.

These garments were purchased previous to the advance in Cottons, and are now offered at SALE PRICES.

INDIAN GOODS

A lot of INDIAN SLIPPERS—a few pairs slightly damaged, the rest perfect—will be sold at 50 PER CENT. OFF regular prices.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

Velox Paper Demonstration

MONDAY, FEB. 1st, 2 to 5 p.m.

Bring a negative and have a print made free with the NEW VELOX LIQUID DEVELOPER.

5 PER CENT. FOR CASH IN ADDITION TO ALL OTHER DISCOUNTS OR REDUCTIONS.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea never went begging or pleading for custom, but has always been sold on the "Take it" or "Leave it" principle, its high grade of quality and value inducing a business independence on the part of the packers that at once inspired confidence and support on the part of the public.

BLACK, MIXED OR NATURAL GREEN } SEALED PACKETS ONLY.

25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c Per Pound

12 Million Packets Sold Annually

JAPAN AWAITING RUSSIA'S ANSWER

There is No Evidence to Show What Tone Will be Though Said to be Pacific.

London, Jan. 30.—Yesterday the war scare reached its acutest form, based on Russia's reported decision not to yield to any of the Japanese demands regarding Manchuria. This, if true, marks an important change in Russia's attitude during the past three or four days. It is reported in some reports that Russia is prepared to make all necessary concessions regarding Corea. It is nevertheless true that Japan received more than a week ago an authoritative, though unofficial, intimation that Russia was prepared to yield in principle the Japanese demands regarding Manchuria. Such, in fact, was the Czar's intention. It is impossible to suspect him of bad faith in the matter. If to-day's ominous reports are well founded, the explanation must be the vacillating of the young Emperor under pressure, which is undoubtedly great. The worst form of to-day's ugly rumors received an emphatic denial at the Japanese legation. It is untrue, for instance, that Russia struck out the words "China and" from the draft treaty submitted by Japan, setting forth the integrity of Chinese and Corean sovereignty. Moreover, it is flatly stated by the same authority that in any event war is not imminent.

Japan's Demands.

The Daily Graphic, adhering to the gloomy statements it made yesterday, points out this morning that Japan does not aim at securing the total withdrawal of Russia from Manchuria. It says that Japan has not only offered to acquiesce to all the treaty rights acquired there, but has intimated her readiness to recognize Russia's political rights in connection with the railway to the extent of legalizing the military occupation of the line and the administration by Russian officials of a strip of territory thirty miles wide on each side of the railway. This would include Marbin. All that Japan requires is the remainder of Manchuria be restored to the effective sovereignty of China. The Graphic further asserts that under the draft treaty submitted by Japan the Japanese guarantee the freedom of Corean straits, undertaking that the southern coast of Corea will never be fortified.

The Statist to-day in a long article on the Russo-Japanese situation makes a striking suggestion for the solution of the difficulty which seems to meet the claims and contentions of both Russia and Japan.

Statist Wants Interference.

After commenting on the advantages of the China-American treaty, which it says, if carried out, would assure an open door in Manchuria for the rest of the world, the Statist continues as follows: "When Russia was at the gates of Constantinople, and practically had dictated peace to Turkey, Great Britain interfered and the result was the Berlin congress. Is there any good reason why the world should wait for the conclusion of war to summon a similar council? Would it not be more statesmanlike and certainly more humane, to summon such a council now in order to prevent war? Would it not be possible for the Russian Government to sell its railways in Chinese territory to an international syndicate, all the powers guaranteeing the safety and the interests of this syndicate? In that way, it seems to us the real rights of Russia in Manchuria would be safeguarded, while the apprehensions entertained by Japan that Russian extension threatens her very existence, would be permanently removed."

A St. Petersburg correspondent writing yesterday says: Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, in his interview with the Japanese minister, M. Kurino, indicated that Russia's reply would be despatched next week.

It is known that the strategic situation was discussed by the military authorities present at to-day's and yesterday's meetings of the Council of State.

It is said that the delay was necessitated in consequence of the extreme care taken in drafting the document. Viceroy Alexieff's views are also awaited before its transmission to the Czar.

It is fully realized here that the forwarding of the answer will mark another critical stage in the negotiations, everything depending on Japan's attitude. It is feared that, despite pacific influences, the hands of the authorities may be forced on account of the excitement of the press and people.

A high official said: "Of course we cannot prevent war. Russia will do her utmost to offer Japan a basis for a durable peace, but there are limits beyond which we cannot go. In Corea we grant practically everything, and in Manchuria we already recognize all the treaty rights of Japan and all the other powers. Should Japan reject our conciliatory propositions the world must place the responsibility on Japan."

The important fact has been learned by the Associated Uress that within a fortnight both Russia and Japan have officially communicated to the United States and to the European chancelleries their positions regarding some of the points at issue. This course was considered necessary in view of the wild and varying rumors disseminated.

POLICE BLACKMAILER.

London, Jan. 30.—An official investigation into the charges that the police of the west end of London had been guilty of blackmailing betting men who had been guilty of violating or desire to violate the betting law, has resulted in the dismissal of a detective inspector, of twenty-five years' service. The charge against him was that he received bribes from bookmakers.

Are you a sufferer with corns? If you are get a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It has never been known to fail.—adv.

COLOMBIA WILL FIGHT.

Panama, Jan. 30.—News has reached here from Bogota that insomuch as Generals Reyes and Cavallero have assured Colombia that the United States will only object to her landing forces in the canal zone, the Colomblan Government intends to organize and send an expedition against Panama.

PILGRIMS JOIN HANDS ACROSS SEA

Dinners Are Held Simultaneously in New York and London and Greetings Exchanged.

New York, Jan. 30.—Interchanges of cablegrams of good will with the English Pilgrims at supper at the Carleton Hotel, London, formed a striking feature of the banquet given at Delmonico's last night by the Pilgrims of the United States in honor of Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador. Bishop Potter presided. There sat with him at the guests' table, besides Sir Henry, Assistant Secretary R. B. Armstrong, Captain W. H. Brownson, U.S.N.; James N. Beck, General Alfred E. Bates, Thos. Barclay, former Attorney-General John W. Griggs, Judge George Gray, Morris K. Jessup, Colonel A. L. Mills, Rev. D. Parker Morgan, Wayne MacVeagh, Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, Sir Percy Sanderson, Rev. Ernest M. Stires, President Woodrow Wilson, Major-General Joseph Wheeler and Lieut.-General S. B. M. Young.

Just before the dinner began the following cable was sent by Secretary Wilson to Walter Neef, of London:

"Hello there. Whenever you are ready we are. Hoop la."

From London came a message to Bishop Potter from Lord Roberts extending the hearty friendship of the English Pilgrims. Ambassador Choate sent cordial greetings to Ambassador Durand and best wishes for the success of the American Pilgrims. A cable in a similar strain was sent by Lord Roberts to the British ambassador. The military Pilgrims, represented by Lieut.-General Sir William Nicholson, sent a message of greeting to General Corbin, as did Admiral Beresford to Admiral Rogers. Lord Brassey cabled the good wishes and compliments of the English Pilgrims to Morris K. Jessup. Senator Depew received a cablegram from Archdeacon Sinclair extending greetings. The Lord Chancellor of Great Britain sent a message extending hearty greetings and good wishes on occasions when science is aiding the great mission of the Anglo-Saxon race toward peace and civilization.

Colonel Hutchinson, chairman of the British Pilgrims, sent cordial greetings to Bishop Potter, as did Henry Britain and a number of others.

Bishop Potter sent this to Lord Roberts:

"Lord Roberts—We reciprocate your good wishes and return hearty greetings. God speed the good work of the Pilgrims, and all efforts to bring the Anglo-Saxon race together. We hope you will pay us the promised visit."

Cables were sent to the United States Secretary by the British Pilgrims; from Ambassador Durand to Ambassador Josseph H. Choate; from Ambassador Durand to Lord Roberts; Admiral Rogers to Admiral Beresford, and from General Henry C. Corbin to Lieut.-General Sir William Nicholson, extending good wishes. Senator Chauncey M. Depew cabled to Archdeacon Sinclair pledging the United States for peace and friendship. Morris K. Jessup sent a similar cable to Lord Brassey, as did General Joseph Wheeler to Lord Roberts.

Ambassador Speaks.

Bishop Potter read a message of regret from President Roosevelt and a complimentary cable from Sir Thomas Lipton and introduced as the first speaker, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand.

Sir Henry said he had been told years ago that Englishmen and Americans would never be in sympathy with one another; but he was glad to say that he had seen the propnecy fail of fulfillment. He predicted that the feeling would continue and grow. There was nothing in England but good will for America. He mentioned Ireland and said that with an Irishman directing the foreign policy of England, and another the channel fleet, England's position could not be perilous.

President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, the last speaker of the evening, said he did not believe in the old adage that blood was thicker than water. It was not blood that bound the two countries together, he said, nor was it speech; it was that we thought the same thoughts and understood the same shade of thoughts. Our intimacy was based on the common understanding of the same language. President Wilson said he did not believe our relations with Germany would be so cordial if we spoke the same language and understood what their papers said about us. The one great tie between America and England, he said was, that we had undertaken together the solution of the same tasks of the world, and had thus cemented friendship that would exist for ever.

Peace Assured.

Dring the progress of the dinner, press despatches were read telling of the peace negotiations between the Russian and Japanese powers, having rached that stage, where peace is practically assured.

Sir Percy Saunderson intimated that he received official notice to that effect himself.

At the Carleton.

London, Jan. 30.—Col. Hutchinson, presided at the dinner here last night, of the Pilgrims' Club, in the absence of Earl Roberts, who is not well. There were about seventy guests, including Ambassador Choate, Earl Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor, Sir Edward Durand, brother of the British ambassador at Washington; Sir Thomas Lipton Viscount Deerhurst, and Lord Fairfax. The feast was spread in the Louis XV., of the Carleton Hotel. The room was profusely decorated with flowers and the entwined American and British flags. There were eleven circular tables garlanded together under a canopy of flowers. The menu card bore an illustration of John Bull raising a glass to Brother Jonathan in one hand and operating a transmitter with the other hand.

The unique feature of the evening consisted in the installation by a trans-Atlantic cable company of cable instruments in one end of the supper room. By means of this arrangement frequent messages were exchanged between Delmonico's and the Carleton, so that the English Pilgrims felt almost as much in touch with the New York celebration as if they had been actually present. Two old grandfathers clocks one showing English and the other American time, enabled the guests to keep an eye on the progress of the New York banquet. Strands of the Atlantic cable, placed upon the tables, enabled the guests to realize the means by which such instantaneous and intimate interchange was possible, in spite of the difficulties of distance and the difference in time.

The name of Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, was, when pronounced, given a warm welcome.

There can be a difference of opinion on most subjects, but there is only one opinion as to the reliability of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is safe, sure and effectual. —adv.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Paris, Jan. 30.—A despatch to the Rappel, from Rome, says the Pope is suffering from ill health, due to physical depression and that there is talk that a conclave will be held at an early date.

GARSLEY'S DAILY BULLETIN.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1904.

EARLY CLOSING—Until further notice the Big Store will close daily at 5.30 p.m. Saturdays during February at 1 o'clock.

Greatest Sale of Remnants

Yet Announced Commences Monday

January Stock Reducing Sale Bargains, in addition to encouraging the largest sales known in the Big Store's history during a corresponding period, have contributed the largest quantity of Remnants yet for the annual February sale. Remnants in all departments. Short ends of Linens, Prints, Dress Goods, Silks, Flannel, and all cut from the roll goods; ends of lines in Gloves, Corsets, Underclothing, Outer Garments, etc., etc.

These Remnants will be given prominent display on special tables in the various departments commencing Monday, and marked at prices that should cause them to find instant favor with the purchasing public.

THE WHITE UNDERWEAR

The management have provided a series of values for Monday's shoppers that equal any of the January sale lists.

Ladies' white Cambric Corset Covers, two lines—one trimmed with lace, the other with embroidery. Monday 25c

Ladies' white Cambric Night Dresses, trimmed around neck and sleeves with frills. Monday $1.05

Ladies' white Cambric Underskirts, made with deep flounce, trimmed with lace. Monday $1.80

Ladies' white Cambric Night Dresses, made in Empire style, trimmed with fine tucks and embroidery. Monday $1.40

SCHOOL BOOKS AGAIN

Many children will change classes next week, and this change of classes will involve a change of text books. Well for the parents to know that the Big Store carries a full stock of the approved Text Books and all School Supplies all the year round, and makes a practice of selling

Everything at Reduced Prices

Books for the beginner, books for the primaries, books for the intermediate and senior class pupils. Books for the Senior and High Schools.

Scribblers for 1c
100 page Exercise Books, specially ruled to conform to city school requirements; and a special line for the Westmount schools 3c
Pencil Boxes, 3½c and 8c
Slate Pencils, in boxes 1c
Slates, 4c, 5c and 8c
Packet Drawing Paper 5c
Faber's H. B. Pencils, Writing Inks, etc., all at proportionately low prices.

Buy your School Books at the Big Store and save money, and also secure a present if purchase amounts to or exceeds 50 cents.

Ladies' Costumes

These will find greatest favor among those who deem value of more importance than style.

Ladies' Navy Blue Heavy Serge Costumes, skirt made plain, jackets smart Chesterfield cut, well lined, in sizes from 36 to 44 inches. Regular price was $7.75. Sale price $2.95

Ladies' Costumes, in Tweed. Some are made with double breasted jackets, 9 gored skirts, finished with slot seams; others are Eton style waists, with 9 gored skirts. Sizes 32 to 38 in. Originally sold at $17.00. Special sale price $4.95

Monday's Grocery List

equally as interesting as those arranged for Friday shoppers' benefit.

Finest Creamery Butter, per lb. 22c
Seeded Raisins, 3 pkgs 20c
Quaker Oats, 3 pkgs 25c
Finest Red Salmon, tin 12½c
Raspberries in Syrup, 2 lb. tins, 3 for 25c
Redpath's Sugar, 23 lbs 97c
Bovril Cordial, 20 oz. bottle 90c
Breakfast Cocoa, 1 lb 12½c
Hungarian Flour, 9 1-2 lbs 25c
Ceylon Pekoe Tea, 5 lb. caddie $1.15
Condensed Milk 9½c
Baking Powder, 1 lb. tin 12½c

Dinner Sets

93 piece Dinner Sets, fine quality ware, with pretty blue or pink decorations. Monday's price $5.45

Toilet Sets

Toilet Sets, good durable ware, newest shapes, blue or pink decorations. Monday's special price $1.95

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL.

"CAMPBELL'S"

"A Busy Corner"

The values we are giving this month make us very busy.

"A Season's Clean Up."

Suits at - - - $10.00
Odd Overcoats at - 10.00
Odd Pants at - - 3.00

Campbell's

267 St. James Street.

THE CREEVEY PAPERS

A selection from the correspondence and diaries of the late Thomas Creevey M.P. (born 1768, died 1838). Edited by Sir Herbert Maxwell.

2 Vols. with Portraits, $10.50; postage or express extra.

Decidedly the most interesting journal lately published, including as it does a most active historic period. At

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

OUR LAST APPEAL

To our Patrons and the . . Parents of our Little Friends

Work! Work! Work!

Don't Stop!

OUR CANDIDATE

U. H. DANDURAND

Will be Elected Mayor If You do Your Duty.

We have exerted every effort and will continue to do so up to the last minute. We do not advocate working on Sunday

But this fight is for such a good cause that we think you will be forgiven if by word, work, or effort you induce your friends to support our Candidate on Monday. You could even afford to devote your time on this day by working hard to elect him, and it would be one of the best day's work you have ever done. This is not an ordinary election—it is a keen fight between capital and the masses. If our Candidate is elected it means that the workingmen have won their greatest victory. A large number of Ladies have votes here. Tell them the man to vote for, and why they should vote for him. Some are careless on these matters. If a sleigh would be the means of bringing them to vote for our Candidate on Election Day, make an appointment, stating the time and place, and we will send one for them.

☛ We rely upon you to do your utmost. The Victory is yours if you will only get your Friends to vote as you will.

When marking your vote be sure and make the X opposite the name of U. H. DANDURAND. ☛

PLEASE VOTE EARLY.

1	COCHRANE, JAMES, Contractor, of the City of Montreal.	
2	DANDURAND, U. H. Real Estate Agent, of the City of Montreal.	X
3	H. LAPORTE, Merchant, of the City of Montreal.	

This Coupon is Worth One Green Cash Receipt

WHEN PRESENTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE TRADERS ADVERTISING CO., 210 St. Lawrence Street.

Jan. 30 1904.

Only One Coupon of the same date allowed to each person.

The Traders Advertising Co., 210 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

SCHOOL HAS 2,000 STUDENTS.

Council of Art Highly Pleased With Showing for Term.

The report of attendance at the classes conducted by the Council of Arts and Manufactures, shows that 2,000 students were on the rolls Dec. 1, figures never before approached by the Council. Classes in Montreal are attended by 1,102 pupils, as follows:

Freehand drawing, 182; architecture, 81; sign painting, 26; modelling, 30; lithography, 26; mechanical, 140; boot and shoe pattern making, 22; carpentry, 59; plumbing, 44; dress cutting and sewing, 265; solfeggio, 217.

The number of pupils in the schools throughout the province under the control of the institution, is as follows:

Quebec, 136; Hull, 69; Three Rivers, 80; Sherbrooke, 82; St. Hyacinthe, 106; Levis, 382; Valleyfield, 43.

The pupils and those forming the choral section are now preparing the annual concert fixed for February 14 next, to be given in the large hall of the Monument National. The pieces or oratorios to be rendered are Psalm 136, by Guy-Ropartz, and The Deluge, by Saint-Seans.

THE PYTHIANS TO CELEBRATE.

Novel Entertainment is Arranged for Evening of Feb. 18.

A novel celebration will be held by Syracuse Lodge, No. 9, Knights of Pythias, in its Castle Hall, Royal Bank Chambers, 2542 Notre Dame Street, Thursday, Feb. 18, to commemorate the Pythian New Year, the closing of Pythian period 40, and the opening of the Pythian period 41.

As the Christian New Year is ushered in by appropriate watch night services, so the Pythian New Year will be welcomed with a special observance.

The plan is to hold a progressive euchre party from 9 to 10.30 on the night of Feb. 18, when prizes will be given to the successful players. From 10.30 to 11.30 refreshments will be served, and an enjoyable time spent with musical selections, social intercourse etc., while from 11.30 to midnight will be taken up with short addresses on Pythian subjects, thus ushering in the Pythian New Year with a typical Pythian watch night—the first to be held in Montreal.

Rev. A. L. Geggie, of Parkdale, Presbyterian Church, Toronto, will speak at the men's meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association, to-morrow at 4 o'clock.

BEYOND ALL DESCRIPTION

was the experience Mrs. E. V. Carter, of Dansville had with rheumatism which resisted everything till Nerviline was tried, and it cured. "The only relief I ever got was from rubbing on Nerviline," writes Mrs. Carter. "It penetrated to the very core of the pain and eased my suffering after a few applications. I have used many rheumatic remedies but none had the soothing, pain subduing power of Nerviline which I recommend highly." Try Nerviline yourself. Good for internal use and excellent to rub on. Price, 25c.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT—Senneville, P.Q., Jan. 27, the wife of A. E. Abbott, of a son.

EGAN—868 Cadieux Street, Jan. 26, the wife of Charles Egan, of a son.

GODFREY—415 Burnside Place, Jan. 27, the wife of C. H. Godfrey, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—1234 St. Catherine Street, Jan. 27, to Dr. and Mrs. A. Armour Robertson, a daughter.

SHEPHERD—181 St. Hypolite Street, Jan. 23, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shepherd, a son.

BELCOURT—On Jan. 27th, at 489 Wilbrod Street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Belcourt. x

BELCOURT—Ottawa, Jan. 27, a son to Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Belcourt.

GRAY—Toronto, Jan. 27, the wife of Major Henry A. Gray, Engineer-in-charge, Public Works Department of Canada, of a son.

SLOAN—Kingston, Jan. 21, to Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Sloan, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LYMAN-ADAMS—On Thursday, January 28th, 1904, at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon Norton, assisted by Rev. T. Stannage Boyle, Stuart Lyman, of Englewood, New Jersey, to Helen Emily, daughter of the late James Robert Adams, of this city. x

HANSON-IRWIN—Christ Church Cathedral, Jan. 27th, 1904, by the Rev. Stannage Boyle, Paul Rennard Hanson to Mary Edith Irwin, daughter of the late W. Hall Irwin.

KYDD-HILL—St. Lambert, Jan. 26, in St. Barnabas' Church, by the Rev. W. J. Dart, M.A., Alexander Ellis Kydd, East Orange, N.J., to Mary Florence Hill, daughter of J. W. Hill.

BELL-BURGESS—Ottawa, Jan. 27, Beatrice, daughter of the late A. M. Burgess, to Graham Airdrie Bell, of the Department of Railways and Canals.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

BENNET—37 St. Louis Square, Jan. 28, William Bennet, aged 61. Funeral Saturday, at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery.

COX—63 Rivard Street, Jan. 26, Sarah Burgess, widow of the late Francis Cox.

DONOHUE—Jan. 28, John Donohue, aged 70. Funeral from 312 Hibernia Street (in rear), Sunday, 31st instant, at 2 p.m., to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Funeral service will be held Monday, at 7.30 a.m., at St. Gabriel's Church.

FLYNN—Jan. 28, Edna May, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Flynn. Funeral private.

KEMP—91 Galt Avenue, Verdun, Jan. 28, William Kemp, aged 49. Funeral Saturday, at 2 p.m., to Grace Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

LEDUC — 2439 Notre Dame Street, Jan. 29, Robert Benj. Sarto, aged 5 months, infant son of Joseph C. Leduc. Funeral private, on Saturday, 30th, at 3 p.m.

MEYER—17 Cathcart Street, Jan. 28, Matilda Vowinkle, wife of Mathew Meyer, aged 65.

PIGEON—Cote St. Paul, Jan. 28, Joseph Alcide Emile, child of Nap. Pigeon, gardener, aged 5 years. Funeral on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, for Lachine Church.

PREVOST—Jan. 28, R. J. Philippe Prevost, son of Hector Prevost, aged 4 years.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

SANGSTER—Toronto, Jan. 27, John Herbert Sangster, M.D., aged 72.

MYERS—Toronto, Jan. 27, Mary Ellen Bell, wife of W. A. Myers.

ROBINSON—Toronto, Jan. 26, Jane, wife of Charles Robinson, aged 60.

DALE—Toronto, Jan. 27, Thos. Dale, aged 75.

BOWEN—Kingston, Ont., Jan. 28, Mrs. Mary Bowen, aged 90.

POWELL—Ottawa, Jan. 27, Grant Powell, late Under Secretary of State, aged 85.

VANIER—Ottawa, Jan. 27, Zephier Vanier.

ADAIR—Quebec, Jan. 26, James Adair, ex-Band Corporal, R.C.G.A., aged 33.

DENNISON—St. John, N.B., Jan. 25, Mary L., widow of the late David Dennison, formerly of Fredericton.

SUTHERLAND—St. John, N.B., Jan. 24th, Thomas F. Sutherland, aged 60.

REAMAN—Toronto, Jan. 26, Mabel A. E. Reaman, daughter of the late Rev. Jacob Reaman, aged 28.

MONTGOMERY—Toronto, Jan. 27, Elizabeth Jane, daughter of James Montgomery.

BARNHART—Toronto, Jan. 27, James Arthur Barnhart, aged 44.

PEPLOW—Toronto, Janet Johnston Renfrew, wife of E. Peplow, formerly of Port Hope.

O'LEARY—Toronto, Jan. 27, John O'Leary, aged 65.

Do-It-Again Daisy

wants another helping of lady charlotte gelatine.

AMBULANCE HEADQUARTERS.
Bell Telephone Up 2667.

WM. WRAY,
Undertaker and Embalmer,
2436 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
(Between Stanley and Drummond Sts.)

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Get Your Photograph Taken Now. Our Holiday Offer is Cabinet Size from $2.00 a dozen up. We have the Largest Studio in Canada. Visitors are welcome.

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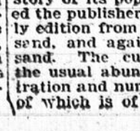
Bell Tel. E. 1383. Merchants Tel. 843. Residence E. 162.



HEADSTONES

We have a number of attractive headstones. Moderate cost, at prices ranging from $15 to $50. MAIL ENQUIRIES RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

The Forsythe Granite & Marble Co., LIMITED.
Monumental Branch, 92 to 96 Bleury.
Head Office and Factory, 550 to 570 William.

EXPERT TREATMENT

For your hair costs you no more here than poor treatment does elsewhere—less in fact—for you are thoroughly satisfied.

PALMER'S,
1745 Notre Dame Street.

PHONE MAIN 391. | CARS PASS THE DOOR.

THE FOUR-TRACK NEWS.

The February number of the Four-Track Nesw is on the bookstands, and a glance through its pages tells the story of its popularity, which has forced the publishers to increase the monthly edition from fifty to sixty-five thousand, and again to seventy-five thousand. The current number contains the usual abundance of excellent illustration and numerous articles, each one of which is of human interest and

Col. Younghusband and His Mission to Thibet

Some of us says the London Daily Mail, still remember that evening at the Royal Geographical Society when Lord Curon—though he was not a peer in those days—read to a vast and greatly interested audience his remarkable paper on the Pamirs and the sources of the Oxus—and read it in his own brilliant, persuasive, and inimitable way.

At the close of that paper there arose from the benches in the lecture theatre a quiet looking man with a singularly soft and pleasant voice. At first there seemed nothing particular to distinguish him from a hundred other men in the room. He was of the middle height—clearly a soldier, though tending to stoutness in his figure and to ease in his carriage; his features were regular, his moustache heavy, his chin strong, and his jaw square—apparently, I say, he was just one more of the many soldiers which the Geographical Society gathers into its fold.

But as he spoke he became changed. Deep below his heavy brows his large clear eyes gleamed with a singular intelligence; and though his voice was so softly modulated and his manner so simple—so full, perhaps, of the reserve of strength—he proceeded to apply to Lord Curzon's paper a criticism sharpened and pointed at every turn with personal experience. And it was all the more scathing and severe because it was spoken in a conversational tone, with slow, deprecatory gesture, and so evidently without either passion or prejudice.

Lord Curzon and His Critic.

The speaker was Frank oYunghusband, then of the Indian Staff Corps, and the hero of the great journey from Pekin, through the heart of the Asiatic Continent—a journey which led him for months through the Desert of Gobi, the Himalayas, the Pamirs, and Chitral, won for him the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society, and established his reputation for an intrepid daring and resource that come to few. And it is a pleasant sequel to this memorable evening to recall that when Lord Curzon became Viceroy of India, he did not forget his critic. He was, indeed, opposed to the withdrawal of Younghusband from Chitral. 'Had he remained there," declared the Viceroy subsequently, "I believe the outbreak would never have occurred." As soon as he had the power he sent Younghusband to Indore; and he has now entrusted him with the Tibetans for that commerce and those relations which have been long promised and as long denied.

But I have misled my readers if I have given the impression that Colonel Younghusband is merely a man of action. For he is also, and pre-eminently a man of thought. Beneath the mask of his genial manner, behind the reserve of his quiet voice, there lies an active, eager brain without a single robweb or a grain of dust upon it. To such a brain he allies an indomitable will, and this will be tempers with inexhaustible patience and tact. There you have the elements that go to make the ideal administrator in the ancient and changeless East, and it is as a political officer, part diplomat, part administrator, as the man with the iron hand in the velvet glove, that Colonel Younghusband has won his way to eminence in the service of the Indian Empire.

A Famous March.

To that service he was in a manner born. The son of a general who wore the blue and white riband of the Star of India, and the younger brother of that "Younghusband of the Guides" whose military record is a household word in India, Frank Edward Younghusband came of a race which had specialized in Indian service. His lust of wandering he inherited from his maternal uncle, Robert Shaw, whose travels in the Northwest are still remembered. So it happend that whenever Younghusband could obtain leave he went on a journey of adventure into the little-known or completely unknown regions about the heart of Asia. In 1886 he began with Manchuria, and having explored and ascended the famous "Ever White Mountain" he turned south to Pekin, and then began his famous march to India, in the course of which, with great difficulty and in constant danger, he crossed the Gobi Desert, penetrated through Turkestan to Kashgar and Yarkand, pierced the heart of the Himalayas, surmounted the Mustagh Pass—19,000 feet above the sea-level—and finally arrived at Srinagar in Kashmir. This was in 1887, and, again in 1889 and in 1890 and 1891 he was active and as successful in exploring Hunza and the Pamirs.

Such a man could not be neglected. In 1892 he was appointed Political Officer in Hunza, and in the next year was transferred to a similar post in Chitral. Although he was recalled from this in 1894, it was not long before he was back again, for he took part and acted as the Times correspondent in the Chitral expedition, and during 1896 and 1897 he acted for the same journal as special correspondent in the Transvaal and Rhodesia. Then he was recalled to India to undertake the difficult post of Resident in Tonk and Indore.

Crossing the Himalayas.

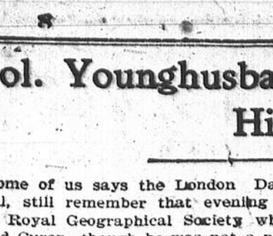
In these few lines I have drawn the barest skeleton of Colonel Younghusband's career; volumes would be needed to clothe it with the flesh of life and reality. Take but one instance of the conditions under which he made many of his most valuable journeys—how he was compelled for many months at a time to adopt the role and consequently to acquire the skill of a mountaineer. Without an Alpine apprenticeship in mountain craft such a task must have been a serious handicap. It is no easy thing to drag yourself over unknown glacier passes at the great elevation of the Himalayas—it is an extremely difficult thing to force a train of ponies over them and a heavy load of stores, and that was done by Younghusband again and again, month after month. For months at a time, too, he was encamped 15,000 feet and 16,000 feet above sea level; and on one journey, when he crossed the entire breadth of the Himalayas, he did not carry a tent, but habitually slept in those frozen altitudes in the open air. Yet he does not believe in deliberately courting unnecessary hardship; that, he thinks, is almost tantamount to courting disaster. As another great traveller once said: "The more you take out of you physically the less is left in you mentally." So Younghusband has more than once declared that his principle is to make himself as comfortable as circumstances permit, and the result is that there is no man living who can vie with him in his knowledge of that difficult country which lies between our Indian Empire and the ever-advancing outposts of the Russian.

The Fears of Russia.

In Russia, indeed, no British officer is better known. They have kept his record there faithfully. They fear his knowledge—so far as the Muscovite fears anything. Indeed, it will be remembered how, when Younghusband was in the Pamirs, a Russian officer—Colonel Yonoff—peremptorily ordered him off territory claimed by Russia. True, the Russian Government apologized for this afterwards; but the act was a fair index to the impression which Younghusband had made.

To-day he goes northward once again into the core of unknown Asia, and he goes, we may be sure, with the keenest will. Colonel Younghusband is just the man who would gladly give years of his life to look once upon Lhasa and to be face to face at last with the Dalai Lama. That he will do so I have no doubt. His will is indomitable and his temper perfect for dealing with the Asiatic. Tibet presents no physical features which can compare with those he has repeatedly overcome, and the Tibetan no trait of cunning or duplicity which he has not already met with again and again, and countered.

At the moment it is interesting to remember Colonel Younghusband's ideas on this point. "If once the European gives up his higher moral standard," he has said, "and descends to intriguing with Asiatics, the chances are very much in favor of his being worsted. On the other hand, where real influence has been gained by the European over Asiatics, it has been due to his straightforwardness and strength of moral character, and not to any original mental superiority."



FREE. FREE.

In order to thoroughly introduce my goods throughout all Canada, I have decided to send out, ABSOLUTELY FREE, one of my LATEST IMPROVED HIGH GRADE NO. 8 ELECTRIC BELTS to each person writing me and enclosing this advertisement. As the number to be distributed free, is limited, write at once so as to profit by this great offer. This new Belt is a positive cure for Rheumatism, Varicocele, Lumbago, Losses, Weak Nerves, Back, Kidney and Stomach troubles and weakness caused by abuse and excess.

Write for it to-day, enclosing this adv. It is free and to be had for the asking.

MEDICAL BOOK FREE.

I have just published a new edition of my great work "Electro-Therapeutics." I am going to send a copy, sealed, in plain wrapper, free as a gift to each person writing me. My new Belt is totally different from any other ever invented. It don't use vinegar to produce its current like other belts do, and it never burns, which are great advantages. It is the best and most complete and perfect Belt ever constructed, and as I am absolutely positive of its great value, I am going to give out a limited number free, and when you are cured, I will expect you to recommend it to your friends. Why pay for that which can be had free? Write to-day, enclosing this advt. for Free Book and Belt. Write to-day.

DR. J. A. MACDONALD,
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ASK FOR
Labatt's
(LONDON)
India Pale Ale
The finest table Ale brewed and the best beverage during winters cold or summers heat.

EYE STRAIN IS NERVE STRAIN

Seamstress and Stenographer, Sewing Girl and Student, Suffer Alike From This Trouble.

The eye is a complicated mechanism, made up of a regular network of the most delicate nerve fibres.

When an unusual amount of work is required of the eye, or when the eye is kept constantly at high tension, nerve force is consumed at a tremendous rate, and unless the system is strong and supported by an abundance of rich, red blood there follows physical collapse.

What hosts of pale and emaciated girls are found in our offices and factories, schools and workshops, and what a large proportion of them are wearing glasses!

Their health and sight cannot possibly be improved, except by a building up of the nervous system, and this can best be accomplished by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Whether you have strained your eyes and undermined your nervous system by needlework, office work or study, you will be benefited by a month's treatment with this great food cure.

As your form rounds out, and your weight increases, as you find new vigor of mind and body, and your vitality returns, you will be forever grateful that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food ever became known to you.

You cannot afford to delay the use of this great nerve restorative, for every dose is bound to be of benefit to you.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe book author, are on every box.

LADIES' COSTUMES

Can be cleaned and dyed by us so as to work a marvellous transformation We make garments new again

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Baby's Own Soap

is Canada's Standard, and recommended for toilet and nursery use by hundreds of Doctors and thousands of Mothers.

Don't buy Soaps made by dishonest manufacturers to sell as being "Just as good" as Baby's Own

Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.,
MONTREAL.

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Xmas & New Year's Gifts of all kinds Pot Grown Plants in bloom and Foliage Bouquets Cut Flowers, splendid collection Fancy Fern Dishes, Palms, Ch. Deryneck 557 St. Lawrence Tel F 2457.

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At No, 1852 Notre Dame Street
of Fittings Complete for a Restaurant Consisting of
COUNTERS, MIRRORS, CHAIRS, LAMPS, KITCHEN UTENSILS, RANGE, ETC.
The Sale will take place
Monday, 1st February
At 10 A M

AT THE
TOILET LAUNDRY

is where you get perfect work. Hundreds of satisfied customers in every walk of life are our reference. Send us a trial package.

The Toilet Laundry
290 Guy Street.
Phones Up 2601, 2602.

STORE TO LET

Nos. 3 Place d'Armes Hill, corner Fortification Lane, presently occupied by S. Cochenthaler, tobacconist. Heated by owner. Electric wiring and large safety vault. Apply to Estate Wilson.

JOS. C. BEAUCHAMP, Manager,
17 Place d'Armes Hill.

I WILL BUY
2000 North Star (B.C.) $0.04
I WILL SELL
20 Sprague Coil Agency (Chicago) $57.50
Write for Copy of My
BIG PRICE LIST
To paste in your hat or tack on the Wall for daily reference. Issued free and Mailed Gratis for the asking.
NORRIS P. BRYANT,
Dealer in Investment Securities,
84 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

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Over 4000 Shirts were laundried at the
TOILET LAUNDRY

Why? Well, ask anyone wearing one of them and he will tell you why.
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Important Notice!

Discounts of 10 to 75 per cent.
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Our Great January Clearing Sale is a record-breaker as regards the amount of business done, and in every section of the store the high-water mark of success in selling has been reached! This was almost inevitable considering the appealing inducements to buy for future as well as present use! The severity of the weather during the month however, no doubt prevented many from taking the full advantage they otherwise would have done of the golden opportunity to save money! In view of this fact, we have decided to continue all the discounts in all the departments until the end of next week!

BIG SILK SALE
Also Continued Until Wednesday At 6 p.m.

It would be impossible to conceive a busier place anywhere than our Silk Dept. during the last few days! The public made no mistake! It realized at once that such an event was not to be overlooked. The bargains offered in so far as they have not been sold out, will be continued until our store closes on Wednesday!

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VOTE FOR
U. H. DANDURAND
The People's Candidate
FOR MAYOR!

The 53 Unions below, comprising some 23,000 men have all endorsed *Mr. U. H. DANDURAND'S Candidature.*

A. VERVILLE, President.
A. KELLY, Vice-President.
R. GAREAU, Secretary.
L. E. TETREAULT, Treasurer.

The following Orgabizations are affiliated to the Council:
Carpenters and Joiners Union 134.
Montreal Typographical Union 176.
Machinists Union 111.
Cigarmakers Union 58.
Theatrical Stage Employes Union 56.
Printing Pressmen's Union 52.
Stonecutters Union.
Masons Union 2.
Plasterers Union, 144.
Painters and Decorators Union 349.
Flint Glass Workers Union 24.
Wholesale Clothing Cutters Union 89.
Bakers Union 56.
Saddlers Union 42.
Leather Cutters Union 249.
Boot and Shoe Workers Union 266.
Green Bottle Glass Blowers Union 18.
Jacques Cartier Typographical Union 145a
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Bricklayers Union 1.
Plumbers Union 144.
Bartenders Union 245.
Roofers Union 116.
Turn Boot and Shoe Workers Union 251.
Bookbinders Union 91.
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Electrical Workers Union 182.
International Boot and Shoe Lasters Union 267.
Electrotypers and Stereotypers Union 33.
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Boilermakers' Union 134.
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers Union 153.
Carriagemakers Union 139.
Tile Layers Union 41.
Box Makers Union 189.
Team Drivers Union 574.
Cabinet Makers Union 1084.
Horseshoers Union 71.
Longshoremen's Union 373.
Building Laborers Union 1.
Clothing Rubber Workers Union 209.
Carpenters and Joiners Union 1244.
Wood Machine Workers Union 1127.
Ship Liners Union 413.
Upholsterers Union 78.
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Iron Moulders Union 21.
Marble Cutters' Union 134.
Founder Helpers Union 10787.
Hebrew Bakers Union 48.
Newsboys Protective Union 10952.
International Barbers Union 455.
United Garment Workers Union 134.

Workingmen's Platform!

THE CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL of Montreal.

To the Workingmen Of MONTREAL.

DEAR SIR:—

We are convinced that in our interest and for the safe-guard of our rights, it is of our duty to pronounce ourselves categorically in the present fight for the Mayoralty of Montreal in favor of men who have always been our true friends and who will continue to protect in the City Council of Montreal the rights of the prelorarian and salaried man.

Mr. U. H. Dandurand is the only candidate of the three in nomination for the office of Mayor of Montreal who has signed the fifteen clauses of the fifty-two Unions comprising the Montreal Trades and Labor Council.

Consequently, he is the only one authorized by us to claim our support and to obtain our most sincere sympathy.

His programme includes the assertion of popular measures: Better and cheaper water, cheaper light and the assertion of our rights in the City Council of Montreal.

Why is the property qualification still in force? This oppressive measure which places between the workingman and public office an almost insuperable barrier.

It is understood that our Union must be recognised and that the workingmen of our City must take precedence over others in the distribution of civic employment.

Equal justice for all, is what we claim and what **Mr. U. H. Dandurand** promised on his honor and over his signature to obtain for us in the City Council.

The Central Trades and Labor Council.

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PUBLIC MEETING

Will be held in
Fraternity Hall, Wellington St.,
Saturday Evening, Jan. 30,
at 8.30 p.m., in the interests of
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97	Tupper Street, Middle Flat	$360.00 no taxes
83	Tupper Street, Lower Flat	$300.00 no taxes
85	Tupper Street, Lower Flat	$300.00 no taxes
898	St. Hubert Street, Middle Flat	$216.00 no taxes
13	Butler Street, Lower Flat	$150.00 no taxes
15	Butler Street, Upper Flat	$156.00 no taxes
35½	Richmond Square, Upper Tenement	$180.00 no taxes

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$2,500—Brick Cottage, Cadieux street.
$2,500—House and Lot, Richardson st.
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$3,600—Brick House, Torrance Street.
$4,000—Stone House, Victoria street.
$4,000—Stone Cottage, St. Antoine st.
$4,000—Brick Cottage, Belmont Place.
$4,250—Brick Cottage, Lewis avenue.
$4,500—Brick Cottage, Springfield av.
$4,500—Stone Cottage, Shuter street.
$5,000—Stone Cottage, Elm avenue.
$5,000—Semi-detached House, Hillside avenue.
$5,000—Stone Cottage, Columbia ave.
$5,000—Stone House, Lagauchetiere st
$5 500—Stone Cottage, Grosvenor ave.
$6,000—Brick House, Fort street.
$6,000—Stone House, Lagauchetiere st
$6,000—Stone House, Mance st.
$6,000—Granite Cottage, Mount Pleasant avenue.
$6,000—Corner House, St. Louis sq.
$6 000—Stone Cottage, St. Famille st
$6,750—Stone Cottage, St. Luke street
$7,000—Brick House, McGill College avenue.
$7,000—House on St. Catherine street, Westmount.
$7,000—Corner House, St. Famille st.
$8,000—Semi-detached House, Lansdowne avenue.
$8,000—Stone House, Mansfield street.
$8 000—Stone House, Mance street.
$8,000—28-foot House, Mountain st.
$8 000—Stone Cottage, Seymour ave.
$9,000—Semi-detached House, Argyle avenue.
$9,000—Sandstone House, Oliver ave.
$9 000—Stone House, Union avenue.
$9,500—Stone Residence, Western ave.
$10,000—Very Fine English House, Lansdowne avenue.
$10,000—Sandstone Residence, McGill College avenue.
$10,000—Double Residence, Metcalfe avenue.
$11,500—House and Grounds, Mountain avenue.
$11,500—Sandstone House, Wood ave.
$12,000—Double House, Tupper street.
$12,000—Beautiful House, Esplanade avenue.
$12,500—Stone House, McGill College avenue.
$12,500—Detached Residence, Roslyn avenue.
$13,000—Stone Residence, Dorchester
$13,000—Brick Residence, Dorchester street.
$13,000—Stone Residence, Dorchester street.
$13,000—Brick Residence, Peel street.
$14,000—Stone Residence, Dorchester street.
$14,000—Detached Villa, Kensington avenue.
$15,000—Sandstone Residence, Bishop street.
$15,000—Corner Residence, Sherbrooke street.
$15,000—Semi - detached Residence, Pine avenue.
$15,000—Very Fine Residence, University street.
$16,500—Sandstone Residence, Durocher street.
$18,000—Semi - detached Residence, Pine avenue.
$25,000—Sandstone Residence, Dorchester street.
$26,000—Double Residence, McGregor street.
$30,000—Cote St. Antoine Road.

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A charming Stone Cottage, with extension kitchen, all modern improvements. Can be purchased with or without furniture. Immediate occupation if necessary.

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This charming Stone House and Lot, situated above St. Catherine Street, heated by hot water, lighted by electric light. Can be rented furnished for six or twelve months, or will be sold. The owner will be happy to show it at any time. Occupation 1st March.

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This property has a double frontage, having one on the Park as well. It is charmingly situated, an unsurpassed location, and a magnificent view. Suitable for a private residence, school, or hospital. Terms easy. Contains 106,371 sq. feet.

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We have had placed in our hands one of the most charming houses in Westmount, situated on the brow of the mountain, commanding an unobstructed view. Land has a frontage of 110 feet on Mount Pleasant Avenue. The house was built by the owner. It is commodious, the rooms are large, finished in oak, and to anybody wishing a home of superior excellence we can recommend same.

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PROPERTY WANTED

House in the West End	$4,000
Tenement property	$5,000
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House on Lagauchetiere for Westmount house	$4,500
Large House, side light	$5,000
House on Metcalfe Avenue	$8,000
Tenement, City, for House, West End	$7,000
3 Flats, West End or North End	$6,000
House, North End	$3,000
Modern 2-Storey House, west of Peel Street	
House, Bishop or Crescent	$10,000
5 Acres of Land, and House	$2,000
30,000 Feet, with C.P.R. Siding	Cheap
50-foot front Warehouse	$20,000
Factory, 30 x 60, or larger	Reasonable

Warehouse, 30 ft. front, 5 storeys.
Lot 50 x 200, for a factory.
Lot 50 x 100, for a factory.
Store on St. Catherine Street. Rental, $1,800.00.
House with eight bedrooms, West End.

House, West End, as far as Fort Street	$12,500
House, vicinity Bleury Street	$3,000
House, 3 storeys, vicinity St. Famille Street	$9,000

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THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE EXPLAINS HIS POSITION

Tells Meeting in Liverpool Present Crisis as Important as That Which Divided the Liberal Party in 1886.

Upon the same day that Mr. Chamberlain closed his campaign prior to the meeting of Parliament, next Tuesday, by his speech in the Guild Hall, London, the Duke of Devonshire made his first great public pronouncement, to a large provincial audience at Liverpool. In the course of his remarks the Duke of Devonshire said:

This agitation has burst upon us like a storm in a clear sky. As a member of the Government, I was responsible for the conduct of the Government in relation to the earlier stages of this controversy. As a representative of the Government in the House of Lords I had perhaps some special responsibility for defending and expounding that conduct during the last months of the last session. When I did so I believed and I hoped that the inquiry of which we spoke was to be a real inquiry—was to be an inquiry into the results of free trade upon the industrial, commercial and material interests of the country, an inquiry into its effects on the material and social condition of the people. And to that inquiry I thought might be added an inquiry whether it would be possible to devise any means of establishing closer relations with our colonies without inflicting undue sacrifice upon any portion of our people. When I spoke of inquiry I never for a moment imagined that that inquiry would be limited to the production of a mass of undigested statistics or would be satisfied by the issue of an academical treatise by the Prime Minister. Still less did I contemplate that the period during which that inquiry was going on, would be utilized by one of our colleagues for the purpose of organizing a plan of campaign, of securing the support of a large portion of the Press, and capturing the political organization. Still less did I anticipate that when that minister was released from the obligations of office he would be permitted with the open acquiescence of some of his late colleagues, with the tacit acquiescence of the remainder, to preach a crusade against all the accepted doctrines which had hitherto governed our fiscal policy.

The Duke went on to speak of the two policies of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain and after alluding to the novel procedure of the latter in appointing an irresponsible commission, spoke of the Government policy.

Mr. Balfour's Policy.

He said: "I have said on a former occasion all that I desire to say at present upon the subject of the policy of the Government, which I think may be summed up in the words 'recovery of the power of negotiation,' and 'retaliation.' All I would add to what I have said on another occasion is that while I do not believe so firmly as the Prime Minister does in the probable efficacy of such a policy, I am more disposed than I was to approve the object of that policy. I do so because it seems to me that it is a policy not only different from, but absolutely opposed to, the more dangerous and mischievous policy of preference or protection. I do not understand the Prime Minister to intend to impose any general tariff whether high or low upon all imported manufactured articles. What he seeks for is power or freedom to negotiate for the purpose of obtaining greater freedom of exchange; if by negotiation, if by the threat or use of retaliation he is able to obtain from any foreign Power the concession he desires, then he puts it out of his power to discriminate against foreign nations either in favor of our colonies or our home industries. It is because I believe it is not only different from, but absolutely opposed to, the policy of Mr. Chamberlain I give my assent in principle to the policy of the Prime Minister. But most of the Prime Minister's followers appear not to see this distinction and opposition which I think I see between these two policies. But they think they can advocate both at once. Now, gentlemen, can they do so? I have made, I hope, an honest attempt, without any controversial object, to discover what is the attitude of the Prime Minister towards the other policy which is, it seems to me, the rival of his own."

The Duke said he considered this quite as important a crisis as that upon which he and Mr. Chamberlain divided the Liberal party in 1886, and said the fiscal question must dominate all other political issues for probably more than one general election. He then went on to define what he meant when he called himself a "free importer":

A Free Import Party.

Our right to call ourselves free traders is questioned. Free importers, it is said, we may be, but not free traders. I confess that to me the title of free importer is good enough. My definition of a free importer is: A free trader so far as it is possible, so far as his own action is concerned. He regards the artificial obstacles which are placed in the way of complete free trade by the hostile attitude of other nations very much as he regards the other obstacles of trade, such as distance, imperfect communication, bad seasons, wars. He regards all these obstacles as evils which he would get rid of if he could, but, if he cannot, which he will face and endeavor to overcome. And though he would prefer free exports as well as free imports, he does not hold that taxed imports are any remedy for taxed exports. He desires free exports not so much for the purpose of getting rid of the commodities which he himself produces as for the purpose of getting more imports in return; but if his exports, and consequently his imports, are limited by the baneful effect of hostile tariffs, he does not think that he will benefit himself or his country by imposing another obstacle to those imports by putting on a protective tariff. That is the simple, and, I believe, the sound creed of a free importer.

What is a Protectionist.

A protectionist is a man who wishes to protect the industry and trade of his own country, and no object could be more laudable or desirable. Why should he object to be called a protectionist? What we object to is not his object, but the methods by which he proposes to carry it out. The only device the protectionists have yet invented for carrying out their object is to put a tax upon the purchasers of imported goods, a tax not for the purpose if being paid into the revenue, and contributing to the support of the national service, but a part of which tax is to be put into the pocket of somebody else.

Protection and Shipping.

Alluding to the influence of the new policy upon shipping, the Duke said: "In the last thirty years the shipping of the United Kingdom doubled, and you are now the owners of more than half the shipping in the world. More than half the imports into every country of the world is carried in British ships. Annually you are building for your own use, and for the use of foreign nations as many ships as all the rest of the world. That seems to me to be a remarkable record. No free trader in the world thirty years ago would have ventured to prophesy, or to dream, in his most sanguine moments, that the combined influences of free imports here and protection abroad would place this little island in the position of superiority over the whole of the rest of the inhabited globe. In the United States the shipping has actually diminished within the same period. But I am not going to rest upon the facts of one special industry. I prefer to rest the case on the effects of free trade, or free imports, on the trade and commerce of the country as a whole, and over a long series of years. Free trade never professed to secure for each individual trade continuous and uninterrupted prosperity. The record of free trade is that during a long series of years it has constantly been increasing even in values, and, what is more important—and the only important thing to us—in volume. Our opponents go about the country seeking for cases of a depressed, declining or stagnant industry. I do not think that they find it very easy to prove even these cases.

Effect Upon the Empire.

The latter portion of the speech dealt with this branch of the subject. The Duke said: One more ground on which we are asked to adopt this policy—it is to make our Empire great. Even as it is represented to us it is very far from a fiscal union. It is not a zollverein; it is not a system of free trade within the Empire. Avowedly the tariffs of the colonies, framed principally against our own imports, are to be maintained, although they may be lowered. At its very best this is a plan for uniting the Empire by a series of commercial treaties, but commercial treaties are instruments which are negotiated between independent states, and the idea of an Empire united by commercial treaties does not imply a very high standard of union. But, in my opinion, these commercial treaties would be far more likely to prove apples of discord than bonds of union. What is proposed is that, in consideration of a subsidy—not a very large amount, and so unequally distributed between the colonies as to be in itself a ground of jealousy and friction, the colonies are to be invited to do something which, for a subsidy, they don't want to do. Is that a very hopeful prospect? We object to surrender that fiscal freedom which we value. What we are doing is to import into our own politics, and into the politics of every colony, a subject of discussion, probably of controversial discussion, the value of that connection with the Empire, and the value of a commercial treaty which has its price. In the event of bad times, what more fertile theme could be provided for the pestilent agitation of the Little England school than the cry that the food of the people of England was being taxed in order to give a subsidy to a prosperous colony? And, on the other side of the water, if, as is also conceivable, some commercial or industrial interest thinks itself aggrieved by the competition of the mother country, an equally congenial theme is provided for the oratory of the colonial advocate of separation.

What Britain Does.

In my opinion we disparage ourselves too much when we say we do nothing for our colonies. We send them emigrants; we provide for them almost without charge their maritime defence; the diplomatic and consular services provided by us are equally available for the use of our colonial fellow-citizens in every part of the world. We find them the capital they require for the development of their territories, and in my opinion the greatest of colonial interests is that the United Kingdom should be rich and able to find these things. Above all, we leave to them absolute freedom to make their own laws, manage their own trade, organize their own industries, and it would be a dangerous substitute for this perfect freedom under which our colonies have grown up and prospered, and have ever increased in their love and loyalty and devotion to the Mother Country; bonds which, although they might be voluntarily entered into now, might not improbably at some distant time be found to be fetters which irritated and galled, and which could only be removed by the remedy of a violent disruption and separation. (Loud cheers.)

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CAMPANA'S ITALIAN BALM

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T. B. CALDWELL WILL BEAR NORTH LANARK STANDARD

Liberal Convention Yesterday Unanimously Chose Him as Their Candidate for the House of Commons.

Almonte, Ont., Jan. 29.—(Special.)—The first Liberal convention since the redistribution in North Lanark took place yesterday afternoon in the town hall, and was called for the purpose of choosing a candidate to contest the constituency at the next Federal election. The riding as now constituted comprises the same electoral divisions as for the Legislative Assembly. The townships of Fitzroy and Huntley being detached and the town of Carleton place added.

Notwithstanding the heavy condition of the roads and the severely cold weather there was a large attendance, delegates being present from the remote parts of the riding. Amongst those prominently connected with the party in this riding who were present were the following: T. B. Caldwell, of Lanark village; Robert Paterson, G. H. Findlay, D. Finley, A. H. Edwards and C. McIntosh, of Carleton Place; Allan Carswell and G. H. Francis, of Pakenham township; A. Houston, J. Neilson, H. McCreary and J. Stewart, of Ramsay township; J. T. Kirkland, M. H. Steele, Dr. D. P. Lynch, R. Cameron, James McLeod and N. Stevenson, of Almonte.

The first order of business was the election of county officers which resulted as follows: Hon. president, James Gibbs, of Carleton Place; president, D. Finlay, Carleton Place; vice-president, W. Gardner, Dalhousie township; secretary, J. T. Kirkland, Almonte; treasurer, A. B. McIntyre, of Lanark township.

After routine business the nomination of a candidate was then proceeded with. The only name which was put in nomination was that of T. B. Caldwell, of Lanark village.

Mr. Caldwell was called upon, and after thanking the convention, accepted the nomination. He said that since the redistribution he looked for the redemption of North Lanark. He hoped the fight would be a clean one and trusted that he would have the same hearty support that he had received the last general election.

After brief addresses by Robert Paterson, of Carleton Place, W. Halliday, of Pakenham, R. Robertson, of Lanark, and after resolutions of confidence in the party leaders had been passed the convention adjourned with cheers for the King, the leaders and the candidate.

Thomas B. Caldwell is the well-known woollen manufacturer of Lanark, and also operates a factory in Appleton. He is well known in the county, having contested the old riding of North Lanark at the last general election against Bennett Rosamond, M.P., who was elected by a narrow majority. He is a cousin of W. C. Caldwell, M.L.A., and is regarded as the strongest candidate that could be selected.

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay. Get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases. —adv.

REMARKABLE SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY.

A Stratford, Ont., Man's Collection of Thousands of Volumes Containing Almost Every Available Text.

Stratford, up the G.T.R., is famous for being the place where Shakespeare lies buried—by proxy, writes "Kodak" in the Toronto News. The wards are named for Shakespeare and some of the schools also. There is a Romeo school, but, aasi no Juliet. There is a Hamlet school, and by the irony of coincidence, its recent teacher was a man named MacBeth.

But the most unmistakably Shakespearean feature of Stratford is the library of Mr. J. D. Barnett, in Romeo Ward. Mr. Barnett was formerly master mechanic of the Grand Trunk shops in that city. As a youth he came to this country when railways were young with eleven volumes of Shakespeare in his grip. This was the beginning. Mr. Barnett's present Shakespearean library runs into thousands of volumes, and occupies two rooms, one of them a large parlor with a double cordon of books as high as the ceiling. He has all the available text of Shakespeare's plays, most of the commentaries extant, and as many as possible of the commentaries on the commentaries. He has also some of the controversies on the latter, with the marginal manuscript annotations of the ingenious disputants. These, like his uncountable collection of miscellaneous books, have been picked up by Mr. Barnett during forty years of pilgrimages among book stalls in both the old and the new world. Where other men perpetuated their hobbies in dogs, horses and Egyptian relics, Mr. Barnett had but one indestructible hobby—books. The result is that his Stratford library is perhaps the most remarkable private library in Canada, if not in America, and his collection of Shakespeariana is a veritable encyclopaedia, from the most antiquated dust-covered tome, ponderous and erudite, to the latest Shakespearian cartoon or squibs of doggerel. The catholicity of the great bard has thus another monument. Washington Irving would have added another chapter to his Sketch Book if he could have seen this library. Mr. Barnett's stupendous aggregation of books, ancient, mediaeval and modern, is one more proof that even a master mechanic, in an age of wheels, may indulge a lifelong passion romantic.

Balance of stock, Von Tilzer, Star, Crown, Leich, Harris, Dance Albums, clearing at 25c, or 30c mail. Cheap Novels, the latest variety in the Dominion, so commercial travellers say, of 10c and 15c copyright and other novels. All the new songs and the largest stock of general music in Canada. W. Street, 3 Bleury.—adv.

The United Garment Workers will hold a mass meeting in Palace Royal Theatre, 532 Lagauchetiere street, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, to discuss ways and means of assisting the large number of people in the garment making industry now out of employment. Prominent speakers have signified their intention to be present.

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

E. W. Gillett Company, Limited, Declare Large Dividends.

The third annual general meeting of the holders of stock in E. W. Gillett Company, Limited, was held in the company's offices, Toronto, Ont., on Thursday, Jan. 21st. Stockholders from Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec were present and were delighted with the very satisfactory statement presented by the management. In the unavoidable absence of the president, Mr. E. W. Gillett, who is now in southern California for the benefit of his health, Mr. Wm. Dobie, general manager and treasurer of the company, was elected chairman.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, Mr. Geo. Hepburn, and adopted. The statement presented for the consideration of the stockholders, showing the result of the company's business for 1903, was an exceptionally good one. After paying two dividends at the rate of 8 per cent., and two at the rate of 10 per cent., and writing off a liberal amount to cover depreciation on machinery, tools, etc., a substantial addition was made to reserve and contingent account. Sales for 1903 showed an increase of over 15 per cent. over those for 1902 and 26 per cent. over 1901.

The attention of holders of stock was called to the unprecedented record which the management of this business has been able to show year after year in the fact of doing an immense business without any loss in bad debts, and in this respect a clean sheet was shown for 1903.

The above shows this business is in a most flourishing condition, and, owing to the efficient manner in which it is managed, future prospects are of the brightest. The meeting, at its close, passed a vote of thanks to the president, Mr. E. W. Gillett; the general manager and treasurer, Mr. Wm. Dobie; the secretary, Mr. Geo. Hepburn, and travellers and office staff for the careful manner in which they had conducted the affairs of the company. Mr. David Hoskins, chartered accountant, was appointed auditor.

Last year's board of directors, consisting of Mr. E. W. Gillett, Mr. Wm. Dobie, Mr. John Firstbrook, Mr. H. C. Barker, and Mr. M. A. Thomas, was re-elected.

Subsequently a meeting of the board of directors was held, at which the following officers for 1904 were elected: Mr. E. W. Gillett, president; Mr. Wm. Dobie, general manager and treasurer; Mr. Geo. H. Macfarlane, assistant general manager, and Mr. Geo. Hepburn, secretary.

REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE
H. L. PUTNAM

Vacant and Improved Property:

FARMS NEAR THE CITY.

Two well situated pieces of property, in positions certain to be absorbed in the inevitable and near expansion of the city. This is one of the most profitable forms of investment, and the returns are large. These two pieces can be bought at acre prices.

MANUFACTURING SITES.

Several choice locations in different sections of the city, with various conveniences, i.e., proximity to railway sidings and canal, etc. Full particulars on application.

ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Two parcels of land close to leading transfer corners. The number of passengers changing cars at these points give the adjoining properties a special value. These are good purchases, and pay a good return from the time they are bought.

HOUSE AND GROUNDS.

A large semi-detached stone house on one of the leading residential streets in the West End. Modern plumbing and decorating. Ample accommodation. The lot has a total frontage of 155 feet, or the house could be bought with 80 feet frontage.

ST. MATTHEW STREET.

A choice corner property close to Sherbrooke Street. Two frontages of 107 and 86 feet respectively. Solid brick house in good plain order. Extension, hot water heating, good convenient location.

DOROHESTER STREET.

A cut stone house, three stories, no basement, extension kitchen, six bedrooms; wired for electric light; in beautiful order. Price $10,750.

A MODERATE PRICED HOUSE

A handsome terrace house, with extra well-finished stable and coach-house; close to Sherbrooke Street. House has large, comfortable rooms; extension; small conservatory; hot water heating; gas and electricity. All in beautiful order. One of the best family houses in the city.

MACKAY STREET.

A specially well-built house, close to Sherbrooke Street. Large and roomy; bay window; stone steps. Can now be bought for much less than was quoted formerly. Offers solicited.

DUROCHER STREET.

A handsome stone-front cottage, five bedrooms, open plumbing, enamel bath; hot water furnace. Price $6,000. A bargain.

METCALFE AVENUE.

Two pressed-brick cottages, deep extensions; five bedrooms, drawing and dining rooms, library, etc.; hot water furnaces. Price $6,500 each.

STE. FAMILLE STREET.

A stone-front cottage, above Prince Arthur Street; three stories; large and bright rooms. In very good order. Price $5,000.

VICTORIA AVENUE.

A pretty stone cottage, on the Mountain side, just above Windsor Avenue; two stories; extension kitchen; back stairway; electric light, etc.; modern. Price $5.500.

LEWIS AVENUE.

A neat little brick cottage, two stories and extension kitchen; hardwood finish; electric light, electroliers included; hot water heating. Price only $3,600.

Full particulars of above and other desirable properties on my list given on application to my office.

H. L. PUTNAM
(First Floor)
TEMPLE BUILDING.

APARTMENTS
TO LET IN
"The Carleton"
718 SHERBROOKE STREET.

The most modern and best equipped apartments in Canada. Rents from $40 to $90 per month, supplied with heat, hot and cold water, cold storage refrigerators (requiring no ice) in each kitchen, electric light fixtures and gas stoves, book-cases, china closets, cosy corner seats, dining rooms and halls finished in oak and hardwood floors. Freight and passenger elevators. Now on view.

Peel Street House
FOR SALE.

Stone Front House, containing eleven rooms. Hot water heating, open plumbing. Three bathrooms. Beautifully finished throughout. Solid brick stable and coachhouse, with brick floor.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.,
205 ST. JAMES STREET.

TO RENT
The Shop and Dwelling, No. 33 University Street
Now Occupied by White Bros. Apply to
H. Joseph & Co.

Gas or Oil Engines

Furnish small horse power at Lowest Rates. Choice of several different makes. Write for details to

W. LAND & WILLIAMS
2 . . Sacrame St, Montreal.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians: Window screen, C. D. Cutts; steam boiler, E. U. Gibbs; railway cattle guard, A. R. Dawson; shoe lace fastener, G. C. Ferguson; steam cooker, C. Cannon; daylight plate developing apparatus, J. Lesperance.

FOR SALE—WESTMOUNT
Detached Residence and Grounds

A well situated, comfortably built brick house of eleven rooms, with high basement (concrete floor) and large attic.

Situated above Cote St. Antoine Road, and the lot contains 14,820 feet of land.

Residences in the vicinity are of the very best.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.,
205 ST. JAMES STREET.

Dorchester St. Level, West of Guy Street
FOR SALE,

83,000 feet of land, with a large cut stone detached house, 50 feet square. Can be bought now at a great bargain. Apply at once to

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.,
205 ST. JAMES STREET.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A General Special Meeting of the Canadian Widows' and Orphans' Life Company, will be held at its Head Office, 11 St. Lambert Hill, on Wednesday, the 10th of February next, at the hour of 3.30 p.m., to decide on the opportunity of its Federal or Provincial Incorporation. By order, Geo. DeClercq, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that a private bill will be presented at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, asking to grant to the Mutual Fire Insurance Company "La Provinciale," an extension of its general powers, specially the following: (a) To have its principal place of business in the City of Montreal. (b) To issue a capital stock to the extent of a minimum of $50,000 and a maximum of $500,000, by shares of $25.00 each. (c) To make all and every kind of fire insurances and re-insurance in any city, town or village, indiscriminately, without submitting to the proportion of 25 per cent. in the cities exacted by article 5290 of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec and other acts amending it. (d) And generally all and every additional power deriving from those herein above enumerated. Montreal, January 12th, 1904. Paul Tourigny, President. Jean Tache, Sec.-Treas.

THE WORLD OF SPORT

Sporting Comment

The appearance of the Victorias last Saturday against Montreal, served to show up the weak spots in the team. It revealed the fact that the defence is not safe. With all their inexperience the Montreal forwards were too good for them, and this has caused many to wonder during the week what will happen this evening when they come up against the Ottawas. The men from the capital are better balanced. True they are not so good forward, but they are stronger behind, where Moore and Company are just about as hot a division as one would care to tackle. Yet even the superiority of the Victoria front rank is due in the main to one player—Russell Bowie. He is par excellence the man of his team, and the close observer might have noticed on Saturday a feature of his game. When the Montreal forwards were on the aggressive he and his partners at once got back among the defence to help them out. This made successful attack on the part of their opponents very difficult.

But it had also an evil effect on the Victorias. The enormous work they had to undertake tired the forwards and discounted their offence. Towards the end of the game this became very apparent; they slackened and then it was the turn of Montreal who did not have the same amount of work to get through. If the forwards have to do the same this evening their chances against the redoubtable Ottawas are exceedingly faint. The latter have both good forwards and a sturdy defence, and combine well. They are also capable of individual effort, probably McGee coming very near Bowie as a player who can make opportunities for himself. Still as a whole they have not the speed of the Vics, nor is their shooting any the more deadly. The general opinion is that the Victoria forwards have a pull in this respect also.

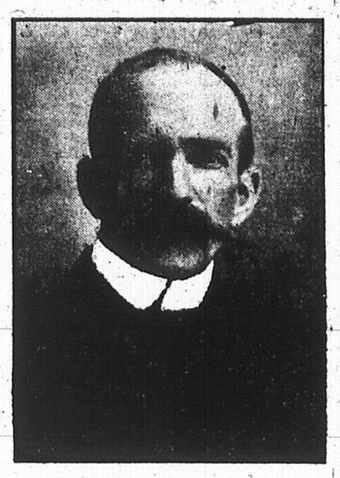
If one were to take a line out of the first match at Ottawa, a win for the Victorias might safely be predicted. On that occasion, of course, Puiford was absent—a serious loss—but the team was strong. The Ottawas got their winning points in the first half, while in the second the teams score an equal number of goals. The Ottawa goals seemed to come easier. Every time they bore down the ice on Nichol they seemed certain to score, for if ever a goal tend was chased by bad luck it was he that night, while the Victorias would rain in shot after shot only to find them put safely out of business. It might be admitted that the strong defence had much to do with this, forcing the Vics to shoot from far out, yet numberless times they were near goal and the puck would strike the goal keeper in the most persistent fashion. In mid-ice all through the game the Victorias were the cleverer lot, and in the second half they were clearly the better side, and might have won.

The deduction therefore is, with all respect to the Ottawas, that the result is no foregone conclusion, and it will be no surprise to the Montreal public to find the local men on top at the end of the game. If the defence men rise to the occasion the Victorias ought to win comfortably. Their forwards, if well backed, are sufficient for this. Blair Russell is playing an improved game, and that is saying a good deal, while in Patrick, the young Westmount player, they have secured a right wing who can travel and take the puck with him at the same time. After playing centre so long he was a little out of his element against Montreal, but the experience gained then and in practices since, will stand him in good stead to-night. He has all the makings of a great player, and is not afraid to get in close to his opponent. Howard, too, knows his way about the ice, and altogether, there is very little wrong with the quartette. It might also be said on the eve of such an important match that when the Vics played at Ottawa, they, like the Ottawas, had a crippled team. The side is much stronger to-day. Nor were they in such fettle as their opponents who had been trained to the hour for the Stanley Cup matches.

As has been said before, the Victorias when they met Ottawa were a crippled team. They had to play Percy Molson at centre, and though he played well he was not in his element. Most people would have liked to see him at cover point this evening, yet Davidson is a good man and will do well. The catch of the season for the Victorias is Bellingham at point. Magor has not been well for some time, and has been unable to do himself or his team justice. Bellingham, therefore, will strengthen the position, and may mean all the difference between the Vics winning and losing. He is a great player—as safe as a house, and with independence of action which will mean much to his side. It has been said that this will be his only match with the C.A.H.L. However that may be his presence to-night will be welcome, and if the Vics win much of the credit will be his.

The game ought to be a cracker, and bring together the record crowd of the season. It will have a direct bearing on the right to defend the Stanley Cup, for which it is said a challenge will be received by the Wanderers. This adds importance to the match. The Ottawas may be trusted to leave no stone unturned to win, and all that is wanting now to make it the game of the season so far is in the hands of the referee.

The proposal to institute an annual inter-city match with Toronto is being more and more discussed, and seems to be finding much favor. It will certainly, if it can be arranged, stimulate hockey. There is no dearer wish in the mind of every athlete than to be chosen to play on a picked team. It is an honor he looks forward to and in after years looks back upon with the keenest pleasure. Not that a representative



MR. C. A. DEWEY,
Of Renfrew, President.

of any kind of sport always puts up the best game. It seldom does. Club teams, accustomed to play together usually gives the finer exposition, and the play of a picked side is for the most part individual, yet there is something about these contests which appeals to sentiment and makes the occasion a great one. It will also be the first step towards international engagements. We have now a regular cricket match with the United States. Soon there will be a hockey match, and for the purpose of bringing about this representative fixtures should be arranged.

There is another point in this connection worthy of consideration. Canadian sport is suffering sorely from the emigration of athletes to the United States. Inducements are offered which this country cannot offer. Whether or not it is consistent with the spirit of amateurism is beside the question. The fact remains that they go, and it is the duty of those in charge of athletics in the Dominion to discover a means which will to some extent negative the influence. Patriotism is one. Taken in its broad sense it is the strongest part of a man's nature. But to be patriotic one must have a nation. So in sport we must have something national. The mere fact of the foundation of regular international engagements causes nationality in sport and breeds patriotism. This sentiment, and the honor it brings to great players, the strong feeling it engenders in the spectators who see their country's chosen fight for the prestige of the land they love the best, is worth more to player and public than dollars and cents. We have had All-Canada football and cricket teams. When an All-Canada hockey team is an established fact a big stride forward will have been made by our great winter game.

VANDERBILT RUNS A MILE IN 39 SECONDS

A New World's Record Was Made at the Florida Automobile Meet.

Remarkable automobile speed was shown in the first day of the great race tournament on the beach at Ormond, Fla. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt jr.'s Mercedes racing machine, equipped with a four cylinder gasolene engine, raced at ninety horse power, but developing more than one hundred horse power, and weighing less than two thousand pounds, was driven one mile by its owner in 39 seconds. This is at the rate of 92 3-8 miles an hour, or 40 yards per second—a speed that if sustained would traverse the distance from New York to Philadelphia (exclusive of ferries) in one hour or less, and from New York to San Francisco in about thirty-five hours.

Of scarcely secondary importance was the fifteen mile dash by H. L. Bowden's sixty horse power Mercedes machine, of ordinary touring stock, but stripped for racing. Driven by its owner, it travelled fifteen miles in ten minutes, eighteen seconds, a rate of forty-one and one-fifths seconds for every mile covered. When it is remembered that up to three weeks ago, when Henry Ford made his sensational mark of thirty-nine and two-fifths seconds on a specially prepared ice path, the world's record for one mile was forty-six seconds, made by the Dourdan course, in France, by M. Augieres, with a Morse racer, Mr. Bowden's work will be better appreciated.

The best figures for fifteen miles hitherto recorded were fourteen minutes and twenty-one seconds, by Barney Oldfield, in the Winton Bullet, on a mile track at Denver, Col., Mr. Bowden's time even beats the ten mile straightaway record of ten minutes and twenty-six seconds made by Alexander Winton on the Ormond beach last year.

Both the Vanderbilt and Bowden records establish beyond all argument the extraordinary power and speed that can be stored within the modern automobile and, under special conditions, the safety with which it can be utilized in transferring men from place to place at a pace that puts the ordinary express train to shame.

Mat and Ring

Dan Couldn't Do It.

Dan McLeod, who undertook to throw Eugene Tremblay five times in an hour at the Victoria Rifles armory last night, found that he had bitten off one more mouthful than he could swallow. He gained four falls, the duration of each effort being respectively 13, 18, 20 and 8 minutes, and time was called with both men on their feet. There was a largeattendance.

The hockey team of the Customs House are anxious to accept challenges from any team in the city, age no exception, all communications to be addressed to Alphonse Laurin, jr., captain Long Room, Customs House.

Two rinks of the Thistle Curling Club play at Sherbrooke to-day for the district medal.

DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER

Is a Catarrh Cure that Cures Colds and Catarrh.

Actually, positively, indisputably, irrefutably, Cures Colds and Catarrh!

Not always with first application, although that invariably brings relief in 10 minutes. But it Cures, it Cures Colds and Catarrh! Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills cure Liver Ills. 40 doses, 10 cents.

Sold by B. B. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame. 10

M'GILL DEFEATED THE STUDENTS OF QUEEN'S

In an Interesting Game of Hockey They Win by Four Goals to One.

McGill University had Queen's of Kingston as their guests last evening at the Victoria rink, and administered to them a defeat by 4 goals to 1. The score is scarcely a reflex for the play, for McGill should have won by many more points. They were by far the better team, and had infinite bad luck when it came to getting goals.

It could hardly be described as an exhibition of first-class hockey, but there was something about the game, as there usually is where students are concerned, that appealed to one, and the excellent attendance at the rink seemed to appreciate thoroughly the efforts of their favorites. If it wasn't brilliant hockey it was a ding dong struggle. McGill had something to play for. They had a defeat at the hands of Toronto University to retrieve, and they made no mistake about the retrieval. They had the title of champions to uphold, and they did it right well. The teams lined up as follows:

Queen's.		McGill.
Hills	Goal	Lindsay
MacDonnell	Point	W. Molson
Sutherland	Coverpoint	McKenna
Knight	Forwards	McCallum
Walsh	"	Drinkwater
Richardson	"	Young
Scott	"	Gilmour

MR. PERCY JAMIESON,
Of Almonte, First Vice-President.

The first half was not long in duration when it became evident that McGill were the superior combination, and a college roar went up when the husky McCallum netted the puck. The evident superiority spoiled the excitement, and when it is related that even McGill students were somewhat laconic in their applause it may be understood that, though the margin at the end was only three goals, there was never a chance of Queen's winning. At half time the score stood in favor of McGill 3 goals to nil.

The second half had been a long time in progress before a score came, though McGill were almost continually on the aggressive. Queen's put through and shortly afterwards McGill followed suit. This was all the scoring and McGill won by 4 goals to 1.

The defence of both teams was certainly superior to the attack. On the Queen's side MacDonnell was a tower of strength. He has a reach second to none of any man playing point in Canada, but despite his bigness is agile to a degree. On the other side there were two big fellows in Molson and McKenna, and both played a great game. They were responsible for breaking up completely the attack of the Queen's forwards.

Among the forwards Gilmour, of McGill, was the most finished, and the manner in which he scored the third goal of the match was worthy of the great reputation he possesses. The man who shone most on the other side was Knight and on his evening's play is capable of holding his own in any company.

Next Week's Fixtures at the Arena.

Monday, 1st.
11 to 12 a.m.—Bishop's College.
2 to 3 p.m.—Physicians.
3 to 4 p.m.—Wykeham House.
4 to 5 p.m.—High School.
5 to 6 p.m.—Molsons Bank.
7 to 8 p.m.—Junior Shamrock.
8 to 9 p.m.—Senior Shamrock
9 to 10 p.m.—Y.M.C.A.
10 to 11 p.m.—Y.M.C.A. vs. Westmount.
Tuesday, 2nd.
10 to 11 a.m.—Victoria Ladies.
12 to 1 p.m.—Westmount Ladies.
3 to 4 p.m.—Senior School.
4 to 5 p.m.—Westmount vs. Abingdon (intermediate series).
5 to 6 p.m.—Quebec Bank.
7 to 8 p.m.—Junior Victoria.
8 to 9 p.m.—Senior Victoria.
9 to 10 p.m.—Senior Montreal.
10 to 11 p.m.—Junior Montreal.
Wednesday, 3rd.
3 to 4 p.m.—Berthelet School.
4 to 5 p.m.—Abingdon vs. Crichton, (Junior Series).
5 to 6 p.m.—Bank of Montreal.
7 to 8 p.m.—Junior Shamrock.
8 to 9 p.m.—Senior Shamrock
9 to 10 p.m.—Westmount.
10 to 11 p.m.—Y.M.C.A.
Thursday, 4th.
11 to 12 a.m.—Bishop's College.
2 to 3 p.m.—Physicians.
3 to 4 p.m.—Wykeham House.
4 to 5 p.m.—High vs. Crichton (Intermediate Series).
5 to 6 p.m.—Quebec Bank.
7 to 8 p.m.—Junior Montreal.
8 to 9 p.m.—Senior Montreal.
9 to 10 p.m.—Senior Victoria.
10 to 11 p.m.—Victoria Jrs. vs. Shamrock Jrs.
Friday, 5th.
12 to 1 p.m.—Westmount Ladies.
3 to 4 p.m.—Senior vs. Kings, (junior series.)
4 to 5 p.m.—Westmount Academy.
5 to 6 p.m.—Bank of Montreal.
6 to 7 p.m.—Molsons Bank vs. Royal Township.
8 to 10.30—Skating, P.W.F. band.
Saturday, 6th.
8 to 9 a.m.—King's vs. Wykeham (Junior series).
9 to 10 a.m.—Crichton vs. Abingdon, (intermediate series.)
10 to 11 a.m.—St. John's vs. High (Junior series.)
11 to 12 a.m.—Abingdon.
8.15 p.m.—Quebec vs. Montreal.

Old Players Out.

A very interesting game of hockey was played last night at the Arena, between the William Street and St. Paul Street sides of the butter and cheese trade, resulting in a victory for the former. The score was 4 to 3.

A noticeable feature of the make up of William Street team was that Mr. T. Potter, secretary of the Montreal Hockey Club, played goals, and in front of him at point was Mr. T. Hodge, secretary of the Wanderer Hockey Club. There were three Meldrum boys playing. Mr. R. Bowie acted as referee.

Boucher & Roffey sell the best $25.00 suit in town, cor. St. Peter and Notre Dame Sts.—Adv.

HOCKEY IN THE NORTHERN OTTAWA VALLEY LEAGUE

Same Facts About the Clubs That Comprise the League and What They Do.

The Northern Ottawa Valley Hockey League is becoming very interesting. Renfrew have already three games to their credit, Pembroke 1, Arnprior 2, and Almonte 0 as yet. Renfrew's prospects for winning the league championship are very bright, and with the excellent management they have this year, are "pretty sure" of the Citizen shield resting in the Renfrew club rooms during the season of 1904. The following is an account of the formation of the present league, and a short sketch of the individual teams:

Pembroke—The Pembroke team have been playing scientific hockey for a number of years. The first breakaway from the old-time shinny was made in 1888, when the first hockey club was organized. It has been reorganized every year since, and when, in 1900, the present league was formed, Pembroke was one of the first teams to seek admission. In 1902 Pembroke took home the trophy, winning the championship. The town has always supported their team, the only drawback they have being poor rink accommodation, and, with this, poor gate receipts. The team these last few years has been largely under the managership of W. D. McLaren, and this accounts for its success.

Almonte—Almonte is a comparatively new team in the league and is scarcely up to championship form yet, but having the experience of one year, they have brighter prospects, and are playing much better hockey than they did last year. Almonte citizens have erected a beautiful and commodious new rink, and are standing nobly by their team. Next year will show better results. Mr. Alex. Rosmond has been elected president of the club for 1903-04.

Arnprior—Arnprior is not young at hockey, although most of the players of recent years have been shcoolboys. When such men as Oliver, Stewart and Dagenais played, Arnrior was noted for hockey. Since the present league was formed these have dropped out and given their places to younger boys, who are still holding up the reputation. Arnprior this seasen has lost Sargent, who is playing with Pembroke, but in his place they have Smith, who plays a clean, fast game. They also employ a trainer (Smith, of Ottawa) at a nice little salary, so that the team has good financial backing.

MR. W. D. McLAREN,
Of Pembroke, Second Vice-President.

Renfrew—Indications so far show that Renfrew is again to wrestle for the Journal shield. Last year in their saw-off at Ottawa they failed to bring home the trophy, not from any fault on Renfrew's part, but largely due to bad management on the ice in Ottawa. This year matters are being dealt with more thoroughly, and better results are predicted. Lawrence Martin has returned from the Temiscamingue district, and is doing wonderful work on the forward line. Nelson Kingston, Renfrew's new player, plays the best game on the ice, and is nicely supported by Gilmour, "the old reliable Carswell, last year's crack junior, has this year become a senior, and is a great strength to the forward line. Scott and Ferguson, at point and cover point, never let anything pass, and are termed by Renfrew boys "the strongest defence in Canada." Airth, last year's junior "net man," is in the flags this year for the seniors, and keeps his eye on the puck. With Mr. A. C. MacKay as president, and C. A. Dewey, Wm. Jamieson and W. A. MacKay as a committee of management, Renfrew has a bright outlook in hockey, for what the players can't do they can.

History of the League.

The first meeting of the Northern Ottawa Valley Hockey League was held in Renfrew Dec. 14, 1900. The clubs were represented by the following: Carleton Place, P. Murphy; Pembroke, W. St. James; Renfrew, Dr. N. W. Cleary and W. H. Tait; Arnprior, Arch Hood and Lewis McNamara. Mr. Tait was appointed chairman. The first officers of the league were: President, A. E. Dunlop, North Renfrew's present M.L.A.; first vice-president, John Dunlop, Carleton Place; second vice-president, W. H. Tait, Renfrew; sec.-treas., Lewis McNamara, Arnprior. Patrons, R. Patterson, Carleton Place; Claude McLaughlin, Arnprior; W. A. MacKay, Renfrew; Thos. Mackey, M.P., Pembroke.

It was decided to use goal nets in all schedule games, and Ontario Hockey Association rules. Arnprior used for the first season the commodious new rink built in the summer of 1900. Carleton Place was the only town not having a covered rink, and for this and other reasons the team defaulted in 1901. The league championship this year was won by Pembroke.

The season of 1901-02, J. G. Hamilton, Carleton Place, was elected president, and Howard Wright, Renfrew, sec.-treas. The patrons of 1900-01 were re-elected. Carleton Place defaulted again in 1902, and at a special meeting held in Renfrew it was decided to throw Carleton Place out and accept Almonte's offer to join the league.

In 1902-03 Mr. Lewis McNamara, Arnprior, was elected president, and W. D. McLaren, Pembroke, sec.-treas. The new patrons elected in 1902-03 were A. Rosmond, Almonte; C. McLaughlin, and Gerald Jarvis, Arnprior; W. H. Bromley and A. Q. MacKey, Pembroke; J. E. H. Barnet and D. Craig, Renfrew. A trophy was bought by the four league teams, and was won by Pembroke. On Jan. 22, 1903, Pembroke protested a game with Renfrew, but the executive threw it out. Mr. Lewis McNamara, the president, was appointed a trustee for the Ottawa Valley trophy Renfrew won the league championship in 1903, but in the play-off against the Lower Ottawa Valley Hockey League Renfrew lost the trophy.

This season the league is starting out with a most enterprising staff of officers. Mr. Chas. Dewey, the hustling manager of the Renfrew Hockey Club, is president; Mr. P. Jamieson, Almonte, first vice-president; Mr. W. D. McLaren, Pembroke, second vice-president; Lewis McNamara, sec.-treas.; patrons, Messrs. B. Rosmond and A. M. Gray, Almonte; Claude McLaughlin, and Gerand Jarvis, Arnprior; George Garnet and W. A. MacKay, Renfrew; Allan Hale and Fred Cockburn, Pembroke.

Each team have a couple of ringers, and fast hockey is expected. Arnprior got special permission to play H. McLaughlin and Chas. Dimmel, and Renfrew L. Martin and Alex. McDougall.

Victorias Team for To-night's Match.

The team which the Victorias will put on the ice to-night in their match with Ottawa will be the strongest that has represented the maroon and white so far this year, Nichol will be in goal, Bellingham, point; Davidson, cover-point; Bowie, Russel, Howard and Patrick, forwards.

The change in the defence will be a great help to the forwards, as they will now have more confidence and subsequently should show up better in the scoring. Davidson should also show up to much better advantage than in any previous game, for with a man of Bellingham's experience behind him he will feel as if he can let himself out and play his position for all it is worth, knowing that what he misses will be taken care of by the others.

Junior F. A. H. L.

In the Junior Federal League series last evening the St. Lawrence second team defeated the Opals in the St. Lawrence rink by a score of 5 to 0. The game was fast and exciting from start to finish.

The teams lined up as follows:

St. Lawrence.		Opals.
G. Rivet	Goals	G. Hecklinger
J. Cusack	Point	J. Scullion
C. Quartz	Coverpoint	D. Nicholson
W. Quartz	Forwards	H. Murphy
E. Arnold	"	H. Campbell
E. Butler	Left wing	T. Mulcaire
H. Jonhston	Right wing	J. Mulcaire

Close Match at Smith's Falls.

Smith's Falls, One., Jan. 30.—Smith's Falls' hockey seven met with defeat here last night by the Perth Crescents, and the latter thereby won the championship of Group II. of the O. H. A. The score was 2 to 1, and the match one continual round of excitement, fast plays and good hockey. The first half score was a tie, 1 to 1. In two minutes after the commencement of the second half, Rooney scored the second goal for Perth, and although after that the team had the better of the game they were unable to find the Crescent goal for a score.

Rereferee Waghorn, of Toronto, afterwards stated that both teams were evenly matched, but the Crescent poked their noses in front and won. The game was not rough, although players were ruled off eleven times, but only for minor infractions. The referee was strict. The attendance was 2,000 and the big rink was packed from end to end and top to bottom. Perth ran a special train which brought 300 spectators. The teams and officials were as follows:

Smith's Falls—Goal, Leseur; point, McDonald; cover point, Gilroy; forwards, May Saucier, Murray and Brennan.

Perth—Goal, Rutherford; point, Elliott; cover point, R. McLaren; forwards, Wilson, W. McLaren, Rooney, and Lannon.

Umpires—Messrs. Russell and Cameron. Timekeepers—Messrs. Miller and Mitchell. Referee—Mr. W. C. Waghorn, Toronto.

Snowshoeing

The Open Steeplechase.

Over a score of entries have been made for the open steeplechase this afternoon, which starts from the corner of McTavish and Sherbrooke streets at 3 o'clock. The course is over the hill to Lumkins. The entries are:

Holly, S. S. C.—W. O. Davis, George Smith, Jno. Craven.

Lachine S. S. C.—H. Carbourne, G. Dunsmore, A. Clayton, T. Figsbee, S. Johnson, G. Clayton, Jos. Johnson.

Montreal S. S. C.—A. H. Ellworthy, A. L. Bond, W. J. Cowen, Oliver Hall, Percy Gomery, Roland Gomery, Thos. R. Fulton.

Y. M. C. A. S. S. C.—J. N. McCuaig, Chas. E. Stanley, Jno. Toombes, A. L. Cumpston.

Le Montagnard S. S. C.—P. Lenhan, W. Tansley, A. Frazer, F. Noseworthy.

St. Stephen's Y. M. C. A., Lachine—Lal. Morris.

Bowling

The Senior League.

In the Senior League series two matches were played last evening. The Engineers were at the M.A.A.A. alleys and the 3rd Vics at the Vics Reserve. The home teams won. Scores were:

The players and scores were:

On M.A.A.A. Alleys.

M.A.A.A.				
R. J. Walker	134	178	144	456
J. E. Walsh	157	194	169	520
Jas. Baird	136	168	208	512
L. Rubenstein	160	153	176	489
W. J. LeGallais	170	176	165	513
F. H. Gardner	142	153	189	484
Total				2,974
Engineers—				
S.-Sgt. F. E. Starke	130	186	169	485
Spr. W. E. Eddison	177	159	156	492
Spr. J. Hale	126	174	177	477
Spr. W. Sturgeon	170	159	149	478
Sgt. J. E. Townsend	139	144	153	436
Spr. A. E. Surgeon	122	150	155	427
Total				2,795
Majority for M.A.A.A.				179

On Vics Reserve Alleys.

Vics Reserve—				
J. C. Willock	165	186	196	547
R. Darling	170	145	191	506
Geo. P. Wyness	130	190	173	493
F. Gorman	179	174	169	522
W. Simpson	187	182	245	614
L. McRoble	174	165	146	485
Total				3,167
3rd Vics—				
Pte. J. Drysdale	149	144	168	461
Pte. E. M. McNab	189	154	192	535
S.-Sgt. L. McIldowie	178	177	152	507
Pte. W. Mills	154	165	203	522
Pte. A. W. Parker	174	199	185	558
Sgt. R. Johnson	185	160	178	523
Total				3,106
Majority for Reserves				61

A Junior Match.

The Royals and Colonials were the only teams that played in the eighth round of the junior series last night. The M.A.A.A. will roll at Engineers' to-night, and the Third Vics at Ste. Cunegonde on Monday night. The players and scores of last night's match were:

ROYALS.				
J. P. Lebeau	112	156	173	441
J. R. Gauthier	146	162	139	447
L. Archambault	163	164	150	477
L. de Tonnancour	169	143	191	503
J. Kieffer	154	126	145	425
G. Case	184	210	175	569
Total				2,862
COLONIALS.				
R. Seed	162	155	211	528
A. B. Davis	148	178	154	475
L. A. Rassicot	141	126	148	415
L. Aubin	140	141	133	414
B. Bisson	168	138	143	449
A. Perrier	140	160	158	458
Total				2,739
Majority for Royals				123

Football

McGill Football Club.

The Football Club has met and organized for the year. Although the season was not a successful one in many ways, yet the experience acquired will prove valuable in the coming one of 1904. The club regret to state that there is a debt of some $200, which is rather an unusual thing. This was not due to the management, but the unfortunate game with the Argonauts.

The experience has shown two things. First, that the students do not support the club as they should, preferring to go in on their grounds tickets and avoid the paltry admission fee. If the support due to the club is not forthcoming the team can hardly hope for success financially or otherwise. The subscription lists should be largely subscribed to in order to meet the deficit and start the new season with a clean sheet. The second matter of importance is the recruiting of players. At present there is very little incentive for players outside of the first fifteen to turn out. There is no definite system of enticing men into the game. This year's delegate will be sent to the meeting of the Q.R.F.U. to see about limitting a junior McGill team. This should prove satisfactory, and good finances and better support from players and students, McGill ought to be champions for 1904.

The officers of the club for the season were elected recently as follows:

Hon. president, Prof. C. H. McLeod; hon. treasurer, Dr. R. T. MacKenzie; president, E. N. Martin, Sci., '05; vice-president, F. W. C. Mohr, Med., '05; secretary, E. M. Benedict, Sci., '06; treasurer, H. L. Price, Sci., '05; manager, Max Fyshe, Sci., '05; committee, Science, Richards, '07; Zimmerman, '07; Arts, Robinson, '05; W. W. Savage, '07; Medicine, Malcolm, '06; Hammond, '06; Low, McKenna, Greenshields.

Curling

The M.A.A.A. Trophy.

The date for the M. A. A. A. curling trophy were arranged last evening at a meeting of the executive. Play will begin next Tuesday, and last for two days. The first draw is as follows:

Lachine vs. Heather, Montreal vs. St. Lawrence, Thistle vs. Caledonia.

Montreal, Heather, Caledonia and Thistle clubs will have ten rinks, St. Lawrence eight, and Lachine three

St. Lawrence President's Prize.

Play in the St. Lawrence Curling Club president's prize competition was continued last evening, with the following results:

J. W. Blair,		Jas. McCrudden,	
John Allen,		Jas. Meldrum,	
D. J. H. Murdock,	A. Milne,		
F. Fournier,		W. H. Wyman,	
(skip) 7			(skip) 14

There was some interesting rasing at the St. Lawrence Rink last evening. J. Wylie won the half-mile, and W. Ramsden the mile. A. Rennie was first in the snowshoe race.

In the Iron and Steel League series last evening Thos. Robertson & Co., beat the James Robertson & Co. team by four goals to nil.

By the narrow margin of four points, Ignaux the French player, defeated Sutton, the American, in the billiard contest, at Paris.

August Herrmann, chairman of the National baseball commission, has named Feb. 21 as the date for the special meeting of the body in Chicago to consider the New York Sunday baseball controversy.

Will the Stout Party?

Once a man gets curvature of the stomach he thinks it's all off!

"Mercy!" says he, "I must get clothes built a purpose—It's me for the custom tailor!"

Semi-ready is tailored for stout people.

We have a broken line of Semi-ready Stouts—sizes 40 to 46 in English Worsted and Scotch Tweeds that cost regularly $18 and $20.

They are on the Lonely list and go for $10.

You don't have to buy if the fit's not jolly well satisfactory.

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HOW ABOUT YOUR FURS?

Have them repaired now. We do good work at the lowest prices in the City Express charges paid both ways on out of town repair orders

A. A. WELSH,
Hatter & Furrier
2292 St. Catherine Street

Tooke's Discount Sale

Owing to the great crowds of customers visiting our Stores during the past week, and a great many having to leave without being served, we have decided to continue this Sale one week longer. Nothing reserved.

20 PER CENT. OFF EVERYTHING IN OUR 3 STORES.

R. J. Tooke, 177 ST. JAMES STREET. 2387 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST. 1568 ST. CATHERINE ST. EAST.

LOBSTER FISHERMEN ARE HAVING A HARD WINTER

The Catch Has Been Poor Owing to the Terrible Storms and the Bitter Cold—Many Lives and Vessels Lost.

Shelburne, N.S., Jan. 30.—(Special.)—The weather on the Nova Scotia coast this winter has been unusually boisterous, and as a consequence the number of coasters and fishermen lost on this coast up to the present has been greater than during any similar period for years. A number of foreign-going vessels, homeward bound from southern ports, are also long overdue, and have been posted in the missing list.

The craft fortunate enough to reach port, arrive looking like fantastic products of the confectioners art in their armors of ice, and bringing tales of hazard and hardship calculated to cure men of any desire to follow the sea.

The blizzards, following the wild weather of Christmas week, was responsible for nearly a dozen wrecks on this coast, and a succession of heavy gales since has added to the long list of vessels lost or missing.

Hard on the Vessels.

The heavy weather has made terrible havoc among the fishing vessels, and caused frightful suffering among their crews. The bank fishermen have not been able to do anything, and this coming on top of a very poor summer catch, is particularly hard on them.

The shore fishermen have also had bad luck. Since the lobstering season began, the weather has been about one continous storm. There never was a more unfavorable opening, the fishermen say, and the catches compare poorly with those of this date last season. The cold tends to drive the lobsters off shore or into hidings, the high winds prevents steady fishing, and the tremendous seas have worked ruin among the traps.

In some localities, it is feared, one-half the gear will never be found again. Some of the fishermen, notwithstanding the losses from this cause, have made fair wages so far, but they did it through great hardships and at fearful risk.

Lobster Nurseries.

The artificial propagation of lobsters on this coast is a problem that is now engaging the attention of the Departmetn of Marine and Fisheries, and through the efforts of Mr. Fielding and Mr. Moses Nickerson, representative for Shelburne in the Provincial Parliament, several pounds where seed-lobsters are kept for propagating purposes have been erected in this country.

At present the lobstering industry of the province has an annual value of $1,500,000, but the supply is being depleted every year. In some sections of the province, where large catches were formerly made, the crustaceans have completely disappeared, notwithstanding the fact that the close season has been rigorously enforced by the fish wardens and Government craft detailed especially for this work.

It is a much less simple matter to protect the lobster than most other creatures caught for food. A close season is not sufficient to protect the lobster from extermination, because the adult female only lays eggs once in two years, and then carries its eggs about from 9 to 11 months, according to the temperature of the water, before they hatch. Besides the lobster takes about six years to come to maturity.

The baby lobster is also the most helpless creature imaginable, and it is calculated that not more than two or three lobsters come to maturity out of 10,000 eggs produced. At first they are only one-third of an inch long, and, lacking the specific gravity to keep below, they swim about the surface of the sea, looking as unlike lobsters as ordinary salmon fry. As they grow to two or three inches, however, they become more like lobsters, and as their shell grows and hardens, they sink to the bottom and seek their natural habitat among the rocks.

Maine Lobsters Gone.

The lobster fishery on the New England sea coast, in spite of agitation and legislation, has declined to such an extent that seven-eights of the men formerly engaged in it have turned to new lines of work. The State Fish and Game Commisioners of the Northern Atlantic States, who recently met in Boston, discussed the problem of remedying this disastrous condition of affairs. They recommended among other things that the sale of lobster meat, except in the shell, be forbidden, a regulation which is alrady in force in Maine.

The weak point of the present laws in Nova Scotia is that they require the fishermen to throw back into the sea such of his catch as are undersized—which is expecting a good deal of human nature. A better way, it is claimed, would be to require the use of a lobster pot with slats wide enough apart to allow the "shorts" to escape of their own accord.

Newfoundland an Example.

Newfoundland some years years ago adopted scientific methods to prevent the depletion of the lobster supply. Its system of artificial propagation has been most successful and affords a useful object lesson as to the value of fish culture in general. A number of floating incubators have been established around the shores, and from 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 eggs are annually hatched and planted in the coastal waters, a process which has had a great effect in maintaining the quantity and quality of the catch.

In order to obtain the eggs for propagation purposes, a man, specially trained by the fishery department, is attached to every cannery, whose business it is to strip the "berried" lobsters of the ova which would otherwise be thrown into the boilers with the mother and destroyed by the heat. These life-germs are then transferred to the incubators and, being hatched therein help to people the waters with millions of young fry.

In the chief hatchery of the colony, where the most approved scientific methods are employed, amazing results have been obtained, though the lobster, owing to the difficulty of finding suitable food for the young, is not well adapted to the ordinary methods of artificial reproduction.

Newfoundland is said to be the greatest lobster producing country in the world; and no doubt lobsters are more plentiful there than in other parts; but her catch is not as great as that of Nova Scotia, having a value of only about $1,000,000 a year. Owing to her isolated position she is not able to market her catch as advantageously as Nova Scotia fishermen do.

In 1899 returns made to the Department of Fisheries placed the lobster catch of Nova Scotia at 18,383,602 lbs. Of this total, 13,446,200 lbs. were marketed alive or frozen, and the remainder was put up in tins. Fresh lobsters are marketed mostly in the United States, which owing to an old treaty, is obliged to admit them free of duty. In case of canned crustaceans Yankee ingenuity evades the letter of this old agreement by imposing a duty on the tins in which the lobsters are packed.

Shelburne Fishermen.

Shelburne county was formerly the principal fishing centre of the province, but at present Lunenburg and Digby do a large business in this line. Of late years hundreds of the best fishermen of this county have been trying their luck out of Gloucester, thus making it impossible for vessel owners to secure men to send as many vessels fishing as formerly. Many Gloucester vessels are now manned exclusively by Nova Scotians, and on nearly all vessels out of that port there are a large number of blue noses.

Of the 73 men lost in the Gloucester fisheries last year fully one-half were natives of this province. On one Gloucester vessel lost with all hands, fourteen out of a crew of fourteen out of fifteen were Nova Scotians. This county provides Gloucester with a larger number of first-class fishermen than any other part of Canada.

But notwithstanding the annual exodus to Gloucester every year, the county still wrests from the sea a harvest valued approximately at $100,000. In proportion to its population, which is only about 15,000, Shelburne county catches more fish than any other county in the Maritime Provinces.

STARTLING STATISTICS

Statistics of the large gifts of private individuals of the United States to public institutions of the country for the year 1903 reveal some interesting facts. The largest individual giver was Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who gave away $15,965,050. Of this amount $5,567,000 was given to found one hundred and five libraries, constituting about seventy-five per cent. of the total gifts to libraries for the year.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller's gifts for the year amounted to $8,944,597, of which $6,000,000 was to Rush Medical College, Chicago, which is a part of the University of Chicago. Of the rest of Mr. Rockfeller's donations, the same university received all but about half a million dollars, which was in the main distributed among six other colleges.

Next came Mr. Arioch Wentworth, with $7,000,000 given to found an industrial school; Gordon Mackay, the giver of $4,000,000 to Harvard University, and Mrs. Fannie A. Wilder, of St. Paul, Minn., who willed $3,000,000 to charity.

Of the colleges, the University of Chicago is in the lead, receiving a total of $10,974,586, including $7,000,000 to Rush Medical College. Thanks to Mr. Gordon Mackay, Harvard stands second, receiving $4,977,705, Columbia received $3,932,500, including $2,000,000 given by Mr. Pulitzer, to found a school of journalism. Barnard had one donation of $1,000,000. Yale, which stands fifth, received no single princely gift, and its total of $680,250 represents a comparatively lean year.

The sum total of this sort of benevolence was $76,934,97, an average of about one dollar for each person in the United States. Of this amount educational institutions receive 52 per cent.; charity, including hospitals, 30 per cent and libraries, 10 per cent. More than one-fifth of the whole was given to Massachusetts institutions.

Finger Prints.

A remarkable story of how finger-prints led to the arrest of a burglar was told at Hanley (Staffs) Police Court, says the London News. During the Christmas holidays the premises of Mr. Bickley, a jeweller of Hanley, were broken into and jewellery to the value of £50 stolen. The sole clue consisted of finger-prints found on the plateglass shelf in the shop. These were photographed and the Chief Constable of Hanley sent them to Scotland Yard. A reply was received from London saying that the finger-prints were those of a man named Davies, and were taken at Wakefield. A John Davies was known to be in Hanley, and he was arrested and charged. At first he denied the charge, but on being put in the cells he called Detective-Inspector Higgins and said: "You've copped me fair. I did the job. You will find the jewellery in a tank in Bath Street tied in a handkerchief." Detective Higgins went to the spot indicated and there found the jewellery. Davies, who is a collier, aged 25, was brought up at Hanley Police Court and sent for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad letter from a lady whose Husband was Dissipated.

How She Cured Him with a Secret Remedy.

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

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address THE SAMARIA REMEDY CO. 95 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

Also for sale by J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dame Street.

PIANOS

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STEINWAY PIANOS

Why not pay a little more and purchase a Steinway.

You will then have the satisfaction of owning the best Piano made in the world. Latest designs. Grand and Upright.

Sole Agency

Pratte, Nordheimer & Glendon,

2461 St. Catherine St.

CAPE COLONY'S ODD RIVER

During the past season a large part of Cape Colony has suffered from a severe drought. The poorly nourished cattle have looked pinched, the grass has turned yellow, and the crops have been a partial failure.

In the midst of the parched regions, however, there has been a long ribbon of green, where oats, wheat and tobacco have yielded great crops and the farmers are happy though they have not had an inch more rain than their less fortunate neighbors. Their prosperity is due to a very remarkable river.

The Klipplaat in Eastern Cape Colony is a friend in need, when all the other streams may be dry as a bone; and the curious feature about it is that the Klipplaat itself has a hopeless aspect most of the time, with only a little puddle of water here and there in the loyer parts of its bed.

Suppose we had stood on the banks of the Klipplaat in December last, the summer season in Cape Colony,—the sky was brazen all the days of that month—and we should have seen only the dry bottom of the river, with a mudhole here and there to relieve the monotony.

But if we happened to be there at the right time we should suddenly have observed a great stir among the farmers, and have heard excited shouts from farm to farm carrying the news that had just come in a telegram from far up the river. The telegram was only five words long, but it brought joy and bustle and eager anticipation to every soul. The message read:

"The river is coming down."

It would be hours before the arrival of the travelling waters, but every minute was full of work for all hands. The pumps were to be rigged. Every clod of dirt in the ditches that would impede a free flow was to be crushed, and busy spades were preparing the land for a thorough flooding; and the children were on the banks pricking up their ears to catch the first faint sound announcing the approach of the coming flood.

At length we should see the river tumbling along with a rush and a roar and in twenty minutes the dry channel would be filled to the top of the banks, and soon, where all was dry a little before, the life-giving waters would be glistening in all the ditches under the bright sunshine. All nature rejoiced under the transformation, and the sheep and cattle were scarcely less happy than the men and women.

A day later the channel would be dry again, but all the water that could be utilized by plant and animal life for two or three weeks would be stored in the soil and wells. Then would come another current, and everybody would bend again to the task of utilizing it to the utmost.

So it went on all summer. The cattle and sheep were fat, the oats were waist high, and the tobacco leaf was broad and of excellent quality.

The phenomena is easily explained. No matter how parched and sear South Africa may be, the Drakensberg Mountains of the east, catching the moisture laden winds from the Indian Ocean, have always plenty of rain.

The little Klipplaat rises among the foothills of the higher Drakensberg where the largest water supply is maintained. Snow frequently falls at these higher altitudes, and is melted by the successive rains, swelling the water supply.

The Klipplaat is the only river that enjoys these advantages to the full, and the merry torrent it sends down, every few weeks maintains a belt of luxurious verdure, no matter how dry the surrounding country may be. So the Klipplaat is regarded as an unmixed blessing and the most remarkable river in South Africa.

Mr. G. A. Forbes, of this city, has left on a business trip for Amherst and Halifax, N.S., where he will spend a week or two.

Extraordinary Bargains at Every Counter

"LeLouvre"

Don't Forget Green Cash Receip's

GREAT

Extraordinary Sale On Monday next

and DURING THE MONTH we shall offer some of the most extraordinary bargains ever seen in this city. We find it impossible to show all the good things we have in the one day, as space will not permit us. Every hour we are receiving snaps in all lines of seasonable requisites. Never in the history of "LeLouvre" were such offerings made as we are making. This will undoubtedly be the sale of the season comprising as it will the results of smart buying of lots at such prices as will enable us to sell them to you at figures that will astonish you. Watch for the good things. Tell your friends. If there is anything that does not please you tell us. We will help you in every way.

Ladies' Skirts

75 Well Made SKIRTS, in Frieze, Fancy Heavy Camel's Hair, Imported Cloth and Cheviots, in colors of Oxford gray and black only. These skirts were never made to sell under $5.75 to $8.50. As we have made up our minds to clear them out we want for this, our biggest sale of the season $3.95

Ladies' Jackets

We shall offer next week three lines of very superior LADIES' JACKETS. They will be real snaps, being guaranteed this season's styles and in a good assortment of sizes. They are selling at less than half price, so lose no time in seeing them, as follows:—

No. 1—LADIES' FRIEZE JACKET, with loose back, bell sleeves, lined with extra good farmer satin, 40 inches long, and can be had in gray or black.

No. 2—LADIES' CAMEL'S HAIR JACKET, made with loose back, new sleeves, well finished and tailored, in colors of blue, gray, brown and dark drab. Extra fine goods.

No. 3—LADIES' BLACK BEAVER COAT, made with loose back, bell sleeves, nice heavy lining and good substantial wearing article. The whole of these lots are worth $6.00, $7.25, $7.50 each, but on Monday and as long as they last, will be sold for $2.95

Very superior PEAU DE SOIE JACKET, trimmed with silk applique, lined with quilted satin, cuffs and sleeves of the latest style, the very proper weight for the season, and elegant goods, being extremely well made and finished. The real selling price of these is $40.00 to $50.00. We start on Monday selling at $20.00 $25.00

A special discount of 30 per cent. will be allowed on all other lines of this season's styles of JACKETS. 50 per cent. discount on all our BLACK BEAVER CAPES, BLACK BROCADED CAPES and GOLF CAPES, etc.

ZIBELINE.
20 pieces of Herring-boned ZIBELINE, 40 inches wide, in colors of Oxford gray, medium gray, mixture of brown, drab, brown and black, and plain black. Real value 35c. Our February sale price, 18c.

WHITE COTTON.
Special sale of WHITE COTTON, very fine material for making underwear, 36 inches wide, the very best imported Lansdowne. Regular prices of 10c, 13c and 15c. February sale price, 8½c.

TABLE OIL CLOTH.
Some well made TABLE OIL CLOTH, in 25 assorted patterns and colorings, 1¼ yards wide. Value 25c. February sale price, 20c.

LAMP SHADES.
A quantity of Lamp Shades, in colors of yellow, green and pink. Worth 10c anywhere. Our special price is 3c.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
A lovely lot of nice EXCELDA HANDKERCHIEFS, white, with fancy colored borders, both for ladies and gentlemen. Value 8c and 10c. February sale price, 6c.

COLLARS.
White Embroidered COLLARS, very special value at 35c and 50c. February sale, 23c.

CHIFFON FOUNDATION COLLARS, in black and white, all sizes. Regular price 15c. Sale price, 7½c.

FANCY COLLARS.
Fancy Collars for children, with butter lace and white embroidery. Value 25c and 35c. February sale for 10c.

TOWELS.
See our Washing TOWELS, the best that money can buy for good wear, all linen, 16 x 31. All white or white with colored border. Value 10c. February sale price, 8c.

TABLE DAMASK.
A good line of WHITE TABLE DAMASK, 56 inches wide, very serviceable and good washing material. Worth 45c. Our February sale, 28c.

Also a fine lot of Unbleached TABLE DAMASK, 54 inches wide. Wear well. Worth 25c. Our February sale, 18c.

GLOVES.
A lot of colored CASHMERE GLOVES, 2 dome fasteners, in gray, brown, drab, in assorted shades, with lovely black stitching on backs, also black and white stitching. Worth 25c. Our February sale price is 17c.

PERCALE.
50 pieces of ENGLISH PERCALE, new designs, very suitable for making dresses, blouses, dress sacques, etc. Charming lot of material this at 12c. Our February sale price is only 6½c.

REMNANTS
Special sale of REMNANTS in Dress Goods, Cottons, Prints, Muslins, Linings, Curtain Net, Silks, etc.

LACES
We have just received a very large parcel of imported VALENCIENNES and GUIPURE LACES of all kinds, which we have marked for February sale selling. You will save 25 per cent. by purchasing now. A large assortment is here for you.

CASH 10 RECEIPT

During This February Sale
We Will Give to Every Customer
Green Cash Receipts

CASH 10 RECEIPT

ARMAND GIROUX,
(Successor to N. Tousignant)
295 St. Lawrence Main Street.
Corner DeMontigny.

Everyone That Neglects Catarrh Runs The Awful Risk of Consumption

This is Dangerous Weather to Have the Poisons of Catarrh in Your System. Cure Yourself, Stamp Out The Germs by Inhaling Catarrhozone.

The only remedy that has ever cured Catarrh permanently, is Catarrhozone, which can be inhaled into the air passages and thus reach the germs of the disease. The unparalleled success of this great Catarrh Cure has startled the entire medical profession. Doctors say that every requirement of a complete cure for every type of Catarrh is found in Catarrhozone. It is a very simple and convenient remedy, possessing the great advantage over other treatments of being *"a direct cure"*; that is, it immediately goes where the disease really is, and doesn't take the roundabout course of a tablet, stomach medicine, or morphine mixture, which can't possibly cure.

Catarrhozone is so safe that infant babies can use it. Along with the air you breathe, it passes through the air passages of the throat, into the bronchial tubes, then into the lungs, and finally it is exhaled through the nostrils, having gone everywhere Catarrhal inflammation could possibly be.

It doesn't matter how long you have suffered, or how often you have failed to get relief, even though Catarrh may affect every organ in your body, you can be permanently cured by inhaling the soothing, fragrant vapor of Catarrhozone.

The awful deadliness, the unrelenting persecution, the misery beyond description caused by Catarrh, which always leaves a trail of infirmities, lasting through life, should warn everyone to get rid of Catarrh taint now

A few breaths through Catarrhozone inhaler clears the phlegm out of the throat and stops coughing. The nostrils are cleansed of offensive mucous discharge and sneezing and sniffling stop at once. Partial loss of hearing and blinding headache (very common symptoms of Catarrh) are quickly cured and in a short time every trace of Catarrh disappears.

We are so confident that Catarrhozone will cure your Catarrh that we are willing to refund the money in every case a purchaser is not fully satisfied Catarrhozone has afforded lasting benefit. Nothing could be fairer. Now is your chance to get cured. Get Catarrhozone to-day and satisfy yourself as to its wonderful curative powers. Two months' treatment costs $1.00. Sample size 25c. At all druggists, or sent safely by mail to your home if price is forwarded to N. C. POLSON & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., and Kingston, Ont.

CATARRH

Ruins health and beauty, causes the weak to die young, invariably leads to consumption.

Thousands annually cured by Catarrhozone.

MISS E. M. PETERS

Is know by every resident in the pretty Town of Highland Grove. She was cured by Catarrhozone of systematic catarrh, and says: "For three years before I commenced using Catarrhozone I was continually bothered by a congested condition of my nose and throat. I was sneezing and coughing all the time, and really never felt well. I persevered with Catarrhozone, and was rewarded by being entirely cured. My recovery prompted others in this locality to use Catarrhozone, and many of them have had phenomenal results from using it."

MISS LOUISE MURPHY

A well-known society belle, residing at 28 Monument Street, Medford, writes: "Kindly forward me three outfits of Catarrhozone, which I have found most valuable for catarrhal affections of the head and throat. Catarrhozone cured me of weak lungs, and really saved me from consumption. I am recommending CATARRHOZONE above all other treatments, knowing what great curative powers it possesses. I know others who have also benefited by Catarrhozone."

MISS MARY McKENZIE

A resident of London, Ontario, contracted a heavy cold, which developed rapidly into catarrh, and finally the lungs became affected. The doctors made an examination of the sputa and found tubercular germs. "I had almost decided to go to Arizona or New Mexico, when I was urged to try Catarrhozone. I breathed it deeply into the lungs, and felt its beneficial action very quickly. It eased my cough, the fever gradually abated, and after about two months' constant use of Catarrhozone, my lungs were all right. Catarrhozone killed the germs, and made me well."

MRS. L. CHENEWITH

A very prominent resident of Glendive, gives the following history of her experience with Catarrhozone: "I had a bad cough for several months last fall that settled in my lungs. I was very much worried to find that I could not shake it off. I read in the Presbyterian Witness of the wonderful cures of Catarrhozone, and decided to test it. The irritability and soreness was taken out of my throat in a few days, and in less than a week Catarrhozone cured my cough. It has since made my lungs quite strong."

WILL RAISE FUR SEALS.

Plan to Start Industry in Lake Superior—An Interesting Experiment.

Preliminary steps for the formation of the Lake Superior Seal Propogation Society have been taken at Ashland, Wisconsin, the object being to stock Lake Superior with fur-bearing seals, says the Indianapolis News. The reported heads of the organization will be Seben Malaroff, a Russian, with thirty years' experience as a sealer; ex-Lieutenant Governor Fifield, of Wisconsin, and J. S. Robbins, of Rhinelander. It is figured that ten male and forty female seals in the lake will increase to 1,000 in twenty years. The Apostle Islands, together with Isle Royale, and the rock shores of Lake Superior, would, it is believed, be ideal breeding places for seal, while, in Malaroff's opinion, the climatic conditions are perfect. Efforts will be made to procure governmental regulation through agreement with Canada. The promoters figure large profits. Concerning the scheme, Henry L. Ward, custodian of the Milwaukee Public Museum, and who spent several weeks last summer on the Pacific coast observing the habits of seals and sea lions, considers the experiment worth trying, but its practicability, he declares, will depend upon developments.

"The fur seal is naturally a salt water amphibian," said he, "but it has been known to live and breed in captivity 1,000 miles from salt water. However, the captive seals were always well cared for and well fed. Fish is their chief food, and if fish are found in sufficient quantity in Lake Superior, that objection to the success of the plan would be removed. Climatic conditions are another matter to be considered. It is somewhat questionable if the intense cold of the Lake Superior region would not prove detrimental to the health of the seals. The fur seals of Alaska only remain at their rookeries in the Priblof Islands during the heated season of the summer. The rest of the year they are somewhere in the Southern Pacific, at their feeding grounds. However the project is one worth trying, and if it proves successful a new value might be given to the great lake."

Game Warden C. D. Nelson, of Wisconsin, knows of no provision in the State laws of either Wisconsin or Michigan protecting fish and game that would prohibit or conflict with the plan of putting fur-bearing seals in Lake Superior. While under the present game laws such animals would not receive protection from the game wardens' departments, they would not be regarded as a menace to protected fish. Professor W. S. Marshall, of the zoological department of the University of Wisconsin, states that, while seals are heavy feeders, it was not probable that seals in the lake would greatly diminish the supply of fish.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.—adv.

NOW FOR A REMNANT SALE.

Monday, the beginning of February, will usher in a Sale of Remnants at The S. Carsley Co., Limited. Remnants is a term with a broad scope. It not only applies to all the short ends in Dress Goods, Silks, Linens, Prints, Flannel, etc., etc., but embraces all the last of lots in Gloves, Corsets, Underclothing, Outer Garments for all, etc., etc. Special Tables will be devoted to these Remnants in the various departments, commencing Monday morning.—adv.

WHEN Manufacturers Come to Us for Ideas on

WALL DECORATIONS

WHEN Decorators from ONE END of Canada to the other are constantly in communication with us re newest and latest ideas on Wall Decorations,

WHEN the leading factories in Europe and America are constantly advising us of the latest developments in Wall Paper Art,

WHEN one has had 25 years' experience in handling Wall Papers, it is but natural to conclude it is worth while seeing us about Wall Decorations.

After the thought of the happy decoration of the home, see us on the social side of life in our

Games Department

150 Lines English, American and Canadian Games—

FLINCH 50c, PIT 50c, LESS SPECIAL 10c

Greatest run in 20 years in our **Bead Department**

Latest New York, Boston, London and Paris Styles in our bead dept. 300 Lines to select from. TRADE SUPPLIED.

Talking of the Ottawa-Victoria Hockey Match

It's the club that does team and head work, and uses a line of Hockey Sticks such as we are selling at 25c, 35c, 50c, that will most likely win.

BEST ROCK ELM AND WHITE ASH STICKS

The G. A. Holland, & Son Co.

2411-2413 St. Catherine Street.

ONE DAY IN CANADA.

QUEBEC.

Oliver Garceau, who has conducted the Fairview Hotel at Magog for the past six years, has purchased a hotel at Sorel.

Mr. J. A. Morrill has purchased the property known as the Hanning Mill property at Nicolet Falls, from Mr. Alexander McLeay, of Castlebar.

It is doubtful if the Dominion Fish Hatchery, at Magog, will be able to handle its customary supply of ova this season on account of the low state of the river.

At the recent annual meeting of the Granby Poultry Association, with Mr. G. F. Payne in the chair, gratifying statements were made as to the organization. The following officers were elected: H. H. Collins, president J. C. Barr, 1st vice-president; H. Sample, Sup., Directors, A. H. Nourse, (Chairman); J. C. Joy, E. Daigle, J. W. Gray, Jos. Catudal, A. F. Sanborn, and E. Elkins; Mr. Hobart Conolly, secretary.

ONTARIO.

The output of the several factories in Almonte in 1803 is placed at $689,500.

The C.P.R. is going to erect new stations at Sudbury and Sturgeon Falls.

Alfred Bogart, was struck down by a runaway horse in Chatham and fatally injured.

The counties of Northumberland and Durham have formed an association for road improvement.

The adoption of a local option by-law by the Niagara Township Council will close three hotel bars.

A newspaper is to be started at Carp by Mr. James A. Evoy, formerly connected with the Kemptville Telegram.

Lt.-Col. Jarvis commander of the Governor General's Foot Guards, has resigned from the command of the regiment.

A passenger train due in Belleville at 9.10 Wednesday night, dashed into an open switch at Trenton, and the engine was damaged, but no one hurt.

J. H. Mendels, was elected over R. E. Hicks, by a majority of 147, to fill the vacancy in the Perth Council caused by the resignation of W. J. Crosby.

As a result of a North Oxford election bet made in Hamilton, William Badt, a Conservative, wheeled Chas. Schwenger, a hotel-keeper, from his hotel to the City Hall and back.

Three generations of relations met to celebrate the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. antassel, Avondale. A poem composed in honor of the event by William Cochrane, of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville, was read.

A very sad case is that of Rev. Mr. Buckland of Christ Church, who was summoned to the deathbed of his mother in Toronto, but, though the company did all in their power to aid him to hasten, the Stratford officials even sending a double-header, with a plough, bringing him back to the city in time to catch a morning train, he arrived too late to see his mother alive.

The experience of a commercial traveller is typical of many: Attempted to go from London to Hanover on Wednesday; stayed at Hanover until Thursday; left at 3 o'clock for St. Mary's; got within four miles, got stuck, and was 17 hours without food; started on foot, reached the town, and, after six hours, started for Stratford; got there at 5; got to Berlin at 6, and stayed there until Saturday morning, at 9; started for Guelph, and, arriving, stayed until 2; then started for Palmerston; got stuck at Fergus, the plough being in the ditch; stayed there 12 hours, and got to Palmerston at 4 o'clock in the morning; after three hours was brought to Listowel, and arrived at 8.30 Sunday morning, and was there until 29th.

MANITOBA AND THE WEST.

The latest extension of C.P.R. lines is the inauguration on Jan. 20, of a daily steamship service between victoria and Seattle.

Mr. H. H. Rowley, accontant of the Victoria branch of the Bank of British North America, has been promoted to the managership of the Rossland branch.

Tenders for the elevator for the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., at Fort William will be closed on Feb. 5. Contractors are now in Montreal figuring on the job.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

George Herrman, the ex-inspector of constabulary, who robbed the Cuban Government and fled, and was subsequently captured, has been sentenced to thirteen years' imprisonment.

Harry Egbert, alias Jack Frost, exconvict, burglar and murderer, was hanged yesterday at Salem, Oregon, for the killing of John G. Saxton and his companion, John West, in the Wild Horse Valley, in South-Western Oregon, Oct. 4, 1903.

A new feature at the Frogmore, near Windsor, mausoleum, is the beautiful statue of the Saviour, which the Queen erected in memory of her royal mother-in-law. It stands near the entrance to the building, and has not yet been seen by the public. It is Queen Alexandra's own memorial to Queen Victoria, "the best of mothers."

NOTICE TO SUPPORTERS OF ALD. LAPORTE AS MAYOR IN ST. LAWRENCE AND ST. LOUIS WARDS.

Supporters of Ald. Laporte in St. Lawrence and St. Louis Wards wishing rigs to convey voters to the polls will kindly send word to the committee room 1911 St. Catherine Street. Bell Tel. East 391. Kindly state the most convenient hour for rig to call for each voter.

A RAILROAD ON THE ICE.

The Trans-Siberian Railway Runs in Places Across Rivers Frozen to a Depth Sufficient to Bear a Train.

The completion of that wonderful piece of modern engineering, the Trans-Siberian Railway, which now spans Asiatic Russia, provides direct railroad communication between the most western point of Europe and the most eastern point of Asia, says a writer in the Liverpool Post. It is now possible for the globe trotter to go around the world in less than forty days. Siberia is a cold place. The rivers freeze to a considerable depth in winter, but still nobody would conceive that they would freeze sufficiently to bear a locomotive and a whole train of heavy waggons hurtling across from one side to the other. But such is the fact. The experiment was first tried on the River Obi last year. At first a light train was drawn by horses over the track frozen on to the icy surface of the river. Then a locomotive was steamed across, and as it did not go through it was satisfactorily established that Siberian ice was of a bearing quality. Once this fact was patent, the brow of the Russian engineer cleared, for, while it was easy to get along rapidly with the construction of the line on the ground itself, the building of bridges over the rivers was a longer job, and, as a matter of fact, the bridges over the Obi and the Achinsk were not half finished. "Why not use Nature's bridge—the ice?" thought the Russian; and so he did. My experience of the railway running on the ice was at the River Achinsk. This is a tolerably broad river, perhaps twice as wide as the Thames, and when on the February afternoon the train steamed up to its western shore the surface presented one white mass of snow-covered ice. The railway line continued down the slope of the bank and across the ice to the other side. The train stopped at the edge of the bank, and the conductor bade us get out and walk, humorously remarking that if the train went through, only he and the driver would be drowned. The whole crowd of befurred passengers thereupon descended and trailed across the ice. At the centre of the river, I paused to watch hew the train would behave. Slowly the heavy mass descended the bank and crept on to the ice. There was a distinct "crunch" as the locomotive left solid bottom. Once all the weight of the train was off the land I clearly felt a sag in the ice, and, as the cars passed me, crack! crack! crack! like a burst of small fireworks, notified me that the ice felt it. But it bore bravely, and in about five minutes the train was on firm land again. Should hostilities break out, as again and again has been expected, this winter, this light railway would play a most important part in the hurrying forward of troops and stores to the seat of war.

ORDINARY CORN SALVES CONTAIN ACIDS.

But the old reliable Putnam's Corn Extractor is entirely vegetable in composition and does not eat or burn the flesh. It gradually lifts the corn, causes no pain, and cures permanently. Price 25c. at all druggists. Use only "Putnam's."

CARELESSNESS AT HARWICK.

Charge Not Being Properly Tamped Was Cause of Explosion.

Pittsburg, Jan. 30.—Mine Inspector Cunningham is satisfied he has discovered the cause of the explosion at the Harwick Mine, and the room in which it occurred.

It has been the theory of the inspectors that the gas was lighted by a defective shot, one that was not properly tamped, and which threw a bit of burning paper from the hole drilled in the coal. This has been confirmed by finding a hole in the coal, showing that the tamping had been blown out, and that the shot was ineffective. Near this point was found the tamp of Fire Boss J. A. Gordon, who was also the head shooter in the mine.

The mine had given up 114 dead at noon. Preparations are already making for an early resumption of work at the mine. The company expects to start again in two weeks, or as soon as the bodies have all been removed, the mine inspected and repairs made.

The Flagging Energies Revived.—Constant application to business is a tax upon the energies, and if there be not relaxation, lassitude and depression are sure to intervene. These come from stomachic troubles. The want of exercise brings on nervous irregularities, and the stomach ceases to assimilate food properly. In this condition Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will be found a recuperative of rare power, restoring the organs to healthful action, dispelling depression, and reviving the flagging energies.—adv.

ALLAN LINER LAURENTIAN SAILS

Allan line R.M.S. Laurentian from Liverpool for St. John, N.B., via Moville and Halifax, sailed from Moville 1 p.m. to-day, with 8 first, 65 second and 165 third class passengers.

Sleeplessness.—When the nerves are unstrung and the whole body given up to wretchedness, when the mind is filled with gloom and dismal forebodings, the result of derangement of the digestive organs, sleeplessness comes to add to the distress. If only the subject could sleep, there would be oblivion for a while and temporary relief. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will not only induce sleep, but will act so beneficially that the subject will wake refreshed and restored to happiness.—adv.

Montreal Women's Club at Enjoyable Function.

An innovation in the annals of the history of the Montreal Woman's Club, and one which proved an undoubted success, was the delightful and largely attended "At Home" given by the ladies of the club at the Art Gallery last evening. The guests were received in the Tempest bequest room by the officers of the club. President Mrs. F. H. Waycott, First Vice-president Mrs. R. M. Liddell, Second Vice-president Mrs. E. M. Renouf, Recording Secretary Miss M. L. Ferguson, Corresponding Secretary Mrs. H. McLaren, and the Treasurer Mrs. J. P. Mullarkey. Refreshments were served in the old gallery, the table being effectively arranged in red and yellow, the club colors, with a profusion of red carnations and vases tied with large bows of yellow satin ribbon, the ices and cakes being all carried out in the same color scheme. An orchestra was stationed on the platform of the concert gallery, embanked in palms and cut flowers. During the evening Mrs. F. H. Waycott gave a charming little address to her guests, explaining the aims and objects of the club. Speeches were also given by Mr. Recorder Weir, Rev. Hugh Pedley and Rev. Dr. Edgar Hill. Mrs. F. H. Waycott was presented with a beautiful bouquet of American beauties by the members of the club. The guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Grafton, Rev. and Mrs E. M. Hill, Mrs. Beautoy Marston, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Richardson, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, Dr. and Mrs. Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Miss Wright, Dr. and Mrs. Garrow, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Northey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hugh Peattiem, Mr. and Mrs. Renouf, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Saunder, Mr. P. C. Saunder, Mr. and Mrs. Muir, Mrs. G. D. Mackay, Miss McKay, Miss Hutton, Chicago, Mr. A. Ewing, Dr. and Mrs. Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. Harling, Mr. and . Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Darling, Miss E. H. Mathewson, Mr. H. Mallett, Dr. and Mrs. Mathewson, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Dewar, Mrs. Hugh Brodie, Mr. and Mrs. R. Irvine McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Barker, Miss Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Miss Strachan, Mr. Strachan, the Misses Saunderson, Mr. Saunderson, Mrs. Saunderson, Miss Macdonald, Dr. Riley, Miss Mudge, Mr. D. Cameron, Miss Heubach, Miss Botting, Dr. and Mrs. Torey, Mr. Ployart, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mathewson, Miss Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Torey, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Boner, Miss M. Boxer, Mr. Hulbig, Mrs. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Edwards, Mr. W. Barnes, Mrs. W. S. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Walter, Miss Stewart, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Hansford, Miss Ferguson, Miss Burroughs, Dr. and Mrs. Telfer, Miss Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Curry, Mr. and Mrs. Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. Patch, Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay, Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin, Mr. Waycott, Mr. J. Clark, Mr. T. Watchorn, Rev. and Mrs. Thompson, Hon. A. and Mrs. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. Weller, Mr. and Mrs. Louson, Miss Varney, Mr. and Mrs., and Miss Frances, Mr. and Mrs. Cunliffe, Dr. Roddick, the Misses Roddick, Dr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Slesson, Mr. and Mrs. Torrop, the Misses Bryson, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Hopper, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Duke, Rev. M. S. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Browne, Miss G. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Learmont, Dr. and Mrs. Drummond, Miss Garth Bulmer, Madame Cerin Lajoie, Miss Cheek, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Torrance, Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Ham, Mr. and Mrs. Ayer, Miss Ayer, Mrs. Paterson, Mrs. Ralston, Miss M. Hutchison, Mrs. Stone, Mr. McGregor, Mr. E. E. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Jaques, Miss Jaques, Miss Jackson, Mr. A. Leithhead, Mr. and Miss Williams, Miss Evans, Miss Hunter, Pembroke, Mr. and Mrs. Pain, Mr. and Mrs. K. Grose, Mrs. Warren, Miss M. Gordon, Mrs. Symister, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. C. Seppar, Mrs. Horsey, Mr. Horsey, the Misses Horsey, Mr. and Mrs. B. Sawyer, Mr. Franchere Chipman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Watson, Miss Mona Watson, Mr. J. Smith, Miss Hollinshead, Dr. Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. C. Murray, Capt. and Mrs. Chambers, Hon. R. N. Hall Mr. and Miss Dougall, Mr. and Mrs. Richard White, Mr. and Mrs. Brierley, Mr. L. Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. Nolan, Mr. Tees, Mrs. Mackay, Mr. Tytler, Mr. Gaudet, Miss Maloney, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Ekers, Miss Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Hagar, Miss Ritchie, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Larkin, Miss Macleod Moore, Miss Thornton, the Misses Gairdner, Misses Doyle, Mrs. Doyle, Mr. Dudley Beard, Mr. and Mrs. Tyndall, Miss Bremner, Mr. Seath, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Hogle, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. McGarry, Misses Nolan, Mr. Hodges, Mr. W. Hodges, Miss O'Connor, Prof. and Mrs. Evans, Miss Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Vipond, Miss H. Grier, Mr. and Mrs. Alloway, Miss K. Campbell, Misses Adams, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Wait, Mr. and Mrs. S. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Denning, Mrs. Jenkins Kingston, Mrs. James Bacon, Potsdam; Miss Symington, Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McGill, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Coates, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lemieux, Dr. and Mrs. Griffith, Dr. and Mrs. Smillie, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Brophy, Mrs. P. Lane, Mrs. W. Owens, Mrs. Cooke, Mr. T. Cooke, Miss Clogg, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. George Browne, Mrs. B. T. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. McGoun, Mrs. Gagnon, the Misses Gagnon, Mrs. de Seve, Misses Ferguson, Mr. Ferguson, Miss Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Marson, Mr. and Mrs. Singleton, Dean and Mrs. Bovey, Dr. and Mrs. Detersch, Rev. E. I. Rexford and Mrs. Rexford, Dean and Mrs. Walton, Miss Oakeley, Miss C. Lichtenstein, Miss Grier, Prof. Jabez Robertson and Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Leonowens, Rev. W. S. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Boucher, Dr. and Mrs. H. Barnes, Miss Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dawes, Miss B. and Mrs. Dandurand, Miss Holstrom, Dr. Lapthorn Smith, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Lighthall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Abney Bacon, Miss Johnston, Miss Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. H. McLaren, Mrs. Allan, Mrs. Radford, Mrs. Edwards Cole, Miss Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reid, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. McGibbon, Mr. and Mrs. Staunton, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Val Traversey, Mr. and Mrs. Harrower, Mr. and Mrs. Carvell, Mr. and Mrs. Holgate, Mrs. Saxe Holmes, Mrs. W. B. Mathews, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. Shearer, Miss Walker, Miss Cowles, Dr. Wesley and Mrs. Mills, Miss Morrow, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Busby, Mrs. Gilmore, Miss Prowse, Mrs. and Miss Bendley, Madame Corne, Mr. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. F. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Smith, Miss Elliott, Prof. Flux, Miss Golding, Miss Beaman, Mr. E. Surveyer, Prof. and Mrs. Coulssarat, Mr. and Mrs. Marc Sauvalle, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Savage, Mr. C. F. Paul, Dr. Church Mr. and Mrs. J. Louson, Mrs. James Sinton, Mr. and Mrs C Morgan, Dr. Frank Ibbotson, Mrs Sutherland, Winchester; Mrs. J. H. Liddell, Miss Liddell Mrs. McNaughton, Mr. Reneuf, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ramsay, Miss Stedman, Rev. J. Edgar Hill, Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Adair, Mr. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McCarthy, Mr. Fred Yorston, Mr. L. Yorston, Dr. and Mrs. Birkett, Dr. and Mrs. Frechette, Mrs. D. Cottingham, Mr. C. Stevenson, Miss Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, Mr. W. Benn, Miss Benn, Mr and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Miss Palmer, Mr. Spence, Mr. Henderson, Mr. and Miss Babcock, Mrs. Stewart Mrs. H. Thom, Mrs. McNicoll, Mrs. C. E. E. Ussher, Mr. F. Fowler, Mrs. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Clark, Mrs. Pridham, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lovell, Miss W. Lovell, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Lambart, Miss Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cox, Mr. Clarkson, Mrs. Southwell, Mr. and Mrs. Virtue, Mrs M. Brown, Rev. and Mrs. H. Pedley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. J. Beaublen, Mr. and Mrs. P. Ryan, Mr. Hanson, Miss Hanson, Mrs. and Miss Idler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carsley, Mrs. and Miss Hansard, Miss Thornton, Miss Loudon, Miss McGill, Miss Boulter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Reid, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Leo, Mr. and Mrs. Haddrill, Mr. and Mrs. Wevill, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Carsley, the Misses Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Robertson Mr. and Mrs. Emmans, Miss Eglauch, Major C. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Mullarkey, Mr. Walsh, Miss Shearer, Miss M. Loudon, Dr. and Mrs. Rowell, Mrs. Carmen, Miss C. Richardson, Mr. Stranfe, Miss Collins, Miss E. Mathewson, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Mathewson, Mr., and Mrs. F. Desrosiers Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Ayer, Mr. and Mrs. Marlotti, Miss Whelan, Mrs. J C. Allan, Napanee; Hon. J. J. and Mrs Curren, Mrs. Hendery, Mrs. Dumaresq, Mrs. Dick, Lieut.-Col. Gardner, the Misses Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hird, Mr. and Mrs. Lichtenhein, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Gordon, Mr. J. P. Black.

Men, Women and Happenings.

Mr. and Mrs. William Farewell are in Montreal.

Miss McLean, of Brockville, is visiting relatives in the city.

Miss Ester Butterfield, of Stanstead, is visiting friends in Montreal.

Miss H. M. Hepworth, of Stanstead, is visiting relatives in Montreal.

Mrs. K. Macrae, who has been visiting here has returned to Richmond.

Mr. Simon Fraser and Miss Hortense Fraser, Sherbrooke, leave next week for Mexico.

Mrs. Duncan Smith and Mrs. Luce, Sherbrooke, spent several days in the city this week.

Miss Bessie Gordon, who has been the guest of Lady Tilley at Ottawa, is expected home next week.

Mrs. Barton, Montreal, was among the guests at a tea given by the Misses Aikens, this week at Toronto.

Mrs. Andrew Allan will be the hostess at a snowshoe tramp and dinner at the The Kennels next week.

Miss Delia Boucher, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Berube, in Montreal, have returned to Sherbrooke.

Miss Laura Smith, of Ottawa, who is expected in Montreal shortly, will be the guest of Mrs. Baumgarten, McTavish street.

Mrs. S. M. Baylis was the hostess at a most successful young people's dance last evening at her residence, 262 University street.

Mrs. Thomas Kidd, Guy street, has issued invitations for a tea next Tuesday afternoon, in honor of her mother, Mrs. Emsley Brown.

Miss Evelyn Mackenzie, Sherbrooke Street, who has been the guest of Mrs. George Reaves, at Toronto, is now visiting Mrs. Walter Beardmore.

Mrs. W. G. Warner, Montreal, accompanied by Mrs. Bruce MacDonald, and the Misses Foy, of Toronto, is registered at the Chateau, Quebec.

The young people of Grace Church, were entertained at a most enjoyable snowshoe party Thursday evening, and returned to the school house for refreshments.

Mr. A. F. Duclos, of 8 Arlington Avenue, Westmount and Mr. R. W. Houston, were among the passengers on the Cedric which sailed for England last Wednesday.

Messrs. J. Hampden Shaw, F. E. Roe, Gordon Macfarlane, F. E. Stockwell, Gerald Lees, Mr. and Mrs. Stanway, C. S. Campbell, C. E. I. Porteous and K. Henry are the Montrealers registered at the Chateau, Quebec, yesterday.

A delightful reception was given to the King's Daughters by Mrs. Robert Reford at her residence, Drummond st., yesterday afternoon, at which Mrs. Isabella C. Davis, of New York, was the guest of honor. The tea table, which was prettily decorated with roses and carnations, was in charge of Mrs. Philip Gilbert and Mrs. Victor Buchanan, assisted by Miss Reford and several other young ladies. Among those present were Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Ernest Gault, Mrs. Peers Davidson, Miss Mudge, Mrs. Patterson, Miss Reddy, Miss Ludington, Mrs. W. Forbes, Miss Clay, Miss Louise Murray-Smith and many others.

NEW COMPANIES FORMED; OLD ONES MAKE CHANGES

The Canada Gazette Contains a Batch of Commercial Notices of Interest to Montreal.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—(Special.)—The Keewatin Flour Mills Company, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, has been incorporated. Those interested in the company are: John Mather, Angus Wm. Fraser, Robert Montgomery Cox, all of Ottawa; Edwin C. Whitney, of Whitney; David Low Mather, Rat Portage; Hon. Jas. Drummond McGregor, New Glasgow, N.S.; Robert Laird Borden, Halifax, N.S.; George Burn, Erskine Henry Bronson, John Coates, of Ottawa.

At the next session a company in course of organization will apply for a charter to construct an electric railway from Ottawa and Hull to Buckingham; thence up the Lievre River, to a point on the line of the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific and on to James Bay; also a line from Buckingham to Thurso. The names of those interested in the project are withheld at present, but it is understood they comprise Montreal and Ottawa capitalists.

The Montreal Park and Island Railway is applying for an extension of time.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is applying for permission to extend the branch known as the Ottawa Northern and Western from Maniwaki, its present terminus, northerly to James Bay; also a branch westward from any point on its main line to Lake Temiscamingue.

Mr Geo. Pearson, of Toronto, will apply next session for a divorce from his wife, Teresa Odelia Pearson, now of Cleveland, Ohio.

RAILROAD DEATHS INCREASE.

Ninety More in 1903 Than in 1902 Due to Steam Cars.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—(Special.)—The statistics of deaths caused by railways, during the year ending June, 1903, have been completed by the Department of Railways. They show an increase of 90 deaths on steam railways, as compared with 1902.

In 1903 there were 420 killed, made up as follows: Passengers, 53; employes, 186; others, 181. In 1902 there were 330 killed, as follows: Passengers, 19; employes, 146; others, 165.

In 1903 there were 39 deaths by electrical railways, including 9 passengers, 7 employes, and 23 others.

SHERBROOKE NEWS.

Sherbrooke, Jan. 30.—(Special.)—P. St. Laurent was sentenced to ten months in the common jail by Judge Mulvena. The charge against the accused was that of having enticed G. Martel to his house, and after serving him with liquor, relieved him of his pocket book.

N. Giroux, of Brompton, is suing the directors of the Stoke Creamery for $100; as damages for breach of contract. The complainant alleges that after having been engaged as a butter maker, he was not allowed to enter the creamery.

The annual meeting of the local branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held in the Y.M.C.A. rooms last evening. The annual report showed that during the year there had been 21 complaints investigated, three prosecutions and two convictions. The election of officers resulted in the re-election of Hon., Sheriff Aylmer, as president; 1st vice-president, Dr. P. Pelletier, M.L.A.; 2nd vice-president, Mr. L. N. Perrault; secretary, Mr. G. E. Borlase. The executive committee were also re-elected.

DUPUIS FRERES

Our stores are closed daily at 6 p m. except Saturday

Mail Orders promptly and carefully attended to

January Sale!

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS

At less than manufacturer's prices. There are just five lines in this lot.

AT $2.25—Regular $2.00 Skirts, seven gores, full flare, of twilled serge, in Oxford gray, black or navy blue, trimmed with three rows of corded seams and sailor stitching; all sizes, at $1.10.

AT $2.25, worth $3.50. Dress Skirts of Ladies' Cloth, in black, navy blue, and dark gray, ornamented with black silk applique and fancy stiching; a most extraordinary value at $2.25.

AT $3.50, worth $5.00, our own make, of Black Vicuna, trimmed with straps, silk piping and buttons, tailor-made; it is our regular $5.00 skirt reduced for this January sale to $3.25.

Other special values in Black Dress Goods at $4.00, $5.00, $6.50 and $7.00.

DRESS SKIRTS in fancy tweed, fancy pleating and gun metal buttons. Price $5.50.

Silk Blouses

Just Received

Louisine Silk, in cream, rose, ciel and black, back, front and sleeves trimmed with silk insertion, fancy collar with bishop tab; the nicest blouse out of our new samples for Spring. Price $7.00.

The same blouse in Taffeta Silk, same style and colors. Price $5.50.

ON SAME FLOOR.

This splendid lot advertised last week has been divided into four lines at following prices:—75c, 90c, $1.00 and $1.25.

Costume Cloth and Fancy Suitings

At Less Than Wholesale Prices.

This last line of $1.25 is precisely the one we have been selling at $2.00 before stock-taking. The line advertised to-day at 75c would be a very good value, bought in the regular way, at $1.25. You can see these goods in one of our windows, with prices marked on each piece, or at the department, second floor.

HEAD ORNAMENTS and Fancy Combs, at a mere fraction of former prices.

A large quantity of ornaments, formerly sold at 15c, 20c and 25c; now reduced to 2½c, or 2 for 5c.

BACK COMBS, "Floradora"; regularly sold at 20c and 25c; our price for this new lot 7½c each.

MUSIC FOLIOS at 25c—No. 69 of Wickins' Edition, contains six favorite pianoforte duets by Schuean" (romance without words), contains "The Dying Poet," Gottschalk; "Home Sweet Home," Thalberg; Prelude, Rachmaniof; "Liebslied," Henself; "Galop di Bravura," Raff. Price 25c.

DETACHED PIECES—"My Dream" (romance without words), "Amorita" (Waltz), and "La Reine 'u Printemps" (Valse Parisienne). These three pieces are by the same author, Theo. Bonheur. Price 25c.

Also Waltzes, Marches, Two-steps, etc., in our 5c edition.

DUPUIS FRERES

The Big East End Depatmental Store,

1571 to 1589 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

January Discount Sale

ON ACCOUNT OF STOCK TAKING

Our January Discount Sale will be continued for a few days longer. This is your last chance to secure such unheard of bargains in Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Brass and Enamelled Bedsteads, Bedding, etc.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

THOMAS LIGGET, EMPIRE BUILDING 2474-2476 ST. CATHERINE STREET

CASE OF INFANTICIDE.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., Jan. 30. — (Special.) — While some children were playing near an ash dump in Watertown, they found in the ashes the badly decomposed body of a new born male infant. The coroner was notified. The body was deposited on the dump in a load of ashes delivered there Tuesday morning, but the coroner was unable to learn who hauled the ashes, or where they came from.

MR. BUCHANAN APPOINTED.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—(Special.)—Mr. Geo. O. Buchanan, of Kelso, B.C., has been appointed inspector of lead bounties in British Columbia at a salary of $2,400 per year.

INFALLIBLE SIGNS.

Your house destroyed by fire signifies a change of residence.

Throwing stones into the windows of strange houses brings misfortune.

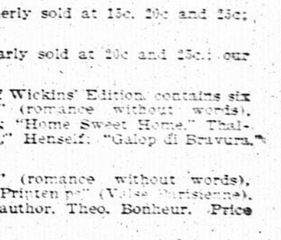
Slipping on a banana peel is bad luck if both feet leave the pavement.

Don't break your leg on Friday unless you wish to regret it.

Being run over by a trolley car signifies withdrawal from business.

A needy person receiving a large inheritance will experience a change of fortune.

The House of Bishops met yesterday to consider the resignation of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, which it was ultimately agreed to accept. Those present were the Metropolitan the Archbishop of Montreal, the Bishops of Toronto, Fredericton, Ottawa, Quebec, Algoma, Niagara, Ontario, and the Bishop Coadjutor of Montreal.



Why Glasses Are Worn

Formerly glasses were used only for reading, near work and in cases of very defective vision, but with the increased knowledge of the eye and its relation to optics, the minor errors of refraction, formerly disregarded, have been found to be the main cause of "Chronic Headaches." Neuralgia and many nervous affections that have been permanently cured by the wearing of properly adjusted glasses.

If you suffer any eye strain, consult

FRANK C. FOX,

REFRACTING OPTICIAN,

237 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Tel. Up. 1185.

The Association of Catholic School Teachers of Montreal, at its semi-annual meeting in Jacques Cartier Normal School yesterday, reported a cash surplus on hand of $4,800. Abbe Dubois, principal of the Normal School, read a paper on "Psychology of Childhood;" Inspector Bernard Lippins read a paper on "Grammatical Analysis," and Mr. J. J. Maguire lectured on English stenography. There was a large attendance of members.

SECOND SECTION. PAGES 13 to 22.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SECOND SECTION PAGES 13 to 22.

ESTABLISHED 1808.—NO. 25. TWENTY-TWO PAGES. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1904. TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT

WOMEN OF AUSTRALIA TAKE LEADING PART IN GENERAL ELECTION IN THE COLONY

Share With Man the Sacred Rights of the Ballot Box and Cast Their Votes Like Veterans.

(Special Correspondence of The Herald.)

Sydney, N.S.W., Dec. 20.—On Wednesday last Mr. Australia and Mrs. Australia, with their sons and daughters, their man servants and their maid servants, chose their political leaders for the next three years.

It was, indeed, the first general election under the laws of the new commonwealth. And a memorable election it will be. When the history of democracy gets itself written, Dec. 16, 1903, will stand out as a red-letter day, for upon that date the women of a continent first shared to the full with the men the sacred rights of the ballot box.

And in Australian history that day will be doubly memorable, for it has brought a great victory to the Labor party, with all its extravagance, its interference, its national aspirations and its socialistic tendencies. It will remain for the historians to decide whether the two facts are related as cause and effect; but certainly it is remarkable that the election in which the women first voted should be the one in which the Labor party first captured such a large proportion of the seats.

Returns Not Yet Complete.

The returns will not be complete for a day or two yet, but the seventy-five seats in the House of Representatives seem to be divided almost equally among the three parties. At the present moment Ministerialists stand credited with twenty-six, the Free Trade Opposition with twenty-seven, and the Labor party with twenty-two.

In previous Parliaments in the Australian colonies the Labor party has been able to control the situation with a membership of ten or twelve, and now its power is well night doubled. In the Senate of thirty-six, too, it has made a gain of eight seats, half from the Government and half from the Opposition. It is a pretty political problem to foretell the result of it all.

The Issues.

It will be remembered that the election was fought chiefly on the fiscal issue. Mr. George H. Reid, the free trade champion, whose drawling fluency and rich humor has such a fascination for the people, raised the cry of tariff reform.

For years he had fought in the free trade cause, and he pledged his word that this would be his last great fight. He admitted freely that tariff tinkering was an evil, but maintained that it was far better to revise the tariff [illegible] when it was only a year or [illegible] than to revise it later on, [illegible] national industries had been [illegible] unnatural industries had been fostered by its protective incidence. [illegible] with his cry for tariff [illegible] Reid linked his sweeping [illegible] on of the bungling administration which has governed Australia for the last three years.

Mr. Deakin the Premier.

[illegible] against him stood the Premier, Mr. Deakin, who is hardly less popular than his opponent, and who has a wonderful gift of stirring eloquence. He met the cry for tariff reform with a counter cry of fiscal peace and preferential trade. He trusted to the common sense of the people to prevent another period of tariff uncertainty, and he trusted to the magic name of Mr. Chamberlain to divert their attention from the shortcomings of the Barton administration.

Meanwhile Mr. Watson, the modest leader of the Labor party, was content with a quiet organization of his forces to carry those constituencies where the old parties were most divided. And modesty has once more had its reward. It seems but natural to think that the feminine voter had something to do with that.

The Women's Vote.

It had always been expected that womanhood suffrage would be a distinct advantage for the Labor party "The wives and daughters of the working men will all vote," said the wise ones, "but better class women will hold aloof." The result seems to show that the Labor party did gain—but it is extremely doubtful whether its gain was due to the unwillingness of the women in other classes to visit the polls. In fact, Wednesday gave a crushing answer to the oft repeated cry, "The women don't want the vote."

Same Story in Divisions.

I asked one of the officers in my polling sub-division in what proportion the newly-enfranchised were voting. "Two to one," he answered—and it was the same story in nearly every division. Perhaps his male eye exaggerated the numbers of the other sex, but certainly the statisticians will testify in due time that the women of Australia did not prove indifferent to their new political privilege.

All classes swarmed to the polling booth, from the hard-working peasant woman who came with her baby in her arms, to the lady who drove up in her carriage and pair. All ages voted, from the sweet, demure thing of twenty-one to tottering old bodies of eighty years old.

At the Town Hall, an old couple well ono four-score years and ten, climbed hand in hand up the great stone steps to reap the first fruits of twentieth century Democracy. And as they toddled home, how they must have marvelled at the changes they had seen in their days. Born about the time when the great Duke won at Waterloo, they had seen those early political struggles which centred around the emancipation of the Catholics, the great Reform, and the repeal of the corn duties. In those days they little dreamed that, before they died, husband and wife would be voting side by side in this young Democracy.

Women Vote Like Veterans.

But when one watched the business-like air of the majority of them as they entered the booth, one really wondered why it was that the franchise had been withheld from women so long. Of course, there were cases in which primitive femininity showed itself plainly enough. There was the one who made assurance double sure by not only putting the regulation cross opposite her favorite candidate, but by scoring out all the others. There was the one who wanted to vote in the next constituency because she was quite sure the free-trader would be successful in her own, and she did not want her vote to be wasted. There was the one who was angry because Mr. Bruce Smith's name was not on her ballot paper—and Mr. Bruce Smith was such a good-looking gentleman. And there was the one who signed her name to her ballot paper.

But, in most cases, the women had been carefully instructed by their menfolk, and, in fact, came to the voting places with them.

But the policeman, who was in evidence at each booth, had perhaps the most interesting stories to tell. He naturally preferred the stylish damsel who embarrassed him with fifty coy questions, rather than the busy housewife, who brought her twins and asked him to hold them while she marked her ballot.

Experience is Exciting.

The returning officers and clerks had experiences almost as exciting. I venture to predict that, in the future, only married men will be held eligible for these posts. I saw one stylish and fascinating maid, who aprpoached the returning officer for a ballot as she might have approached her partner in a cotillion, and then, sweeping around to the vacant chair beside the clerk, and leaning over to him very close, asked him, in a sweet whisper, how she could mark the paper. It is no wonder that in many instances bashful officers came near to giving half a dozen ballot papers instead of one.

Fortunately, none of the women candidates succeeded in gaining election either to the House of Representatives or the Senate. Had they succeeded another element of uncertainty would have been introduced into the political problem that is now complicated enough.

The Party Problem.

It is, indeed, quite impossible to say how the parties will ally themselves when Parliament meets. It depends largely upon whether the great question is Tarriff Reform or Socialistic Legislation. On the fiscal issue, the Labor Party has no settled policy. There are free-trade labor members and protection labor members. So far the individual views of the twenty-two members are not known with certainty.

Attitude of Mr. Watson.

It seems likely, however, that the majority of them will lean toward the protection cause, since labor legislation, as a rule, is based upon protective, if not actually a paternal idea. And, until Parliament meets, I suppose it is to be assumed that Mr. Watson will continue to act with his old allies of the Deakin administration.

It remains to be seen whether he will demand half the seats in the Cabinet for his party, or whether he will adopt the wiser course of sitting on the fence and dictating terms to either side in turn. Of course, it is quite possible that Mr. Reid will outbid the Premier in his eagerness to gain the labor support. Some years ago, in New South Wales, Mr. Reid showed that he could be as subservient as anyone to the third party. Lately, it is true, he has denounced that party with no little vehemence—but it is notorious that the charge of inconsistency has no terror for him. It is, therefore, quite impossible to say who will be Premier of Australia six months from to-day, or what part the Labor Party will be playing in the Government. Mr. Watson is the only man who can answer those questions to-day—and Mr. Watson is keeping discreetly silent.

An Australian Election.

Silence, indeed, was a distinguishing feature of this election. Whether the credit should go to the women voters or not, it was admitted by all that it was the quietest election Australia had ever known. But it was easy to see that Australians had a much more modest standard of election excitement than you have in Canada. I do not say that bribery is unknown in this country—but certainly there is no close canvass, no general speech making, no kidnapping of voters, no switching or stealing of ballots, no widespread debauchery, and no wild cheering election crowds such as seen in some of the closest and most venal constituencies in Ontario.

It struck one as soon as one entered the polling booth. The whole atmosphere was different. There were no outside or inside scrutineers, no assiduous canvassers around the doorways, no hurrying messengers, and no carriages for indolent or reluctant voters. To the peace-loving citizen everything seemed to be orderly—to the electioneering expert everything, no doubt, would have seemed very primitive and loose. The facts that the polls were open until seven o'clock at night delayed the returns.

Interest in Cricket Match.

With the expectation that all the excitement of the day might be centered on the evening, I went into town to see the results posted up before the newspaper offices. But the people of Sydney were plainly more interested in the cricket score than they were in the election returns. Sometimes a large crowd gathered, but there was never a cheer and never a fight. As I watched all these easy-going electioneering methods, I could not help thinking how much better off Australians were than Canadians.

Of course, there is another way to look at it. "They need a few Canadians overe here to show them how to run an election," a fellow-countryman said to me as we stood in the meagre, silent crowd in front of the Daily Telegraph. That was a remark repeatedly made by the Hon. Dr. Montague when he visited Australia two or three years ago.

And now, unfortunately, there seems to be a prospect that the Montague methods will be exposed before the Royal Commission. Quite a sensation was made in Victoria at the beginning of the month, when Mr. Mitchell, a member of the Legislative Assembly, told how he had been offered £50 by Dr. Montague towards his election expenses.

Mr. Mitchell's Statement.

The formal statement made by Mr. Mitchell to the House, follows:

"He told me the financial stability of his institution had oanstUlc HRDL of his institution, the I.O.F., had been questioned in Parliament by one of the members, and he wanted a Royal Commission appointed to make inquiries into the matter. He also said he wanted me when returned to scrutinize his books and satisfy myself about the soundness of the I.O.F., so that when the report of the commission was presented to the House I would be able to deal with the matter from my own knowledge. Dr. Montague then offered me £50 towards my election expenses, which I refused to take. I received nothing from him whatever, and have never heard from him since and know nothing whatever about his institution.

"After the election was over, and on the day on which I was sworn in, Sir Alexander Peacock saw me privately, and handed me an envelope containing £50, saying that Dr. Montague, who was then in Queensland, had left it with him to give to me. I repeated the experience I had had with Dr. Montague before, and told Sir Alexander Peacock I would on no account accept the money, and Sir Alexander Peacock expressed approval of my determination."

MR. DINGMAN TELLS STORY HOW TOM SCOTT'S REMAINS ARE DISCOVERED IN FORT

Inspector of Inland Revenue Clears Up the Mystery Surrounding the Shocking Tragedy.

(Special Correspondence of The Herald.)

Mr. N. J. Dingman, inspector of inland revenue, an eye-witness, writes relative to the disposal of the remains of Tom Scott, murdered by fanatic Riel, at Fort Garry in 1870:

"The secret, if such, may be news to the majority of the present generation and, so far as it goes, is mainly true, but it has been no secret to me for the last thirty-three years.

"I was paymaster-sergeant of the 1st Ontario Rifles that went out in 1870 under Colonel, now Lord Wolseley. Capt. J. F. B. Morrice was paymaster On our arrival at Fort Garry a room was allotted to us for an office in the main building of the fort, which Riel had occupied, and so recently vacated in fact, the room was the one which Riel used as a bedroom. After getting settled, and owing to so many conflicting rumors, it was decided to get permission to dig up the box in which Scott was supposed to have been bruied within the fort.

Fires Men of Battalion.

"This permission was no easy thing to get, the request being met with much opposition by the Hudson Bay officials, especially by the then acting governor of the company, John McTavish, jr., and Lieutenant-Governor Archibald. This opposition to so reasonable a request, simply 'fired' the men of the battalion to a determination to know the truth, with or without permission, and, if the remains were found in the box, to give them a decent Christian burial.

"The time was set, and the work would have been carried out, when permission was reluctantly granted, on the understanding that Governor Archibald should have a guard of two companies of the battalion placed in and about his house, in case of an uprising.

"Rev. George Young, Methodist minister, was heart-and-hand with the boys, because he realized that quietness would never be obtained, and possibly disturbance of a very serious character enacted, if the men were not allowed to proceed in the way they wanted to.

Digging for the Casket.

Accordingly the day was set, the two companies were detailed to guard the governor's house. Pickaxes, crowbars, sledges and shovels were procured, when Mr. Young stepped out, and with his cane marked out a spot under which he said 'he had no doubt we would find underneath the box in which Scott's body was placed, but he was afraid we would not find the body in it now.'

"The reverend gentleman made a short impassioned address to the men, exhorting them to calmness and moderation no matter what the result of their search might be, and then said 'boys, dig.' You may well imagine the intense excitement that existed as the digging went on.

"The sentries left their post. The two companies supposed to be guarding the lieutenant-governor's house left it to take care of itself and the governor. Every man in and around the fort was as near to the spot where the boys were digging as they could possibly get, many a man was perched on the shoulders of comrades, and all were eager to have a hand in throwing out the dirt.

"I will venture to say that never was a hole of such dimensions, in such hard earth, made by man, ever dug so quickly. At last about six feet from the surface the top of the box was exposed with about one-quarter the cover off.

The Silence Was Painful.

"The silence was painful. For a full minute we all stood uncovered, when Rev. Mr. Young said, 'Boys, off with that cover and end once for all this horrible suspense.'

"No quicker said than done, only to find the box full of earth and shavings of some kind. It was carefully lifted out and proved to be a fruit tree box about five feet eight inches long. Blood could plainly be seen on the sides of one end of it, especially at the head, and the bullet hole made by the shooting by Sergeant Goulet, at the request of Scott, when he lay crammed in the box in the southeast tower of the fort.

"It will be remembered that Scott was not killed by the firing party outside the fort, but was carried in alive, chucked in this box, and, on coming to his senses, observed standing by Goulet, whom he asked 'for God's sake, to blow my brain out, and end my suffering.' Goulet placed his revolver to Scott's right temple and fired, but the bullet merely glanced around the skull and went into the bottom of the box, thus adding to instead of lessening Scott's pain.

"This information, with more to follow, I and Capt. Morrice got from a half-breed servant girl in the service of John McTavish, the night before the box was dug up. She told us she had seen the tragedy from start to finish; being a little small waif, I suppose no notice was taken of her. The affair made her sick and when she thought she was going to die, told Mr. McTavish what she had seen. He told her she must not breathe it to a soul, or Riel would use her as he had Scott; now that Riel had run away and the soldiers were there, she was not so afraid, but begged us to never tell Mr. McTavish.

"But the worst thing the child told us was this: They weighted Scott, after lifting him from the coffin, from head to foot with chains and shot, and dragged him down to the Assinaboine River, near where the south end of the Broadway Bridge strikes the shore.

"While they were cutting a hole in the ice, Riel went down and made them put more weights on. Then they dumped the man into the hole, and he still alive.

Prescribes Death of Ritl.

"If this is true, and I have no reason in the world to think it is not, was it not absolute sacrilege to allow that man Riel to remain on top of earth, to foment another rebellion, be elected to Parliament, and, lastly, put the country to thousands of dollars expense, before they hanged him. To my mind the man should have been shot off hand the day Col. Wolseley entered the fort, and passed through with his detachment of regulars, and fired a salute in honor of taking the fort, while Riel, with Lieut. Lepine, sat on their horses over in St. Boniface, waving their hats at Tommy Atkins.

"Of course, the thing is all past and gone, and that country is one of the greatest on earth, but might it not have been much sooner accomplished had not so much leniency been shown, and the country put to millions of dollars expense, and the loss of many valuable lives."

POSTMEN IN MONTREAL DO GREAT FEATS AT WALKING

The House Farthest Removed in Zone of the Free Delivery System is Beyond the Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds.

Few people realize how much ground that useful public servant, the postman covers in a day, as he goes his rounds, delivering mixed blessings from his apparently inexhaustible bag.

It is beyond question that even he, whose district embraces only a few streets in the vicinity of the post-office, walks many a mile during the day, a fact which could easily be proved were a pedometer to form part of his accoutrements. Particularly in the business section of the city one meets him on the street at all hours, and he seems to be making one long, unending delivery. One bumps into him as you go out of the office, and it would seem that every time one comes in his cheery nod greets him on the steps. If then this postman, in his comparatively short district, walks such a distance, what feats of pedestrianism must be accomplished by his brother carrier, whose duty it is to deliver mail to the house the furthest removed from the post-office.

This house, although in the zone of the free delivery, lies in a northeasterly direction from the post-office, almost two miles beyond where the cars stop. Two deliveries a day are made up to the terminus and from that on, up to the house in question, one delivery a day takes place, providing, of course, there is something to deliver. For it is not every day that the mail contains something for the occupants of the little white house that marks the confines of the world embraced in the free delivery of the Montreal post-office.

The house is a cozy-looking building, with wooden shutters, painted green, and a verandah on three sides of it. A pleasant garden surrounds it, from which, in the summer time, red-faced poppies nod out at the passer-by and the sunflowers that stand in a group near the fence incline their big golden heads in drowsy welcome. A wild-rose bush stands sentinel near the gate, while in front of the house there is a plot of ground that is fairly ablaze with carnations, china asters and geraniums, among which peep out, here and there, a clump of pansies.

Part of the garden is devoted to the raising of sufficient vegetables to supply the wants of Mrs. Leblanc and her daughter Suzette and her son Louis, who works in the quarry near by.

Mrs. Leblanc is a widow whose life is of the most peaceful kind, the money that Louis brings in, together with that sent her regularly every week by another son, working in a cotton factory in Worcester, Mass., being more than sufficient for her humble wants.

This is the house and these the people past whom the postman does not go.

In summer it is not such a hard job, the road is a pleasant one and it feels good to get the country air into one's lungs, so the postman says. His appearance is eagerly watched for every day by the people in the little white house. The letter from her son in Worcester comes regularly every Tuesday and Mrs. Leblanc is generally at the gate to welcome the letter-carrier and, as she wipes her hands on her apron, she thanks him as though he had brought it all the way from the Massachusetts town.

ELEVATOR BOY AT COURT HOUSE IS BUSY PERSON

The Hours of Officials in the Big Institution Are Short as a Rule and Work is Not Too Trying.

Few men in the city are better known among a certain class of people than the Court House official. Day after day he sits in his office or, if a clerk, upon the high stool, where he endeavors to the best of his ability to satisfy the demands of the public.

The Court House is one of the great centres of Montreal life, for there a large number of people congregate on business or pleasure or curiosity. Strangers frequently turn up and expect to be shown through the thirty courts and even be introduced to the judge on the bench. That is the time when the clerk is called upon to act patiently and pass the visitor along.

Occasionally the visitor is a man of some degree and he may have ladies as well, so a regular escorted tour is undertaken, and the clerk conducts them through the long corridors and into the endless chain of offices and trial rooms.

The Court House official is as a rule a man whose temper is not easily ruffled, for that is a quality which is of the highest value in the kind of life he leads.

The rank of the official varies from the highly salaried man who heads an important department down through the head clerks and clerks to the porters who solemnly parade the corridors.

Short Hours for Officials.

His life is by no means the hardest in the world, but this is made up for in the fact that his pay is not always the best. However, a change has come about and the present Government is introducing a higher scale of pay, much to the satisfaction of the men.

The hours of the Court House official are exceedingly short. The average man takes up his duties at 9 o'clock in the morning and goes home about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. This includes half an hour for lunch in the middle of the day. Of course, with some the hour varies according to the season of the year, the number of courts sitting and the amount of business to be done. The men at the head of different departments are free and able to suit their own convenience as to the hours of work. They have so much to do, and when it is done is no matter, so long as they do their work.

There is little or no necessity for the officials to be on hand, before ten o'clock in the morning. The courts do not open until 10.30 o'clock as a rule and the lawyers do not take out writs or file documents until the morning is well advanced. The busiest time of the day is around 11 o'clock, and the life of the official at that time is not always the pleasantest. The offices are crowded with lawyers and others who ask for this or wish that until one might imagine he were in a busy shop on bargain day.

The judges are to be found in chambers or in court nearly every day of the term, but they have no regular hours. If a case is being heard they are on the bench for two hours in the morning and a similar time in the afternoon. Their time in their private apartments depends entirely on their personal convenience. It is customary to have a regular attendant upon the judge, the court crier, as he is called. This man's duties consist in waiting upon His Lordship and in carrying books and papers to and from the trial room.

Stenographers are Busy Men.

The stenographers have their own rooms and are busy men in the rush of the term. When the courts adjourn they have to prepare their court records and evidence from the notes taken in the trial room. When business is dull and an opportunity offers, the stenographers look for a chance to do outside work in the way of public meetings and debates.

One of the busiest men in the large establishment is the elevator boy who for six steady hours every day travels up and won between the ground floor and the advocates' library. From 9 o'clock he is a much desired person, and he is not allowed to remain idle for more than a minute at the time.

When five o'clock comes the Court House ceases to be a hive of human beings and only here and there shines a glimmer of light to tell that a clerk is concluding his work for the day. Only under extraordinary circumstances, such as the last stage of a long jury trial, do the courts sit at night.

CANADA—"NOW WOULDN'T YOU LIKE TO ARBITRATE?"
—Chicago News.

HOME OF THE HERRING IS NEWFOUNDLAND COAST

Islanders Are Getting Sore at Catching Fish While U. S. Trading Vessels get Nearly all Profit.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 30.—(Special.)—Newfoundland is subjected to an "American invasion" every winter, in the shape of Gloucester, Mass., fishing schooners to its coast in quest of cargoes of frozen or salted herring, which are in great demand in New England at this season, and which cannot be got elsewhere. As things are now, the U. S. vessels visit our waters, purchase from our netmen the herring these have already caught, and then take the cargoes back to the New England ports, where they are entered as American-caught fish, and pay no duty, while our own vessels, bringing the same fish from the same places, are required to pay an import duty of 1-2 cent per pound, their cargoes being construed as "foreign" fish.

A Sinful Waste.

The west and south coasts are the sections resorted to by the herrings, which come into the sandy bottoms to spawn, and until recent years they were found in such abundance it is said five barrels were destroyed for every one put on board ship. The fish were enclosed in large seines, and here they perished after a day or two's imprisonment, and sank to the bottom, to form mountains of putrefying fish all over the shallows. This practice continued for years, resulting not alone in the destruction of myriads of succulent fish, but also in fouling the bottoms to such an extent that the herrings deserted thir favorite resorts, and sought new ones, which have not yet been identified, but are probably on the Grand Banks.

The colony awakened to a realization of the ruinous features of such a policy before it was too late, and enacted stringent regulations in 1898 to prevent such abuses being continued. These rules provided that no herrings could be purchased by the Americans for less than $1.25 a barrel of 200 pounds, that a uniform measure should be adopted, that fouling of the waters should be prohibited, and that the ship masters should give bonds not to land cargoes except at American ports, the idea of this being to prevent them disposing of their loads to the French at St. Pierre for bait, as had been often done previously.

In a word, the whole modus operandi of the business was altered, and a steam cutter, with magistrate and police, was stationed right among the American fleet, to compel them, if need be, to live up to these new regulations. Since then the enterprise has been conducted on the most improved economic lines, and the value thereof to the colony increased from $110,000 in 1897 to $360,000 in 1902. In addition to this direct gain, an equally important indirect advantage was secured.

Smuggling was a no less pernicious practice for many years. The ships would bring along liquors, tobacco, oil clothes, rubber boots, fishing gear, seine meshing and other fishing accessories, all of which would pass current and have as well recognized a value in commercial transactions as the coin of either country. These commodities they would barter with the fisher folk, until a decided demoralization of the whole revenue returns of the district became evident. The revenue officers and the cruiser minimised this considerably by their vigilance, but not a little smuggling is still done.

Herring Sold Frozen.

The herring are mostly frozen, as the cold winter weather readily admits of this process of preserving them. Indeed, so severe is the frost at times that the vessels are actually gripped there themselves, and last winter no less than ten of the American vessels were frozen in at Bay of Islands and held there for nearly three months, not escaping until the spring.

With favorable conditions a schooner can load 1,000 barrels, each containing about 400 herring, within two or three days, whereas if the weather is unsettled she may be delayed for a month or more, and even then have to sail without a full cargo. But this rarely takes place, except towards the end of the season, when soft weather is met.

The phase of the matter now agitating the colony is that, although these myriads of fish are at our very doors, and actually caught only by our own fishermen, the most capable and hardy in the world, the Americans contrive to enjoy a monopoly of their transportation and marketing, and secure all the profits of the business.

The profits are sometimes enormous, for while frozen herring for food purposes are usually sold at $4 a barrel in New are usually sold at $4 a barrel in New England, yet they frequently reach $10 when sold for use as bait. For this purpose they are required by the cod men, who frequent the southern portions of the Great Banks in the early months of the year, when they cannot obtain any other bait.

Newfoundland to Hit Back.

Many Newfoundlanders maintain that this whole trade should be in the hands of island fishermen and exporters, instead of Americans, and that they should exclude Americans from all participation in it, or else levy an export duty on their cargoes equal to the import duty charged on ours when entering their ports.

The United States maintains its system of bounties and protective duties as regards its fisheries, on the theory that this industry forms a nursery for its navy, but the hollowness of this contention has latterly been exposed. About 90 per cent. of the men engaged in the fisheries are aliens—Newfoundlanders, Nova Scotians and Scandinavians, so that really the United States naval arm is in no way strengthened by this fishery personnel. But nevertheless the Gloucester interests are sufficiently powerful to dominate United States legislation on fishery matters, and all attempts to secure modifications in the high tariff wall which exciudes foreign fishery products have been futile thus far.

CHANCE FOR THE BARGAIN HUNTER AT BAGGAGE SALE

Canadian Pacific Has Several Thousand Packages Which Will be Disposed of February 11 at Auction.

The man who likes to take a chance, or who is fond of mystery and uncertainty, will have ample opportunity to gratify his desires in this connection at the annual sale of unclaimed C. P. R. baggage, which will be held Feb. 11 at Osborne and Mountain streets just back of the Windsor street station. This sale of unclaimed baggage is one of the events of the year that is looked forward to with considerable interest by many classes of people.

Probably well in the majority is the man or woman who hopes to get something for nothing or much for little. This type differs from the orthodox, ordinary bargain hunter only in degree, as he is prepared to go a little further than the prosaic bargain hunter to get an extra good return for his money.

He will buy anything that looks promising, irrespective of what it is, and at the sale of unclaimed goods he can't tell what he has bought until he pays his money for it, and it becomes actually his property.

There's Always a Surprise.

Then there is surprise, and generally dissatisfaction, for no matter what the customer gets for his money, he seldom fares as well as he expected, but he returns to tempt fortune again, in the hope that better luck next time may be a reality for him.

The C.P.R. sale of unclaimed goods furnishes peculiar and striking evidence of the forgetfulness of the travelling public, as well as the cupidity of the average man. All sorts and kinds of articles left by travellers in trains and not afterwards claimed are disposed of there to the highest bidder, as well as all unclaimed baggage.

The identity of the articles is not disclosed. In fact, when car cleaners or other officials go through the train after it reaches its destination, anything that the traveller may have left behind is simply wrapped up and labelled with the date of its finding, and the train in which it was found.

Then it is placed in the C.P.R. storeroom, there to remain until called for or sold. In many cases, and particularly where the article is of any value, it is called for or sent for by its owner, but there are other cases where it is probably forgotten or not missed, and that largely accounts for the 1,500 packages now in the custody of the company.

Bargains There Sometimes.

Unclaimed baggage, of course, forms the larger proportion of the packages, and if a customer is in luck at the sale he may manage to purchase a very decent grip or suit case at a considerably lower figure than he would be forced to pay in the stores.

The next thing is to take it to a locksmith, and have it opened, and then, if his luck does not desert him, he may find himself the possessor of a varied assortment of wardrobe, all probably several sizes too large or too small for him. But this only happens if he is lucky. If he has no pull with fickle fortune he is quite liable to find that his prize, when he gets it, contains nothing but a nightshirt, two collars and a couple of sandwiches prepared by a careful spouse or other relative, so that John would not find it necessary to endanger his life by assimilating a lunch at the railway restaurants en route.

One case is known at the last baggage sale of the C.P.R., where a purchaser parted with $1.40 for a package, which, from its size and shape, he felt quite sure held the start of a fortune for him. When he got it home and opened it he found it contained a lunch several months old, and a large bottle of what had once been cold tea.

His Remarks Not Recorded.

What he said is not recorded, but the bitterest part of it to him was that he needed the money he had paid for it more than he did the collection of eatables.

But there is another side to the medal, and that is the side that every customer hopes will be presented to his gaze. He expects to buy for $1.50 a deed to a gold mine out west or a diamond tiara, or a fur-lined coat, or any of the many other things that the average man would like to own, but never gets enough money together to buy.

Some day he hopes to get them cheap, and that is why such sales continue to be well attended, and the dear public falls over itself in its eagerness to hand out its money for articles it does not want and can make no use of when it gets them.

BRITISH EMPIRE WEEK BY WEEK

A PILLAR OF FIRE IN THE HEART OF LONDON

Crossed Electric Wires and a Broken Gas Main Furnish an Interesting Scene.

For several hours in London a crowd witnessed the remarkable spectacle of tall columns of flame, fed from broken gas mains, towering fiercely above the surrounding buildings or being bent into submission by the overpowering discharge of water from many fire-hoses. The start was in the basement of Walsingham House which is being demolished.

Not only has such a scene never been witnessed before in London—in its early stages it recalled the spouting of a burning petroleum well—but the cause of it reveals a new danger which is always lurking beneath the crowded thoroughfares of the metropolis.

For the purpose of the demolition of Walsingham House, a deep excavation was made, across which a network of platforms and scaffolding was constructed. Owing to recent heavy rains there was a slight subsidence of soil. The electric cables and three large gas mains—eighteen, six and four inches in diameter—being thus deprived of all support immediately collapsed. The fusing which was a sequel to the snapping of the electric wires started a vigorous blaze that promptly set alight the volumes of gas rushing from the gaping mains.

When the fire brigade arrived it was seen that, in view of the great value of the surrounding property, the position called for efforts of exceptional promptitude and energy. Down Arlington Street, which flanked one side of the fire, was Lord Salisbury's town house, only separated by a wall from the roaring flames; immediately opposite in Piccadilly was the Berkeley Hotel, with Hatchett's on one side and Devonshire House on the other.

The work of extinction presented amazing difficulties. The flames roared out of the open mains with terrific force, and, fanned by a strong breeze, dispersed into separate sheets of fire that darted upwards among the wreckage of the scaffolding.

A frontage of nearly one hundred yards was lined with a wall of flame, rendered exceptionally rapacious by the impetus of escaping gas. Now and again the flame towered high above the buildings opposite, and occasionally swaying with the wind would lick the very windows of the premises on the other side of the roadway.

So alarming was the outlook that shopkeepers pulled down their shutters; tarpaulins were placed over the frontages; members of the Salvage corps were placed in possession, and hand pumps were requisitioned to cool the fast heating wood and walls.

The fire ate its way beneath the pavement, and as the burning wooden blocks were loosened by the boiling tar the cavity gradually became wider and wider. But the efforts of the brigade were directed towards limiting the blazing zone.

A gang of workmen hurriedly commenced to dig open the road on either side in order to cut off the supply of gas which constantly fed the roaring flames. The process, however, took several hours. After the wooden pavement had been carved away and the great pipes bared, the gas mains were cut into with chisels.

Then bladders were inserted, and when the bladders became inflated the pipes were effectively choked and the supply of gas checked.

GENEROSITY PUNISHED

"Pickwick, M.P.," as Mr. Alfred Davies is popularly called, is exercising the most studious care as a result of the action of the Llanelly Liberal Association in finding him guilty of "corrupting the constituency by profuse expenditure," says the London Daily Mail.

A visitor who had travelled some distance on a cold, wet day to see Mr. Davies was offered entertainment at the member's handsome London residence, "The Lothians." But as the hungry, travel-tired guest was about to accept of the tendered hospitality an anxious look crept into the usually cheery face of the host.

"Stop!" he cried. "I forgot to ask if you are one of my constituents. If you are, you must go a-hungered, for as sure as fate the Llanelly Association would record it against me if you broke bread in my house." The visitor sighed with relief as he gave a solemn assurance that he had never voted for Mr Davies, and did not intend doing so.

Mr. Davies thinks he has has escaped easily with the annual giving of about £600 in his constituency. No one would be more pleased than he if members of Parliament were not required to subscribe to various things. "In fact," he says, "it would be heavenly. It would idealise politics to destroy the system of subscriptions, but the constituencies of England and Wales are not ripe for the change."

Amid the cheers of the members a portrait of Mr. Davies was removed from the wall of the billiard room in the Llanelly Liberal Club on Saturday night and consigned to the lumber room. The vacant place was filled by a portrait of Major Jones, who has been adopted as a Labor candidate at the next election.

Deranged Nerves

AND

Weak Spells.

Mr. R. H. Sampson's, Sydney, N.S., Advice to all Sufferers from Nerve Trouble is

"GET A BOX OF MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS."

He says: "I have been ailing for about a year from deranged nerves, and very often weak spells would come over me and be so bad that I sometimes thought I would be unable to survive them. I have been treated by doctors and have taken numerous preparations but none of them helped me in the least. I finally got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Before taking them I did not feel able to do any work, but now I can work as well as ever, thanks to one box of your pills. They have made a new man of me, and my advice to any person troubled as I was, is to get a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills."

Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for $1.25, all dealers, or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

AUDIENCES WHICH DO NOT SEE THE SPEAKERS

The Electrophone is Being Used in a Practical Manner by Mr. Chamberlain.

The remarkable success with which Mr. Chamberlain's speech at the Bingley Hall, Birmingham, was transmitted to London by the electrophone, and published in the Daily Mail, says that paper, proved once and for all the practicability of this method of hearing great orations at a distance.

Another development of the usefulness of the instrument will take place on Tuesday of next week, when Mr. Chamberlain addresses a meeting at Guildhall. For the convenience of those who cannot be admitted to hear Mr. Chamberlain's words, they will be transmitted to the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, and to the People's Palace, Mile End road, and there repeated to audiences which will number 8,000 persons. As Mr. Chamberlain will have an immediate audience of nearly 3,000, his words will thus reach 11,000 people.

In front of Mr. Chamberlain on the rostrum of the Guildhall electrophone transmitters will be fixed and connected by telephone wires to the Queen's Hall and to the People's Palace. The waiting audience will be regaled with music, at the Queens' Hall by the Alhambra orchestra, and at the palace by a military band—pending the delivery of the speech.

After the first few minutes at both the Queen's Hall and the People's Palace simultaneously an orator will repeat the words of Mr. Chamberlain as they come through the electrophone. These two "human echoes" will maintain the continuity of their repetition thus: Expert stenographers will listen to the electrophone, read their shorthand notes to typewriters, whence they will be taken across the stage to the speaker. The whole process will be in full view of the audiences in both the west and east.

FAST TRAIN RUNNING IN GREAT BRITAIN

This year British railways have made an effort to recapture that pre-eminence in speed for long distance runs which in 1896 they maintained over the rest of the world, but which was wrested from them first by the United States and then by France. In 1903 the United States still remained at the head of the competition with the two "Atlantic City Flyers," which are scheduled to do 59 miles in 52 minutes, or 68 miles an hour, and 55 miles in 50 minutes, or 66 1-2 miles an hour; but the French expresses have dropped out of the competition; and Great Britain comes before the rest of Europe with the two runs of Darlington to York, 43 miles in 40 minutes, at the rate of 61 3-4 miles an hour, and Forfar to Perth at the rate of 60 miles an hour. Even more creditable, though fractionally slower, is the run from London to Bath, a distance of slightly over 106 miles, in 107 minutes. Moreover, the number of runs at over 50 miles an hour has notably increased. There is a run from London to Exeter, 193 miles, at the rate of 55 1-2 miles an hour; London to Liverpool (Northwestern), 192 miles, at 52 miles an hour; Wakefield to London, 175 miles, at 55 1-2 miles an hour; and London to Bournemouth, 167 miles, at 51 miles an hour.

Herbert Spencer against the metric sys

In a codicil to Mr. Herbert Spencer's will his views in opposition to the metric system find expression in the following provision: "If and when, within ten years after my death, a bill shall be introduced into Parliament for the compulsory adoption of the metric system of weights and measures, I desire that my pamphlet, entitled 'Against the Metric System,' shall be reprinted from the stereotyped plates which were cast in February, 1901, and are now in the custody of Messrs. Harrison & Sons, with such corrections as are indicated in a copy of the pamphlet which I have deposited in my safe, and that such reprinted pamphlet shall be distributed gratis, and at the expense of my estate, among members of both Houses of Parliament, and shall be put on sale by my publishers at a nominal price."

Some Canadians would lend realism..

General Ben Viljoen, who, with other Boer officers and Colonel Scott Harding, is organizing for the St. Louis World's Fair an exhibition of mimic battle scenes representing the Transvaal war, is now in St. Louis completing the arrangements.

They have obtained from the exhibition authorities the concession of a very desirable space, 1,000 feet by 500 feet, and the project is looked upon with great favor by the people of St. Louis. The other day they received a cablegram from South Africa stating that General Cronje had definitely decided to come to St. Louis to take part in the reproduction of the battle of Paardeburg.

So far no attempt has been made to get any of the first Canadian contingent for the show.

CARRIAGES FOR MR. LAPORTE.

Mr. Laporte's friends who can dispose of sleighs for election day are requested to advise the central committee, 92 St. James Street.

HOW ARSENIC GOT INTO BEER

An action arising out of the arsenic scare of 1900 in the North of England was commenced before Mr. Justice Bruce yesterday.

It will be remembered that beer brewed by many firms was found to contain arsenic, which was traced to the sugar supplied by Messrs. Bostock & Co., Ltd., of Garston, near Liverpool. The brewers' claims against the company forced them to go into liquidation, and their losses amounted to nearly £300,000.

Messrs. Bostock are now suing Messrs J Nicholson & Sons, Ltd of Hunslet, near Leeds, for damages, the allegation being that the sugar was contaminated by the impure sulphuric acid supplied by Messrs. Nicholson for manufacturing purposes.

The hearing was adjourned.

BULLETS IN A SHAM FIGHT

There was a sham fight in England recently which was not altogether make-believe. Some of the sham fighters put the real thing into their rifles. The London Daily Mail says:

The Camberley District Council passed a resolution expressing their indignation at a sham fight on Dec. 18, when ball cartridges were used, and Private Thomson, of the 14th Hussars, was shot through the chest.

It was made clear that several ball cartridges were fired, and that several civilians had narrow escapes. One member remarked that it was a wonder that nine or ten people were not killed. Six cartridge cases, two still loaded, and each containing a bullet, were picked up in the public streets.

A LORD WITHOUT A LIGHT

Lord Brassey was summoned at Battle yesterday for riding a bicycle without a light on Dec. 30.

His son-in-law, Mr. Charles Egerton, was chairman of the Bench, and remarked: "Lord Brassey has not been convicted before. Nothing known, I presume?"

Superintendent Plumb—No, sir.

Mr. Egerton—Fined a shilling and costs.

The Clerk—In default of distress, any time allowed, sir?

WHOLESALE MARRYING IN A FRENCH PROVINCE

A Town Turned Out to Celebrate the Union of Forty-two Men to An Equal Number of Maids.

No fewer than forty-two couples were married simultaneously at Plougastel (Lower Brittany), recently says the London Daily Mail. Work in the village was entirely suspended for the day, for the excellent reason that there was scarcely a living soul in the neighborhood not related to one or other of the brides or bridegrooms, for the good people of Plougastel never marry outside their own commune.

All the men at the ceremony wore bright blue jackets, very tight black trousers, and no fewer than three waistcoats each. The women donned spotless white head-dresses, gaily-embroidered bodices, clocked stockings, and bright sashes of variegated hue.

Owing to the peculiarity of their head-dresses, the ladies of Plougastel wear their hair cut quite short, while the men let theirs grow as long as it will. It is no uncommon sight to see a Plougastel dandy with his hair falling over his shoulders.

The marriage ceremony is somewhat quaint, the men being led by the hand to the altar by the best man. A candle burns before each couple during the ceremony, and, the service over, all the men leave in a body first, the women following.

The rest of the day is given up to singing and dancing to the music of the Breton bagpipes. The fetes last for a week, and the poorest beggar shares in the general rejoicings.

The Petit Journal says that in consequence of a fete organized by the young women of Ecaussines in June last, to which were invited all the marriageable young men desirous of entering the state of matrimony, forty girls found fiances, and all the couples will be united on Whit Monday.

The girls still remaining without suitors are preparing to organize another similar fete.

RESIGNATION OF SIR ARTHUR HAVELOCK.

A telegram from Hobart announces that Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, Governor-in-chief of Tasmania, has resigned his post, acting under medical advice. His Excellency will leave for England in April.

THE LAND O' THE HEATHER

Edinburgh astronomical Institution is being reconstructed on more modern lines.

Fish to the value of £2,400,000 were landed on the Scottish coast during last year.

Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss and Rossdhu, has presented an organ to Luss parish church.

T. P. O'Connor proposed the "Immortal Memory" at the Edinburgh Burns' Club dine on the 25th.

The 1st Lanark Rifles have added a university company, and forty students joined right at the start.

Govan and Kinning Park authorities are also anxious that all grog shops should be closed at 10 p.m.

The oldest angler in Scotland, it is claimed, is Mr. George Thomson, Cupar, Fife, who is in his 97th year.

By a recent fancy dress ball in Glasgow the funds of the Samaritan Hospital benefit to the extent of £1,295.

During the first week of the year no fewer than 40,355 persons visited the People's Palace on Glasgow Green.

Govan workmen are in a bad way just now owing to a scarcity of labor. Over a hundred have had to apply for relief.

During the first week of the year Glasgow's tramway cars carried 3,772,993 passengers, and the receipts were over $70,000.

Lady Arrol, wife of Sir William Arrol, M.P. for South Ayrshire, died suddenly at their house at Seafield in that county.

Partick has decided against the adoption of the Free Libraries Act, and an offer of $50,000 from Carnegie has been refused.

Ex-Bailie Johnston, one of Rutherglen's most prominent and highly respected residents, has just died after a long illness.

It has been decided to raise a memorial in Largs to the late Rev. Dr. Keith, who was minister of the parish for seventeen years.

Clydebank is a flourishing town. To add to the attractions it is now to the front with a three-year-old boy of 700 pounds weight.

Geordie Mills, the well-known Vale of Leven pedestrian and football player, has been badly burned by the upsetting of a paraffin lamp.

Mr. Wm. Macleod, of the well-known wax work exhibition in Glasgow, has died suddenly from failure of the heart, at the age of 70.

The Russian General Kleighul's is now discovered to be a Scot, he being descended from an Aberdeenshire family of the name of Claybills.

Aberdeen now claims to be the third city of Scotland, her population having gone up 6,485, while Dundee has only increased to the extent of 1,451.

Dominies are becoming scarce in Scotland. Hamilton School Board are unable to get a teacher, either male or female, for one of their schools.

There is at present on view in Glasgow a beautiful window for Langbank parish church, in memory of the late Mr. Thomas B. Seath, shipbuilder.

Crieff wants to get twenty miles nearer to Edinburgh—by rail. There is a proposal afoot to grant the request by the making of a new branch railway.

The rat crop of Scotland is of such flourishing strength that a well known naturalist has suggested that two cents a tail be paid during the winter months.

Rev. W. R. Thomson, B.D., of Caledonia Road Church, Glasgow, has been unanimously elected minister of St. Andrew's Church, Cape Town. The stipend offered is $4,500.

Perth has arranged to hold an Arts and Crafts Exhibition, so as to foster their industries, enlarge their possibilities, and secure better education for the craftsmen of the city.

Lanark Town Council have strong objections to a consumptive sanatorium being set down at their gates, and will take steps to have the site moved closer to some of the neighboring towns.

A male member of the Dundee School Board charges one of the lady members with insulting him by smiling while he talks. A wonderful people on Tayside!

Lord Montgomerie (elder son of the Earl of Eglinton), of the 2nd Life Guards, has been nominated for extra aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter, commanding at Bombay.

The good folks of Perth have no use for technical education. The Hemmermens Incorporation offered prizes to journeymen, apprentices and scholars, and the only entries were from three school boys.

Mr. John Legge, veterinary surgeon Tarbert, and well known throughout Argyllshire, has died from the effects of tincture of opium which he drank in mistake for port wine. Deceased was 47 years of age.

Glasgow folks will be pleased to learn that the streams of their native city are becoming clearer as the years roll along. A couple of fine specimens of the roach have been fished out of the Belvin, near Bunhouse.

The only shipbuilding order secured in Scotland during the first half of January was for a large cargo steamer, which Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co., Whiteinch, will build for the Booth Steamship Company of Liverpool.

"There's queer folk in the Shaws," is an old saying and a true one. The town council will oppose the extension of Glasgow's tramway cars through the town to Barrhead, although the benefit to Pollokshaws itself would be very great indeed.

The Caledonian Railway Company announces that owing to the depressed character of trade and the development of the competition of electric traction it has been agreed to defer, if not abandon, certain schemes which had been estimated to cost £1,000,000.

A wide-gauge light railway is about to be laid between Fraserburgh, Rosehearty and New Aberdour, and that ultimately the scheme will be completed by carrying the line across country to Turriff. Meantime a motor car service is to be introduced on that route.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Grant, G.C.B., died at his London residence recently after a seizure following a long period of failing health. Deceased's son, Captain Charles Grant, Coldstream Guards, married last year Lady Sybil Primrose, Lord Rosebery's elder daughter.

There is a proposal on foot to hold, in 1907, a Scots National Commemorative Exhibition in Edinburgh, wherein to display by comparison the rise and progress of Scotland during the two centuries that have elapsed since the union of the Scottish and English Parliaments.

Mr. R. P. Munro, C.E., son of Mr. Hugh Munro, superintendent of harbor works, Aberdeen, has received an appointment as assistant engineer on the South Indian Railway Company. Mr. Munro received his training under Mr. Nicol, harbor engineer, Aberdeen, and with the Caledonian Railway Company, Glasgow.

Dundee made a group of warriors who volunteered for services in South Africa free men of the city. Now these freemen have come home again, and last week it was reported to the Town Council that the warrior burgesses understood that the honor done them carried with it all freedom from paying rents and taxes. The Dundee man has no use for empty honors.

The Murrays, of Elibank, are an old family, and have been seated at Elibank for over three centuries. To the fifth baron Scotland owes one of her neatest vindications. Johnson's famous definition of oatmeal as fit only for men in Scotland and horses in England was pointed out to him. "Ah," he said, "very true; and where will you find such men and such horses."

The death is reported from Shawlands of Mr. John Cook, one of the earliest teachers under the Glasgow School Board. The deceased, who had reached his 73rd year, was for over 20 years headmaster of St. Andrew's Square Free Church School, Greenock, and for 27 years thereafter he occupied the position of headmaster of Hozier Street Public School, till he retired eight years ago.

London Scots had a great gathering on Burns' Day at which the music was provided by Miss Jessie MacLachlan, Miss Tilly Matthew, Madame Kirkby Lunn, Miss Mabel Braine, Mr. Anderson Nicol, Mr. Samuel Masters, Mr. Andrew Black, Mr. W. I. Cockburn, Mr. Henry Bird, the London Scottish Choir, Band of H.M. Scots Guards, and the pipers of the Scottish Class Association. Quite a family party this.

Mr. James Kelly, B.A. Oxon., son of the late Rev. J. Kelly, Dalmarnock, E.C., has been appointed by the Secretary for India as Assistant Principal of Aitchison's College, Lahore. After attending John Street Public School, Bridgeton, and Hutcheson's Grammar School, Glasgow, Mr. Kelly entered Fettes College, Edinburgh, with a Foundation Scholarship. There he took the highest honors, and thereafter went to Oxford, having gained the open Balliol scholarship at the unusually early age of 17.

Lord Crawford is said to contemplate selling Dunecht, his beautiful place in Aberdeenshire, which has mixed memories for the family since the weird events of 1881, when the body of his father was stolen from the mausoleum below the chapel. The Crawford Earldom dates from 1398. The sixth Earl of Balcarres, and twenty-third of Crawford, was at Dettingen, and had thirteen bullets through his coat at Ticonderoga. He called the American General Arnold a traitor, and was called out. Arnold fired, and missed. "Why don't you fire?" he asked. "At you?" exclaimed Balcarres over his shoulder. "No, sir! I leave you to the executioner!"

Mr. James Coats, of Paisley, has gone one better than Mr. Andrew Carnegie. During the past few years he has been giving away small libraries in the West Highlands, and it having recently come to his knowledge that certain of the old folks could not take full advantage of the books owing to bad eyesight, he then sent round an optician as tester of eyes, and all who had reasonable claim were supplied with glasses. Such a deal in spectacles, says the Edinburgh Evening Dispatch, has never been known in the West Highlands, and there is common belief that if the Argyllshire crofters could have seen as clearly in August as they do to-day, they would never have returned a Radical to Parliament.

RADCLIFFE AFTER CASHEL.

Winnipeg, Jan. 30. — Radcliffe, the hangman, passed through here Thursday on his way to Calgary, to officiate at the hanging of Cashel, Tuesday He carried the rope from which the condemned murderer will swing. He said his trip was unique in that it was the first time he ever had to make two journeys to hang a man.

A SNOW-STORM

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Dear Sir,—After suffering from Neuralgia for 10 years, and receiving no benefit from several doctors whom I consulted, I was advised to try E.R.O., which I applied to the nape of my neck several times a day, and have felt no pain since.

Mrs. MARY ST. LOUIS, St. Ursule, May 6th, '03.

I desire to endorse the above statement as being entirely true.

J. B. GAUTHIER, Rector, Anglican Church.

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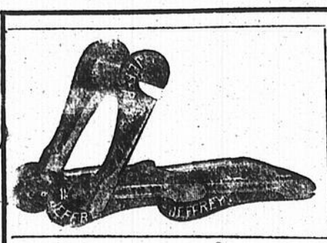

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FORMER MONTREALER DEAD.

Winnipeg, Jan. 30.—Robert B. Blair, a scenic painter, was found dead in bed at Manitou this morning, aged 60 years. Deceased was a graduate of a Scotch University, and 20 years ago was a commission merchant in Montreal.

10¢

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PLAYS OF THE WEEK

Delightful treats are in store for lovers of the legitimate drama should the plans of Miss Ada Rehan and Sir Henry Irving be carried out. Arrangements are making by the terms of which Miss Rehan is to join Sir Henry in a revival of a series of old comedies in London, and it is not at all unlikely that a tour will be made of the provinces and the British colonies as well as the leading cities in the States. The revivals will include "The Taming of the Shrew," "Twelfth Night," and "The Merchant of Venice," in which the English actor was seen last Monday night and Thursday afternoon at the Academy. Miss Rehan gave out a statement in New York the other night, saying that if certain personal and property affairs could be satisfactorily adjusted, she would prefer a London season, while Sir Henry has practically confirmed the report by saying he would require a strong leading woman were he to attempt the revival. When asked what was to become of Miss Ellen Terry in the event of Miss Rehan joining him as co-star, Sir Henry made no reply. It is also announced that Mr. Otis Skinner, who is starring with Miss Rehan, is preparing for an independent tour in Edwin Booth's old repertoire, and will appear in "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Richelieu," "Ruy Blas," "The Merchant of Venice," "Richard III.," "The Fool's Revenge," "Don Caesar de Bazan," and "Francesca de Rimini."

* * *

"The Light that Shines in a Woman's Eyes," the new comedy in which Miss Virginia Harned appeared this week at the Criterion Theatre, New York city, is described as being a pretty story, with occasional bright lines, but weak in construction, and lacking dramatic finish. The play is by the star's husband, Mr. E. H. Sothern. It is often theatre and commonplace—almost amateurish at times. The opening act takes place in Anna Hathaway's cottage, on the occasion of a visit by a party of American tourists. The second shows the Forest of Arden, where there is a rehearsal of an outdoor performance of "As You Like It." In the third act a rather novel situation is worked out: Lady Leinster tied to one tree, and Hector Cameron, the man she loves, tied to another by a band of gypsies, carry on a little love-making scene, which startles one rather brightly, but fades out, ending in a most unsatisfactory manner. The final act shows the interior of the Stratford Church, where all ends happily. As Lady Leinster, Miss Harold was personally delightful, and brought out all there was in the part, and Mr. William Courtney was a manly hero. Mr. Sumner Gard, who will be remembered by Montrealers as a member of the Proctor stock company, was seen to advantage as Mr. Splinter, other parts being in the hands of Miss Margaret Gordon, Miss Fanny Addison Pitt, and Miss Mabel Snider.

* * *

Mrs. Gilbert, the well-beloved actress, who has spent seventy of her eighty-four years upon the stage, said the other day to an interviewer:

"I do not like a play that a young man cannot take a young woman to see without feeling sorry he brought her. There is no harm in a great many plays you see, but they do not teach a lesson, because you do not profit by the lesson. The glamor and paraphernalia that are generally used as a setting in these plays about doubtful women always have a fascination that does no good. They cannot be excused on the plea that they teach a moral lesson, but they teach the young that if they are young they will come to grief. No; the young learn this truth only from life.

"I don't know much about problem plays. We used to have French plays. 'Frou Frou' was one of them. Thirty years ago that was popular. From these we went into the German plays, but I don't know much about the modern play. It is proper that these plays should be done, I suppose, and I don't think they really do much harm, but I do not believe they are proper to bring before young people.'

* * *

"The Star of Bethlehem," the so-called miracle play, was presented by Ben

MISS CARRIE THOMAS,
With "The Volunteer Organist" at The Francais.

Greet's English company this week at Chickering Hall before a large audience. The play, as it may be supposed, is not a drama in the modern definition of the term, but, like "Everyman," it consists of a series of mediaeval pictorial representations of the Scriptural account of the Nativity, with the attending scenes. Mr. Greet has incorporated a number of Biblical events into one, and arranged the various texts and situations so that there is a continuity from beginning to end. Each scene is announced by an angel, who acts as a narrator. The coming of Christ is foretold according to prophecy, and following this the four shepherds also Mak's wife. The three kings and the wise men are next represented, and this is followed by a scene in which Herod hears of the birth of the new king. The shepherds, the kings and the wise men, with their presents, are pictured on their arrival at Bethlehem, where the star indicates their destination. The scene showing the manger, the characters of Mary, the Virgin and child, Joseph, and the angel, and the adoration of those who have "seen his star in the east and have come to worship him," closes the performance.

* * *

"The wise novelist is the one who turns his back upon the library and seeks the glare of the limelights," writes a "Firstnighter," who is also a student of things theatrical, adding:

MR. FORBES ROBERTSON,
As "Hamlet" at the Academy.

"Once having the hang of the thing, the work is easier and many times more profitable."

It's worth trying. Play writing is a trade. It has its mechanical rules, which study can master. The young person with hankerings for literary honors can do nothing better than to start in to acquire this technique. It may take time, but it will pay.

If a writer gave five years to study and practice, to questioning observation of the drama from the seats of a theatre, from the study of the printed plays of the best dramatists—and one will find many of the best English writers, and about all of the German and French playwrights in print—he would have a far bigger balance at his bank after one play had been produced than if he had been turning out stories for all these years and meeting with the normal success of the novelist.

The theatrical manager comes to the author humbly, despite his arrogance toward the other members of the profession. He can get good actors by the hundred; he can manufacture stars by the score; audiences are his for the asking if he only gives them what they want. But dramatists are as few as fulfilled campaign pledges, and they must be wooed to the tinkling of golden coin and approached with reverence.

* * *

Circus parades will be a matter of history after the coming season. This has been decided upon by the big circus men of the United States, a mutual agreement having been reached by correspondence and personal interview, that, beginning with the season of 1905, no parades will be given by such shows as Barnum and Bailey, Ringling Bros., Walter Main, Wallace Bros., John Robison, sells and Forepaugh.

Mr. J. D. Harrison, general agent for Walter Main, made the following statements at Geneva, O., in regard to the new arrangement:

"Abolishing parades lessens the expense, but adds to the merits of the performance. Fewer cars can be used, and the parade license of some towns will be avoided. The money thus gained can be added to the show features.

"The reasons for not trying the new plan this summer are two: the St. Louis Exposition and the Presidential campaign. An example of the former was shown by the world's Columbian Exposition in 1893. The latter is emphasized by Bradstreet's and Dun's commercial reports, which rate such years as doubtful."

No more glittering chariots, dens of wild animals; no more red wagons, grotesque clowns and prancing Arabians; no more droves of elephants and camels and the only giraffe in captivity; no morewhat's the use?

* * *

MR. ROBERTSON AS "HAMLET."

It was the original intention of Mr. Forbes Robertson, who will appear at the Academy next week, to confine his present tour to "The Light that Failed," but so many return engagements have been booked, that it was found necessary to offer a more extended repertoire, and thus afford theatre-goers the opportunity of seeing him in more than one characterization. Mr. Robertson brought forth his "Hamlet" for the first time in America in Philadelphia last week, and, from all accounts fully lived up to the many encomiums which the English press had said of him in what seems to be his greatest character. In his version, Mr. Robertson has cast tradition to the winds, and gives a purely modern type of man. He has also changed the scenes, and places all the action in the castle of Elsinore, which materially shortens the play, and gives more scope and freedom of action to the characters. The scenic equipment was brought over specially for the present tour, and is exactly the same as employed by Mr. Robertson in England. His company has been materially augmented, although the cast, for the most part, is made up from the excellent organization which rendered him such admirable support in "The Light That Failed." Miss Elliott will, of course, play Ophelia. "Hamlet" will be given on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights and Saturday matinee. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights "The Light That Failed" will again be presented, which, on this occasion, will be followed by Louis Tierclin's one-act tragedy, "The Sacrament of Judas."

* * *

MISS WARREN AT PROCTOR'S.

Not more than a dozen years ago, one of a Newport family of parents and five children, mostly boys, was a freckled-faced girl. The girl at that period of life was stage-struck and devoted most of her spare time to attending matinees. Her mother and brothers could not see it, when the girl announced that she was going on the stage, but go she did; with a determination to reach success if hard work and study would accomplish that end. Eight years ago she made her entree. To-day she is Rebecca Warren playing Tess in Lorrimer Stoddard's dramatization of Thomas Stoddy's novel "Tess of the d'Urbervilles," which will be seen at Proctor's next week. Following her start in the theatrical profession, Miss Warren was with E. H. Sothern for six years, in leading parts and created several important roles, notably Magda, in Hauptman's "Sunken Bell," Vesta in "Change Alley," Elinore in "Lord Chumley" and Dorothea in "The Adventures of Lady Ursula." Her success in stock was notable and it resulted in her present starring tour, under the direction of Mr. Frank Burt, who will direct her for the next five years.

* * *

"THE VOLUNTEER ORGANIST."

Nothing as pleasing has been offered this season to theatregoers as "The Volunteer Organist," which comes to the Francais next week. The piece may truly be called a semi-religious one, inasmuch as its plot has so much to do with the church, and indeed one of the central characters is a broad-minded, progressive minister, who, notwithstanding his liberal ideas, does not fail to accomplish in his flock the end which he set out to attain. The love story which runs through the play is a most tender one. The company presenting the play is said to be an excellent one and includes besides the leading woman, Miss Alice Belle Pollack, such players as Geo. H. Nichols, S. J. Brougnton, Geo. Morton, John E. Gorman, James Allen, Chas. Hasty, Willie Nelson, Floyd Hunt, Miss May Smith, Miss Cassie Thomas and Miss Georgia L. Fox.

* * *

MOONLIGHT MAIDS AT ROYAL.

A bid for the patronage of those interested in burlesque will be made by the Moonlight Maids Company, an aggregation of women and men, who are underlined to appear at the Royal for one week, beginning with the regular matinee next Monday. The style of entertainment is musical, vaudeville and comedy, interspersed with "bits" of real burlesque and interpolated with ensembles. The name of the vehicle that carries the company through two hours and a half of fun and jollity is "A Rialto Rounder." It deals with the vagaries of a Cuban adventuress and an innocent married man. Sandwiched between the two acts are half a dozen specialties by Mlle De Lome, hoop roller; Frederick Brothers and Burns, musical artists; Miss Toma Hanlon and Mr. M. E. Hanley, travesty sketch team; Fields and Wooley, German comedians; Miss Marie Rodgers, coon shouter and Rice and Prevost, acrobats.

* * *

CONCERT IN WINDSOR HALL.

For his programme for the concert at Windsor Hall, Monday evening, Feb. 8, Mr. Victor Herbert, conductor of the Pittsburg Orchestra will include the famous symphony of Dvorak No. 5, "From the New World." This is the first time this symphony has ever been played in Montreal, and it is admitted that the Pittsburg Orchestra gives it probably its finest interpretation. The symphony is founded on the American folk tunes, chiefly the melodies of the South, and is all the more interesting on that account to musicians, while being intelligible to the general ear. In the first movement there is a long and impressive introduction. The second movement is a proclamation of the mood which the composer founded on the story of Hiawatha's wooing.

* * *

GEMS FROM THE OPERAS.

Lovers of popular music will have an opportunity of hearing their favorite tunes in the Windsor Hall next Thursday and Friday nights, when all the gems of the Gilbert & Sullivan operas will be given by our leading soloists and a chorus of seventy-five, who are most enthusiastic over their music. It is quite a long while since any work has been done by our own singers, who are nearly always as competent as the imported talent, when given an opportunity of being heard. Mr. Roland Paul will make his first appearance after an absence of five years. Miss Hollinshead will be heard to advantage in her numbers. There will be "The Wandering Minstrel" from the Mikado, which has a grand rendering by Mr. Leslie Tedford. Mr. Sydney Dugan is to sing the bad baronet's solo with men's chorus from Ruddigore, which has a fine effect. In fact every one of the soloists, who are all Montreal favorites, will be heard in selections, that it is difficult to decide which is the prettiest, and the choruses are quite as melodious and popular as the solos. There will be a change of programme the second night. The production is under the direction of Miss Ada Moylan, and the accompanists are Mrs. Parratt and Mr. F. H. Blair.

* * *

FIFTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The following is the programme for the fifth Symphony concert at the Academy next Friday afternoon. Mr. Victor Occellier, baritone, late of New York, who sang in the series last season, will be the soloist.

Mascagni ..Die Rantzau.. Prelude
Niels Gade ....Symphony No. 2....
a. Andantino quasi Allegretto—
....All. Molto
b Molto Allegro—Scherzo .. ....
Donizetti ..."Jardin del Alcazor," Recit. and Aria from "La Favorite."
Mendelssohn.....a Le Gondlier....
b Schezetto.....
Thomas .. ..Mignon .....Overture

* * *

MADAME SCHUMANN-HEINK.

Madame Schumann-Heink has never been heard in Montreal, and the only opportunity to hear her in recital will be on Feb. 29 at Windsor Hall, where she will be assisted by Miss Josephine Hartman, pianiste. Speaking of Mme. Schumann-Heink, a critic says: "She is an artist in all the musical sense of the word. She is a high soprano, a mezzo-soprano, a contralto, all three in one, for she has notes as high and as flexible as Patti's, and deep chest tones as low as Scalchi's, and all the notes between these extremes. When the Schumann and Schubert songs were written they prophesied a great artist as a prime necessity for their rendition. Mme. Schumann-Heink fulfilled all their promises. From every artistic point of view they were given in a manner at once faultless and a revelation of vocal possibilities." A subscription list is open at Shaw's music store, and those who send in their names will have first choice of seats. The prices are 75c to $2.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Charley Grapewin, surrounded by a talented company, and with Miss Anna Chance as his leading support, will appear at Proctor's Theatre, Feb. 8, in a musical comedy, "The Awakening of Mr. Pipp." The cast includes Sallie Stembler, Nellie Beaumont, Beatrice Ray, Al. Maddox, Fred Wayne, and M. L. Heckert.

William L. Roberts, melodrama, "On the Bridge at Midnight," will be at the Francais the week of Feb. 8. The play is named from the scene of one of its chief incidents, a jack-knife bridge, which is accurately portrayed in every

MR. VICTOR OCCELLIER,
Soloist at Symphony Concert, Feb. 5.

detail by a magnificent piece of stage setting.

"Sherlock Holmes," the dramatic success employed by Mr. Herbert Kelcey and Miss Effie Shannon for this season is being presented on every continent of the globe, and will be seen at the Academy the week of Feb. 8.

"The smile that won't come off" is the best description of the faces of Grossmith gatherings, two of which will be given in the Windsor Hall, Feb. 12-13. To entertain, unaided, for a whole evening, an audience of several thousand people, needs a touch of genius and magnetism combined, with art, possessed by few other entertainers.

Of the recognized concert pianists of Canada Mr. S. Stratford Dawson, of Montreal stands conspicuous. His musical education was received abroad in Berlin where he studied under Stephanoff, a pupil of Seschetizky. Since coming to the city Mr. Dawson has been giving annual recitals. The present one announced for Karn Hall, Friday evening, Feb. 12, being the third.

Miss Kathleen Howard, who it will be remembered visited Montreal as contralto soloist with the Coldstream Guards band last fall, and later with Patti, is returning to the city and will sing at Windsor Hall, Tuesday evening March 15, at the concert by Aus der One, pianiste.

"Lady Betty's Courtship," a romantic comedy of the middle seventies, the work of Messrs. Campbell and Skinner, will be sent on tour next season.

Messrs. Wagenhals and Kemper have purchased from Heinrich Conreid the American rights to Heinrich Stobitzer's comedy, "Liselotte," now running at the Irving Place Theatre. A prominent dramatist will be called upon to adapt the comedy to the English stage and the first production will be made in Chicago next December.

NOTICE TO THE SUPPORTERS OF ALD. LAPORTE AS MAYOR IN LAFONTAINE WARD.

Supporters of Ald. Laporte in Lafontaine Ward, wishing rigs to convey voters to the polls will kindly send word to the coommittee room, 1362 Ontario Street, corner St. Christophe or Brault Hall, 571 Berri Street. Kindly state the most convenient hour for rig to call for each voter.

POLICE CONTINUE CRUSADE.

The police continue their crusade against those householders who neglect to remove the dangerous overhang of ice and snow from the eaves of their dwellings. Not a day but a number of persons are summoned to the Recorder's Court, and the public should understand that no abatement will be made in these prosecutions nor any excuse taken for neglect to obey the law. It comes much cheaper to have the danger removed at once. In addition to the loss of time involved in attending court, the householder has to pay a fine and costs, and after all must have the offending ice and snow removed or another summons follows.

MISS REBECCA WARREN,
In "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," at Proctor's.

CHANGES IN THE CUSTOMS.

After next Monday, Feb. 1, the Canadian customs department will have all passenger baggage coming into Canada, examined on the train before crossing the line. Thus, Officer S. E. Grenier on the Rutland line, will, in future, reside at Burlington, Vt., and Mr. William Saunders on similar duty in the New York Central goes to Malone.

Entertaining England's King Entails Much Anxiety

People who are privileged to play host and hostess to the King have a good deal more to go through than is imagined by those who merely glance at the descriptive reports in the papers, and admire the successful and satisfactory way in which everything has gone off. In truth, a royal visit if it reflects a certain share of honor and glory on those to whom it is paid, entails also on them a very real amount of worry and trouble.

The first anxiety of the host and hostess is naturally the selection of those who are to be invited to meet the illustrious visitors. Not only has the name of every guest to be submitted for approval, but it is the usual custom for the King to signify his wishes as to who should be asked to meet him. It is not even deemed necessary for the host to be already acquainted with them. It is true that certain of the great ones of the land, with perhaps an old-fashioned idea of what is due to themselves as hosts, have from time to time objected to invite perfect strangers to meet royalty under their roof.

The Honored House.

The personnel of the party being at length fixed, elaborate preparations have to be made for the actual housing of the royal guests. Painters, paperhangers and so on, are busily at work all over the house for some weeks beforehand, and most special and particular attention is paid to baths, water supply and sanitation generally—a precaution which has been strictly and invariably observed ever since the disaster of 1871, when the Prince of Wales was brought to death's door through a sojourn in a badly drained house in Yorkshire.

Preliminary anxieties are not, of course, ended when the house, from attic to cellar, is ready for its august guests; but all is at length ready, let us hope and the royal party arrives at the honored house.

When Queen Victoria honored any of her subjects with a visit it was by no means a matter of course that people staying in the house should have the privilege of sitting down at table with their august fellow visitor. It was her Majesty's custom not only to take with her to the houses where she designed to "lie" (as the old phrase was) for a night or two her own bed and bedding, carriages, horses and servants (including occasionally her cook) but also to confine herself at meals to the company of her own suite, sometimes inviting her host and hostess to join her at luncheon or dinner.

Such ultra-royal exclusiveness as this was never the habit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, nor is it now in their changed and more exalted position. The first meal of the day is invariably served in the royal apartments; of course, on shooting and racing days, or on the occasion of any public function, luncheon is usually taken abroad. But at "the great event of the Englishman's day," as someone calls dinner, they are always present at the table of their host, together with the whole house party.

A Baronet's Breeches.

Certain points of etiquette there are which differentiate such dinners from the usual evening meal of the English country house. As to dress, for example, it is understood that even at private entertainments at which the Queen is present, the ceremonious knee breches and silk stockings are worn instead of the ordinary nether garments of the English gentleman.

A story is told of how a certain baronet, who was privileged to entertain for the first time the Prince of Wales at his board, sedulously provided himself with the necessary articles of raiment (as he conceived them) and so arrayed met his royal guest in the hall of his house. The prince, emerging from his brougham, advanced with his own gracious smile, and grasping his host's hand, addressed him thus: "Go upstairs, my good fellow, and put on your trousers; those things are not worn, you know, unless the Princess is with me." Up fled Sir H. to his dressing-room; off went the offending knee breeches; on went the orthodox continuations, and the host was downstairs again before his august guest had reached the door of his drawing-room.

The party being duly mustered in whatever apartment it is customary to meet before the evening meal—it is unnecessary to say that everyone must be in the room before the royalties enter it—and the banquet being announced the procession is marshaled, but not in the usual order. The King and Queen go in first to the dining room, escorted by their host and hostess, or if the King alone is present he leads in the lady of the house. At their own table their Majesties sit not at either end, but in the centre of one side, and the same order is observed, as a rule, at dinners where they are guests. The menu is choice and (above all) short, for the King hates long dinners, and the gargantuan bills of fare provided by too many hosts he cannot endure.

The Menu.

Here is a menu served to his Majesty at the table of one of the most perfect of London hostesses:

Consomme Prince de Galles.
Sole d'Aumale.
Selle d'Agneau de lait.
Caneton a la Presse.
Asperges Anglaises.
Souffle au curacoa.

Every dish is a masterpiece, the golden consomme, specially created in honor of the royal guest; the sole, with its rich garnish of oysters and truffles; the young and tender lamb, the wild duck, with its subtly blended and toothsome sauce, English asparagus (the best in the world), and, last of all, the souffle, melting in the mouth, in all respects a dinner "fit to set before the King."

One curious detail of the arrangement of a royal dinner party must not be forgotten. Finger glasses at dessert must be conspicuous by their absence, and in cases where royalty is entertained for the first time the host is generally notified behorehand of this point of etiquette. Most people know its origin—the old Jacobite custom of holding the wine glass over the bowl, when the King's health is proposed and contriving in this way to toast not the actual and reigning monarch, but the Stuart King "over the water."

The present Prince of Wales is said to have expressed himself opposed to the perpetuation of this quaint tradition, but it was invariably observed in the case of dinner parties given to the older generation of English royalties. The writer of this article remembers a dinner at which Princess Mary of Cambridge (the late Duchess of Teck) was present, and at the end of which a finger bowl was set before her royal Highness, but before no one else at the table.

The allotted days of the long anticipated, anxious prepared for visit pass quickly away. "The last sarabande has been danced in the hall" (as poor Whyte-Melville sang long ago), the last dinner has been eaten and (let us hope) duly appreciated by royal palates. The morning of departure arrives, a cheer from the little group of bystanders, a final salutation as the train moves slowly out of the station and host and hostess return to the quiet routine of their daily life with a sigh of satisfaction and an echo in their hearts of the sentiment which Mrs. Augustus Craven has so well expressed: "After all, one of the great—perhaps the greatest—pleasures in life is to get things over."

THE ARCANIANS AND JAPAN.

Anything relating to Japan and its plucky people these days is of great interest to Canadians. The address on "The Real Japan" to be given by Mrs. W. Grieve Nichol, next Wednesday evening in the R. A. Hall, promises to be an enjoyable one, as Mrs. Nichol resided for a number of years in Japan, where she had exceptional opportunities for observing the manners and customs of the Japanese. Dr. W. Grieve Nichol will also give a short address on the "Royal Arcanum in Canada." Dr. Nichol is the provincial medical examiner for this Province, and has made a study of this great fraternal order. These addresses will be under the auspices of Prince Albert Council, No. 1293, R. A.

NOTICE TO SUPPORTERS OF ALD. LAPORTE AS MAYOR IN EAST WARD.

Supporters of Ald. Laporte in East Ward wishing rigs to convey voters to the polls will kindly send word to the committee room at 1505 Notre Dame Street. Kindly state the most convenient hour for rig to call for each voter.

RAILWAY MEN AT ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Robert Kerr, passenger traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Mr. George C. Wells, chief clerk, who is in St. Louis attending the meeting of representatives of American railroads, to consider the formation of passenger rate schedules for the St. Louis fair, is expected to return home to-morrow. Mr. C. E. E. Ussher is also at the meeting in the interests of the C.P.R., while the Grand Trunk is represented by Mr. G. T. Bell.

MRS. MATHER
Was in Misery for Five Years From Neuralgia.

Mrs. P. N. Mather, Vancouver, B.C., who was told by doctors that she would never get rid of her neuralgia, writes thus: "Neuralgia in the head and face made life a misery for me for five years. The doctors said I would never get rid of it. I had heard so much about Paine's Celery Compound that I determined to give it a trial. After the use of four bottles I am a cured woman and have not been troubled with the disease for five months. I owe my present good health, comfort and happiness to Paine's Celery Compound, and advise all neuralgic victims to use it. It is the best medicine in the world.

PAINE'S Celery Compound Cured Her.

Medical advice free to all who desire it Address "Consulting Physician." The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P.Q.

Gardner's Quick Lunch rooms is where to go for breakfast, lunch or dinner, or after the theatre to get something appetizing. 51 University St. and 240 Main Street.

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J. O. RICARD
ALDERMAN.
CENTRAL COMMITTEE
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1298 ST. CATHERINE.
105 CRAIG.
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STORY IN "THE SACRAMENT OF JUDAS."

Louis Tierclin's one-act tragedy, "The Sacrament of Judas," which Mr. J. Forbes Robertson will present as an afterpiece with "The Light That Failed" at the Academy next Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, is described as being intensely dramatic, and abounding in the deepest human emotions. The story, in short, is as follows:

The scene is laid in Brittany in 1793, when the revolutionists were fighting church and nobility with equal bitterness. An ex-priest, republican at heart, is lodging in a cottage, and has fallen in love with the pretty granddaughter of the proprietor.

A disguised aristocrat, fleeing in terror, hidden in the same house, has wooed the girl successfully.

Presently an agent of the Revolution appears, and to him the ex-priest tells his story, which is overheard by the Count in hiding.

The latter, to save himself, insists upon making confession to his priestly rival, who unwillingly consents, and so becomes aware of his own defeat, without being able to avenge either.

Then, as such heroes do, he soars to spiritual heights, joins the hands of the lovers, contrives their escape, and remains himself to be shot as a traitor to the Republican cause.

As the ex-priest Mr. J. Forbes Robertson scored a hit in London, where the play ran for 200 nights. The story, while morbid, is so filled with human emotion as to hold the interest throughout. Its close is tragic and gloomy, but from all accounts it leaves a profound impression.

Like all other of Mr. Robertson's presentations it will be accompanied by special scenery, and Miss Elliott will lend interest by playing the chief woman character.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

EARLY HISTORY OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

Company Was Established in 1588, and Now Extends All Over the World.

Mr. Beckles Willson has written in "Ledger and Sword," an exhaustive history of the East India Company, "the richest, the most romantic, the most colossal private commercial adventure, military and governing body, that ever flourished, or now ever can flourish." As the volume is read, this description of the company seems in no whit exaggerated. There is an impression to this day that several members of the company were located in India. They were a body of merchants who lived in London, and had their meeting place on Leadenhall Stret. To protect their trade in the east they built up an army in India, and this army had work to do. For this reason the author has been happy in the choice of his title. Many of the men employed by the company were warriors and administrators of distinction, among them being Warren Hastings, Clive and Wellesley. But if there were great administrators and soldiers in India there were equally distinguished men at the back of them in London, without whom Clive and Hastings would not have been possible. The history begins with the landing of Thomas Cavendish at Plymouth in 1588, two months after the destruction of the Armada. Some space is devoted to a description of Cavendish's wanderings to China, the Philippines and through the Indian Ocean. As a result of his recital of his wanderings an expedition was fitted up with the sanction of Queen Elizabeth by the merchants of London. The ship returned from India. Others went forth and so began the competition between the English, the Portuguese and the Dutch, which was destined after many years to make England the master of India. The company was not content to confine its enterprise to India. It opened up trade with Japan and Persia. With Japan, however, there was little success, but with Persia the company was on good terms and was allowed to purchase silks in any part of the country. The Dutch were for some time victorious trade rivals. The author says that early in the seventeenth century as much merchandise from the East was sold in Amsterdam in a day as would have made the directors of the company rich men for the rest of their lives. To follow the fortunes of the company in a brief review is impossible. The actions of the company since the days of Clive and Hastings are more or less familiar to everyone. An extremely interesting chapter is entitled 'The House in Leadenhall Street." It is somewhat surprising to learn that many men famous in letters were servants of the company. Among these were Charles Lamb, James Mill, John Stuart Mill and Thomas Love Peacock. Appended is an interesting map, in which is shown the extent of the company's operations all over the world. (London: Longman's, Green & Company.)

MR. STEDMAN'S TRIBUTE TO HIS BROTHER POET

The Recollections of Richard Henry Stoddard Contains Introduction by Mr. Stedman.

The long looked for autobigraphy of Richard Henry Stoddard, one of the finest poets America has yet produced has just been received. The editor is Mr. Ripley Hitchcock, and there is an appreciative introduction of Mr. E. C. Stedman, the life-long literary friend of Mr. Stoddard. It is a life full of satisfactions of the best sort, which Mr. Stedman indicates in his contribution to the "Recollections." It has the flavor of an earlier time when there was not so much of the shop about the pursuit of letters. "They called themselves" writes Mr. Stedman of the company of whom Stoddard was a member, "squires of poesy, in their romantic way, but they had neither the arrogance nor the chances for self-heralding, more common in these chipper modern days. They seem to have followed their art because they adored it quite as much as for what it could do for them." He goes on to describe the best of Stoddard's poetry as the "rhythmical creation of beauty," and that his "Songs of Summer" is characterized by a pure and simple beauty. The autobiography itself opens with a sketch of the poet's ancestry, and the early environment which later was to influence much of his work. The influence of the sea was strong, and the hardships of insufficient means of living, unusually severe. The delicate boy was forced to work in a foundry though his soul was filled with poetry. In spite of these limitations Stoddard early won a recognition of his poetic ability. He was fortunate enough to become acquainted with Park Benjamin, who perceived his talents, and brought him under the notice of Bayard Taylor, the early friend and mentor of Edgar Allen Poe. Taylor's friendship for Stoddard affords some pleasant reading. The Knickerbocker school is prominent in the "Recollections," the genial company of writers who, although laughed at, at pretentious, at least kept up the tradition of the dignity of letters. The poet's long and uncomplaining struggle against blindness is alluded to at length. Mr. Stedman's closing words are well worth repeating: 'His comrades were such as he pictured and his hope in youth-poets, scholars, artists of the beautiful with whom he 'warmed both hands before the fire of life.' None of them was a more patient worker or more loved his work. To it he gave his years; whether waxing or waning; he surrendered for it the strength of his right hand; he yielded the light of his eyes and complained not nor had need to, for so were Milton and Maeonides'". (New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.)

A VOLUME OF POETRY FROM OVER THE SEA

"The Phoenix Lyre," a Collection of Twelve Poems by Oswald Davis.

A little volume of distinctly high-class poetry is "The Phoenix Lyre," a collection of a dozen poems written by Oswald Davis, an English poet. Although the poems are so few in number a wide range of subjects is treated. There is revealed poetic merit of a high order, and the possession of vivid imagination. The poems are characterized by a depth of thought somewhat original in these days of magazine poetry. One of the finest poems in the collection is "Wordsworth-Land," which is not unlike in quality and treatment some of the best work of that great poet. In a few of the poems there is evidence of too much word-painting, with the result that the author's meaning is obscured. The range of subjects may be seen from a few of the titles: "Beethoven," "Victoria-191." "Autumn Songs," "Niagara," and "In a Churchyard." The treatment offers as wide diversity, and shows that the author is not a singer of one lone strain. The character of his muse is well shown in the following verse from the "Ode to Music,"

Thou has a power,
O Human Music, soothing like the sea,
To ease the body of its too great soul;
With plaint and plea.
Wilt help the pain and passion of the heart:
Or with thy thunder-roll
Wakest the spirit in its obscure dower;
Roused at thy simplest theme or chance caress,
Halved with grandeur of his toil and stress,
Man doth start.
Behind Life's blemish and its blurred impress
A visible prophet of eternity:

(The publishers are Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., London.)

AUTHORS AND BOOKS

Two posthumous novels by Henry Seton Merriman are to be published. One, "The Last Hope," will run as a serial before it appears from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Macmillan Company has just issued the January number of the Burlington Magazine, which has become famous during its two and a half years of life for its beautiful reproductions of all sorts of rare objects of art, the real appreciation of which is confined chiefly to the connoisseur. The most attractive features of this issue are reproductions of paintings by Greuze, Rubens and others, in the Normanton collection, by J. S. Cotman, and by the early Milanese painters.

The 100th anniversary of the death of Kant will be celebrated at Konasberg, his native town, on the 12th of February.

The Booklovers' Magazine for February has contrived to keep itself well abreast of current events. Its leading articles are not only timely, but are of more than passing importance. Such, especially, are Talcott Williams' article on Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy as it will affect Europe and America; Mr. Frank H. Taylor's account of the Panama Canal purchase, and Gustav Kobbe's story of Wagner and his art. These last two articles are fully illustrated.

Clara Morris, who writes a sketch of the ex-Empress Eugenie in The Booklovers' Magazine, was, in her day, America's leading emotional actress, and since her retirement from the stage has devoted herself to literature. Her writings are imbued with that strongly dramatic quality which by temperament and training is hers in such rich measure. She has, moreover, a charming gift of humor. Miss Morris, or more properly Mrs. F. C. Harriott, lives at Riverdale-on-Hudson.

Perhaps the most pungent of last year's minor biographies was the "Life of Browning" by the iconoclastic Mr. Chesterton. It is one of those provoking books which stir up readers and get people talking about it. It is singular how books on Browning multiply. More are published every year than ever before. Fresh anecdotes of Browning come to light every day. He is more read now than ever before. At first only the cultivated knew his work; like all great writers, he is becoming known to an increasingly large number of readers every year.

The firm name of George N. Morang & Co. has been changed by an order-in-council to Morang & Co.

Mr. Eden Phillpott's new romance, "The American Prisoner," will be issued by Morang & Co., Limited, during the first week in February. It is described as an exciting romance of the West country at the time of the revolution, and has a good deal to do with the prisoners, American and French, held in the historic war prison, on the Moors of Devon. Mr. Phillpott's work is known for its power; but this story is notable also for its interest and human appeal. The illustrations are by Mr. Claude A. Shepperson.

The February Canadian Magazine will contain the following articles: "The Port of Sydney, Australia," by George A. King, illustrated; "A National Observatory," by W. J. Loudon, illustrated; "Mr. Hearst, of the United States," by George J. Aneeland, with portrait; "Can Canada Make Her Own Treaties?" by Professor Goldwin Smith; "Some Comments of the Alaskan Award," by F. C. Wade, K.C.; "Herbert Spencer," by S. T. Wood, with portrait; "The Fight for North America," by A. G. Bradley, illustrated; "Oratory," by Hon. George E. Foster; "The First Mountain Ride," by Jean Blewett; Stories by E. P. Medley, Bradford K. Daniels, and John A. Copland.

Mr. Thomas Hardy's historical drama, "The Dynasts," will be published at once by the Macmillan Company. Though complete in itself, it is designed ultimately to form one of a trilogy, of which the second play or part will cover the zenith of Napoleon's power, and the third his decline and fall, with the restoration to equilibrium of the old dynasties. The enactments in the present volume begin with the threatened invasion of England, and end with the deaths of Nelson and Pitt, and the stultification of the European coalition by the triumph of Napoleon at Austerlitz.

A morality play gives its title to the new volume by Mr. W. B. Yeats which The Macmillan Company will publish nexfit week, "The Hour Glass and Other Poems." The "arrival" of Mr. Yeats may be said to have been the event of the year 1903 in the realm of poetry. From being one of the least known of the young Irish writers, he has become the best known, all within about eight months.

Mr. Ridgwell Cullum, the author of "The Foss River Ranch," is a Londoner, although recently he has spent very little of his time in his native city. He landed in New York sixteen years ago with the spirit of adventure strong upon him. He was off to the West as directly as railroads would carry him. He made his way north through the Western States, working at all kinds of employment for a livelihood. From Montana Mr. Cullum passed over to Canada. Then began a period which would have satisfied the most adventurous. For some time he was sheriff's officer in a little settlement. From this it was but a short step to the cattle-ranching districts of Alberta, the locality in which he has set the scenes of "The Foss River Ranch."

Notes of Labor at Home and Abroad

U.S. Supreme Court Upholds Eight Hour Law in Kansas.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—I have read a number of reports in your valuable paper during the course of the last few weeks purporting to convey the idea that the Jewish garment workers of Montreal are discontented because of the oppression and persecution which they are compelled to undergo. I beg, therefore, that you will have the kindness to publish the following resolution passed at a meeting of the Garment Workers Assembly, 2377, Knights of Labor, of Jan. 25:—

"Whereas, articles have appeared in the local press purporting to convey to the public that the garment workers of Montreal are being exploited and oppressed, and that they are being underpaid and compelled to work seven days a week, in shops that are unsanitary and dangerous to health; and

"Whereas, on January 27th last a public meeting was held in the Palace Theatre, Montreal, under the auspices of the Operators' and Basters' Unior, at which it was stated that the Jewish garment workers were compelled to desecrate the Sabbath because of the adverse conditions under which they were being employed; and

Whereas, such statements are entirely untrue and contrary to the present state of affairs existing among the garment workers in Montreal. Be it

Resolved, That this meeting protests most emphatically against the statements published by the local press regarding the conditions under which the garment workers of Montreal are being employed, as well as against the statements made at the public meeting of the Operators' and Basters' Union held on the 17th instant, that the members of the Garment Workers' Assembly, No. 2377, K. of L., hereby record that they are entirely satisfied and contented with the conditions under which they are working at present, and they desire no change from their present week's work of 5 1-2 days, with a Saturday Sabbath, which they as Jews are permitted to observe; that they will most emphatically oppose with all the power at their command, any change from the present Saturday Sababth to a Sunday Sabbath, which they as Jews cannot observe; that moreover they are perfectly contented with the sanitary condition of the shops and warehouses in which they are working as well as with the courteous and humane treatment and consideration they are receiving at the hands of the clothing manufacturers of Montreal, that copies of this resolution be sent to the local papers, to Alderman Laporte and the other public men who attended the meeting of the 17th instant."

J. LEVY, President.
H. FEIGELSOHN, Secretary.

* * *

A recent decision reached by the Supreme Court of the United States has lent an additional stimulus to the wage earners to have an eight-hour bill passed in the several States, and also to take up an active campaign in favor of an eight-hour day on all governmental work, for if the law holds good for public work done by municipality or State, it should hold equally good for the nation. The instance referred to was on an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of Kansas on the validity of the eight-hour law in that State. The Kansas law, whose validity was called into question in the suit, was enacted in 1891, and provides that eight hours should constitute a day's work for workmen employed by or on behalf of the State, or by any county or city or other municipality in the State. It also prohibits contractors from requiring laborers engaged on work for the State to perform more than eight hours labor in a day. Both fine and imprisonment are provided for violation of the law.

* * *

Justice Leventritt, of New York, in the Supreme Court, has denied the application of Foreman Louis Quanchi and Assistant Foreman Louis Bailes, of the stereotyping department of the New York Herald, for a permanent injunction restraining the New York Stereotypers' Union from interfering in any way with their employment on the Herald. A stereotyper named Freel was discharged, and he made charges to the union against Quanchi and Bailes, and both were suspended from the union. The Herad refused to discharge their foreman and his assistant, but consented to suspend them under salary until after the courts had passed upon the merits of the case. The court holds that the men's reations with the union make them amenable to the rules of that organization, and that the court cannot interfere, and suggests that the plaintiffs can appeal to the general body with which their local union is affiliated, which had been held to be a condition precedent to the right of maintaining an action to invoke the aid of the court of equity.

* * *

Reductions in wages in the past two months, resulting apparently from a preconcerted move on the part of the operators, may result in a general strike of the 253,000 union miners of the United States. In three States operators are making efforts for a further reduction. The cut in wages is regarded as the work of the association of operators. If this reduction is permitted, it is argued, further reductions will follow. Prompt and energetic action is held the only manner in which the union can protect its interests. Although the situation is considered serious, none of the national officers will forecast the probable outcome. There are in the United States 700,000 miners, of whom 325,000 are union men. Of this number 14,000 now are on strike, 10,000 in the W st, 3,000 in the Myersdale district, and 1,000 in West Virginia.

* * *

Perhaps the most helpful feature of the employers' organizations is the assistance they can afford one another during strikes. Thus in the war which has been waging between the Journeymen Tailors' Union and certain employers in Denver, Kansas City, Binghamton, and Cleveland, the Tailors' Protective Association has secured non-union workers for shops in trouble, and when these men have been decoyed away, the association has taken care that any contract on hand should be done in other cities for the tailoring concerns involved. So smoothly has this been arranged that there has not been any violence, and the strike in Cleveland has already failed. Indeed, there has been also a strike against a firm in New York city, which the association has handled so well that the public has not known of its existence.—John Keith, in Harper's Weekly.

* * *

Frederick W. Job, secretary of the Chicago Employers' Association, says: "In my opinion Indianapolis is making a great mistake in offering a haven for the headquarters of all labor unions. We are trying to get them out of Chicago. Up to this time Indianapolis has been fortunate in having so few strikes, but if you continue to encourage unions to make this city their headquarters this city will soon be a union hotbed. And when you have a serious strike on your hands all the time you will learn to hate the unions as we do in Chicago. We have there some sort of a strike on hand all the time and they are serious affairs. We hear a great deal in Chicago about the danger of grade crossings, but there are more people in Chicago killed from strikes than from grade crossing accidents or even from fires. As a rule the oragnizers are made up from a lot of grafters.

* * *

The Chicago City Council's insistence upon automatic sprinklers in the theatres has brought out the fact that there is only one concern in Chicago making such sprinklers. This concern, according to Contractor Falkenau, employs 150 men, who belong to a strong union. The union will not allow more men to be employed, and the concern therefore can not take any more work than these 150 men can do.

* * *

The Lackawanna Railroad Company, has issued an order forbidding its train employes from frequenting hotels and saloons.

* * *

The annual report of Major Brown, secretary of the department of internal affairs of Pennsylvania, says the casualties among steam railway employes in Pennsylvania for the year were 15,383. The combined figures for the steam and street railways show a greater number of casualties during the year "than occurred to the Union army in any one of the great battles of the civil war." There were 255 fatal and 3,059 non-fatal accidents.

* * *

W. C. Walker, of Chicago, in Typographical Journal, maintains that seven hours should constitute a day's work. There are more facts pointing to seven hours as a natural day's work than there are reasons for a day of any other number of hours, says Mr. Walker. The following should comprise the workman's regime:

Seven hours' work.
Seven hours' play.
Seven hours' sleep.
Thirty minutes to prepare for work.
Thirty minutes to remove the stains of work.
Thirty minutes to prepare for play.
Thirty minutes to retire from play.
Thirty minutes to prepare for sleep.
Thirty minutes to refresh after sleep.

* * *

During the past year it has been noticeable that most of the important strikes have been on the part of recently organized unions. The older unions have established more harmonious relations with employers than hitherto existed.

* * *

In the last twenty years, according to the figures of the Labor Bureau at Washington there have been more than 22,000 strikes, involving a loss to employes and employers of over $400,000,000. The loss to the workmen themselves has been more than twice that of the employers.

* * *

Organized labor of Indiana is about to make a departure by gathering all the wives and daughters of union men into unions, the object being to increase the influence of organized labor in this way. The leaders in the movement say that the wives of the workingmen do nearly all the buying for the families and that if formed into unions, they would insist that everything they purchased should be union made, and thus the cause would be greatly strengthened.

* * *

North Carolina's new child labor law went into effect January 1, prohibiting the employment of children under 12 years of age. The Labor Commissioner reports that there are very few children under that age being employed in the mills now.

* * *

Authorities in charge of the telephone service in Japan have decided to employ only girls, both for day and night duty, in the various exchanges.

* * *

New York capitalists are said to have a force of lawyers at work on bills to be introduced in various State Legislatures this winter to deprive unions of business agents.

* * *

Iowa pays the lowest wage to female school teachers of any State in the Union. The average salary paid men and women is only $36.91.

* * *

Trade unions of Atlanta, Ga., have decided to enter actively into politics by having every local union nominate candidates for city and State offices who will then be voted on by all the union men in the city. The winners will be presented to the democratic party.

* * *

Chinese labor as a relief for the scarcity of farm help in New Jersey is advocated by State Road Commissioner Henry I Budd. He declares that there would continue to be a famine of farm help unless the Chinese Exclusion bill is repealed by Congress.

ANCIENT CAPITAL NOW TALKING POLITICS

Date of Meeting of Legislature Will be Announced on Tuesday—The Great Northern Offices.

Quebec, Jan. 30.—(Special.)—The local Legislature is on the even of convening, and no doubt on that account politicians are becoming more in evidence. The date of the opening of the Legislature is not yet fixed, but in all probability will take place on the 11th or 18th of March. The question will, however, be definitely settled on Tuesday next, when a meeting of the Provincial Cabinet will take place to arrange for the opening of the House, and also the provincial by-elections.

There are four vacancies in the Legislative Assembly to be filled—Berthier, Maskinonge, Shefford and Portneuf.

Mr. Charles Sequin, advocate, of this city, was nominated at a county Liberal convention on Thursday last, as the candidate for the County of Portneuf as supporter of the Government. The candidates in the other three counties have not as yet been chosen.

The Great Northern.

Mr. D. B. Hanna, president o the Great Northern Railway, and Mr. H. H. Melville, the second vice-president, were in Quebec to-day, it is said in response to a message from Mayor Parent, who wanted to know if the Great Northern Railway had broken its agreement with the city in the removal of their general offices to Montreal. Mr. Hanna was non-committal when he was asked by a newspaper man whether Mayor Parent had sent for him or not. He said, however, that the company had not abandoned Quebec by any means; that they have simply removed their general offices to Montreal, because at the present they were not running into Quebec, and would not until they built the line which is now being surveyed; that the company had only removed their offices to the metropolis to facilitate their present business, which has for a time centered in Montreal, but when they had their road from Garneau Junction to Quebec, they would remove their offices and staff back again.

Mr. Hanna further pointed out that the company had between $500,000 and $600,000 invested in this city; and besides their audit office was located in Quebec.

Municipal Elections.

The municipal elections are near at hand. The nomination of candidates will take place on Monday, Feb. 8, and the elections on Feb. 15.

Mayor Parent has consented to come forward again, and will have no difficulty in being re-elected chief magistrate of the Ancient Capital for his sixth term of two years duration. He is opposed on political grounds, but will easily overcome his opponents, as he has the fullest confidence of the large majority of taxpayers.

SUNSHINE WORK.

The next meeting of the Boys' Sunshine Society will be held Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 2, at Victoria Hall, Westmount, when arrangements for an evening of Sunshine work will be completed. A special bequest has been received by the club for a wheel chair for a young lad at Cape Breton, who has been suffering for years from rheumatism. The club report that of their member aster Willie Smith, who has been seriously ill, is convelescing rapidly.

MONTREAL BRANCH.

The next meeting of the Montreal Branch will be held next Tuesday at Mrs. Harte's, 18 Summerhal avenue.

NERVOUS WRECKS VERY COMMON

Bad Stomachs are the Direct Cause—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the Preventive and Cure.

These are the days of nervous wrecks. you meet people every day who are nervous, irritable, low spirited and generally run down. They are the results, you say, of this strenuous business age. But this strenuous business age is only an indirect cause. The real and direct cause is a neglected stomach.

No man or woman with a good stomach ever became a nervous wreck. No man or woman need have a bad stomach if he or she takes the necessary precautions. It is when the stomach is overworked the trouble begins. If it gets the rest it needs it will right itself. If it does not get the rest it needs it will go from bad to worse.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets give the stomach the rest it requires. They digest the food while the stomach rests. They cure all stomach ills and all ills resulting from bad stomachs. M. Mongeot, of Masson, Que., says:

"I suffered from Dyspepsia and was terribly troubled with nervousness and low spirits. An advertisement led me to try Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They helped me from the first and I was soon completely cured. I recommended Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets to my friends and they have all been benefited by them."

Thousands of others will give you similar experience.

Mr. A. G. Baptist, Three Rivers, is at the Place Viger.

Mrs. W. J. Turpin, Sherbrooke Street entertained at a most enjoyable snow-shoe tramp Thursday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Symonds, of Port Hope.

WOLF! WOLF! AND THERE IS NO WOLF.

People Fooled Once Are Slow to Respond When Real Danger Comes.

We have all read in our school readers the story of the boy tending the sheep who thought to have fun with the servants and cried out wolf! wolf! The servants rushed to his assistance to find that it was a false alarm, and when the wolf really came, they would not respond to the call of the boy and the flock was destroyed.

It is the fashion nowadays among certain proprietors of patent medicine that "will cure every disease on earth," to try to frighten every one into believing that he is afflicted with some dangerous malady, by reciting thousands of symptoms and indications of disease. People see so much of this that when they really become so afflicted they will pay no attention to remedies of merit that they really stand in great need of.

The proprietors of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets do not claim that their remedy will cure anything but catarrh and they give the American people credit for having sense enough to tell for themselves when they are suffering from the disease. If you have catarrh, you know it and want to be cured and that's all there is to it.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are without doubt the most effective cure for catarrh. You may look the country over and you will find no one who will dispute that statement. They have cured so many sufferers of this odious and dangerous disease and have done so much good throughout the land that their nature has become a household word. They thoroughly renovate and cleanse the entire system of all catarrhal poisons and by thus striking at the root of the disease effect cures that are complete and permanent.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a box. You cannot afford to tamper with this treacherous disease when a sure cure is within such easy reach.

Imitations at best are imitations, substitutions never satisfy - Insist on having Blue Ribbon Tea.
Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Green

Lapointe's
Discount Sale
Will be continued until Ash Wednesday 17th February.

20 per cent. off
Parlor, Dining Room and Bedroom Suites from $15.00 to $30.00. Chairs from 35c to $1.00.

25 per cent. off
Dining Room, Bedroom and Parlor Suites from $35.00 to $60.00; Wardrobes, Cots, Cribs, Cradles and Common Beds, Tapestry Carpets and Oil Cloths.

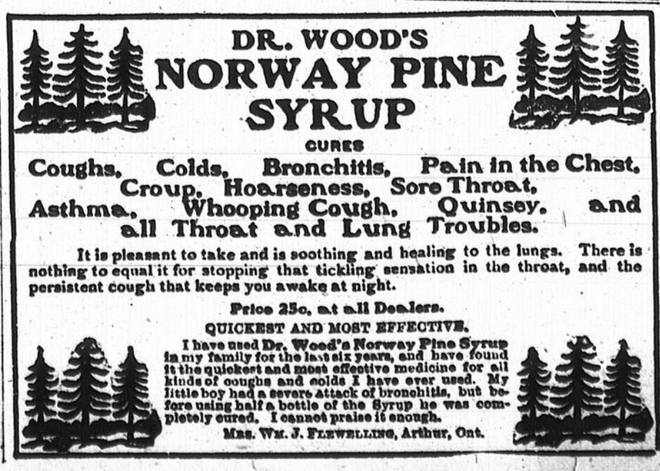
30 per cent. off
Bedroom, Dining Room and Parlor Suites from $65.00 to $95.00; Iron Beds, Bureaus, Washstands, Cheffoniers, Spring Beds and Mattresses, Combination Bookcases, China Closets, Hall Stands, Sofa Beds, Folding Beds and Couches.

33⅓ per cent. off
Parlor, Dining Room and Bedroom Suites from $100.00 to $250.00; Parlor and Music Cabinets, Desks and Secretaries, Parlor and Library Tables, Jardiniere Stands, Reed and Rattan Chairs, Mantle Clocks, Morris Chairs, Brussels, Wilton and Axminster Carpets, Curtains and Draperies.

40 per cent. off
Pianos, Etageres, Bric-a-brac, Gilt Vases, Office Chairs, Office Desks, All Brass Beds, Bookcases, Bookshelves, Easels, Screens, Ottomans.

50 per cent. off
Statuettes, Gilt Furniture, Gilt and Bronze articles, Palms, Odd Chairs, Remnants of Carpets.

Complete Housefurnisher
1449 St. Catherine Street East, (Corner Montcalm)
GIVE US A CALL!



ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
30 Steamers, Aggregating 166,304 Tons
NEW STEAMSHIPS.
Victorian and Virginian (building)..12,000 tons. Triple screws
Tunisian ....10,576 tons. Twin screws
Bavarian ....10,370 tons. Twin screws.
Ionian ..... 9,000 tons. Twin screws.

ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Moville.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool.		From St. John.	From Halifax.
7 Jan.	Sicilian	Sat., 23 Jan.	25 Jan.
14 Jan.	Parisian	Sat., 30 Jan.	1 Feb.
21 Jan.	Pretorian		8 Feb.
28 Jan.	Laurentian	13 Feb.	15 Feb.

Tunisian and Bavarian are the largest and finest steamers on the Canadian route. Record passage. Tunisian, Moville to Rimouski, 6 days, 5 hours, 27 minutes.

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

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $50 and upwards, according to steamer. Round Trip tickets, $95 and upwards.

Second Cabin—To Liverpool or Londonderry, $37.50 to $40.00 single; $71.25 to $76.00 return.

Steerage — To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage, $25.00 and $26.00.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW

From Glasgow.	From New York.
2 Jan.	Siberian 21 Jan.
16 Jan.	Corinthian 4 Feb.
30 Jan.	Numidian 18 Feb.

Rates—First Cabin, $50 and upwards; return tickets, $90.00 and upwards. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $35; return tickets, $66.50. Steerage, $25.00 and everything necessary provided.

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

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

H. & A. ALLAN,
55 Common Street, Montreal.

Canadian Pacific Ry.
Atlantic Steamship Lines.
ST. JOHN, N.B., AND LIVERPOOL.
WINTER SAILINGS.

From Liverpool		From St. John.
Tues., Jan. 19.	Lake Manitoba	Sat., Feb. 6
Tues., Feb. 2.	Lake Champlain	Sat., Feb. 20
Tues., Feb. 16.	Lake Erie	Sat., Mar. 5
Tues., Mar. 1.	Lake Manitoba	Sat., Mar. 19
Tues., Mar. 15.	Lake Champlain	Sat., April 2
Tues., Mar. 29.	Lake Erie	Sat., April 16
Tues., April 5.	Lake Manitoba	Sat., April 23

Steamers sail from West St. John, N.B., at 1.30 p.m., shortly after the arrival of the C.P.R. train from the West.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin, $50 and upwards. Round trip tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, to Liverpool, $37.50; to London, $40.00. Second Cabin, round trip, $71.25; London, $73.75. Third Class to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry and Queenstown, $25.00.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.
6 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

REFORD AGENCIES
DONALDSON LINE.
GLASGOW WEEKLY SERVICE, FROM ST. JOHN, N.B., in connection with the C.P.R. and I.C.R.
S.S KASTALIA (cold storage) ..... Jan. 30
S.S. TRITONIA (cool air) ..... Feb. 6
S.S. LAKONIA (cold storage) ..... Feb. 13
S.S. ALCIDES ..... Feb. 20
And Weekly Thereafter.
DONALDSON BROS., GLASGOW.

THOMSON LINE.
LONDON WEEKLY SERVICE FROM PORTLAND, ME., in connection with the G.T.R.
S.S. CERVONA (cold storage & cool air) Jan. 30
S.S. HURONA (cold storage & cool air) Feb. 6
S.S. KILDONA (cold storage & cool air) Feb. 13
S.S. IONA (cold storage & cool air).... Feb. 20
And Weekly Thereafter.
WM. THOMSON & SONS, DUNDEE.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., LIMITED,
25 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,
MONTREAL.
D. O. WOOD, Western Agent, Room 311 Board of Trade, TORONTO.

DOMINION LINE
STEAMSHIPS
PORTLAND—HALIFAX—LIVERPOOL

From Portland.		From Portland.	
Dominion	Jan. 23	Ottoman	Feb. 13
Welshman	Jan. 30	Cornishman	Feb. 20
Canada	Feb 6	Dominion	Feb. 27

Passenger steamers westbound call at Halifax.

For all particulars as to freight and passage apply to
THE DOMINION LINE,
17 ST. SACRAMENT ST., MONTREAL.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO.
(LIMITED.)
PROPOSED SAILINGS.
MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.
St. John, N.B., and Manchester.

From Manchester.		From St. John.
Dec. 24	*Manchester Trader	Jan. 26
Jan. 4	Manchester Exchange	
Jan. 19	*Manchester Commerce	Feb. 9
Jan. 31	*Manchester City	Feb. 23

*Fitted with cold storage.

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

CANADA-SOUTH AFRICA JOINT SERVICE.
St. John, N.B., to Capetown, Port Elizabeth and Durban.
*GULF OF VENICE ..... Jan. 23
*CANADA-CAPE ..... Feb. 13
*WYANDOTTE ..... Mar. 12
And at regular monthly intervals thereafter.

S.S. Canada-Cape calls at Cape Town, East London and Durban, omitting Port Elizabeth. Gulf of Venice has accommodation for four first-class passengers.
*Fitted with cold storage.
For further particulars apply to
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited, Agents,
44 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

THE SMOKER OF
FRISCO CIGARS
Can depend on a pleasant smoke. Made only by the best Union workmen. Once tried always used.

GORDON HOUSE, DANVILLE, QUE. A. N. Golden, Prop. — Entirely refitted, all modern improvements, first class sample rooms, hot water heating, electric light, hot and cold baths, unexcelled cuisine, first class livery, and moderate rates. Hotel bus meets all trains.

THE SATURDAY HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1808. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1904. ONE CENT.

BY A WOMAN

The unexpected events of life give us a good deal of unnecessary trouble, because, so often we jog along with metaphorical blindness. Unexpected company puts our houses in a turmoil, unexpected cold weather freezes the plants in the windows, unexpected illness finds us without a medicine glass or a hot-water bag, and a croupy cough in the night wakes us to the unpleasant discovery that the bottle of simple remedy for croup is quite empty. We mean to attend to all these things, but we're so busy, we say, excusingly Some lives have more important things than others, but I doubt if any of us might not be rightfully accused of doing unimportant things and allowing plain duties to go undone. We make extra rows of feather-stitching on our lingerie and neglect to hem our dusters. We polish up the handle of the big front door, and leave a heap of raggedy dish cloths in the bottom of the cupboard. We attend too many club meetings and teas and lectures and concerts and complain that we really haven't time to read books that are worth while.

We busy our hands and heads with amusement and do slip-shod work next day because we are too tired in the mornings, or too much diverted mentally.

And it isn't only amongst the home-making folk that inconvenient surprises occur. The girl in the office finds a good position unexpectedly open. She might have had it if she had been careful to familiarize herself with the work required if she had studied at night as she meant to do to increase her speed in stenography or gain an insight into the intricacies of double entry. But she was too busy, and someone else received the promotion, while she goes about grumbling at her bad luck.

Another girl meant to save a little money, but bargains tempted her and she let her bank-book lie unused on her table. She lost her position. Her purse was empty, and she was obliged to borrow money. It's always wise to be equipped for stepping up, and prepared for stepping out.

There's no use in borrowing trouble, but it's not the pessimist who is most clever and forecasting weather and carrying an umbrella.

The little daughter was to be married, so she told me with shining eyes, and a dear little flush of rose-red in her cheeks. Her mother didn't smile. Her mouth drooped a little, and I thought I saw her chest heave with a noiseless sigh.

You couldn't help wondering at it, for though it's bad to lose a daughter, most mothers try not to spoil the dear child's happiness by being selfish. Afterwards I heard all about it. It wasn't the marriage that troubled the mother. It was the man. He wasn't the sort of man they had in their family. He wasn't like the girlie's father, nor her grandfathers nor brothers nor uncles. He was simply coarse, loud but rich. And the little maiden had been always poor in a genteel sort of way, living nicely enough, but very carefully, never finding herself able to gratify any little extravagant whim or realize any expensive dream, and envying, just a little, the daughters of the rich men, who had been her classmates at school. She had lovers in plenty, as nice girls always will have, and she liked them and coquetted with them a little, as girls seem born to do. Nothing very serious occurred, however, till the rich old-young man with a bald spot on his head, came to the house. The girlie's fresh young face and artless ways attracted him, and the first thing anybody knew he was dangling stories of travel and jewels, fine carriages and horses, pretty gowns and all the things young girls dream of if they are poor, before the wide-open glistening eyes of the little maid, fresh from school. Father grumbled, mother plead, aunties and uncles coldly hoped it would turn out well, and girlie lived in a Spanish castle and dared them all to interfere with her heart's desire.

And they yielded, because she was a woman grown by the record in the family Bible, though father and mother always thought of her as only a child and probably always will.

And the trousseau was begun and girlie went wild over every pretty thing that was bought, and showed the gifts her wealthy lover showered upon her, with the frank delight a boy has in his first top boots. But that was five years ago. The wedding day came and went, the honeymoon was passed in foreign lands. There was a very imposing reception in the handsome new house and then something went wrong. The joy went out of the little bride's face. There were whisperings and noddings, and finally a separation. No one knew quite what happened, for the bride's family is not given to gossipping either over its own or other people's affairs. It was surmised that facts discreditable to girlie's husband had come to light. Father and mother had not distrusted him without reason. Girlie had been dazzled by his love-making, his promises and the dreams he'd show her could come true.

What a heart-ache such a tragedy brings to a young wife. No one can do anything to help the hurt. She is a poor little wreck, with bitterness in the past and a blank in the future. Time will help to heal the hurt, but Time is so slow when we would have it make haste. The shadow that rested on the face of girlie's mother the day I learned of the engagement, has deepened and darkened now. The sigh is not a silent one. The father is graver than of old, more severe with others, tenderer to his own little worse than widowed child. And girlie—oh you know how she looks, wan and white, with a pain in her eyes that goes straight to your heart and clutches at it. The husband is a jolly good fellow about town.

Every now and again the fashion writers horrify us by threatening us with earrings. "Even now," they say, "the small screw gems are worn, and presently we shall see the old fashioned hoops, the monogram ear-rings and the pendants restored to full favor." And we shudder a little and hope it isn't going to be true. Those of us who have never had our lobes bored say we never will wear things in our ears so there; but the others look wise and tell us not to be too emphatic, and on the sly they get out their gold hooks and make their ears very red and very sore trying to see if the holes have grown up.

We look at the old photographs, the ones where trails of gold and silver and huge tassels and queer heart shaped things with flexible fringes hang and seem to dangle even yet, though the portraits themselves are faded and old and those who sat for them have been resting in their quiet graves for many and many a year.

Do you remember the hair-earrings, that your auntie used to wear, and how you loved to reach up and squeeze them as she held you in her lap? Do you remember the silver boats some one brought from Italy and used to wear so proudly hanging from her ears. There were branches of coral and huge lumps of jet, circles of gold imitation pearls, long and pear shaped and wonderfully creamy. There were tiny diamonds and whole pearls which cleverly set and cleverly adjusted showed only the brilliance or the soft gleaming of the jewels, and there were more pretentious diamond and gold combinations which gathered every atom of brightness from the eyes and complexion of the wearer and left it dull and faded and yellow. And somehow or another, we don't feel much afraid of the invasion of the ear-ring. We are inclined to believe that this generation will continue to wear its gems on its fingers, in its hair, clasped around its neck, pinned to its gown, flashing from its bracelets or swinging and bobbing from a long chain and deny itself the mingled pleasure and pain or wearing earrings.

We say, in our latter-day pride and wisdom, that the fashion is barbarous; and how our elders do laugh at us as they explain how it didn't hurt at all, and how very artistic they consider a good-sized pendant hanging from an ear.

What a delight a genuine old-fashioned snowstorm is to those who watch it from the windows, and are not fretted by slow trolleys, delayed trains, or late mails. The milkman comes floundering through the drifts. The small boys plow through the snow, feeling very important and making the going seem as difficult as they possibly can. The postman says it's a snowy day. The delivery sleighs whirl by in a mist of white. All the posts of the fences have furry-looking little caps, and the piazza rail is wearing a long white boa. The only ones who seem not to enjoy the wintry day are the snow men, who have engaged to keep steps and pavements clear for the winter. The transient shovellers are in a whirl of delight, and tell fairy stories of the depth and weight of the snow and the severe character of the storm.

The sparrows haven't much to say for themselves. They huddle in sheltered places and gather about the fresh garbage. The puppy goes gally off for a frolic, and only his nose and a black ridge of back shows above the snow on his accustomed playground. His playground, which was a shining, icy crust the day before yesterday over which he slid until his feathery little legs were tired and he barked and growled his disapproval of the whole glaring surface of ice. Fences, house roofs, trees are decorated with white, all the ugliness of city yards and lanes and waste land is hidden away. The air is fresh and pure and sweet, and the drifts near the windows curiously carved by the wind, with curved eyes and blistered sides draw us from our work or play to watch them change or shrink, grow as do the heavy groups of cumuli in the blue summer sky.

Most people tell you without being asked that they have a pretty hard time, and even those who look joyous enough can, upon occasion, pull down the corner of their mouths and direct your fingers to a spot in their lives that they tell you is very hard to live with. And yet there is scarcely anyone in the whole wide world who is not envied little or much by some one else who declares that if they were only so and so or had, or could have, what so and so could, or were or could be as that somebody is a might be, they would be happy as kings or refuse to call the queen their auntie. Isn't it odd, and isn't there a little lesson in it for us all?

We stumble about and see all the rough places in our own lives, because we have stumbled and the roads of the others look so beautifully smooth from a distance. They're not, you know. Each one of us has something to contend with, else we might as well be fastened up in glass cases. And though human endeavor cannot make things perfect, yet determination to improve even life-roads changes them more surely for the better than the wild complaining, the bitter envy, the rebellion, and the discouragement with which some poor souls travel along, leads forward on chests, feet scraping disconsolately and words all marked with the dreariest of falling inflections.

We can find good places as easily as bad ones, bright ones as well as dull ones. If there is sorrow, there is sure to be joy. Let us look for the best and hope for the best, and be as happy as we may.

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Marion.—Glycerine does not agree with many skins. It should not, in any event, be used pure, but always in connection with rose-water or plain, every-day tap water. Lanoline is recommended by skin specialists for fattening and softening, and so is cocoa butter. If your face is very dry and scaly, use almond meal instead of soap for washing it. Put perhaps a quarter of a teaspoonful in your hand, moister it to a paste, take small quantities up in your fingers and rub into the skin, leaving it on till you have gone over your face, carefully massaging every quarter inch of skin. Then rinse off with warm water, then with tepid water. Once or twice a week apply the following skin-food, after the warm face bath: One-half ounce white wax, one-half ounce spermacetti, one ounce cocoanut oil, one ounce lanoline, two ounces oil of sweet almonds. Melt together in a bowl over hot water, remove from heat and add one ounce of orange flower water, three drops tincture of benzoin, and then beat briskly with an egg-beater till the mixture is creamy. Pack in glass or porcelain pots, cover tightly, and keep all but the small pot in use, in a cool, dark place. This is not to be smeared over the face and left on top, but rubbed gently in, and what remains on the surface should be wiped off with a damp face cloth. In the morning a splashing of cold water, and, if you are going out immediately, a little rose-water dabbled over your skin with a bit of absorbent cotton which you pull fresh from a covered box or package every time you need it. This treatment will help a skin which has been wasted with soaps that didn't agree with it, but, of course, it cannot do anything toward correcting the causes of roughness and redness what are due to faults in diet or to some disturbance of the health. This will correct blackheads, too, but in the case of acne of long-standing the black (which is dirt and dust) comes out readily as does also the stale secretions which fill the pores, but the pores are enlarged, and motes of dust and soot find nice little cubby holes waiting for them. Resolute pursuing of them is the only plan, and the poor stretched pores must be aided in contracting. A lotion of water and alcohol (half an ounce of the latter to two ounces of water) to which is added fifteen drops of benzoin, is advised for enlarged pores. Keep the skin-food away from the nose, chin or wherever the blackheads are, and use the lotion instead. 2. You are affectionate, mirthful, practical, sensitive, ambitious, and very hopeful.

M.—The mother belongs to an old and rather down-at-the-heel family. I should not call her a womanly woman, but she moves in the "smart" society of the city. Of her children I know nothing at all. Write to a paper in that city. 2. Where the place plate is used the service must all be from the left. English hostesses prefer placing from the left, removing from the right, and using the tray. Some Americans argue for an all-left service, and the shipping of the place-plate between each of the courses, except the first of the dessert as the one which precedes it. In some cases the young doctor would do well in the position you mention, but, as a rule it is regarded only as a stepping stone. He could scarcely become engaged upon such slender "prospects." 3. The company manners of engaged young people are those that obtain between very good friends, friends of long standing, and friends who are friends of the family sort. Certainly they wouldn't kiss each other. What a delightful winter time you must have if loving Nature as you do, you are allowed to live in the country and watch the storms come and go over the far-away hills.

Native.—Saratoga chips of the very dry and chippy variety are eaten from the fingers, but if a fork will enter them, they are eaten with its aid. 2. Bread and butter plates are not used for dinner. One section of the banana skin should be lifted with the fruit knife and laid back with the fork. The fruit is then taken with a fork. 4. Baked potatoes are broken in two with the fingers, shielded with a serviette, and the contents taken from each half with a fork. 5. There is a time-worn controversy about bone-picking. It isn't elegant. It looks greedy. It is very "mussy." On the other hand the people who approve of the custom, say the best meat is next the bone, and that it is both wasteful and finnicky not to use nature's forks in handling bones. Watch bone-pickers at picking at some restaurant and hotel and decide for yourself which side of the question you prefer to be on.

Bernice.—You might arrange the partners with flowers (two of each kind), and let the ladies look for their partners. Heart-shaped score cards, heart-shaped sandwiches, absurd, old-fashioned mottoed candies, and prizes in heart-shaped boxes carry out the idea. 2. Sandwiches and coffee, ices, cakes and bon-bons make simple refreshments. 3. "I am very glad to see you," is a cordial and unstilted greeting. 4. The form varies as you meet perfect strangers, or friends of friends, etc., and the best rule is to be natural and observe the golden mean between effusiveness and a coldness which is almost hauteur.

Sunshines.—Your writing might be improved by a change to the vertical style. It is very careless and irregular. 2. You probably will marry, most girls do, you know. 3. You never can tell whether a boy likes you or not, unless he says so in very plain words. 4. Your style of hair-dressing is just right, it seems to me. 5. How could you expect anyone to tell you the things you ask about the future. You must find a really witch with a broom-stick and a high hat, and even then don't believe too hard on what she says. 6. You are impetuous, sensitive, candid, fairly hopeful and patient and very ambitious.

Mount Royal.—1. Sometimes the rules of the competition provide that all are the property of the paper or magazine. 2. "A" and "I" are counted, for they space almost equally with "it," "on," etc. 3. It isn't honest to use any one else's name. 4. You are determined, persistent, independent, affectionate, sincere and very sympathetic. 5. You may certainly send your own manuscript wherever you choose and as many times as you choose. It is your property, until some one else buys it.

H. N.—You are certainly a very determined girl. Many hotels will not take women guests who are travelling alone. Write to the manager of the Martha Washington Hotel and the Young Women's Christian Association in New York, and don't set out till you have a place to go and directions for getting there. Enquire at the railway office for prices of tickets. Dress quietly, mind your own affairs, accept advice or directions only from the officials of the railway or from policemen in New York.

Gretchen—You should have introduced him to your family before going about so much. He might naturally think you did not wish them to meet him. A young gir lisn't a very good judge of a man's fitness or unfitness for her society. Suppose you let the whole matter drop. I can't see that you can do anything which would really mend matters. 2. You are sincere, unsuspicious, determined, ambitious and unselfish.

G. B.—You can add to your inches, by stretching your spine to its full length always sitting and standing erect, and holding your chest out. 2. you can't make company manners by rule. A real desire to please and to entertain combined with modesty, and complete forgetfulness of self, makes a girl a charming companion.

C. L.—The rage for embroidery and for fringes has made lace just a little less desirable. Still it is always beautiful, and always worn for the sake of its richness, and the kindly way it has of softening faces. 2. You are courageous, practical, sympathetic, methodical and very hopeful.

The Pickle.—I'm glad to have a letter from a reader who has been such a long suffering one. Apply by letter to the secretary of the gentleman in question, and he will doubtless be pleased to give you the information. 2. You are sensitive, enduring, intuitive, and very cheerful.

Girlie.—Braided and looped to the top of the head with a dark bow. 2. Shot effects would not be in good taste for you. 3. The coats will be longer and more tightly-fitting. 4. You are generous, enterprising, practical, sensitive and enduring.

M. B.—No, there weren't any brothers for me. What a jolly time you will have "when Johnny comes marching home." You are frank, courageous, sensitive, practical, diligent and ambitious.

Bessie P—You are energetic, sympathetic, hopeful, fairly enduring, affectionate and industrious. He is determined, fairly original and ambitious, sincere, patient and affectionate.

F. D.—Mr. so and so, at home, with the date, and at the left hand lower corner, "Dancing," "Euchre," "Whist," etc.

F. H.—You are very good to trouble at all with the book. Please do not mind the delay.

Molly.—Frank, original, quick-tempered, and for the most part very cheerful.

Wee MacGregor.—Independent, industrious, practical, resolute and executive.

Jim.—Prudence, fair industry, originality, system, persistence, and hope.

Phyllis.—Order, vivacity, fair patience and endurance, and much ambition.

X.—You are intuitive, generous, persistent, ardent, and very sensitive.

Y.—Ambitious, resolute, a little self-esteeming, hopeful, and cheerful.

Bat.—Fortitude, energy, system, fair patience, and self-control.

Lovey May.—Order, energy, vivacity, candor, hope and courage.

A GRACEFUL EVENING WRAP.

Strikingly different is this evening wrap of champagne sicilienne, lined with pale-pink grosgrain. The sleeve is cut in with the shirred shoulder yoke, and the wrap hangs from there in full, straight folds. This model will prove just as successful in the full length garment as it does in the three-quarter size here presented.

About the House.

[Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants, on little economies and big ones; on little contrivances for lessening labor in households, of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.]

Cut a slice of ham one inch thick, pare off the outer rind, gash it and divide into individual portions. Fry in a spider till the fat is crisped and brown. Lift out the ham and drop eggs in the hot fat, basting them occasionally with the drippings. Trim ragged edges of each egg with a cooky cutter, then take them up, set one on each portion of ham, garnishing the platter with parsley or water-cress.

EMERGENCY GEMS.

These can be made when there is neither sour nor sweet milk to be spared, by using two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and a teaspoonful of soda to one quart of water. Use for wetting the dry ingredients, instead of milk. The vinegar may be added to sweet milk, or milk that is only slightly soured, and used instead of ordinary sour milk.

In leaving an egg out of a recipe be sure to add a little more baking powder and full measurement of shortening, to make up for its raising power.

After chopping meat which contains a great deal of fat run a crust of dry bread through the chopper, thereby removing all the grease and particles of meat from the crevices. After doing this it can easily be washed in the usual way.

A cooking expert says: During the illness of a member of my family I learned a valuable method for making a candle burn all night. Put some finely powdered salt about the wick close up to the black part.

At the home table, where noisy eating can be tolerated once in a while, rolls heated in the oven till crisp through are delicious. If very hard, they might better be dipped hastily in cold water or turned over an instant under the faucet before going into the oven. A somewhat stale loaf or piece of loaf may be made extremely good by being heated through (till dry) in this way. Aim only to crisp the crust; the rest will be merely hygienic hot bread—delicate.

Beside all this, stale bread and rolls can be crisped in the oven, rolled fine on the biscuit-board or on clean brown paper on the table, and put away in paper bags or jars, ready to use as "cracker crumbs." It is better, indeed. Cutlets, oysters, many things are the better for plenty of it.

The demand for stale bread, if all these things are kept in mind, is likely to be greater than the supply.

SNOWBALL BISCUITS.

Made like the above, except that the egg and sugar are left out, and the dough is formed into little balls with floured fingers. The dough for these biscuits may be rolled out until it is about half an inch thick and cut with a biscuit cutter. Bake in a hot oven. This recipe will be found most excellent for individual strawberry.

OYSTER SANDWICHES.

Cook small oysters in a little butter until their edges curl, then stir into a stiff mayonnaise which has a bit of finely chopped red pepper mixed with it. Spread between thin slices of buttered bread.

CREAMED OYSTERS WITH CELERY

Put three tablespoonfuls of butter into a saucepan and as soon as it is hot add one cup of celery, cut in small pieces. Simmer for fifteen minutes. Then add a half cup of oyster liquor, half a cup of cracker crumbs, half a cup of cream and salt and paprika to taste. Let this just come to a boil, then pour in a pint of oysters. Leave them long enough for the edges to curl, then serve on toast or saltines.

OYSTERS A LA CHAMBERLAIN.

Drain two dozen good, plump oysters free from liquor and put in the chafing dish or stew pan. As soon as they come to a scald and begin to curl add half a cup of cream, two tablespoonfuls of butter, half a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of paprika or cayenne. Take from the fire, add a tablespoonful of sherry or Maderia and serve with wafers.

MUSHROOM SANDWICHES.

Cut mushrooms in small pieces and simmer in butter until tender, remembering that overcooking toughens. Season with salt and paprika and add enough cream to make a good consistency for spreading. Allow it to just boil up, add a little lemon juice and a grating of nutmeg and spread on toast.

SPAWN AND MILK.

Make a kettleful of corn meal mush or oatmeal, and set back on the range where it will cool slowly all the evening. A bowl of this with milk or cream and sugar is at once refreshing, appetizing and the forerunner of a good night's rest.

COFFEE ROLLS.

To one pint of hot milk add one-half cupful of butter or lard, and set it to cool. Stir in a little flour, sifted with a pinch of salt, and half a yeast cake, wet in lukewarm water. Stir into this one well-beaten egg, or, better still, the whites of two, and then add flour to make it about as stiff as bread dough. Prepare in the same way, and set to rise over night. In the morning, turn onto the board and work a little, then cut it into sections. Roll out in the palms until they are about five inches long, and place in a greased pan. Set to rise, and bake in a hot oven. The rolls should not touch in the pan, or the surface of crust will not be complete.

The amateur cleaner often finds that the last state of the cloth is worse than the first. Around the spot will be a ring of discoloration that marks the stain more thoroughly than did the original spot. To prevent this, the fabric should be cleaned with a piece of the same goods (if possible), the cloth rubbed lengthwise and with the weave. Continue rubbing until the material is perfectly dry. If these directions are carefully followed, the most delicate materials may be cleaned.

Potato straws are light and harmless and should not be classed with harmful fried food.

Cut the straws lengthwise of the potato, first in slices about one-eighth of an inch thick, and then into straws the length of the slices. They should be cooked quickly in boiling fat and drained on unglazed paper.

A teacher of cookery among the working classes of New York says:—"Have I ever told you of my experience teaching a class of working-women and girls how to make mousse? Well, I had been confining myself to the simplest dishes, but it was near Christmas, and I determined to show them how to make mousse and explain why it costs less than the ever-present pie. I wanted to see if somebody's Christmas dinner wouldn't be graced with a delicious frozen dessert down in that neighborhood. The youngest member of my class was a strong, overgrown girl of fourteen, whom I knew to be keeping house for four younger brothers and sisters and her father. Their mother had died recently, and 'Rose' was glad to come to the cooking lessons to try to learn to cook for her family. The members of the class showed but little interest over the new dish—as I made it, it was chocolate mousse—but after the holidays, when we came together again, and I asked their experiences during the vacation, 'Rose' was ready with her story. She told us eagerly that she had made the mousse for their Christmas dinner. Her father was so surprised that she should go and buy ice cream for their dinner, it was hard to make him believe that she had made it in their old pail and packed it with ice that she had cracked out of the fence corner of their back yard.

A correspondent sends the following recipe:

STUFFED EGGS.

Boil a dozen eggs hard. Cut each one in half removing a small portion from the bottom of each half, so it will stand. Also remove the yolks. Mix the latter well together with a tablespoonful of vinegar and one of olive oil and pepper and salt to taste. Fill the whites with this mixture and place on lettuce leaves. Be careful in removing the yolks, not to break the whites.

Pitter-Patter.

The fine tucks on blouse and skirt should be run in by hand. Smocking, gauging, etc., are, of course, to be done by hand. Feather stitching, herring-bone and fagot stitches, French knots, embroidered dots, buttonholing, delicate trailing designs in hand embroidery, the popular Russian cross stitch—all these are unpretentious forms of hand-work particularly adapted to the ornamentation of children's frocks.

A woman who knows says it depends upon the young people themselves as to whether a thousand a year is enough to marry on. Five hundred dollars annually, one thousand, fifteen hundred, twenty-five hundred, three thousand, four thousand, may be an adequate income. It depends wholly on the ideal of the young people, on the locality of their home, on the demands of the society in which they move and the community where they reside. I met a pair of elegant paupers one day in New York. Dick had ten thousand a year, and Dolly's mother bought Dolly's wardrobe. But they were hopelessly involved in debt and maddened by duns, and bemoaning their fate, had to fly from the city and bury themselves in a suburb. Stretch it as you will, you cannot make ten thousand do the work of forty thousand and cover colossal extravagance. One cannot keep a large establishment and live like a millionaire on the princely salary of a rich man's only son.

Said a thinking woman-writer: I know and honor a very rich pair, married many years ago, and grandparents now, with sons and daughters eminent for brains, honor and usefulness. The husband is the pastor of a country parish, hidden among the hills, and five hundred dollars is the largest stipend he has ever had. This couple never had debts, and their boys and girls went to college. Plain living and high thinking have been the rule in the parsonage. They have not even felt poor; everything being comparative in this world, the real wealth has been to them more than tinsel, pomp and vanities.

Young girls, those who are not out of their teens, should wear but little jewellery, and this little should be of the very best of its kind, although simple. One or two modest rings, a string of tiny pearls, with a pendant or a necklace of inexpensive stones like opals, aquamarines and the like. In France the young girl is never permitted to wear a diamond, and scarcely any adornment, in fact, no valuable jewels of any sort are permitted.

"What do you suppose it is at a dinner given to the poor that the children like best?" propounded a young Germantown woman.

"Why, the cakes and fruits and candies, of course," promptly replied a young man who had several younger brothers and sisters at home, and thought he ought to know.

"Not at all," the young woman answered. "I always supposed as you do until I helped serve the other night."

"Well, what is it?" somebody asked.

"Meat," answered the young woman; "meat of any kind or description, from roast turkey to cold beef. You couldn't pass the plate too often. They seemed to care little for biscuits or salads, but it was more meat every time. I heard one little fellow matching another with the number of pieces he had eaten, and it was nine against seven. One wee little girl was ready to cry when the cakes came round. She had eaten so much meat that she couldn't find a bit of room for the cake, so I got a piece of paper for her to wrap her cake in to carry home. Several little ones at once concluded to follow her example and carried their cakes and candies away with them."

The really well dressed child must not be overdressed. Even though much money may have gone into frock and coat and hat, they must present an appearance of simplicity.

Materials must be fine, but never gorgeous. Trimming may be costly, as in the case of hand embroidery, but it must never be heavy or pretentious. Extremes and extravagances must be avoided.

Occasionally the picturesque note may be admissible, but it needs very careful handling.

Bedrooms want air, air, air. Half an inch—an inch of open space on the top of a window somewhere must be allowed. It must be open all night. That must become a habit never to be relinguished. It is one that goes along with a clean skin and as clean clothing as circumstances permit. An open window does not mean draught, which should be avoided. It can always be avoided, when the fresh air comes from one side only. When the window is too near the bed, or beds, let the immediate draught be provided against by a screen, or when there is no screen, by a blanket or a sheet so fastened that it renders the same service.

The general rules for the prevention of tuberculosis are valid for the young as they are for the old. There must be no spitting on the floor, nor in handkerchiefs and towels. Food and drink should be boiled. Food should be simple and nutritious; milk and cereals should be or are cheap. Indiscriminate kissing should be stopped.

There must be no dusting in the presence of children; in fact, the cleaning of the floors should be no dry brooming. No child should ever be expected to help in it.

This is not for school buildings only; but for apartment and tenement houses. There is no greater danger to the community than the carpets in thousands of tenement houses that are never cleaned and harbor the bacilli of tuberculosis and typhoid and diphtheria that have accumulated for years, and as no light ever strikes them, remain alive indefinitely.

Madge Merton

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THE WEAKNESS OF HENRY

—By Arnold Golsworthy in Black and White.

Henry Biddock lived with his sister Jane in the little cottage that had been their home always. While he would hardly be considered as a rich man, Henry was undoubtedly well-to-do, and his wealth was all the greater since, agreeably with the ancient maxim, his wants were so few. Beginning life in a small way with a general dealer's store, retailing everything, from Sunday clothes to ginger beer, Henry had saved money and bought land and houses, till the extent of his possession made him quite a considerable person in the village. He owned the half-dozen workmen's cottages facing the green; and the farm at the bottom of the road was his as well. Still, the regular habits of his life never varied. His tastes were as simple as ever, and his industry quite as sustained and diligent.

Sister Jane was a year or so older than Henry. She was a plain, honest creature, quite above the ordinary feminine weakness of disguising her age. If in the course of conversation the question of age arose, Jane would volunteer quite frankly—almost, indeed, exultingly—the fact that she was forty-seven years and five months old, or whatever the figure might be at the moment, the fractional portion of the year being invariably added with the most conscientious exactness. Jane's age was her one source of pride. As a girl, she had been taught by her parents that the deference of her brother was due to her on account of her seniority; and though Henry might ultimately attain to the wealth of a Croesus or the power of a Caesar, she was convinced that by the law of nature she must always be as emphatically his superior as forty-seven is to forty-four. When their parents had died, Jane had taken charge of the home as a matter of course, and if Henry sat with his feet on the polished fender or strayed so far from the path of rectitude as to smoke in the drawing room, he was usually reminded of his offence with a fitting emphasis. In spite of her undeniable conversational ability, however, Jane had always been a careful and competent housekeeper, and, whether Henry was disposed to admit it or not, much of his prosperity was due to the sterling character of his watchful sister.

At forty-seven (and five months) Jane was neither young nor beautiful. She wore spectacles, her hair was wispy and thin, and there was a flush upon her face which she herself attributed to chronic indigestion, and which was put down by the uncharitable to bottled ale. And yet her life had not been entirely free from romance. Once, indeed, she had been engaged to be married; but the blissful experience, after jolting for the best part of a month along the course of true love, terminated abruptly and without appeal on a fine summer's evening. Jane's strong point was her extremely orthodox piety, and on that fatal evening she had been shocked to hear from her lover's lips the confession that on the previous day he had regarded the weather as too fine for church, and had gone fishing instead. Jane almost gasped for very breath as this fearful blow came upon her. She talked to the young man as he sat penitently in the drawing room, talked to him till he could feel his ears singing and his brain reeling, and confidently predicted for him unhappiness and failure in this world and acute discomfort in the next. When, in sheer desperation, the young man made a blind dash for the door, Jane followed up her advantage remorselessly. She talked him across the hall, up the front garden, and as far down the road as she could reasonably expect her voice to be audible to the sinner in his flight. And with that moment Jane's romance ended.

Henry had come to the age of forty-four without romance of any kind. The trouble that is a long time coming, however, is generally severe when it is finally to hand. The new tenants who had just taken his farm at the bottom of the road, Mr. and Mrs. Bates and family, were really very superior people, and Miss Florrie Bates was a really charming girl. Henry noticed it on their arrival, and he noticed the particulars with regard to Florrie especially on several occasions since. At forty-four he found himself contemplating a new horizon. True, people would say there was some disparity in their ages, for Flossie was but twenty-one. But people must mind their own business. Henry was the sole and responsible judge of his own actions—and he was in love.

Indeed, the only other consideration that weighed with Henry at all was—Jane. Jane was, to all intents and purposes, the fly in the ointment. Florrie could not suppress the joyful tidings that she was going to be married to rich Mr. Biddock. And she would write so many letters to him, and the letters were on such pink paper, with such a robust perfume, that if Jane did not see them as she entered the room, they betrayed themselves to her the first time she was surprised into a questioning sniff. It soon became clear to Henry that concealment was no longer possible, and that the dreadful ordeal of an explanation with Jane must be faced as boldly as possible. One morning, therefore, he paused in the middle of breakfast, and looking across the table, stammered out:

"Jane, I've bin thinkin' a lot about it, and I'm goin' to be married!"

Jane's knife and fork dropped from her hands into her plate with a clatter. "good 'eavens, 'Enry!" she gasped. "What nonsense you're talkin'!"

"Nonsense or no nonsense," said Henry, a little irritated by the cold, not to say decisive, reception of his announcement, "that's 'ow it is. I'm goin' to bring the young lady 'ome this afternoon, and interdooce you."

Jane seemed quite dazed at the prospect. She sat bolt upright in her chair, looking straight before her, with a couple of fingers pressed tightly to her lips as though for fear they should open of their own accord and say something to be afterwards regretted. After a moment or two she seemed to have found what she considered an appropriate comment. "It ses in the Scripcher," she began——

"It ses in the Schipcher," interrupted Henry, "that it ain't good for a man to be alone."

"You—you aint' alone," faltered Jane. "I'm 'ere, ain't I? There ain't a 'ome nowhere that's bin looked after like this 'as. Tisn't as if you was a young man, 'Enry. You're forty-four an' eight months come the twenty-first, an' that ain't no time of life to change all your old ways an' go gettin' married. It ses in the Scripcher, "Rejoice with the wife of thy youth,' which is as much as to say that if you don't get married when you're young, you'd better by 'alf keep single for the rest of your days. And it isn't as if you was gonig to marry a sober, middle-aged party, neither. O, I've 'eard all about your Flossie Bates. Been a-talkin' about it all over the village, so they 'ave, an' you old enough to be the gal's father. I can tell you straight out, 'Enry——"

Henry, who had been growing more and more fidgety as the discourse proceeded, came to boiling point at last. Springing to his feet and kicking his chair away petulantly, he said:

"That's quite enough, Jane. I know what I'm about, an' I've got something better to do than sit 'ere an' be jawed at. I'm goin' down to the shop, an' at tea-time I'm goin' to bring Florrie down 'ere. You've got nothin' to worry about. You'll be looked after all right."

"Looked after?" echoed Jane. "What d'ye mean?"

"'Ang it all!" said Henry, "you can't expect to stay an' keep 'ouse for me when I'm married. It ain't likely Mrs. B. would put up with that. But don't you worry about it. You'll be looked after all right." And then Henry, apprehensive of a stormy turn in the conversation that he lacked the courage to face, snatched up his hat and went out.

At four o'clock Henry, with Miss Bates on his arm, came proudly down the road. After the little breeze of the morning Henry was rather glad to think that he would not have to face Jane's wrath alone. For himself, he could see no reason why Jane should not remain in the old home with them, but Miss Bates scouted the notion. "It was not," she said, with a superb hauteur, "her idea of bein' mistress in her own 'ouse." And Henry, carried away by his infatuation, argued that Miss Bates must be right, and any reluctance on the part of Jane to concur in the arrangement would be unreasonable and unseemly. Miss Bates had cheerfully volunteered to relieve Henry of the painful duty of making Jane's position clear to her; and there was every promise that the clearness would not be under-accentuated. It was agreed between herself and Henry however, that he should throw in a remark from time to time in order to make the statement of the case more convincing and more completely authoritative.

Henry rang the bell, and Jane opened the street door. As an actual matter of fact Jane had anxiously watched the approach of the couple from her position behind the window curtain in the drawing-room; but her dignity demanded that she should wait for the bell to ring. Henry was all smiles. Miss Bates, a pretty girl with sparkling eyes and dimpled cheeks, was frigidity itself. Jane noticed that she had kid gloves on. Four buttons, too. Jane had always regarded cotton gloves as the correct wear for sober-minded and God-fearing young women. There was a dainty rustle about Miss Bates as she walked into the drawing-room. This, of course, cannot be explained except by the remark that Jane made to herself as she heard the rustling. "Silk, I'll be bound!" she said.

At the tea table there was an awkward silence for some time, broken only by Miss Bates' admonition to Henry that he mustn't pour his tea out into his saucer as it wasn't manners, and her explanation to Jane that she would eat her cake without taking off her gloves as you didn't take off your gloves nowadays in good society. Jane scowled; but Henry smilingly noded his approval. In his mind's eye he could see himself already mixing with the peerage on terms of pleasing equality. For the greater part of the time, Miss Bates looked searchingly round the room at the old-fasnioned furniture and decorations, while Jane followed her every glance as if prepared to defend the house from any and all outside criticism. Finally, Miss Bates spoke, and at her first words Jane sat back in her chair and pressed her two fingers on her lips as a measure of prudence.

"I don't think much of the way the furniture's 'arranged, Miss Biddock," she said, with a superior curl of the lip. "I should 'ave put those two vawses on the mantelshelf; and I wonder you don't tie a few bits of ribbon on the chairs, to make 'em look stylish. It's quite the rage in society now. I shouldn't 'ave that gran'father's clock so close to the window; what do you think, 'Enry, dear?"

Henry, thus appealed to, said the clock should be moved to whatever part of the room Florrie might choose Jane remained dumb. The things she had to say were not to be readily rendered into polite English, and she kept her lips closed with her fingers, and looked at each piece of furniture steadily as its turn came for criticism. The grand father's clock had always stood by the window because that was the place that Jane's mother had decided upon for it. Men do not think of these things; but to women, and especially to women who are alone, as Jane felt herself to be then, these little spots of mother's chooseing are holy ground. All the things that Miss Batee decided to rearrange were standing where they had stood for forty years, and the bare suggestion to change their places now seemed like sacrilege.

Presently Miss Bates came to the object of her call. Looking at Jane with a patronising smile, she inquired:

"Well, what shall you do when we're married? We shan't be able to 'ave you 'ere, you know, though, of course, 'Enry will make some sort of a provision for you."

"Quite so, quite so," acquiesced Henry, in accordance with the pre-arranged compact; and as he spoke he kept his gaze on the ceiling, for fear Jane should catch his eye, and address him personally and voluminously.

"I shall wait 'ere until my brother turns me out," said Jane, in a tone that was a mixture of pathos and defiance. "It ses in the Scripcher——"

"Yes, we know all about that," interrupted Miss Bates. "But when I'm married I'm goin' to be missis in my own 'ouse. And there ain't room for two of us."

"'Ardly," acquiesced Henry, as before.

"I was 'ere first," said Jane, doggedly.

"Why don't you be reasonable about it, Jane?" began Henry. "You must ha' got sense enough to see——"

"You leave 'er to me," interrupted Miss Bates, turning upon Henry with rather unexpected sharpness. "I can fight my own battles."

A quiet smile flickered across Jane's lips. "I 'ope," she said, in her best and most conclusive style, "that my brother will never 'ave cause to repent of 'is marriage."

"What d'you mean?" inquired Miss Bates, starting to her feet and turning crimson.

"It says in the Scripcher," said Jane, speaking firmly and deliberately, "that it's better to live alone at the top of the 'ouse than downstairs with a brawlin' woman."

"Did you 'ear that, 'Enry?" gasped Miss Bates, controlling herself with difficulty "Are you goin' to stand by and see me spoke to like this? Don't stay there like a stuffed pig What 'ave you got to say?""

For the moment it was clear that Henry had nothing to say He rubbed the side of his head, and looked puzzled; and Jane, seeing a chance to take up the conversation, improved upon it accordingly

"'Enry ain't used to bein' flew at, young woman," she said, "'e's lived a quiet, peaceful life 'ere for over forty years, and 'e's new to your kind o' company Likewise, when you're in the presence of people as was grown up before you was born, you should bear yourself accordin' It says in the Scripcher that the younger should submit to the elder, and 'Enry's old enough to be your father, and you there talkin' to 'im as if he was your equal 'Enry s my brother, an' 'e's worth fifty o' you, an' the sooner you find it out the better for both of you"

Miss Bates, white with anger, stamped her foot "Well?" she said, turning to Henry; and, as Henry still paused to find a suitable remark, she continued: "I'm not used to bein' talked to like this, so I tell you, straight. We can't go on without some understandin'. It's either your sister or me. Which is it?"

Henry heaved a deep sigh, and looked first at his sister and then at the fascinating Miss Bates. Then he walked across the room, and, for the first time in twenty-five years, he kissed Jane softly on the cheek.

"I'm sorry this 'as 'appened, Jane," he said, quietly; "but it's all over now, and I'm glad."

Miss Bates, tossing her head haughtily, indulged in a hysterical laugh, and stalked out of the house, carefully slamming the street door behind her with all the forse she could muster.

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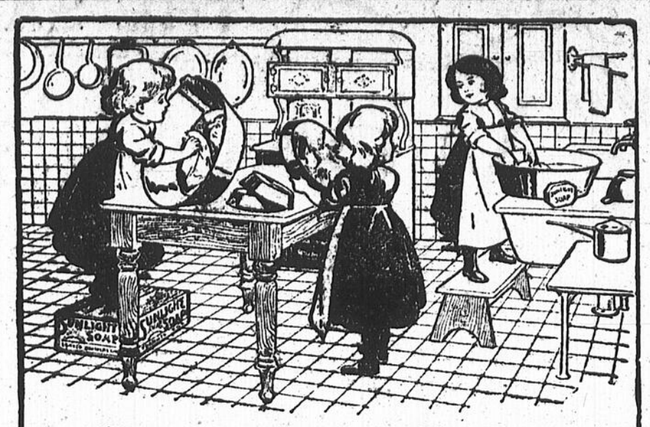

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ROBIN STREET

Opposite Cadastral Lot Number 974, etc., of St. James Ward, North (now Lafontaine).

The City of Montreal, by their undersigned Attorneys and Counsel, hereby give Public Notice that on THURSDAY, the 25th day of FEBRUARY next, at half-past Ten o'clock in the forenoon (or so soon as Counsel can be heard), at the Court House of this city, they will, by and through their said Attorneys and Counsel, present to the Superior Court, sitting in the Division of Practice (Room No. 31), in and for the District of Montreal, Province of Quebec, a petition calling upon the said Court to choose and nominate, in virtue of the Act of the Legislature, 62 Victoria, Chapter 58, and its amendments, two competent and disinterested persons to act as Commissioners, jointly with one of the Recorders of the said city as president, and two of their Assessors named by the Council, to fix and determine, in conformity with said acts, the price and indemnity to be allowed for the lots or immovables hereafter mentioned and described, which the said City of Montreal have, by a resolution adopted on the 2nd day of November last, under the authority of the Act 3rd, Edward VII., Chapter 62, determined to acquire for the purpose of widening Robin street, opposite cadastral lot No. 974, sub-division 31, part of lots Nos. 30 and 91, and Nos. 90 and 150, of St. James Ward North (now Lafontaine), of the said city, and to perform such other duties as are imposed by law upon the said Commissioners, viz.:

1. A piece of land with a brick house thereon erected, bounded on the south-western side by Amherst street, said side measuring about 29.80 feet; on the north-western side by Robin street, said side measuring about 66.60 feet; on the north-eastern side by a lane, said side measuring about 29.80 feet; on the south-eastern side by lot cadastral No. 974, sub-division 30, said side measuring about 66.60 feet, containing a superficial area of about 1,984.70 square feet, the said piece of land being north-west part of lot cadastral No. 974, sub-division 30, and the whole of lot No. 974, sub-division 31, of the official plan and book of reference for the St. James Ward of the City of Montreal.

2. A piece of land with a brick house and a wooden house thereon erected, bounded on the south-western side by a lane, said side measuring about 27.80 feet; on the north-western side by Robin street, said side measuring about 66.30 feet; on the north-eastern side by Wolfe street, said side measuring about 27.80 feet; on the south-eastern side by lot cadastral No. 974-92, said side measuring about 66.30 feet, containing a superficial area of about 1,843.0 square feet, the said piece of land being north-west part of lot 974-92, and the whole of lot No. 974-91, of the official plan and book of reference for the St. James Ward of the City of Montreal.

3. A piece of land with a brick house and a wooden house thereon erected, bounded on the south-western side by Wolfe street, said side measuring about 27.30 feet; on the north-western side by Robin street, said side measuring about 72.30 feet; on the north-eastern side by Robin street, said side measuring about 26.80 feet; on the south-eastern side by lot cadastral No. 974-150, said side measuring about 72.30 feet, containing a superficial area of about 1,955.6 square feet, the said piece of land being north-west part of lot cadastral No. 974-150, of the official plan and book of reference for the St. James Ward, of the City of Montreal.

The whole in accordance with a plan of the improvement deposited in the City Surveyor's Office.

All the above dimensions are in English feet and decimals.

L. J. ETHIER,
J. L. ARCHAMBAULT,
Attorneys for the City of Montreal,
City Hall,
Montreal, 25th January, 1904.

RUSSIAN SIBERIA TO BE A GREAT DAIRY COUNTRY

The Industry Has Already Attained Large Proportions and the Government is Spending Large Sums in Further Development.

The prevailing impression about Siberia is that it is a land of Cossacks and convicts, with extreme cold and a country generally uninhabitable, writes C. J. Zintheo, B.Sc., professor of farm mechanics, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. The western half of Siberia which covers more square miles than the whole of the United States, is rapidly taking its place as one of the best agricultural countries of the world.

These vast North Asiatic lowlands are a continuation of the Caspain Sea lowlands, which at one time constituted the bottom of an immense sea of which remains are still found in the form of numerous alkali lakes and marshes. The whole stretch of country is gradually sloping towards the Arctic Ocean, though at no place does its elevation extend over 50 meters (nearly 500 feet) above sea level.

From east to west over the lowland a forest district stretches itself, which is bounded on the north by the Arctic thundras and on the south by the level prairie land. The monotony of the prairie is broken by numerous groves of birch trees which have trunks as white as the new fallen snow. Over the vast stretches of level country the native tribes of Kirghiz, who a short time ago were the only inhabitants of the country, used to roam at will with their flocks and herds of cattle, sheep and horses, but who are now being driven out or confined to narrower or less fertile limits by the constant stream of immigrants from Russia.

A Bit of History.

But what of the past history of Siberia and how did Russia come to possess this vast country of over 5,000,000 square miles of territory in Asia and across the Behring Sea into North America?

Here is the story of the man who started Russia on her conquest in the east. In the sixteenth century there lived on the banks of the Volga a man named Vassis, who was nicknamed Yermark. A man of iron physique and primitive passion, the lonely boats were at his mercy. At last the dreadful tales reached the ears of Ivan the Terrible, who decreed his death and sent a force to hang him and his Don Cossacks. Up the highway of the Volga they fled till they came to a family of settlers and traders not far from the foothills of the Ural mountains, called the Stroganoff, who at that very moment were casting envious eyes across the range to the land of the Yugra, whence the Asiatics brought such precious sables.

In Yermark the Stroganoffs saw the man they needed. They furnished him with money and arms; he gathered a crew of adventurers around him and on New Year's day, 1581, he started. Yermark's perils were endless and his sufferings were terrible, but he carried the two-headed eagle of Byzantium which Ivan the Terrible had just adopted, the blazon of Moscow, almost within sight of Tobolsk. He seized the capital of the Tartar chief, Kuchum, and bartered the key of a new empire for the Czar's pardon. Streams of Cossacks followed and spread in every direction, from the path he had marked out in 1649 Kharbaroff with three cannons and 150 men marched to the extreme east and occupied the Amour Basin. That territory then owed a nominal allegiance to China, and from it the Russian adventurers were compelled to retire by the treaty of Nevshrink.

Russia followed up the first conquest by establishing a military road from Orenburg to Tomsk and established military forts along the way, under the protection of which Russian peasants pushed on farther and farther, taking up the best portions of the land and establishing themselves in colonies for mutual protection.

Colonizing Siberia.

The colonization of Siberia on a larger scale by Russian peasants began some thirty years ago, but during the period between 1870-1886 there were, according to official reports, only 286,504 settlers who took up their abode in Siberia. However, during the famine years in Russia in the early nineties, the emigration movement greatly increased, and during 1892 a round number of 200,000 peasants passed the Siberian boundary. Every year since then the number has increased.

The Russian Government gives to each incoming male immigrant about 45 acres of land free of charge. Up to a year ago it was impossible to obtain title to land in Siberia in any other way; the land was held for the benefit of the poor Russian peasants, and no larger estates could be bought, nor could the land be held by the Russian noblemen. Now, however, land can be bought in larger tracts at 27 cents per acre, and forty years is allowed in which to pay for it. The Government has also established an agricultural college at Tomsk and several experiment stations throughout the country, to experiment with and to introduce new cereals. The stations have been notably successful in acclimating winter varieties of rye, wheat, and oats, as far as the 60th parallel north latitude.

The grain is sown in July and gets a fair start in the fall. The heavy fall of snow as well as the protection afforded by the groves of trees causes the grain to withstand the severe winter and the harvest comes the following August.

The Government, being anxious to settle up the country and realizing that agricultural pursuits in the vast domain are impossible without the aid of modern farm implements, has established machine warehouses all over the agricultural district of Siberia, from which the peasants are being supplied with American harvesting machinery, German plows and English threshing machines.

In 1898 the experiment station at Korgan discovered that the milk from the Siberian cow was unusually rich in butter fat, the average of several tests being over six per cent. The Government established several experimental dairies, which at once met with singular success.

Russian Butter Sold as Danish.

The Danish butter has obtained a splendid reputation on the London market and the Danes were unable to supply the demand. Some of the butter merchants of Copenhagen hit upon the idea of sending their representatives out to Siberia to buy butter; ship it to Copenhagen and stamp it "Select Danish Butter," under which title it went on the London market.

After a while the London merchants learned the real origin of some of the Danish butter and sent their own representatives to Siberia to buy butter. The Siberian railway having been completed through western Siberia for the last six years, it gives splendid facilities for the export of butter, and in 1900, on my first visit to that country, there was one train a week of refrigerator cars loaded with butter that went from Siberia through Russia on the Baltic Sea and from there to England by steamer. That year there were seven firms in Omsk, the principal business centre for the butter trade, who were buying butter for exportation. The next year there were sixteen firms buying butter in Omsk and new firms were established all over Siberia, and there were five trains per week of refrigerator cars loaded with nothing but butter, which was shipped to England principally.

An idea of what the business amounted to can be obtained when it is learned that on one Monday morning a single bank in Omsk paid out 106,000 rubles (one ruble, 51c., for butter alone.

From the reports of the present season it is learned that over three million poods (one pood equals 45 pounds) of butter has been exported from Siberia this year.

Every Section Has Dairies.

In every village throughout this section of Siberia has been established one or more dairies and the peasants now have numerous cows from which they are supplying these dairies with milk. The butter is shipped in kegs, which are manufactured in Riga, and these are covered with a coarse matting that comes from China. At first the butter had to be on the platform for days before the train came to take it away, but now there are found at each station dug-outs or cellars in which the butter is kept until it is shipped.

The butter merchants going into business in Siberia carry on a double trade with the peasants. They import dairy machinery from Sweden and implements from America and Germany which they sell to the peasants, and in return buy their butter, making a profit on both deals. However, on account of the exceedingly fierce competition caused by the great number of Danish, English German and Russian firms who have gone into the business, profits are no longer as great as they were at first, and a number of the older firms have actually withdrawn from the field.

The peasants are, however, reaping the benefit, and, as there is still plenty of free Government land which grows the very nutritious grass which produces such rich milk, the peasant provides himself with a mower and rake to feed twenty cows over winter, which net him a splendid return during the year. On account of the length of the summer days, spring varieties of wheat, oats, and barley mature in most years within the limit of the short season. The butter industry, however, is the largest money producer for the farmer, as the largest money value is returned for the smallest bulk in shipment. This is exceedingly important where distances are so great and the market so far away.

Will Grow Grain, Too.

Very little grain has been shipped out of the country up to the present time, on account of the larger bulk and the long distance, there being no market for grain nearer than Odessa, Vienna or London. Now, however, since the Trans-Siberian railroad has been completed to Vladivostock and Port Arthur, there will soon be a larger traffic in grain with the Chinese and Japanese ports. America is now teaching the people of these countries how to eat bread made out of wheat flour, but when the demand is created Siberia will supply the wheat. It will take some time yet before Siberia will be able to do this. At present wheat is shipped on rafts in sacks down the large rivers from the interior of the country to the railroad. There is no system of elevators for storing grain and a great deal of wheat is still cut with the sickle, threshed with the flail and cleaned by throwing against the wind. These primitive methods are rapidly changing. The peasants are fast taking hold of the modern methods and the time will come when Siberia will be counted as a strong factor in the grain market as she is now in the butter market.

Camels are Used.

Camels are used quite a good deal for draft animals on the farm. They require very little attention and live entirely on hay and straw. They are large and strong and with their long stride make splendid draft animals for modern farm machinery.

The native horses are small, like the horses of our western plains, but they are hardy and can withstand a great deal of hardship.

The cattle of the country are what we would call scrub stock. However, the agricultural college is introducing high bred cattle, hogs and horses. The sheep of Siberia are of a very good breed, being large and muscular with long fine wool.

Hides, tallow and wool are being exported, but so far no beef or fat cattle leave the country. The Russians are not using much meat and the English market is pretty far away for such large bulk. However, in all these lines improvements may be looked for.

What is mostly needed now is more railroad facilities and faster service. The Trans-Siberian railroad is crowded with freight, which sometimes has to wait for months at the station before it is shipped, but the road is now being double tracked all the way and branches are being extended in various directions.

It is safe to predict that Siberia will be the field of great activity and that civilization will make great progress in the land of Cossacks and convicts in the near future.

Doings at Old McGill University

Freshmen in Arts to Entertain the Donaldos.

The freshmen in Arts, according to custom, will entertain the Donaldas of the same year at a skating party, to be held Feb. 4 on the college rink. It is expected that a large number will be present, as the class of Arts '07 is one of the largest that ever attended the university. The success of the affair is being looked after by an energetic committee. After the programme of skating, the guests will meet in the old library of the Arts Building, where refreshments will be served, and an impromptu entertainment will take place. The committee is composed of Messrs. C. Davis, S. MacDougal, E. Rider, W. Steedman, E. Savage and Rogers.

The McGill Basket Ball Club left Friday morning for Malone, N.Y., to play the basket ball team of the company of National Guards stationed there. The members feel assured of a good time as well as a good game. The game will be played in the handsome armory of the company. The floor is an excellent one, and the quality of basket ball played there is equal to, if not surpassing that of the McGill boys. However, it promises to be an experience for the McGill team to meet others outside of local organizations, and, win or lose, the trip will not be a fruitless one. The team will be picked from B. Higgins, Keddy, Schenkle, Dave Ross, Locke and A. Ross. Chas. McKergow accompanied the team as manager.

Next week another trip is proposed to Kingston to meet Queen's. Although this game does not play an important part in Queen's athletics, yet from reports they appear to have a fairly strong team, and hope to show McGill that they are not beginners. An endeavor is being made to get a crowd of supporters to accompany the boys, and make the trip a social one. The success of the scheme depends on the support from those who wish to go.

On Thursday afternoon in the Physics Building, Prof. Cox lectured to the Physical Society on recent spectroscope views of the sun. There was a fairly large attendance, and, needless to say, the lecture was interesting.

The hockey schedule of the inter-year games has an unusual amount of interest attached to it this year. The games are being played on the days named, while in former years the first two years were the only ones who had enough interest to put forward teams. The freshmen evidently have the inter-year championship, as they have defeated the sophomores and juniors. Seniors do not appear to wish to play, and so the freshmen are the victors.

NOTES OF THE COLLEGES

The Sunday address to the McGill students will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Symonds in the Redpath Museum at 3 o'clock.

It has been learned that the name of the play the students of the Royal Victoria College intend producing for their friends is "The Taming of the Shrew." Feb. 2 is the date set for the performance.

The senate have also decided to hold the college convocation in the James Ferrier Hall, instead of in one of the city churches, according to the custom of recent years. The changes come into effect at the opening of the session 1904-5.

The senate of the Wesleyan Theological College, has on the recommendation of a committee, made many changes in the curricula of the S.T.L. and B.D. courses. In future the work of the third year of the S.T.L. course will be greatly extended, and several new departments have been added.

The McGill Medical Society purposes holding a debate in the Royal Victoria College Wednesday evening, Feb. 3, at 8 o'clock, to celebrate its quarter century anniversary. The subject of debate reads: "That athletics interfere with the best physical and mental development of the student."

"A Modest Plea for the Retension in Our Educational System of Some Tincture of Letters," is the subject to be discussed by Professor McNaughton in the annual university lecture to be given Thursday evening, Feb. 11, at 8.15 o'clock in the Royal Victoria College. The lecture was to have been given to-night, but has been postponed.

At the last meeting of the faculty of arts of McGill University the method of nominating a Rhodes scholar was discussed. The opinion prevailed that it should be made by corporation on the previous recommendation of the faculty of arts. It is felt that, in order to effect a smooth working of examinations, there should no interruption during the examination period, caused by the appearance of a class taking a shorter examination than the one they interrupt and, accordingly, steps will be taken to remedy this evil by consulting with the various faculties concerned.

ST. LAMBERT NOTES.

The annual Sunday school festival to those attending St Barnabas' Church was held last evening in the school house, and was largely attended by the scholars and their parents. Tea was served at 6.30, and at 8 o'clock the programme, which consisted of a choice selection of songs, music and recitations, was commenced and carried through to a successful issue. Rev. Dean Dart, M.A., rector was in the chair.

Dr. Mitchell has purchased the residence in Victoria avenue now in occupation of Dr. Desaulniers, and will take possession thereof in the spring.

Mr. M. C. Meservey, of Toronto, was the guest of his brother-in-law, Mr. R. S. David, Elm avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, and left over the C.V.R. the same evening for Boston, Mass., to attend the funeral of his mother, Mrs. Meservey, wife of Major B. F. Meservey, who died last Sunday.

The B. and B. Whist Club met Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. W. H. Cooper, Victoria Park.

The Snowshoe and Social Club met at the residence of Mrs. Robertson, Victoria Park, Thursday evening, whence they had an enjoyable tramp and a good turnout.

Complaints are made by ladies and children of being attacked by dogs in Victoria Park, which should be put a stop to. We know of one case where a lady was attacked by no less than three of these dogs at once, but managed to beat them off.

Mrs. Fred A. Bourne, continues to improve in health, and is gaining strength daily, and returned home last evening.

The funeral of the late Mr. Robert D'Ollier, formerly a non-commissioned officer of the 83rd Regiment, and who served in India, took place on Monday afternoon last.

Dr. John Andrews can now put L. R. C. S. E. after his name.

Dr. Mitchell is confined to his bed with a severe cold.

Mr. Ed Horsfall arrived home Thursday morning from spending his Christmas holidays with friends in England.

Mr. Leduc, one of the car inspectors here, is reported to be down with typhoid fever.

"God bless you, Your Honor, you're all right," was the valedictory remark of Mary Ann O'Brien when Judge Lafontaine sentenced her to two months' imprisonment for stealing a pair of boots, to which charge she had pleaded guilty last Wednesday.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE BEATEN AGAIN

Mary Malcolm's Life Was Measured by Days and Hours.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Had Her Able to be Out in a Week.

Another Remarkable Cure Brought Out by the Collingwood and Eglinton Cases.

Toronto, Jan. 30.—(Special.)—The interest in medical circles here over the cures of Mrs. Adams, of Collingwood, and Mrs. Philip, of Eglinton, of Bright's Disease, has been given fresh fuel by another and yet more startling cure of that same terrible ailment. This latest case is that of a young girl, Mary Malcolm, who lives with her parents at 199 Marlborough Avenue, this city.

Death Seemed Sure.

This cure is little short of miraculous. Miss Malcolm was in the clutches of Bright's Disease from May until September, and had sunk so low that her life was measured by days if not by hours. Hope had given place to a certainty of death, and her friends had turned to the sad task of preparing her grave clothes. These last ghastly garments are now in the house, but Mary Malcolm is a strong hearty maiden who can look on them without even a shudder of fear. Dodd's Kidney Pills effected the change. Here is the story as told by the girl's mother, Mrs. W. Malcolm:

"My daughter, Mary, who is now fourteen years old, was taken suddenly ill with Bright's Disease in May, 1902. We had the doctor and continued with him till September, 1902, when he said he could do nothing more for her. She was so swollen with Dropsy as to be almost unrecognizable.

Cure Was Quick.

"From a book dropped in at the door, we learned of Dodd's Kidney Pills and as a last resort determined to try them They gave her relief from the very beginning, so much so that in one week we were able to take her out to Munro Park for an afternoon.

"After taking four boxes, she was entirely cured and she has never had the slightest relapse. We can never say too much for Dodd's Kidney Pills, as they certainly saved my daughter's life."

And Mary, the daughter on whom Bright's Disease had pronounced the sentence of death, now a picture of healthy girlhood, smiled a cheerful assent to her mother's statement and chimed in, "If I am ever sick again I will take nothing but Dodd's Kidney Pills."

It is hardly necessary to add that proof piled on proof has convinced the public that Bright's Disease is curable and that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the cure; that if the disease is of the Kidneys or from the Kidneys the one unfailing remedy is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

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RUSSIANS ARE DETAINED; DESERTING IS ALLEGED

Four Members of Party at Halifax Will be Deported to Land of the Czar.

Between 800 and 900 immigrants from the C.P.R. steamer Lake Manitoba and the Allan liners Pretorian and Canada, will pass through Montreal before Sunday on their way through to Western Canada, where they will make their home in future. When the first party reached Halifax on the Pretorian they included in their ranks four Russians, who were supposed to be deserters from the Russian army. They were anxious to enter the United States, so after landing they took train to Yarmouth and there embarked on the Dominion Atlantic steamer for Boston. They were not allowed to land at Boston, but were turned back to Halifax, where they are now in custody awaiting deportation to Russia. They had tickets on the C.P.R. to Winnipeg, and when they made the break for liberty at Halifax they disposed of their tickets to an agent.

Others among the party are 50 English farmers, who have come to Canada well provided with money to invest in Western lands. They will pass through Montreal to-morrow and by Sunday the last of the 900 will be well on their way to their new homes.

A BENEFACTION TO ALL.—The soldier, the sailor, the fisherman, the miner, the farmer, the mechanic, and all who live lives of toil and spend their existence in the dull routine of tedious tasks and who are exposed to injuries and ailments that those who toil not do not know, will find in Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil an excellent friend and benefactor in every time of need.—adv.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

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Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the Defendant, Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to. — Times, July 10.

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St. Jean Baptiste Ward

VOTE FOR

MR.

NOE LECLAIRE

Candidate in Opposition to

Alderman OUIMET

FOR SEAT NO. 1.

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PAPINEAU WARD,

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The English committee favorable to the election of Mr. T. Charpentier for No. 2 seat, Papineau Ward, will meet at 1080 St. Catherine Street, between Papineau and Dorion Streets, to-night at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Charpentier will then fully outline his platform. All are invited.

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Mayor Cochrane in the Field to Stay

TELEGRAM RECEIVED FROM Mayor Cochrane.

Hot Springs, Va., Jan. 26, 1904.

To the Electors of the City of Montreal:

Having been requested by a large number of the citizens to again be a candidate for the Mayoralty, and having accepted the same, I trust that my many friends will, during my absence owing to illness, rally to my support.

I hope the cause may not suffer through my being unable for the present to personally superintend the campaign, which I leave in the hands of my friends, the citizens of Montreal, with the assurance that my future conduct will be, as in the past, in the best interest of all.

During the coming two years important matters will come before the City Council, which will require the most careful attention of an independent Mayor, such as I hope I have proven myself to be.

I am happy to state that my physician finds my health improving rapidly, and I trust that I will soon be able to return to my dear old city.

Believe me, sincerely,

JAMES COCHRANE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT THE GUILDHALL

Deals With the Board of Trade By Statistics Quoted by His Opponents.

Mr. Chamberlain in the course of his speech dealt with the lately issued figures of the Board of Trade which has been issued by his opponents. He said: "Their proposition is that under the policy of free imports which we adopted fifty years ago we are better off now than we were then, better off than we were thirty years ago, better off than we were ten years ago. In effect, they say, we have been making progress, and, therefore, it would be dangerous to meddle. "Why," they say, as have always said a certain minority in this country from the time of the Conquest —"Why cannot you let well alone?"

This argument, which all reformers have to meet, has, in the opinion of the gentlemen who differ from me, been triumphantly clinched and confirmed in the last week or so by the publication of figures by the Board of Trade, which have shown an increase in our imports and exports for the year 1903. It is quite true that there has been a little increase in our exports, and a large increase in our imports. Taking that alone I should be inclined to accept it as satisfactory. But when gentlemen of distinction like the leader of the Opposition—when he declares that these new figures level to the ground the scaffolding which I have attempted to raise, I wonder how a man who is presumably intelligent can so entirely misrepresent and misunderstand the argument of his opponents. Does he really think that I am disconcerted by these figures, which I have foreseen in the monthly returns ever since I began my mission. On the contrary, I accept them with the greatest pleasure as a starting point for my future argument. I will take these figures as a basis of discussion into every part of the Kingdom, and I will show that by comparing them with the figures of ten years ago, of twenty years ago, of thirty years ago, we find exactly the same signs and tendencies to which I have called attention, and on which I have based the whole of the argument which I have addressed to my countrymen. You will find in the first place that there has been a decrease in the imports of our manufactures by foreign protected countries. Anyone outside an asylum could have told you not only that that was the case, but that it must be the case. Here are these great foreign competitors and rivals of ours with a definite policy in which they believe. Their policy is to shut out from their markets all the manufacures which they think themselves able to produce as well as we. That is the whole object and theory of their protective tariff. They are wise enough to see that it shall be effective. I do not say that they close their markets entirely to our goods. No, they are ready to take our coal, our raw materials, everything which they do not or cannot make themselves. But if it is something for which they have domestic powers of production then it is their policy to shut us out, and they have done so. That is the first point. The second point is that this decrease of the export of our manufactures to foreign protected countries has been concealed hitherto and compensated for by an increase of our exports of manufactures to our own kindred and our own possessions.

An Alarming Feature.

In connection with this there is a point which fills me with alarm. As long as increasing trade with the rest of the Empire compensates for diminishing trade with foreign countries I do not know that we shall have much cause to complain. But the position to which I wish to call your attention, and which you will find emphasized in the figures for 1903, is that in our own possessions, in our own colonies there is a growt hof foreign importation which in proportion greatly exceeds the growth of the importation from the home country. We are not even safe in our own Empire. Foreign competition is beating us in the place in which we thought ourselves to be strongest. If that goes on the time will come when the figures will be very different from those with which I am dealing. Meanwhile here is another singular and important fact. The countries which are closing their markets to us, the countries which, according to the Free Importers, are burdened with heavy taxation, in which the cost of production must necessarily go up, and which therefore are in too bad a position to compete with us, are doing more and more business with us while we are doing less and less with them. Those countries which, according to the hypothesis of the devotees of Cobdenism, ought to be ruined—they might, perhaps, expect to maintain a hold over their own market, but they could not by any possibility sell their goods abroad in competition with countries like ours, where everything is free, production is cheap, food is cheap, where there is a big loaf—these countries defy the hypothesis. They contradict the theory. They are doing better in foreign trade than we are.

Conclusions from the Facts.

What are the conclusions which any impartial man must derive from these facts? In the first place, that the maintenance of our position as a manufacturing nation, on which our power as a distributing nation, also depends, requires us to increase or at any rate to maintain what I call our Imperial trade, the trade within the Empire, the trade with our own colonies. Under those circumstances is it not our duty to ourselves, to speak of no higher reason, to do everything in our power to encourage and develop this trade. What is the second conclusion? Unless we change our policy our productive position will disappear. Our exports to foreign countries have decreased in the last generation. The tendency continues. There can be only one remedy. We want to deal with these great protective nations on better terms. It is no use appealing to their mercy. They consider, and rightly consider, their own interest first. They will give us nothing unless we have something to give in return. Again, I say, if we want to have a foreign trade as well as an Imperial trade it is our first duty to put ourselves immediately in a position in which we can bargain, negotiate with these countries on equal terms. These are the lessons I learn from the figures of the Board of Trade, but they are not all. My opponents seem to me to be intellectually, short-sighted; and throughout this controversy they have failed to see what I believe is the essential thing to keep in mind; that the greatness of a nation is not measured by comparison with its own past but by its relative position among the countries of the world." (Cheers.)

NOTICE.—TO SUPPORTERS OF ALD. LAPORTE AS MAYOR IN ST. JOSEPH'S AND ST. ANN'S WARDS.

Supporters of Ald. Laporte in St. Joseph's and St. Ann's wards, wishing rigs to convey voters to the polls will kindly send word to the committee room at Nault Hall, Corner Notre Dame and Guy streets. Bell Tel. Main 2254. Kindly state the most convenient hour for rig to call for each voter.

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The following specials will be on sale until 12 NOON, but the nearer you come to 8 a.m, the better you'll be served.

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HERALD SERIALS ARE GOOD SERIALS.

The Wings of the Morning.

AN ISLAND ROMANCE.

By LOUIS TRACY.

CHAPTER XIV.—(Continued.)

"Are they going away, then?"

"No, sahib. The dogs have been whipped so sore that they snarl for revenge. They say there is no use in firing at you, but they are resolved to kill you and the miss-sahib, or carry her off if she escapes the assault."

"What assault?"

"Protector of the poor, they are building scaling ladders—four in all. Soon after dawn they intend to rush your position. You may slay some, they say, but you cannot slay three score. Taung S'Ali has promised a gold tauk (a native ornament) to every man who survives if they succeed. They have pulled down your signal on the high rocks and are using the poles for the ladders. They think you have a jadu (a charm), sahib, and they want to use your own work against you."

This was serious news. A combined attack might be dangerous, though it had the excellent feature that if it failed the Dyaks would certainly leave the island. But his sky-sign destroyed! That was bad. Had a vessel chanced to pass, the swinging letters would surely have attracted attention. Now, even that faint hope was dispelled.

"Sahib, there is a worse thing to tell," said Mir Jan.

"Say on, then."

"Before they place the ladders against the cliff they will build a fire of green wood so that the smoke will be blown by the wind into your eyes. This will help to blind your aim. Otherwise, you never miss."

"That will assuredly be awkward, Mir Jan."

"It will, sahib. Soul of my father, if we had but half a troop with us—"

But they had not, and they were both so intent on the conversation that they were momentarily off their guard. Iris was more watchful. She fancied there was a light rustling amidst the undergrowth beneath the trees on the right. And she could hiss too, if that were the correct thing to do.

So she hissed.

Jenks swarmed half way up the ladder.

"Yes, Iris?" he said.

"I am not sure, but I imagine something moved among the bushes behind the house."

"All right, dear. I will keep a sharp look-out. Can you hear us talking?"

"Hardy. Will you be long?"

"Another minute."

He descended and told Mir Jan what the miss-sahib said. The native was about to make a search when Jenks stopped him.

"Here,"—he handed the man his revolver—"I suppose you can use this?"

Mir Jan took it without a word, and Jenks felt that the incident atoned for previous unworthy doubts of his dark friend's honesty. The Mahommedan cautiously examined the back of the house, the neighboring shrubs, and the open beach. After a brief absence he reported all safe, yet no man has ever been nearer death and escaped it than he during that reconnaissance. He, too, forgot that the Dyaks were foxes, and foxes can lie close when hounds are a trifle stale.

Mir Jan returned the revolver.

"Sahib," he said with another salaam, "I am a disgraced man, but if you will take me up there with you, I will fight by your side until both my arms are hacked off. I am weary of these thieves. Ill chance threw me into their company: I will have no more of them. If you will not have me on the rock, give me a gun. I will hide among the trees, and I promise that some of them shall die to-night before they find me. For the honor of the regiment, sahib, do not refuse this thing. All I ask is, if your honor escapes, that you will write to Kurnal I-shpence-sahib, and tell him the last act of Mir Jan, naik in B troop."

There was an intense pathos in the man's words. He made this self-sacrificing offer with an utter absence of any motive save the old tradition of duty to the colors. Here was Anstruther-sahib, of the Belgaum Rissala, in dire peril. Very well, then, Corporal Mir Jan, late of the 19th Bengal Lancers, must dare all to save him.

Jenks was profoundly moved. He reflected how best to utilize the services of this willing volunteer without exposing him to certain death in the manner suggested. The native misinterpreted his silence.

"I am not a budmash (rascal), sahib," he exclaimed proudly. "I only killed a man because—"

"Listen, Mir Jan. You cannot well mend what you have said. The Dyaks you are sure, will not come before morning?"

"They have carried the wounded to the boats and are making the ladders. Such was their talk when I left them."

"Will they not miss you?"

"They will miss the mussak (goat-skin), sahib. It was the last full one."

"Mir Jan, do as I bid, and you shall see Delhi again. Have you ever used a Lee-Metford?"

"I have seen them, sahib; but I butter understand the Martini."

"I will give you a rifle, with plenty of ammunition. Do you go inside the cave, there, and—"

Mir Jan was startled.

"Where the ghost is, sahib?" he said. "Ghost! That is a tale for children. There is no ghost, only a few bones of a man murdered by these scoundrels long ago. Have you any food?"

"Some rice, sahib; sufficient for a day or two, at a pinch."

"Good! We will get water from the well. When the fighting begins at dawn, fire at every man you see from the back of the cave. On no account come out. Then they can never reach you if you keep a full magazine. Wait here!"

"I thought you were never coming," protested Iris when Jenks reached the ledge. "I have been quite creepy. I am sure there is some one down there. And, please, may I have another drink?"

The sailor had left the crowbar beneath. He secured a rifle, a spare clip, and a dozen packets of cartridges, meanwhile briefly explaining to Iris the turn taken by events so far as Mir Jan was concerned. She was naturally delighted, and forgot her fears in the excitement caused by the appearance of so useful an ally. She drank his health in a brimming beaker of water.

She heard her lover rejoin Mir Jan, and saw the two step out into the moonlight, whilst Jenks explained the action of the Lee-Metford. Fortunately Iris was now much recovered from the fatigue and privation of the earlier hours. Her senses were sharpened to a pitch little dreamed of by stay-at-home young ladies of her age, and she deemed it her province to act as sentry whilst the two men conferred. Hence, she was the first to detect, or rather to become conscious of, the stealthy crawl of several Dyaks along the bottom of the cliff from Turtle Beach. They advanced in Indian file, moving with the utmost care, and crouching in the murky shadows like so many wild beasts stalking their prey.

"Robert!" she screamed. "The Dyaks! On your left!"

But Iris was rapidly gaining some knowledge of strategy. Before she shrieked her warning she grasped a rifle. Holding it at the "Ready"—about the level of her waist—and depressing the muzzle sufficiently, she began firing down the side of the rock as fast as she could handle lever and trigger. Two of the nickel bullets struck a projection and splashed the leading savages with molten metal.

Unfortunately the Lee-Metford beneath was unloaded, being in Mir Jan's possession for purposes of instruction. Jenks whipped out his revolver.

"To the cave!" he roared, and Mir Jan's unwillingness to face a goblin could not withstand the combined impetus of the sahib's order and the onward rush of the enemy. He darted headlong for the entrance.

Jenks, shooting blindly as he, too ran for the ladder, emptied the revolver just as his left hand clutched a rung. Three Dyaks were so close that it would be folly to climb. He threw the weapon into the face of the foremost man, effectually stopping his onward progress, for the darkness made it impossible to dodge the missile.

The sailor turned to dive into the cave and secure the rifle from Mir Jan, when his shin caught the heavy crowbar resting against the rock. The pain of the blow lent emphasis to the swing with which the implement descended upon some portion of a Dyak anatomy. Jenks never knew where he hit the second assailant, but the place cracked like an eggshell. He had not time to recover the bar for another blow, so he gave the point in the gullet of a gentleman who was about to make a vicious sweep at him with a parang. The downfall of this worthy caused his immediate successor to stumble, and Jenks saw his opportunity. With the agility of a cat he jumped up the ladder. Once started, he had to go on. He afterwards confessed to an unpleasant sensation of pins and needles along his back during that brief acrobatic display; but he reached the ledge without further injury, save an agonizing twinge when the unprotected quick of his damaged finger was smartly rapped against the rock.

These things happened with a speed of thought. Within forty seconds of Iris' shrill cry the sailor was breast high with the ledge and calling to her—"All right, old girl. Keep it up!"

The cheerful confidence of his words had a wonderful effect on her. Iris, like every good woman, had the maternal instincts strong within her—the instinct that inspires alike the mild-eyed Sister of Charity and the tigress fighting for her cubs. When Jenks was down below there, in imminent danger of being cut to pieces, the gentle, lovable girl, who would not willingly hurt the humblest of God's creatures, became terrible, majestic in her frenzied purpose. Robert must be saved. If a Maxim were planted on the rock she would unhesitatingly have turned the lever and sprayed the Dyaks with bullets.

But here he was close to her, unhurt and calmly jubilant, as was his way when a stiff fight went well. He was by her side now, firing and aiming too, for the Dyaks broke cover recklessly in running for shelter, and one may do fair work by moonlight, as many a hunter of wild duck can testify by the rheumatism in his bones.

She had strength enough left to place the rifle out of harm's way before she broke down and sobbed, not tearfully, but in a paroxysm of reaction. Soon all was quiet beneath, save for the labored efforts of some wounded men to get far away from that accursed rock. Jenks was able to turn to Iris. He endeavored to allay her agitation, and succeeded somewhat, for tears came, and she clung to him. It was useless to reproach him. The whole incident was unforeseen: she was herself a party to it. But what an escape!

He lifted her in his arms and carried her to a seat where the tarpaulin rested on a broken water cask.

"You have been a very good little girl and have earned your supper," he said.

"Oh, how can you talk so calliously after such an awful experience?" she expostulated brokenly.

The Jesuits, say their opponents, teach that at times a "white lie" is permissible. Surely this was an instance.

"It is a small thing to trouble about, sweetheart," he explained. "You spotted the enemy so promptly, and blazed away with such ferocity, that they never got within yards of me."

"Are you sure?"

"I vow and declare that after we have something, and sampled our remaining bottle of wine, I will tell you exactly what happened."

"Why not now?"

"Because I must first see Mir Jan. I bundled him neck and crop into the cave. I hope I did not hurt him."

"You are not going down there again?"

"No need, I trust."

He went to the side of the ledge, recovered the ladder which he had hastily hauled out of the Dyaks' reach after his climb, and cried:

(To Be Continued.)

100 pianos, organs and piano players at great reductions during our clearing sale. Prices $25 to $1,500. Payments from $2 per month upwards, Layton Bros., 144 Peel Street.—Advt.

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WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, AT 169 UNIversity street, a housemaid; also a tablemaid. 27

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WANTED — MAN AND WIFE, TO WORK on fruit farm good wages and permanent position to right party; must be temperate. Free cottage. Apply J. S., 619, Herald Office. 45

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WILLIAM WRAY, 1236 St. Catherine st. Uptown 2087.

HALPIN & VINCENT, 1382 Notre Dame street. Main 1874.

M. PERON & SON, 37 St. Antoine street, 237 Centre st. Main 1367 and 1988.

COOPERATIVE FUNERAL EXPENSE Society, 1366 St. Catherine st. East 1288.

DUFAULT & RANGER, 1208 Ontario street. East 2888.

ALBERT GRIFFITH, 673 Wellington street. Main 4418.

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Progressive Game Prizes, Euchre, Etc.

This season the display of NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS, etc., is far ahead of anything we have ever imported. The assortment is larger, more varied and novel in design. To all who require something in the way of prizes, no matter what kind, the stock we have to select from cannot fail to please all tastes.

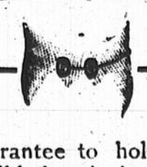
TALLY CARDS, PLAYING CARDS, WHIST, BEZIQUE, BRIDGE, ETC., CRIBBAGE BOARDS, WHIST MARKERS, etc., all new this season. JAPANESE FANCY PAPER NAPKINS, from 5c a dozen and upwards.

G. W. CLARKE & CO.,

Direct Importers. 2270 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

STABLE WANTED

WANTED—By first of May, 1904, good stable for 10 or 12 horses. State terms for yearly rental and location. Address Box 25, W. J. B., Herald office.



I guarantee to hold any reducible hernia in reach of a Truss. Consultation Free.

130 PEEL ST., MONTREAL.

B. LINDMAN.

Should You Invest Your Money in Montreal Real Estate or Stocks?

The Features of the Week in Stocks and Cotton.

"Are Montreal real estate investments better than stocks?

Here is a question that could occupy several columns of space in a newspaper without perhaps changing the views of any who had already formed an opinion on the matter.

The real estate men tell us that property in Montreal is cheap and bound to go higher, the stock brokers hold similar views in regard to their securities.

Believing, however, that the question can be discussed in a way that will prove of interest to the investing public The Herald will open its financial columns for opinions as to the relative merits of the two forms of investment.

The ball is set rolling by Mr. H. L. Putnam, the well known real estate man, who yrites The Herald as follows:

Certain conditions of the real estate and stock markets of the present time induce me to lay before your readers a few remarks on the comparative merits of the two forms of investment which may be of interest and may, I trust, bring to the sane average investor a better appreciation of what was once, and what will be again, a favorite security for a large amount of the capital of any sound and conservative community.

And I would remark at the outset that there are fashions and vogues in investment as in millinery and footwear, and the crowd will follow the lead of a few adventurous spirits in almost any direction, provided the lead is sufficiently audacious and temporarily successful. Witness the great mining fever of a few years back, and the more recent outrageous boom in industrial and other stocks which carried off their feet some of the soundest business men of our community.

The main feature of the two movements referred to was that a few of the inner circle (the pullers of the strings), reaped all the profits and the great flock of unwary lambs were left without their fleece in the biting cold. This brings me to the main difference in the two forms of investment we are considering. One is an invisible security unknown and uncontrolled by the average investor. The other is visible and controllable.

I may add, too, that this is the very mysterious attraction which enriches the stock broker and the great stock manipulator, namely, the attraction of the gambling instinct in human nature, as contrasted with the slow-moving, legitimate progress of a conservative investment.

So far as this community is concerned the stock manipulator saw and took advantage of a great opportunity.

Some years back real estate owners in this city became justly nervous and apprehensive on account of a most corrupt city government, which piled up on the property owners an enormous first mortgage, in the shape of a city debt, with fixed charges which practically left no ready money for current expenditure. The consequence was that the small and large investor was ready to take almost any chance with his money in other directions, and real estate became a drug on the market. This, with the rapid development of electric service which brought within reach outlying cheap lands, led to such a displacement of values that even the best heads in the community hardly knew "where they were at." The bitter lessons of the past few years are slowly awaking the community to the fact that they have long overlooked one of the safest forms of investment lying just at their doors. The good sense of the electors put and kept in power a reputable majority of civic rulers which finally produced order out of chaos, and which is gradually restoring confidence in the timid householder. The reaction from the suburban movement also came, as it was bound to, and people are beginning to discover that taking everything into account, it is as cheap to live in the city limits as outside.

One of the attractions of the stock investment is the ready sale of the security and the absence of care or worry in loking after it. I would point out that this undoubted great advantage must be dearly paid for in this world of compensations. In the case of money deposited in the savings bank, it is paid for by the low rate of interest. In the case of the more hazardous stock speculator it is paid for by the violent fluctuations and terrible depreciations which come as regularly to the unwary and unsuspecting average investor as the biting winter after the alluring spring. I think it will be admitted by all who have consistently and prudently nursed any good real estate investment that year in and year out, it has paid its legitimate dividend; and while it may have suffered depreciation at times it is just as sure to return to its proper value in a healthy and progressive city like Montreal, as is the sun to rise in its appointed time. It lacks the spectacular element, but it also lacks the disastrous descent of the rocket. Let me give a brief sketch of an investment which passed in all its stages through my own hands as agent, and which has developed through the past ten years (which embraces a very dull period of real estate activity).

A person of moderate means bought a property on St. Lawrence street for $70,000, making as a first payment $10,000. By judicious improvement, largely with borrowed money, the property was brought to a good revenue producing state. Sales were made from time to time of parts of it, so that finally, from a total cost of $100,000, sales were made of over $115,000, leaving a remainder worth $100,000,on which a permanent and increasing revenue of over 5 per cent. is secured. In other words, the net result of an investment of $10,000, has been a profit of over $115,000 in ten years, and during which time an enormous interest on the original investment has been regularly paid. I admit this is exceptional, but strangely enough I am just as certain it can be repeated as I am that no similar investment in stocks can show as satisfactory returns without an enormously greater risk, for at no time during the ten years was the capital or interest endangered.

Without occupying too much of your space I think I have indicated the direction in which investment will move again when the profits and losses of the past ten years are finally adjusted.

\$ \$ \$

Mr. Fitz-James Browne, the real estate man, writes:

Are Montreal real estate investments better than stocks?

There is but one answer to this question, and that is in the affirmative. Montreal is the commercial capital of Canada, the headquarters of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, the leading insurance and banking institutions, and for seven months in the year is the port of ocean navigation. Factories are springing up from time to time, and the population is rolling up fast. There is not a vacant warehouse or factory anywhere, clearly demonstrating that Montreal's growth has been a natural and steady one, and not a boom.

Values have risen, for instance, St. Catherine street land could be had ten years ago at $5 a foot, while to-day this brings from $15 to $25 a foot.

There is no feature of the recent movement of capital more extraordinary than its failure in times like this to see. The absolute safety and security of real estate investments; and granting the premise that intelligence governs the disposition of unused money, the real estate market ought at this time to be more active than it has been for years.

During the past twelve months the stock market has had a good many tumbles, and the values to-day are away below those of twelve months before. Many lambs have been shorn, many business men bankrupt, many homes destitute, but if this money had been applied to purchasing real estate, no amount of hammering would have affected it, for when a party purchases a piece of property he holds the title, and if there is a mortgage, he simply pays the interest. If he owns built property, and the buildings are burnt down, there is an insurance policy to secure it against any loss that may occur.

Therefore, does it not seem reasonable to suppose that real estate is the ideal investment. Stocks and bonds may be rendered worthless by the failure of material interest, against which they are used; railroad and other securities may fail to pay interest and decline on the market. Tangible business assets may vanish, but money invested in real estate is as securely fixed as the earth itself. That which represents it cannot be destroyed by failure or apprehension, and would survive the very wreck of the social and business fabric.

If surety is what he wants, real estate is almost the one commodity. It has, moreover, the advantage of a large earning capacity. The depreciation which is feared in the case of other investments cannot occur here, for the simple reason that real estate is everywhere held at bottom values, and is saleable in times like these at a fraction of the lowest price which it could ever bring under conditions less strenuous.

The man who is wise enough to take his money at this time and invest it in real estate, at the prices now asked, will make much more than by any other investment. Of all the chances that lie before idle and waiting capital, there is none which seems to me so devoid of the element of risk and so promising of a higher rate of profit than even doubtful and speculative investment can procure, as the liberal purchasing of real estate.

\$ \$ \$

The decreases in Canadian railroad earnings by reason of the storms and intense cold weather, leads the Toronto News into the following rather ambitious prediction: "Judging from the records for the first three weeks of the month, it may be roughly estimated that the C.P.R.'s January gross earnings will fall at least $150,000 to $175,000 below those for the corresponding month of 1903, and that Grand Trunk receipts will reflect a decrease of $200,000 to $225,000. Figuring upon this basis, and considering the heavy expenditure to which the roads are put by the bad weather, with this cut off their traffic, we may further estimate that C.P.R. net earnings for January will show a decline of upwards of $225,000, and those of the Grand Trunk a falling off approaching $275,000.

\$ \$ \$

Canadian financial and commercial circles in general will have been pleased by the several distinct announcements made by three Dominion Cabinet Ministers within the past day or two, to the effect that there is no serious hitch in regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific, and that the road will be built. The country has been more or less counting on the spending of the millions involved in this huge enterprise to help carry it over any possible period of depression in the United States. The official ministerial declaration that everything is all right is therefore reassuring.

Dominion Steel interests are particularly disposed to feel more cheerful over the news, as it is pretty well understood that the Government will give that and other Canadian industries the lion's share of the Grand Trunk business. Many Steel people are now also predicting a more favorable tariff in view of the recent speeches made by Hon. Mr. Prefontaine and Hon. Sydney Fisher.

\$ \$ \$

The Montreal Clearing House statement for the week is as follows:

	Clearings.
Total for week ending Jan. 28, 1904.	$16,993,396
Corresponding week, 1903	19,006,236
Corresponding week, 1902	15,216,442

\$ \$ \$

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's statement of earnings and expenses:

	Dec., 1903.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1903.
Gross earnings	$4,264,815.39	$24,906,487.95
Working expenses	2,683,670.13	16,238,439.07
Net profits	$1,581,145.26	$8,668,048.88

In December, 1902, the net profits were $1,672,441.84, and from July 1 to December 31, 1902, there was a net profit of $8,796,183.92. The decrease in net profits over the same period last year is, therefore, for December, $91,296.58 and from July 1 to December 31, $128,135.04.

An eminent operator in the Wall Street market, whose present inactivity makes him conspicuous says:

"They are working up prices on one story and another with the hope of attracting public buying, but I fail to hear of any satisfactory renewal of public buying. The public is still smarting from its last beating. I would like to see the market take on a healthy activity, but it doesn't look very promising. It doesn't attract me.

"You'd think that some of these railways that are putting so much money into betterments would begin to be getting into shape. It's betterments, betterments; year after year—sometimes as an excuse for not paying dividends, at other times as an excuse for issuing bonds. Did it ever occur to you that very few of these railways can operate without continually selling bonds? Some of them that are paying dividends wouldn't be able to if they didn't periodically get some money from bond sales.

\$ \$ \$

Call money in Montreal fairly easy at 5 1-2 per cent.

London has been a steady buyer of Northern Securities all this month, and it is the London demand that has put the price above 94. London's takings on the curb Wednesday morning amounted to about 2,500 shares.

THE RALLY IN WALL STREET STOCKS.

In the table which follows is shown the extent of recovery made by the twenty active stocks from the lowest prices of 1903 to the closing bid on Jan. 27:

	Low 1903.	Closing bid. Jan. 27.	Advance.
Atchison	54	70	16
B. R. T.	29½	49¾	20¼
Canadian Pacific	115⅝	119⅜	3¾
Del. and Hudson	149	167	18
Northwest	153	168	15
Balt. and Ohio	71⅝	85¾	14⅛
St. Paul	133½	146⅜	13⅛
Big Four	66	79¼	13¼
Denver pfd.	62	73	11
Louis. and Nash.	95	108	13
Manhattan	126¼	145	18¾
Minn. and St. Louis	41	64	23
Missouri Pacific	85¾	94⅞	9⅛
N. Y. Central	112⅜	120½	7⅞
Illinois Central	125⅛	134	8⅞
Reading	37½	47¼	9¾
Southern Railway	16½	23	6½
Union Pacific	65¾	81⅞	16⅛
Union Pacific pfd.	83½	90½	7
Pennsylvania	110¾	122½	11¾
Average	86.68	99.50	12.82

This is a very considerable all-round recovery. The decline from the highest of 1902 to the lowest of 1903 was approximately 48 pts., so that at last night's closing the twenty active stocks had recovered over one-fourth of the entire decline from top of the "boom" period.

a similar period in the history of the company.

\$ \$ \$

Following are the latest quotations for Canadian bonds in the London market:

Dominion.	Per cent.	Price.	
Canada, 1910 (Reduced)	4	101	103
Ditto, 1908—13 Inter. Ry.)	4	100	106
Ditto, 1904—8 (bonds)	4	99	102
Ditto, 1909—34	3½	100	102
Ditto, 1910—35	4	102	104
Ditto, 1938	3	97	99
Ditto, 1947	2½	86	88
Provincial.			
British Columbia, 1907	6	101	104
Ditto, 1941	3	86	83
Manitoba, 1910	5	103	105
Ditto, 1923	5	110	112
Ditto, 1928	4	100	102
Nova Scotia, 1942	3½	98	100
Ditto, 1949	3	90	92
Quebec Province, 1904	5	99	102
Ditto, 1506	5	99	102
Ditto, 1919	4½	100	102
Ditto, 1912	5	103	106
Ditto, 1928	4	104	106
Ditto, 1934	4	105	107
Ditto, 1937	3	83	85
Municipal.			
Hamilton, 1934	4	100	102
Moncton, 1925	4	97	99
Montreal, 1904	5	100	102
Ditto,	5	100	102
Ditto,	3	86	88
Ditto, 1932	4	104	106
Ditto, 1933	3½	96	98
Ditto, 1942	3½	96	98
Ottawa, 1904	6	100	102
Quebec City, 1905	6	103	105
Ditto, 1908	6	108	110
Ditto, 1914—18	4½	103	105
Ditto, 1923	4	101	103
Ditto, 1962	3½	94	96
St. Catharines, 1926	4	95	97
St. John, N.B., 1934	4	98	100
Toronto, 1904—6	6	99	104
Ditto, 1919-20	5	107	109
Ditto, 1922-28	4	98	100
Ditto, 1902-13	4	97	99
Ditto, 1929	3½	95	97
Vancouver, 1931	4	99	101
Ditto, 1532	4	99	101
Winnipeg, 1907	6	105	107

\$ \$ \$

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, Jan. 30th says of Montreal trade:

In the Montreal district the continued unusually severe weather, together with the late heavy snow storms, have interfered to some extent with the movements of travellers. The country roads are badly drifted, making traffic difficult, and naturally temporarily affecting trade and remittances from interior points, but apart from this there is nothing unfavorable in the trade situation, and the outlook is in every way considered encouraging. The railway situation is prosperous condition: In this connection I would like to quote the "Dry Goods Economist" which gathered the opinions of some 2,000 retailers of dry goods throughout the country as to the outlook for the coming spring.

"The farmers are richer than ever and manufacturing and commercial business generally is no whit behind that of a year ago. In the far Northwest the general outlook is bright and is regarded as encouraging. A new era has dawned in the south, the debts of years are being paid off and a clean slate for 1904 will be the gift to many heretofore weighed down by mortgages and other obligations."

"The New York Journal of Commerce in its dry goods article of the 27th inst. states that the advent of certain important buyers from the west would seem to indicate the necessity of making purchases to reassort their depleated stocks. Certain western markets have done a very encouraging business and the outlook for continued ordering makes the buyer anxious to cover at as low a price as possible. All advices received from manufacturers are in the one direction, that of higher prices for merchandise.

"We wish to put ourselves on record unqualifiedly without any 'ifs' or backdoos to slide out of when the time comes, as stating that the present crop will go very much under 10,000,000 bales. This means that the whole world will practically be swept bare of cotton this year even if the demand is very much curtailed.

"As far as the trade is concerned the manufacturer has now stopped taking orders, except on the basis of the present price for the raw material. Our advice therefore to the jobber and retailer is to cover himself as far ahead as the mills are willing to contract for at the present level of prices or he will soon find himself in a worse position than he is at the present moment."

CANADA MUST GET USED TO MUCH HIGHER PRICES FOR RAW COTTON

Mr. D. J. Sully, the "Cotton King" has decided to invade the Montreal field and this week a branch office of his firm was opened under the management of Mr. R. W. Withycomb, the well known cotton man.

Speaking of the move this morning Mr. Withycomb said: "Mr. Sully has established an office in Montreal for the purpose of doing all in his power to enable the mills in Canada to secure their raw cotton on the best possible basis; also to assist them by putting the case intelligently before the public, to get a price for their goods more in keeping with existing level of the raw material.

"The past week," said Mr. Withycomb, "has witnessed a further strong advance of over 125 points from what was considered a high level. Middling uplands in New York are now selling at 10.25c and we are of the opinion that prices will go much higher, although in the event of war between Japan and Russia the market may have a temporary setback. The only relief can come from a raw cotton sufficiency and this can only come from a succession of good crops.

"High prices have come to stay and there is no use the manufacturers expending their strength, time and money in useless combat with existing conditions. Rather let them expend the same energy and money in putting before the jobber and retailer and general public the reasons why higher prices should rule, and demand that they receive prices for their goods more in keeping with what they find it necessary to pay for their raw material General curtailment is not going to mend matters as they will soon discover that the crop is lamentably short and it will soon not be a question of price but whether you can get the cotton.

"The consuming power of the public will not diminish perceptibly as the whole country was never in a more

The decline in Montreal Power, it is said, brought out some new movement buying.

\$ \$ \$

Duluth earnings third week increase $1,667. From July 1st to Jan. 21, decrease $32,092.

\$ \$ \$

The announcement that the Canadian Pacific was able to contract with the Pennsylvania Steel Co. for 40,000 tons of steel rails at $21.50 per ton, has revived agitation for reduction of rails to American roads.

It is pointed out that the Canadian Pacific is a direct competitor with the roads in the Northwest which have to pay $28 per ton for rails and that the price of $21.50 gives the Canadian road an advantage hard to estimate.

The fact that the Steel Corporation and the Pennsylvania Steel Co. bid the same and that the contract was given to the latter, is construed as Canadian trade hostilities to the Steel Corporation.—Wall Street Journal.

\$ \$ \$

The investment returns on leading Montreal stocks at the closing prices this morning are furnished by Fairbanks & Abraham, stock brokers, 1724 Notre Dame Street.

	Close.	Div.	Pays.
Canadian Pacific	118	6	2.08
Montreal Street	201	10	4.97
Toronto Railway	101	5	4.95
Twin City	93	5	5.37
Detroit United	67	4	5.97
Rich. & Ont	82	6	7.31
Heat & Power, ex-d	71	4	5.61
Dom. Steel bonds	56	5	8.92
Nova Scotia Steel	81	6	7.40
Dom. Coal	62	6	9.67
Com. Cable	135	8	4.33
Mont. Telegraph	165	8	4.84
Bell Telephone	160	8	5.00
Ogilvie Mill., pfd	125	7	5.60
Mont. Steel, com	60	5	8.3
Mont. Steel, pfd	82	7	8.52
Montreal Cotton	100	9	8.41

\$ \$ \$

Union Pacific directors have declared the regular semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent. on both the common and preferred stocks.

\$ \$ \$

The earnings of B.R.T. from July 1st last to date have crossed the $8,000,000 mark, which is the largest showing for

Joseph Michaud, carpenter, of Dufresne street, was arrested Thursday by Detectives Riopel and Boulard, on suspicion of the theft of a pocketbook containing two or three dollars from a man in a saloon. He pleaded not guilty before Judge Lafontaine and was remanded.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto,

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The tea question is important only to the thoughtful housewife. If she wants the best value in tea she need only insist that her grocer furnish her with

LIPTON'S TEAS

IT PAYS TO BUY OUR COAL

CITIZENS COAL COMPANY

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TENDERS FOR STONE PAVING BLOCKS

Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender," addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, the 1st February, 1904, for

STONE PAVING BLOCKS

Specifications and blank tenders may be obtained upon application to Mr. John Kennedy, Chief Engineer, at this office.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the tenders received.

DAVID SEATH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

57 Common Street,
Montreal, 30th December, 1903.

Applications, sealed and endorsed "Application," addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, 8th February, 1904, for the following positions in the Commissioners' Grain Elevator, to take effect on the 1st May, 1904: Foreman, Shovel Tender, Weighman, Feed Tender, Machinery Man, and Millwright.

Applicants to state experience and salary expected.

DAVID SEATH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

57 Common Street,
Montreal, 22nd January, 1904.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR BUILDINGS AT STELLARTON, N. S.

Separate Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for Shed for Wrecking Crane," or "Tender for Car Repair Shop," as the case may be, will be received up to and including MONDAY, the 8th DAY of FEBRUARY, 1904, for the construction of a Shed for Wrecking Crane and a building for Car Repair Shop at Stellarton, N.S.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Station Master's office at Stellarton, N.S., and at the office of the Chief Engineer, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the Specifications must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B.,
January 20th, 1904.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Sale of Patent Models

Tenders are invited for the purchase, en bloc, of the Models heretofore deposited in the Patent Office by applicants for patents of invention.

The models are some twenty-five to thirty thousand in number, and are made of every variety of material.

The sale will be made for cash, and without any warranty as to the number of the models or their condition.

The purchaser must remove all the models from the premises in which they are stored within two weeks from the date of notice by post of the acceptance of his tender.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, an dendorsed "Tenders for Purchase of Patent Models," will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 1st day of March, 1904, at one o'clock p.m.

By order,

A. L. JARVIS,
Secretary.

Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, 21st January, 1904.

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

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that application will be made to the Quebec Legislature, at its next session, by Agenor H. Tanner, official stenographer, Wilfrid Bessette, advocate, Romeo Houle, accountant, all of Montreal, P. L. Gadoury and Joseph Gadoury, butter and cheese makers, of St. Elizabeth de Joliette, for the incorporation of the cheese and butter makers of the Province of Quebec, under the name of "Cheese and Butter Makers' Association of the Province of Quebec," to regularize the practice and promote the interests of the said industries in the Province, by such means as shall appear expedient, with all the powers necessary to carry out its purposes.

T. F. ASTLE,
Attorney for Applicants.

Montreal, 31st December, 1903.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that Joseph Berthiaume, trader, Thomas Lapointe, merchant, of the Town of Terrebonne, and Louis Labelle, trader, and Charles Charbonneau, workman, of the Parish of St. Francois de Sales, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to obtain an act incorporating them and such persons as may become associated with them, under the name of "The Louis Labelle Quarry Company, Limited," to work stone quarries in the Parish of St. Francois de Sales, and to build and work a railway in said parish, of which one section will run from such quarries to the River Jesus across the length of the property of Paul Labelle, and of which the other section, starting from the quarries, will join the same river at Chartrand wharf by crossing the intermediate lots of land.

The principal place of busines of the Company will be in Montreal.

THIBAUDEAU RINFRET,
Attorney for Petitioners.

Montreal, January 14th, 1904.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Authorized $4,000,000
Capital Paid Up 2,988,300
Rest Account 2,650,000

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO.

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D. B. WILKIE...Vice-Pres. and General Mgr.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH AND HAPPINESS

EVERY MAN MAY POSSESS IT—WEAR DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

To the man whose vitality is exhausted and who finds himself while still young in years, a broken down wreck of what he ought to be the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt is full of encouragement. It is the success of the age in elevating the condition of men suffering from a loss of vitality.

It is worn while you sleep. For six or eight hours every night it pours a steady stream of electricity into the nerve centre, saturating the weakened tissues and organs with its life. This is strength. From it comes the vim, the energy, the fire of perfect physical and mental action. It renews the health and happiness of all men.

Read What Mr. Chas. McGuire, a resident of Farnham, Que., Says of It:—
Box 103, Farnham, Que., January 22, 1904.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—After wearing your Belt for the past two months for Nervous Trouble, I have been almost completely cured, and I believe had I been able to follow directions sent, would have been fully cured now. Owing to my duties as an engineer, I have not been able to follow instructions properly, but you will know how I feel about it when I tell you that I recommended your treatment to another engineer yesterday. You could not buy back your Belt now for five times its price. You are at liberty to use this as you see fit. Your grateful patient,

CHARLES McGUIRE, Loco. Engineer, C.P.R.

Are you a weak man? Are you nervous, fretful and gloomy? Is your sleep broken? Have you pains and aches in different parts of your body? Is your back weak and painful? Have you lost the vitality of youth? Are you Rheumatic and Gouty? Have you Varicocele? These are all the result of the waste of vital force. The gentle stream of Electricity from Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt going into the nerves and weak parts for hours every night soon replaces all the lost vitality and makes every organ perfect. It cures permanently in every case.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

It is unlike all others, it is stronger, more durable, and more satisfactory to wear than any other method of treatment.

You feel its vitalizing warmth as soon as it touches your body. Put it on when you are retiring, set the regulator just as you like the power, and it pumps a gentle stream of electricity into your body while you sleep.

Its touch is the touch of magnetism, the essence of vital force. It soothes pain, quiets the nerves, and enlivens the blood. It makes all who use it stronger.

"I would not take $1,000 for my Belt," writes a grateful patient. It is worth more than money when it brings health."

Dr. M. A. McLaughlin: Kingsville, Ont., January 22, 1903.

Dear Sir,—As I was reading my paper, I saw your advertisement. I have one of your Belts, and I would not take twice what I paid for it. You wrote me about a year ago to write you and let you know how I was. I was up North that year, and did not get your letter until I came home. I intended to write and tell you, but I forgot it, but I will write to-day, and maybe it will help some person that is suffering like I was. I am well pleased with your Belt. It is more than what you said it was. I was for a year that when I would wake up in the morning I could scarcely get up. I had pains in my back, headaches, and was drowsy. I felt as if I was falling all to pieces. I tried the doctors, and they could not help me. I saw your adv. in the paper, so I went and got one, and now I am sound and well, and feel like a new man. I cannot give too much praise for the Belt. You can put this in print if you like. Yours very truly, FRANCIS LARAMIE.

If you haven't confidence in electricity, let me treat you at my risk. I will give you the Belt on trial, without one cent of risk to yourself. Give me reasonable security, and I will take your case and you can

PAY WHEN CURED

FREE BOOK I want you to read my book and learn the truth about my argument. If you are not as vigorous as you would like to be, if you have rheumatic pains, weak kidneys, loss of vitality, prostatic troubles, nervous spells, varicocele or any ailment of the kind that weakens you, it would assure your future happiness if you would look into this method of mine. Don't delay it, your best days are slipping by. If you want this book, I send it closely sealed free if you send this ad. Call for free consultation.

OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m.

DR. M. F. McLAUGHLIN, *214 St. James St.* MONTREAL.

PETROLEUM FOR THE LUNGS

WHAT A PHYSICIAN SAYS.

For several years I have been a liberal prescriber of Angier's Petroleum Emulsion. Our work here consists largely of lung troubles. Having used Angier's Petroleum Emulsion in my own case with the most satisfactory results, makes me partial to it, and I now use it very largely in my practice. Charles A. Wilson, M. D., San Antonio, Texas.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion has the endorsement of over one hundred thousand eminent physicians in Canada, the United States, England and its colonies. We believe this to be indisputable evidence of the supreme value of Angier's Petroleum Emulsion and a good reason why you should use it. It is pleasant to take.

BABY'S DANGER

The fact that so-called soothing medicines put children to sleep is no sign that they are helpful. On the contrary they are dangerous and distinctly harmful—the little one has been merely drugged into temporary insensibility, the seat of the trouble has not been reached. Never give a child an opiate except under the watchful eye of a competent physician, and remember that all "soothing" medicines contain opiates. When your little one is not well, when it has any little stomach or bowel troubles, or any of the minor ailments of little ones give it Baby's Own Tablets and it will be safe. This medicine is sold under a guarantee that it contains no opiate or harmful drug. Ask any mother who has used this medicine and she will tell you how her little one has thriven and grown well and strong after taking the Tablets. Mr. T. B. Mitchell, the well known druggist, Oshawa, Ont., says: "I can safely recommend Baby's Own Tablets from the splendid results they have given my customers and from having used them in our own home." You can get the Tablets from any druggist or by mail from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 25 cents a box.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders and Policyholders of the Company, for the Election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 24th day of February, 1904, at noon.

The following Policyholders' Directors retire this year, and are eligible for re-election:

J. W. FLAVELLE, Esq.,
JAMES ROSS, Esq.,
HON. A. T. BLISS,

the first of whom is also a Shareholder.

R. HILLS,
Secretary.

Toronto, 28th January, 1904.

The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 603 Craig Street, Montreal. James S. Brierley, Managing Director.

GREAT INVENTORY SALE

Scroggie's

Ladies' Whitewear

For a few days longer only we will continue giving the special discounts off these already great values. The reason is that we are about to take stock, and desire to clear all broken lines out previous.

LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS

LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS, Cambric, lawn umbrella flounce, made with tucks, trimmed with deep embroidery, dust frill. Regular price, 95c, Less 10 per cent. on sale ..... .86

LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS, Cambric, trimmed with deep embroidery. Regular price, $1.00, Less 10 per cent. on sale ..... .90

LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS, Cambric, lawn umbrella flounce, made with rows of Valenciennes lace insertion, trimmed with deep lace, dust frill. Regular price, $1.15, Less 10 per cent. on sale 1.04

LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS, Cambric, lawn umbrella flounce, made with rows of imitation Torchon lace, trimmed with lace, dust frill. Regular price, $1.98, Less 10 per cent. on sale 1.79

LADIES' DRAWERS.

LADIES' DRAWERS, Cambric, made with tucks and hem. Regular price, 20c, Less 10 per cent. on sale ..... .18

LADIES' DRAWERS, Cambric, umbrella frill, made with deep hem. Regular price, 25c, Less 10 per cent. on sale.. .23

LADIES' DRAWERS, Cambric, made with tucks, trimmed with embroidery and insertion. Regular price, 95c, Less 10 per cent. on sale ..... .86

LADIES' DRAWERS, Cambric, made with hemstitched tucks, trimmed with deep embroidery. Regular price, $1.00, Less 10 per cent. on sale ..... .90

LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS.

LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS, Cambric, square neck, square yoke, made with tucks, trimmed around neck and sleeves with embroidery.

LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS, Cambric, Empire style, revers made of very fine tucks, trimmed around neck, revers, front and sleeves with imitation Torchon lace, finished with ribbon beading. Regular price, $1.35, Less 10 per cent. on sale 1.22

LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS, Cambric, Marguerite style, round neck yoke made with rows of Valenciennes lace insertion, trimmed around neck and sleeves with Valenciennes lace and ribbon beading. Regular price, $1.50, Less 10 per cent. on sale 1.35

LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS, Cambric, Empire style, front trimmed with rows of embroidery insertion, revers made of fine tucks, trimmed around neck, front, revers and sleeves with embroidery and insertion, finished with ribbon beading. Regular price, $2.25, Less 10 per cent. on sale..... 2.03

LADIES' CORSET COVERS.

LADIES' CORSET COVERS, Cambric, round neck, new full front style, front trimmed with rows of Valenciennes lace insertion, trimmed around neck with Valenciennes lace and ribbon. Regular price, 25c, Less 10 per cent. on sale ..... .23

LADIES' CORSET COVERS, Cambric, round neck, new full front style, front trimed with rows of imitation Torchon lace, trimmed around neck and arms with lace, finished with ribbon beading. Regular price, 39c, Less 10 per cent. on sale ..... .36

LADIES' CORSET COVERS, Cambric, round neck, new full front style, front made with two tucks, frills, trimmed around neck, frills and arms with Valenciennes lace. Regular price, 69c, Less 10 per cent. on sale ..... .63

MANTLE DEPT.

Ladies Black Box Cloth Capes, made up in several handsome new styles, trimmed with silk braid and applique, lined with very fine quality Italian mercerized. Regular prices from $6.50 to $12.50. On sale Monday

HALF PRICE

Stock-Taking

WE'VE been preparing for "Inventory"—every nook and corner of the building has been ransacked for the hidden mass of goods which always gets overlooked in the hurry and rush of business. Now everything will be brought to the light of day and marked at prices which many will appreciate. Every bit of winter goods has to go, profit or no profit. Every careful knowing buyer who will take the trouble to study our bargain lists is quite likely to see just what's wanted.

The Inventory Sale commences Monday, 8 a.m.

GROCERY SPECIALS

Fels Naptha Soap, 5 bars..
4 tins Red Heart Lye....
3 tins Finest Tomatoes...
Qt. bottle Strathcona Sauce
1 doz. best Cooking Eggs..
1 lb. Strathcona Breakfast Tea .....
Finest Eastern Townships Creamery Butter, per lb..... 22

.25

Jap Silk Special

2,500 yds. colored Jtp. Silk, 20 in. wide, natural finish, good quality, over 100 beautiful shades to select from. Regular value, 25c yard. Special price for 2 days, per yard.... .20

Ankle Supporters

Leather Ankle Supporters, for skaters. 25c value for ..... .17

Ladies' $2.50 Boots For $1.50

Splendid Dongola Kid Lace and Button Boots, made with heavy weight extension edge soles. Sizes 2½, 3, 4½, 5, 6½ and 7 only. Regular prices, $2.00 and $2.50. Stock taking price... **1.50**

EXTRA SPECIAL FOR MONDAY ONLY!

50 Per Cent. Discount on BOYS' Black SERGE SUITS

Boys' Dress Suits, elaborately made, of the very best quality black serge, some with pleats in front and back and some plain, finished off with silk covered buttons, and lined with superior quality black satin. If your boy needs a Suit for his First Communion, now is the time to get it and save money.

Our Special Prices—$2.98, $3.55, $3.60, $3.65, $3.85, $3.98, $4.75, $5.85, $6.00, $6.50.

Less 50 Per Cent. Discount.

FLANNEL DEPT.

One special lot of All-wool French Opera Flannels, fancy patterns, spots, dots or floral, in odd coloring. Clearing at, per yard.. .29

One lot All-wool Plain Color Opera French Flannel, in good shades of crimson, cardinal, pink, pale blue, navy, fawn, gray, purple and old rose, also black and cream. Quality worth 35c yard. Clearing at, per yard ..... .19

54 inches wide Plain All-wool Elderdown Flannels, for kimonas, dressing sacks, etc. Extra good quality, heavy make. Colors of pale blue, pale pink, cream, crimson, scarlet, gray, etc. Value 90c yard. Clearing to-morrow at, per yard..... .69

Fancy Colored Elderdown Flannelettes and Swansdown Cloths, for ladies' wrappers, etc. Worth up to 20c yard. Clearing at, per yard ..... .16

Woolsley, Kinata and Saxony Cloth, for blouses and wrappers, house dresses, etc. A wide range of best patterns in good colors of pale blue, pink, crimson, reseda, green, bottle green, navy, black, etc., small and large designs, suitable for children's dresses, etc. Worth 18c, 20c and 25c yard. Clearing at, per yard..... 12½

100 pieces fine Fancy Printed Cashmerettes, in fashionable patterns, suitable for blouses, house dresses, wrappers, etc. Quality worth 12 1-2c. To-morrow, per yard 7

SATIN STRIPED DELAINES.

500 yards Cream Satin Striped Delaines, for children's dresses, ladies' blouses, evening dresses, etc. Quality worth 40c yard. To-morrow, per yard..... .25

Attend our stock-taking sale of Dress Goods. All fall and winter Dress Goods clearing below cost.

FUR SPECIALS

Black Coney Muff, trimmed with four pom-pons and lined with superior quality black satin. Regular $1.50. Our special price, 98c, less 20 per cent. Net. ..... .80

Beautiful White Thibet Muff, lined with best quality satin. Our special price, $3.10. Less 20 per cent. Net 2.48

Children's White Rabbit Fur Muff, lined with pink satin. Our special price, $1.50. Less 20 per cent. Net 1.20

Beautiful Mink Ruff, made up in the latest effect, with fur on both sides, and trimmed with two heads and four tails. Our special price, $7.00. Less 25 per cent. Net 5.25

American Sable Ruff, trimmed with nine tails and two heads, finished off with chain fastener. Our special price, $7.00. Less 25 per cent. Net..... 5.25

Black Coney Caperine, made with deep storm collar, and lined with best quality black satin. Our special price, $5.50. Less 25 per cent. Net 4.13

Black Coney Collar, with long stole front, trimmed with fur pom-pons, and lined with black satin. Our special price, $2.98. Less 20 per cent. Net..... 2.40

Suede Gloves

Ladies' 2-Dome Fine Suede Gloves, silk embroidered backs, in white, self or black. Colors grays, modes, black. Regular 95c. Monday ..... .59

Wool Gloves

Ladies' Fine Angora Finish Wool Gloves, in white, black and self colors. Regular 55c. Special Monday at ..... .45

Big Remnant Sale

To clear every Remnant before taking stock.

REMNANT TABLE NO. 1
To clear at, per piece..... .25

REMNANT TABLE NO. 2
To clear at, per piece..... .50

REMNANT TABLE NO. 3
To clear at, per piece..... .75

REMNANT TABLE NO. 4
To clear at, per piece..... 1.00

On these four tables you will find balance of pieces in Dress Goods, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannelettes, Flannels, etc. Any one of these pieces worth double the price, and in many instances the reduction is equal to 75 per cent.

LINENS! LINENS!

AT JOB PRICES

50 pieces Pure White Damask, for table cloths; assorted spots and floral designs, selling as per list:—

54 in., worth 45c, sale price, yd.. .29
62 in., worth 75c, sale price, yd.. .56
72 in., worth 95c, sale price, yd.. .72
72 in., worth $1.20, sale price, yd. .93
72 in., worth $1.25, sale price, yd. .96
70 in., worth $1.35, sale price, yd. 1.00

SKATES

All our Skates are Henry Boker's make, and are selling at cost price.

Mail and Phone Orders Promptly Attended to. . .

Scroggie's

St. Catherine and University Streets, Montreal. . .

Scroggie's

Stock-Taking Sale of About 5,000 pieces

Tableware, Crockery and Glassware

Will be displayed on eight different tables, consisting of large sized meat platters, tea, dinner and soup plates, cups and saucers, tea pots, jugs, bowls, cheese covers, glass tumblers, cakes, salvers, water jugs, gas globes, preserve bowls, preserve dishes, pickle trays, celery bowls, etc., etc. All articles worth from 10c to 90c each. To clear on Monday,

5c, 10c, 15c, 25c each

Extra Special—300 Japanese Tea Pots, with Strainer, will be on sale for, per piece..... .10

ART DRAPERY

THIRD FLOOR.

20% Discount. 20% Discount.

Previous to inventory, the above discount given on all lines of

LACE CURTAINS.

Fine White Nottingham Lace Curtains, 54 in. wide x 3 1-2 yds. long, good quality, desirable patterns, finished with pretty borders. Bargain price 80c less discount of 20 per cent., per pair, net..... .64

20% Discount. 20% Discount.

LACE CURTAINS.

Fine White Nottingham Lace Curtains, 60 in. wide x 3 1-2 yds. long, neat designs, a very choice hanging of new pattern, finished with rich borders. Bargain price $1.15 less discount of 20 per cent., per pair, net ..... .92

20% Discount. 20% Discount.

LACE CURTAINS.

Fine Ecru Nottingham Lace Curtains, 54 in. wide x 3 1-2 yds. long, good lasting fibre, finished with deep handsome borders. Bargain price $1.50 pair less discount of 20 per cent., per pair, net 1.20

20% Discount. 20 Discount.

LACE CURTAINS.

Fine White Nottingham Lace Curtains, extra width, 60 in. x 3 1-2 yds. long, new choice patterns of unique designs, finished with effective border. Bargain price $2.50 per pair less discount 20 per cent., per pair, net 2.00

20% Discount. 20% Discount.

LACE CURTAINS.

Fine White Lace Curtains, very new, applique patterns on fine Brussels net, a rich design of good washing quality. Bargain price $3.75 less discount of 20 per cent., per pair, net..... 3.00

20% Discount. 20% Discount.

LACE CURTAINS.

Fine White Lace Curtains, neat patterns of Irish Point on double Brussels net, 54 in. wide x 3 1-2 yds. long, a decided value. Bargain price, per pair, $5.00 less discount of 20 per cent., per pair, net 4.00

Higher grades of Lace Curtains all subject to same rate of discount during this sale.

Special discount rate given on all orders taken during this month for Draperies, Hangings, Cosy Corners and Window Shades, etc., etc.

WALL PAPER

Are you going to move this spring, or remain in the house you now occupy. If you have decided not to move, probably you will require Wall Paper for a few rooms. A small amount of money judiciously invested in Wall Decorations gives a large amount of satisfaction and home comfort. If you make your selection of Wall Coverings now from our immense stock, you will find your money will go farther, and the satisfaction you will experience will be great. Choose your Wall Papers early, while stock is complete. We have the goods that please at prices that satisfy.