FOR MOST COMPLETE WAR NEWS READ THE HERALD.

The Herald.

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To-morrow's Weather. FINE AND MILDER.

05—Library of Parliament 31 Dec 0

ESTIMATES OF BOERS GREATLY IN ERROR

It is Now Believed That There Are 50,000 Armed Burghers in the Field—Their Modern Artillery.

London, Nov. 7.—Such scanty intelligence as is filtering from the front is generally accepted here as reassuring, although the later reports agree that the fighting outside of Ladysmith on Thursday and Friday was more severe than indicated by the official accounts.

There is no longer such a disposition to jump at the conclusion that a crushing blow has been inflicted on the Boers as was shown before. British contempt for the burghers has been chastened by defeat.

The best informed are inclined to discount the stories of the cutting up of the Boers until further confirmation is received. But the mere fact that General White was enabled to undertake a series of successful reconnaissances is taken as an indication that the grip of the Boer investment has been relaxed by the withdrawal of a portion of Gen. Joubert's forces southward.

While, however, the anxiety in regard to the immediate stress of Ladysmith is alleviated, there is a widespread fear that the authorities are blundering and may find too late that the main expedition will prove too weak to complete its task with safety and despatch, as the Natal force has already admittedly failed to perform what was expected of it.

IGNORANCE OF BOERS.

The confession yesterday of General, Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, that the Boers were more powerful and more numerous than had been anticipated, sufficiently explains the present happenings, and the War Office will hereafter have an awkward question to answer in regard to its apparent colossal ignorance of the Boer strength, which, both in numbers of men and excellence of artillery is apparently a complete surprise to the British military authorities.

Mail news from South Africa shows how inaccurate have been the estimates of the Intelligence Department and the governmental experts. It is gleaned therefrom that a fair estimate of the Boer forces is as follows:

Around Ladysmith	25,000
Traversing Zululand	4,000
Advancing on Burghersdorp	5,000
Colesburg	3,000
Kimberley	7,000
Mafeking	4,000
Northern Transvaal border	2,000
Total	50,000

SOME GOOD ARTILLERY.

Exact information about the Boer artillery is lacking, but it is known that General Joubert's detachment, before it was reinforced, consisted of sixteen Krupp field gun pieces of the latest pattern and two heavy Creuzot siege guns, which, but for the opportune arrival of the British naval brigade, would have rendered Ladysmith untenable.

In connection with the naval guns a most interesting and important experiment has been successfully carried out at Cape Town with a 4.7-inch gun, so serviceable at Ladysmith. One of the British cruiser Terrible's guns, mounted on a Scott travelling carriage, was fired in the same way as a field gun, with entire success.

The Terrible, with a number of guns thus mounted, is on her way to Durban, and though the guns cannot now reach Ladysmith, they may be of the greatest value in the defence of Pietermaritzburg, which, it seems, will probably have to stand a siege.

The arrival of the Terrible with the relief crews for China and other available men, must have placed in the neighborhood of 3,000 more men at the service of the military authorities.

CHANNEL SQUADRON ALERT.

Interesting news comes from the Channel squadron at Gibraltar, showing precautions against all eventualities almost unknown in European waters in peace time. On the way to Gibraltar the fleet spread out four miles apart, and a sharp outlook was kept for suspicious craft. At Gibraltar extra sentries are posted at night at different parts of the ships, with ten rounds of ball cartridges each, the small guns on the upper deck and in the fighting tops are kept ready for immediate use, the ammunition being on deck; a few men sleep at the guns, the searchlights are kept working, and all boats are hailed and not allowed to approach without the permission of the officer of the watch.

Hopetown, Cape Colony, Nov. 4.—A despatch which has been received here from Kimberley, dated November 1, says:—"Apparently the Boer reinforcements from Mafeking have arrived, as the burghers are more numerous and closer all around Kimberley. About 1,200 of them made a demonstration three miles eastward at Premier Mine to-day, and opened fire on the De Beer carts, but no damage was done. The explosion of dynamite magazine, caused by the Boers firing the plan, was terrible. The huts contained thirty tons of dynamite, valued at 3,500 pounds.

All the wounded are progressing satisfactorily. A committee to regulate the supply and price of food is being formed.

Mr. Rhodes is making an avenue a mile ling at Kenilworth, to be called Siege Avenue. A double row of orange trees and vines will be planted on either side, with pepper trees forming the background.

The Daily Mail publishes the following despatch from Kimberley, dated Wednesday, by way of Hopetown, Saturday, Nov. 4:—"This morning the Boers fired on the Veldt near Dronfield, seven miles from Kimberley, and this afternoon the flames set on fire the smaller of the two magazines, exploding the dynamite with a terrific report. Fortunately no one was injured. The veldt is still burning, and it is feared that the larger magazine, where there are 1,200 cases of dynamite, will be ignited."

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PLANS.

Paris, Nov. 7.—The Berlin correspondent of the Figaro says Emperor William is resolved to occupy Tiger Bay, south of Angola, on the west coast of South Africa, if England occupies Delagoa Bay.

BASUTOS ARE ARMED.

Aliwal North, Saturday, Nov. 4.—A Boer commando is now located at Governor's Drift, up the river, and is reported to be about to cross into the colony, probably to join the Betbulle burghers now in the Colony. The natives are greatly excited in the districts near the Drift. Many Basutos have been discovered to possess assegais and guns, where none of the weapons were known to be previously.

CHARGED THROUGH BOERS.

Cape Town, Saturday, Nov. 4.—(Afternoon.)—A despatch from Ladysmith says that on Thursday afternoon the British cavalry charged the Boers while the latter were manoeuvring south of the town, and cut their way through them. A Long Tom posted on Bulwin Hill shelled the town, but little damage was done. The naval gunners put the big gun situated on Hepworths Hill out of the action. The enemy at Grobler's Kloft engaged a company of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and brisk firing occurred on both sides. An armored train, with sixty infantrymen on board, drew the enemy's fire, enabling the volunteers to make headquarters safely. The military are eulogized for their timely help to the volunteers.

ALL COMMUNICATION STOPPED.

Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Saturday afternoon, Nov. 4.—The general commanding says the line of communtcation north of Estecourt is entirely stopped.

Later—Evening.—The British forces at Ladysmith, it now appears, were engaged twice successfully on Thursday and on Friday. It is reported that the cavalry scored heavily, and that the infantry did great execution with bayonets, the Gordon Highlanders carrying the principal Boer position at the point of the bayonet.

The Boers lost heavily in killed and wounded, and a number surrendered.

REPORT OF A VICTORY.

London, Nov. 7.—It is announced in a special despatch from Cape Town, dated Sunday, Nov. 5, (morning), that the British have been victorious in an engagement at Ladysmith, and that the Boer loss was very heavy, including two thousand prisoners.

EX- U.S. ARMY OFFICER.

New York, Nov. 7.—Correspondence from Washington to the Herald says that the Blake serving in the Boer army is John Filmore Blake, formerly a lieutenant in the 68th Cavalry. Blake is a daring man of the cowboy type. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Arkansas. He left Detroit four or five years ago for the Transvaal, and at last accounts was making considerable money by mining. He is now colonel of a regiment composed largely of Americans and other foreign residents of the Transvaal.

PLANS OF THE COALITION.

New York, Nov. 7.—A St. Petersburg despatch to an afternoon paper says:—"The numerous rumors that certain continental powers have been meditating for some sort of a combined move to the detriment of British interests are not without foundation.

"It was learned from a high Russian source, and the information can be relied upon, that a definite attempt has been made to bring about a combination between Russia, France, Germany and Spain with the object of embarrassing Great Britain in the settlement of the Transvaal question.

"Not merely have unofficial suggestions been made by one power to another, but the proposal has been formally discussed by the various Governments concerned.

"Russia, France and Spain, as Count Muravieff found in the course of his recent journeys, were agreed as to the desirability of intervention, but the success of the movement was wrecked by the refusal of Germany, the only one of the four powers directly interested in South Africa, to take part in the proposal.

"The adhesion of Spain to the combination appears to have been desired for the purpose of isolating and considerably weakening the British position at Gibraltar."

FOUR MEN INJURED

In Opening a Lock on the Canal at Cascade Four Laborers Were Hurt—One Will Lose a Leg.

Coteau Landing, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—A serious accident occurred on Saturday afternoon, in which four laborers were injured, one seriously, at Cascades. The men were busy opening a lock-gate when the bar used suddenly jerked, and the men lost control of it. It struck a laborer named Pilon on the head, and inflicted a severe cut. Xavier St. Marseille had one of his legs badly fractured. Drs. Roberge, of Cedars, and Deguire, of Coteau du Lac, were summoned, and rendered every possible assistance to the wounded. St. Marseille's leg will have to be amputated above the knee to prevent complications.

SAVARD'S HOTEL BURNED.

Quebec, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—Savard's Hotel at Savard Park, a large and handsome building, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The blaze originated, it is supposed, from the acetylene gas plant, which Mr. Savard recently installed. Loss about $10,500, of which $5,700 is covered by insurance.

THREE RIVERS NEWS.

Confirmation Services—The Memorial Statue Given Another Site—A New Bridge is Much Needed.

Three Rivers, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—His Lordship Bishop Dunn on Monday evening presided over the confirmation of ten young persons.

Mr. Ingham, late of Farnham, is now in charge of the C.P.R. restaurant here, Mr. Ormond having left for Orangeville. Mr. E. W. Pyke replaces Mr. Ingham at Farnham.

Mrs. R. Williams is on a visit to Montreal.

Mayor Olivier and J. M. Johnston have returned from Philadelphia, where they were attending as delegates from the Three Rivers Board of Trade at the Industrial Exhibition. They were delighted with their reception and entertainment there.

The statue erected in 1884, the 250th anniversary of the foundation of Three Rivers, has been taken down from off the elevated part of Park Laviolette, and now occupies a conspicuous place near the street, between the post-office and the Parish Church.

A Government steam dredge is busy removing boulders from the channel at the lower end of the sand-bar.

Trifluvians miss more and more the burnt bridge across the St. Maurice River, and business suffers in consequence. An iron bridge will be built, but it has not yet been decided where. Many advocate it being built lower down, opposite Baptiste Island. This latter would be more costly, but much more convenient.

COUNTY COUNCIL AT LACHUTE.

Lachute, Nov. 6.—(Special.)—A meeting of the parish of St. Jerusalem Council was held to-day, there being present Mayor Patrick Dunbar, Thomas Nichol, James Earle, Wm. Copeland, Richard Muir, John Martin and James Gordon and G. J. Walker, secretary.

The question of paying for McAllister's bridge and taking it off the contractor's hands was taken up, but the matter was left over until the inspector reported. Mr. Walter Smith, who inspected a certain ditch in Genoa, made a lengthy report, which provoked lively discussion. The matter was left over until the Council had seen the place in question.

PACIFIC CABLE

The Australian Agents-General Confer With Federal Ministers.

Canadian Pacific May Acquire Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway—Strike of Mill Hands at Aylmer.

Ottawa, Ont., November 7.—(Special.)—Owing to a strike amongst the mill hands Bailey Bros.' saw mill, at Aylmer, was shut down on Saturday. As the season lasts but three weeks' longer and the cut is nearly completed, it is not likely the mill will be started up again this season.

It is reported in railway circles that the Canadian Pacific railway is entering into negotiations for the leasing of the Pontiac and Pacific Junction line with a view of providing a short route between Ottawa and Pembroke, and towns up in that locality. The inauguration of such a service, when the P. & P. J. extension to Hull is completed, would mean the shortening of the distance from Ottawa to Pembroke by thirteen miles. The line now terminates at a point opposite Pembroke and the river would have to be bridged.

Mr. Champagne, counsel for the accused in the Boileau murder case, hopes to secure their acquittal at the coming trial. He claims that neighbors are prepared to swear that the St. Onge girl was seen alive after the Boileau's left the house on the morning of the murder.

The Australasian agents general, who have been in attendance at the commercial congress recently held in Philadelphia, arrived in Ottawa yesterday afternoon. The visitors have come to the capital to consult with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Wm. Mulock, Postmaster-General, on the Pacific cable question. The Australian delegates have every confidence in the ultimate success of the cable scheme, and speak very encouragingly of the improved relations between the different colonies themselves, and also between the colonies and the mother land. The delegates' positions in London correspond to that of the Canadian High Commissioner. The following compose the delegation: Sir Andrew Clarke, Agent-General for Victoria; Hon. W. P. Reeves, Agent General for New Zealand; Hon. J. A. Cockburn, Agent General for South Australia. Mr. A. Berre is Secretary of the delgation. The visitors were welcomed yesterday by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Mr. Mulock and Hon. Mr. Scott, and last night they were entertained at dinner at the Rideau Club by Sir Sandford Fleming.

Sir Andrew Clarke and Mr. Reeves are members of the Pacific cable board of control, on which body Canada is represented by Lord Strathcona and Lord Aberdeen. The members representing the Imperial Government have not yet been nominated, but the names of the gentlemen selected will be announced when the Australasian delegates reach London, and the board will at once be organized.

BURGLARIANA

AN INDIGNANA CITIZEN.

To the Editor of The Herald:

It is high time that something was done about the constant burglaries that now occur nearly every night. I am surprised that the citizens have not called an indignation meeting ere this to insist on the city authorities properly protecting us from this gang of ruffians. Have we to wait until some alderman is robbed before they will move? Why not put on sufficient special police to properly cover the streets at night. If the city cannot do it the citizens will have to arm themselves and organize a sufficient patrol. What is the sense in sending out policemen unarmed to arrest armed burglars, surely the city could furnish revolvers for the night patrolmen.

Yours,
"Indignation."

Montreal, November 6th.

THE DOOR WASN'T LOCKED.

If ever burglars met with hard luck it was the two knights of the jimmy who visited Mr. J. C. Macdiarmid's coal and wood office on Richmond Square a while ago. The office was easy of entrance for it was a one storey wooden building, being merely the place where orders were taken. A safe stood where it was in view from the street, and so two burglars—there were two judging by the marks they left—made a raid on the place. Concealing their lantern from view from the street, they set to work and carefully drilled a hole in the safe door. Then they put in their powder, lighted the fuse and awaited the explosion. Bang—the door swung open. It had never been locked and there was only a day book in the safe.

A peculiar thing about this case was that this was the second time the same thing had happened. The safe was never kept locked, as only unimportant books were kept in it.

HE DIDN'T WANT IT SPOILED.

On a day about a week ago a prominent St. James Street merchant counted the small change in his pocket, and concluded that he had enough to buy a nice new safe, provided, of course, he drew about $2,000 out of the bank in addition.

So he visited several safe makers in town and learned the fine points on fire and burglar proofs. In the end he bought a nice tall one, with a Klondike scene painted on the door.

For two whole days St. James Street was blocked while they took out the plate glass window in the store and tried to get the safe in, while doing less than $95 worth of damage to the window frame and the interior of the store. The merchant, however, had longed for a nice safe and swelled with pride when it was put in its place. He was so pleased about it that he 'phoned for a couple of friends to come over and die of envy and admiration. The friends came over just before closing up time, and when they were all leaving the store, one of them happened to turn back and look at the safe.

"Why, you've left it open," he said.

"Of course I have. Do you suppose I'm going to have a lot of safe crackers spoil a two thousand dollar safe? Don't you know we're living in Montreal?"

"LEAVE THE DOOR OPEN," HE SAID.

(From The Herald of Oct. 23.)

At St. George's Church vestry this morning between 3 and 4 o'clock, burglars finished the work which they commenced about ten days ago.

They blew the large safe into smithereens and made the room look as though a thunderbolt had landed in its midst. As a bit of workmanship of the craft, it was as clean a piece of work as ever was done. The men got nothing for their pains, however. Perhaps Sub-Chief Lancy is responsible for this. About the middle of last week the sexton went to see Mr. Lancy and told him he did not feel safe, in view of what had happened, and the fact that there was such poor police protection.

The sub-chief replied that the could not help it; that there were not enough men to properly cover the beat. "The best thing you can do," he said, "is to put all money or valuables away, and then leave the door open."

The story then goes on to tell how "unfortunately the safe door was closed," etc.



DR. H. G. BARRIE,
Who Accompanies the Canadian Contingent to the Transvaal in the Interests of the Y.M.C.A.

NO DECISION AS YET

On Canada's Proposal to Send a Second Contingent.

READY TO OUTFIT THEM

The Militia Department Can Get a Second Force Ready on Very Short Notice.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—The Government is still in communication with the Imperial authorities regarding the sending of a second Canadian contingent, but as yet no final conclusion has been reached. Developments in South Africa will doubtless determine the course to be pursued by the War Office in regard to Canada's offer. In the meantime the Militia Department is holding itself in readiness to outfit a second force on short notice.

TARIFF CHANGES.

Many Alterations Noted in Foreign Tariffs—Salvador Puts a Bounty on Silver Imports.

Ottawa, November 7.—(Special.)—Trade bulletins from the Industrial Customs Journal, received at the department of Trade and Commerce, record a number of recent tariff changes in Germany, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Dominican Republic, Dutch East Indies, Costa Rica, Salvador and Mauritius. Spain and Germany place each other under most favored nation treatment. Until July 30, 1900. Great Britain and her colonies are placed by Germany on the most favored nation basis. The date of expiration of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Italy and Greece is extended until December 31, 1899. An interesting illustration of a chapter in the history of the monetary tangle in South and Central America is the provision in the tariff of Salvador that silver coin shall on exportation be liable to a duty of 30 per cent, whilst a bounty of 2 per cent. to be paid out of the public treasury, is to be granted for a period of one year to any person importing silver coin of a standard of nine hundred thousandths of fine metal.

THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

Rev. W. S. Barnes Discusses the Hebrew Prophets Their Place in History and Work.

The Rev. W. F. Barnes, at the Church of the Messiah, continuing his series of sermons on the "Higher Criticism of the Bible," dealt with the "Hebrew Prophets," their place in history and their work. After showing the influence for good that Judaism had upon the history of the world, and pointing out that the genius of Israel was ever religious, he remarked that as the genius of the Greeks was for the beautiful and of the Romans for law and empire, so the genius of Israel was for religion, and nobly did Israel fulfil its mission.

Discussing the work of the prophets, who began on the low level of diviners and necromancers, but advanced until they became a unique class among the world's prophetic men, he went on to say that while we are familiar with the great names of Isaiah, Jeremiah and Ezekiel, how few of us know anything about their writings save of the few passages that we read in the scripture lessons. It is no doubt because we do not know their place in the history of Israel, their place in the encircling religions; it is because we do not know of the crisis through which Israel was passing when the prophets raised their warning voices and uttered their instructive, "Thus saith the Lord." Our study will perhaps rehabilitate the prophets in your eyes. Then again it may help to disabuse your mind of a prejudice that has done extreme injustice to some of the greatest men of religious history, and that is, that the prophets of Israel were mere fortellers of what was to happen in later times. It has been the custom to look upon a prophet as one who predicts. Doubtless they could easily conjecture the trend of events and with more or less exactitude, they spoke their prophetic word, but they were first men who spoke right out of the heart rather than from book or tradition. The prophet was not a man who fore-told, but a man who forth-told. They were men called of God, with their tongues touched with a coal from off the altar of the living God: they were the great men of their day, and they stood forth before a frowning world and uttered their invective against its sins and proclaimed against the irreligion and idolatries of their time with unsparing word. They were the Savanarolas of their day, they were the Dantes of their day, the Theodore Parkers, the Tolstois and Ruskins of their day.

OTTAWA OFFICIALS.

The City Council Refuses to Dismiss the City Treasurer and Tax Collector.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—At its meeting last night the City Council referred back the report of the investigation committee, recommending the dismissal of City Treasurer Kirby and Tax Collector Thompson. The ground taken was that the recommendation was beyond the power of the committee. Mayor Payment was appointed a representative on the commission in charge of the expending of the Government grant to the city.

PRESS REBUKES PULPIT.

Kingston, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—Under the heading, "A Pulpit Outbreak," the Whig remarks:—

"If the Rev. E. B. Lanceley's sermon to Sydenham street congregation is correctly reported he will disenchant many people who have heretofore respected him. It is not true that Hon. J. I. Tarte refused to hoist the British flag over the Departmental building on the departure of Ottawa volunteers for the Transvaal, and it should not have been repeated even with a doubt. Mr. Tarte was not in Ottawa at that time, and was not consulted regarding the flags. He wrote to the press ten days ago to deny the slander; this is now repeated by a Christian minister to extract applause from people at a spiritual service in a consecrated building. Mr. Tarte's denial has not been met by any facts to prove the original political fabrication. When the air is heated with strong feelings, when patriotism is being degraded to do party service, it is the place of the Christly minister to weigh his words, that they may promote charity, and not spread unfounded prejudice. People look to the sacred calling for a pattern of upright speech, and the lowering of the standard hurts the whole cause of religion.

"It is not true that Hon. Mr. Tarte bluntly said that he preferred to be a Frenchman to a Briton. In that matter he has been incorrectly translated and reported by a party of slander, bent on a screaming outbreak; and in the Anticosti matter Rev. Mr. Lanceley spoke several days after the courts of the land had decided in Mr. Menier's favor. The minister of Sydenham street church is either not up-to-date or incapable of fair discussion."

WESTMOUNT COUNCIL

Bell Telephone Co. Offers Reduction for Five-Year Franchise.

Building Lines Fixed on New Streets, Extensions Decided Upon, and Building Rules Settled.

A meeting of Westmount Town Council was held in the Town Hall yesterday afternoon, at which Mayor Walker presided. There were present: Councillors F. W. Evans, W. M. Knowles, T. C. Bulmer, H. Lawlor, W. D. Lighthall, A. McIntosh and J. H. Redfern.

The first business taken up referred to public scales and weigh houses. The resolution giving Mr. W. M. Knowles permission to conduct a public scale having been rescinded, and Mr. Knowles having erected a scale at considerable expense, he wanted the town to take it off his hands. The matter was referred to the Police Committee.

A letter from the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Wm. Minto, was read in regard to telephone rates. Complaints had been made that the rates were higher in Westmount than in the city, and he was instructed to see what could be done in the matter. The Bell Telephone Company stated that if they were given an exclusive franchise for five years from January 1, 1900, and had no taxation during that period, they would construct a first-class double metallic circuit at a uniform rate of $30 for domestic use and $50 for business use. They would be out about $2,500 the first year, but hoped to do better thereafter. On motion of Councillor Evans, it was decided to accept this offer, so far as it was legally possible.

Communications were read, in regard to municipal insurance, from the Ontario Accident Company, of Toronto, which offered to assure the town against sidewalk damage suits up to a limit of $1,000 for each individual who might sue, or a total amount of $5,000 for each year, for a premium of $560, and from the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Company, which offered insurance up to $1,000 for each individual or a total amount of $10,000, for a premium of $900 per annum. A statement showed that the claims paid by the town amounted last year to $540. It was moved by Councillor Lawlor that the town assume its own risks, and this motion was carried.

The Roads Committee reported that on the new streets opened through the Raynes property, there should be a ten-foot building line without exemption of corner lots, and on Murray Street a twenty-foot line. It was asked that notice be given to everybody possessing property adjoining lanes to keep such in proper condition, failing which it should be done by the town. This report was left over to the next meeting.

It was resolved on motion of Councillor Redfern that Selby Street and Arlington Avenue be extended and opened to the public.

The report of the permanent committee on the definition of the building line stated that the main front wall should not be nearer than the building line to the street; bay windows, porches and balconies might be one-third nearer, and steps might be nearer, provided they were not more than four feet six inches from the ground at the main front wall. No action was taken on this and the meeting adjourned.

GOT $400 DAMAGES.

Mrs. Jackson was Struck by a Piece of Ice From a Roof and the Landlord is Held Responsible.

The case of Jackson v. Vanier was decided by Mr. Justice Archibald this morning. The plaintiffs, William Jackson and wife, alleged in their claim that Mrs. Jackson, one of the plaintiffs, had been struck on the head, and seriously injured, by a piece of ice which fell from a house owned by the defendant, Philias Vanier. According to a section of the statutes referring to the duties of landlord and tenant, the tenant was required to keep the roof clear of ice and snow. The defendant did not live in the house, and he claimed he was not therefore liable. As it was proved that the roof from its defective construction had been favorable to the gathering of ice and snow, the Judge decided that notwithstanding the fact that the house was tenanted, the landlord was guilty of negligence in allowing the ice and snow to gather on the roof.

Plaintiffs had sued for $1,999 damages, and they were awarded $400 damages.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Sir Henri Joly's Efforts to Popularize it are Meeting With a Marked Degree of Success.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—The interest in the metric system, revived through the efforts of Sir Henry Joli de Lotbiniere, Minister of Inland Revenue, has proved to be much more widespread than was expected. Communications asking for further information had poured in from prominent business and professional men from all parts of Canada, and already the stock of illustrations, sets of the weights and measures prepared for the Inland Revenue Department has been almost exhausted. Those who see in the adoption of the metric system a meaus of facilitating commercial transactions are gratified at the results which have attended Sir Henri's efforts to have the advantages of the system appreciated by the people at large.

CHIEF ADAMS GOT IT.

Napanee's Chief Constable Appointed to Succeed Chief Rose in Brockville—An Asylum Appointment.

Brockville, Nov. 6.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Town Council held this evening Samuel Adams was appointed to succeed Charles Rose as Chief of Police. Chief Adams is a man of large experience, and comes highly recommended. For the last few years he has been Chief of Police at Napanee, and did good work in connection with the Dominion Bank robbery there.

Dr. McNaughton, Norwood, has arrived to take a position as medical assistant in the Asylum.

DEER ARE PLENTIFUL.

Lachute, Nov. 6.—(Special.)—Deer are plentiful in the back of the county. Mr. James Todd, of Lachute, accompanied by hunter John Earle, brought home three fine deer last Saturday.

PATRICK CURRIE DISCHARGED.

Patrick Currie, who was tried yesterday afternoon before the Court of Queen's Bench on the charge of stealing three silver watches, valued at $30, was acquitted. Mr. J. Walsh defended the accused.

FINE AND MILDER.

Highest and lowest temperatures:—Calgary, 40.32; Winnipeg, 54.28; Parry Sound, 44.38; Ottawa, 42.30; Quebec, 40.30; Qu'Appelle, 48.26; Port Arthur, 46.28; Toronto, 47.30; Montreal, 40.32; Halifax, 44.32.

Probabilities—Fine and a little milder today and on Wednesday.

ALL NEWS MUST COME BY CARRIER PIGEON

Only by Stretching Rumors to Their Utmost are London Papers Able to Cope With Demand for News.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—The Globe's special cable from London on the war situation is as follows:—The crop of rumors is barely in excess of the demand for special editions of the afternoon papers and the ingenious press news expansionist is paralyzed by fear lest another bird may come home inopportunely and convict him of mendacity in raiding Boer camps and silencing the enemy's guns at Ladysmith. The situation there is in reality unchanged, pending the arirval of the next carrier pigeon, and leisurely manner in which officials of the War Department, who are at liberty to do so, announce the news after Lord Lansdowne has been hunted down and induced to grant permission for making it public, shows that the garrison is holding out with English grit, and that the Boer Generals are forced to admit that the capture of Ladysmith is practically a question of superior artillery practice and direct attack upon entrenchments, radther than a matter of deer stalking and setting of traps for rash birds by hunters' wiles.

DOUBT ABOUT COLENSO.

There is still considerable doubt over what has happened at Colenso, but none whatever respecting the necessity for a supreme effort on the part of the Boers if they have to win a decisive victory before the arrival of British reinforcements, which are due at Cape Town to-day and to-morrow, and can be despatched at once for Durban. The retirement of the garrison from Stormberg Junction before it could be attacked by Free State forces advancing from Burghersdorf, is regarded by military writers in to-day's journals, as proof that East London will not be used as a base of supplies for the army corps, and the De Aar and Naauw Noort will be the first line of British defence for Cape Colony, with Cape Town and Port Elizabeth behind them. Stormberg was occupied by half of the Birkshire regiment without field guns or cavalry and General Sir Redvers Buller wisely ordered the garriso nto retire.

AWS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

A despatch to the Daily News from Estcourt, Natal, some distance south of Colenso, o nthe roa dto Pietermaritzburg, dated Friday, November 3, states that the evacuation of Colenso was absolutely necessary, because the Boers greatly outnumbered the British garrison at that place. To continue there was to invite disaster. The Boers had been reinforced by a commando of Free State troops, which brought the total strength of the enemy up to 5,000. Col. Cooper therefore decided to withdraw his force, which consisted of the Durban Light Infantry and a detachment of Dublin Fusiliers. An armored train brought in an outpost, some of whom suffered severely, owing to the hot shrapnel fire from the Boer batteries. An attempt to cut off one of the outposts led to brisk rifle firing and the enemy was driven back.

THE BANKERS' TRIAL

Legal Argument Forces the Case Over to This Afternoon.

AN EFFORT MADE TO QUASH

President Weir's Case Will be a Precedent for the Other Three.

The Court of Queen's Bench held a very large gathering yesterday afternoon and this morning, when the famous Banque Ville Marie case was commenced before Judge Wurtele.

William Weir, president; Edward Lichtenheim, vice-president; Frederic W. Smith, director; and Ferdinand Lemieux, chief accountant of the Banque Ville Marie, were placed on trial on a charge that they did make, sign and concur in a wilful, false and deceptive statement, which they sent to the Minister of Finance, Hon. W. S. Fielding. The defendants were all present, and were represented by a big array of counsel, as follows:

Donald Macmaster, Q.C., J. N. Greenshields, Q.C., R. C. Smith, Q.C., and Charles Archer, for Mr. Weir. Mr. Macmaster and Mr. Archer for Mr. Lichtenheim. Mr. Greenshields and Mr. Quinn, Q.C., for Mr. Lemieux, and Mr. Albert J. Brown, Q.C., for Mr. Smith.

Mr. Macmaster, on behalf ofhis colleagues, declared that it was the intention of each of the defendants to fyle a demurrer and to raise a separate defence before pleading to the merits. The demurrers were all in the same terms, as follows:

"The said William Weir, in his own proper person, cometh into court here, and having heard the said indictment read, saith, that the said indictment and the matters therein contained, in manner and form as the same are above stated and set forth, do not disclose an indictable offence and are not sufficient in law, and that he, the said William Weir, is not bound by the law of the land to answer the same; and that he is ready to verify; wherefore, for want of a sufficient indictment in this behalf the said William Weir prays judgment, and that by the court he may be dismissed and discharged from the said premises in the said indictment specified."

Copies of the demurrers were at once handed to the Messrs. Cook and Hutchinson, the latter representing the Dominion Government. Mr. Cook said that he was ready to argue the point, which he understood to be a motion to quash. Mr. Macmaster pointed out that the defendants had the option to move to quash or demur, and they chose the letter. After considerable cross-firing Mr. Cook referred to Article 629, of the Criminal Code, and stated that that did not specify that any answer or rejoinder in writing was necessary, to which Mr. Macmaster replied that Article 629 of the Criminal Code simply provided that the indictment might be attacked by demurrer or motion to quash, but it did not further refer to the procedure and that the regular procedurew as to join issue by the fyling of a written replication. This was the old practice and the regular practice, and he referred to Archbold at page 145, which showed that such is the case.

Judge Wurtele finally ruled that the defendants have the right to raise an issue as to the sufficiency of the indictment before pleading. If the demurrer is overruled they will be bound to enter a formal plea of not guilty, but if it is sustained the effect would be to set aside the indictment.

When the court assembled this morning, Mr. Macmaster arose to argue the demurrer, it being understood that his argument should apply to all the cases, though being specifically that of Mr. Weir.

He spoke at considerable length, quoting authorities urging that the indictment should be set aside on the ground that it was not perfect; that no offence had actually been charged; that what was set out in the indictment was not a legal offence. He therefore asked that the demurrer be sustained.

Mr. Cook replied by suggesting a slight change in the wording of the indictment, and Mr. Macmaster at once seized upon this as a motion; to reply to such a motion, time must be granted. He asked an adjournment until Thursday. Mr. Cook had also replied that they could, if the Crown thought fit, proceed under the inactment as it at present existed, as it was exact with Article 99 of the Criminal Code.

Judge Wurtele said that whatever he might do with Mr. Macmaster's application for an adjournment in order to argue the motion, the argument as to the demurrer must be continued and finished. Finally it was agreed that both should be considered this afternoon.

PARIS EXHIBITION

Canada's Exhibits Will be Shipped Without Delay—Hudson's Bay Co. is Preparing Exhibit of Furs.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—Word has reached Ottawa that the Hudson's Bay Company will prepare a complete collection of Canadian furs for Canada's exhibit at the Paris Exposition. The members of the Paris Exhibition Commission are working hard upon the final preparations for the disposal of Canada's products, the shipment of which will be rushed through without delay. The commission will be represented by Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, at the complimentary banquet to be tendered to the chairman, Mr. J. X. Perrault, by the Chambre de Commerce at Montreal to-day.

LE BARON ACCEPTS

He Was the Unanimous Choice of the Liberals

FOR SHERBROOKE VACANCY

Convention Was Held This Morning—A Sketch of the Career of the Liberal Standard Bearer.

Sherbrooke, November 7.—(Special.)—At a representative meeting at the Grand Central Hotel, this morning at 11 o'clock, Mr. G. A. LeBaron was nominated as the Liberal candidate in the approaching by-election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late W. B. Ives. Mr. LeBMaron accepted the nomination.

Everybody seems of the opinion that the struggle for political honors will be the fiercest ever known in this district. Certainly it could not be on a more equal basis, for both candidates, weighed in the scale of public opinion, are evenly balanced. The Hon. John McIntosh is the Conservative nominee, and resigned his office as sheriff for this district to contest the election. The Liberal standard bearer, G. A. LeBaron, was bor nin Hatley in 1854. The early part of his life, like that of his opponent, was spent in picking stones and pulling stumps, but, wearying of farm life, he left Hatly in the spring of 1878 and came to Sherbrooke. With good business ability his efforts were crowned with success and today his business is one of the largest in the Eastern Townships. One thing is certain; that there is not another man in this community better known than the Liberal candidate, nor one that has so large a connection amongst the farmers. His straightforward manner of doing business has given the utmost satisfaction and made a reputation for him.

Besides this Mr. LeBaron has a big local connection, which wil lbe a powerful factor in the coming campaign. He is not, however, a politician in the usual sense of the word, for it was only within the last year that he became prominently connected with the party, but he was always in the ranks, and seems to have taken for his motto "They also serve who only stand and wait." His speeches are stripped of all non-essential words, argumentative, forcible and to the point.

In the spring of 1896 Mr. LeBaron was strongly urged to oppose the Hon. W. B. Ives as representative in the House of Commons; but he declined the honor. He has always taken considerable interest in public affairs and is at the present time a member of the City Council; a member of the council of the Board of Trade, and a director of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association.

A FIERY PREACHER

Rev. R. H. Steacy, Ottawa, Addresses the Orangemen There.

Mr. Tarte and the Roman Catholic Church are Denounced in no Measured Terms.

Ottawa, Nov. 7. — (Special.)—Another preacher who will take a hand in matters which he will not or cannot understand is Rev. R. H. Steacy. This gentleman, addressing the Orangemen at Billings' Bridge last night, said: "Tarte should be burned in effigy." Despite his protests, Mr. Steacy alleged, another contingent could be and would be raised inside of an hour should the Imperial Government consent. The war brought out the spirit of the people.

Referring to the affairs of Orangeism, the speaker said: "The Jesuits, the hell-hounds of Rome, are a drawback to Canada's advancement." Then, alluding to Ireland: "If Ireland were as free as Canada, it would occupy a most prominent position amongst nations. It is priest-ridden and bowed down by exacting landlords." Returning to Canada, he said: "Rome delights in our divisions, so Orangemen should stand united to withstand its aggression."

AT THE HEATRES THIS WEEK.

Academy—Joseph Murphy in "Kerry Gow" (an Irish drama of the time-honored type).

Francais—"The Jilt" and vaudeville (old English comedy, spiritedly preesnted).

Royal—Burlesque.

Place Viger Hotel—Banquet to Mr. J. X. Perrault.

Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Diocesan Theological College, concert, 8 p.m.

Victoria Hall, Westmount—J. Porteous: Arnoldi's lecture, "Friends on the Shelf," 8 p.m.

Wednesday, November 8.

S.P.W.C. meets 772 Lagauchetiere Street, 9.30 a.m.

Laval University, M. de Labriolle's lecture, 8 p.m.

Thursday, November 9.

Protestant School Board, 9.30 a.m.

License Commissioners, 2 p.m.

St. Denis Ward Citizens' Committee, 8 p.m.

Central Trades and Labor Council, 8 p.m.

Friday, November 10.

Knox Church, Nautical concert, 8 p.m.

Troops Will be Sent at Once to the Relief of Ladysmith

CHANGE OF PLAN MADE NECESSARY

Army Corps Will Probably Land at Durban Instead of Cape Town as Was First Expected.

London, Nov. 7.—4.30 a.m.—This morning's news carries public knowledge with respect to hostilities in South Africa very little further than the evacuation of Colenso and Stormberg. Those movements taken together with the Admiralty announcement that the public must not be disappointed should the transports not reach their destination on the dates indicated in the published lists may indicate some change of plan necessitated by the bad position of affairs in Natal. It was expected that the army corps would land near Cape Town for an invasion of the Transvaal through the Orange Free State, but the landing may now be diverted to Durban, Natal, whither it is fully expected Lieutenant-General Sir Redvers Buller will go within a week or two to investigate the situation for himself.

There is also a possibility of a movement through Delagoa Bay, and the Admiralty note regarding the transports simply means, in all likelihood, that news of their movements is to be suppressed for the nonce.

Stormberg was understood to be the depot, where stores, tents, guns, ammunition and all the commissariat details of the third division—that under Sir William Gatacre—were in process of accumulation. The stores have been removed to Queenstown, and an obvious explanation of their removal arises out of the Boer advance from Bethulie and Aliwal North.

In view of the near approach of British reinforcements, a Boer invasion of Cape Colony could hardly be regarded very seriously. There may, therefore, be another reason for the withdrawal, and the stores destined by repute for Queenstown may be intended for East London or Durban. It may be General Buller's intention to send on Col. Lord Paul Methuen's division, composed of Guards and British brigades, to the immediate assistance of Natal. For the use of that division a diversion may be intended of some of the stores of the third division, which are in the handiest position to be forwarded.

BULLER TO RELIEVE WHITE.

Reports that Rosmead and Naauwpoort are also to be evacuated seem to corroborate the idea that General Buller's first business will be to relieve Sir George Stewart White.

It is believed that the Orange Free State commanders now have 11,000 men concentrated against Kimberley and on the Free State southern frontier. Opposed to them are only 7,000 British troops. The towns which lie open to their attack are Aliwal North, Burghersdorp, Steynberg, Barkly and Molteno.

A despatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated Friday, reports that railway communication with Ladysmith is severed, the Boers having effected a lodgment at Nelthorpe, south of Ladysmith, about seven miles. Among those invested at Ladysmith are Col. Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, Sir John Willoughby, and it is believed Dr. Jameson, as well as most of the press correspondents and probably the Earl of Ava, son of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

MILITARY TAKES RAILWAYS.

All the Cape railways are now in the hands of the military authorities. Five hundred tons of foodstuffs were seized on board the steamship Maria at Durban, consigned to Delagoa Bay for the Transvaal. Twenty missionaries have arrived at Durban from Swasiland after many narrow escapes.

It is reported from Boer sources that the big gun with which General Cronje had hoped to demolish Mafeking is not a success. It is believed to be a Schneider-Canet gun, weighing with the carriage about 50 tons. The recoil is so tremendous as to throw the gun out of gear every time it is fired. After using the weapon two days the Boers gave it up.

BOER ATTEMPTS FAIL.

The Morning Post hears from Maseru, Basutoland, that the Boer attempt to incite the Basutos against the British has failed. It is understood that when the time comes to arrange terms of peace, Natal will claim an apportionment of territory which, besides recompensing the colony for losses sustained, will place it in a position less open to attack in future.

There are renewed rumors of another engagement at Elandslaagte with severe Boer loss.

It is reported from Cairo that the German steamer Zanzibar, bound for Zanzibar, arrived at Port Said without passengers, and that having embarked thirty there, she sailed, followed and watched by the British cruiser Fearless.

The Daily Mail has received the following despatch from Stormberg, dated Friday evening: "An Orange Free State force, 2,000 strong, is now at Pewen's farm, half way between the Orange River and Burgersdorp. The Boers are waiting there for the arrival of 3,000 reinforcements from Rouxville and Bloemfontein, before moving on Stormberg. There is a third Free State force at Colesburg. The signalling in the Boer camp was plainly visible from here last night."

NO MORE DESPATCHES.

The War Office announced at midnight that no despatches had been received beyond those already made public, and that nothing further would be issued before noon to-day. Thus not a solitary official item of news has been posted for nearly twenty-four hours. This has given rise to a crop of rumors, that Ladysmith's ammunition is exhausted, that Sir George Stewart White is mortally wounded; that both facts are being concealed, and that other unlucky happenings have taken place. For all of these reports there is absolutely no foundation. At the same time the public has had little to stimulate it within the last twenty-four hours except the news of the confident attitude of the Ladysmith garrison and its successes last Thursday and Friday. It is generally assumed that General White, with the aid of naval guns, will be able to cope with any bombardment, and the idea that the Boers could take Ladysmith by assault is scouted as absurd.

Meanwhile, vague remarks in the despatches point to the impending arrival of further big Boer guns from Johannesburg, to be mounted among the hills within range of Ladysmith. Such considerations explain the anxiety felt regarding General White's movements and position, not only by the public, but in official circles.

RETIREMENT TO ESTCOURT.

The British retirement to Estcourt has given the impression that it is intended to make a stand there. Estcourt is the last important town between the Boers and the capital of Natal, and if the Boers sweep past Estcourt, it will be hard work to stop them from laying siege to Pietermaritzburg, which cannot be expected to make a protracted defence, while its fall would be a tremendous blow to British prestige throughout South Africa.

Already the British retirement south of Colenso has given the Boers an opportunity to make a bid for the active support of the disaffected Dutch in Natal by proclaiming the annexation of the upper Tugela section. Thus far the Dutch colonists seem to have confined their sympathies with the invading Boers to a platonic emotion. Except for surreptitious assistance, there is no evidence that they have yet joined the Boers in any appreciable numbers.

TRANSPORTS DUE TO-DAY.

The British newspapers publish a list of the transports due to arrive at Cape Town from to-day. According to this some 20,000 men should reach the Cape by the end of next week, but the Admiralty issued a chilling warning last evening to the effect that no disappointment must be felt by the public if the transports should not arrive at the dates mentioned, dates which, the War Office says, are "based in many cases on too sanguine expectations."

The French press has been cheerfully announcing the issue of letters of marque by the Transvaal Government and predicts the havoc which privateers may work among British merchantmen and even transports. In this Paris journalism finds in part an explanation for the mobilization of the British special service squadron. The view taken by the German press of the same matter is interesting. Berlin journalism treats the suggestion of privateering with skepticism.

IN HANDS OF THE BOERS.

Long Range Guns Made it Impossible for British Forces to Hold the Position Longer.

Estcourt, Natal, Nov. 3.—Colenso is now in the hands of the Boers. Before the evacuation was decided upon the enemy decided to cut off our outposts. The Durban Light Infantry, under Lieut. Molyneux and a force of Dublin Fusiliers were sent to the relief of the outposts and a brisk fight ensued. The Boers were repulsed, leaving twelve dead. Twenty Boer horses were killed and the others stampeded.

The chief motive of the withdrawal, however, was that the long range guns of the Boers had made the position untenable. No orders were received for retirement. While retirement was in progress the Natal volunteers at Fort Wylie had great difficulty in getting away their nine pounder in the dark. They were advised to spike the gun, but were exceedingly unwilling to do this, resolving to make a determined effort to take it with them. While they were running the gun on its carriage down a hill the ropes broke, and the gun and carriage rushed on, the latter being smashed at the bottom of the incline. Nothing daunted, the plucky fellows undertook to carry the weapon itself, which had not been damaged, and they got it here safely.

The Boers shelled the Colenso camp at dawn to-day, being apparently unaware of the evacuation. They looted the stores, but did not burn the bridges, saying that they would want the railway themselves.

The women and children here are crowding the trains bound for Pietermaritzburg and Durban.

SURROUNDED THE POLICE.

London, November 6.—This despatch, from the special correspondent, is published by the Daily Telegraph:—

Cape Town, Wednesday.—The correspondent of the Cape Town Times telegraphs that a large commando of Free State Boers attacked Norval's Pont bridge at five o'clock this morning. They then surrounded the camp of the Cape police, who, being greatly outnumbered by the enemy, were obliged to yield to the demand for surrender.

The telegraph station at the bridge is in the hands of the enemy.

RICH BOOTY FOR SOMEONE.

London, Nov. 6.—The rear guard of English representatives of the mining companies in the Rand has straggled into London by the last steamship arriving from Cape Town. Its leaders give a fantastic and dramatic account of the closing scenes at Johannesburg, when the mining camps, crushing mills and "the gold hunters' city" were abandoned by English residents. The evacuation had been in progress for weeks before the final signal for war, and then the English rear guard—confidential advisers and the trusted employes of every great mining corporation—was told to go. The richest gold fields in the world, with the costliest mechanism for crushing and chemical treatment of sandstone, conglomerate and deep-level mining, were left under the charge of foreign underlings and native servants. Palatial residences were turned over to caretakers and the occupants locked and barred the front doors and drove to the station, convinced that furniture, art treasures, etc., would be looted before the end of the war.

SHOWED GREAT KINDNESS.

London, November 6.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Ladysmith adds to the story of the disaster to the British arms at Nicholson's Nek, when the Gloucestershires and Fusiliers surrendered. He says that after an hour's fighting the Boers were reinforced by 2,000 men. Both sides were careful and deliberate. The firing of the Boers was magnificent. The moment one of the British troops raised his head to see where the enemy was, he fell back with a bullet through it. Many of the Boers testify to the heavy loss of the British as settling practically that the whole of their firing line were shot.

After the engagement the Boers showed great kindness, both to the wounded and the prisoners. This caused the greatest praise. They collected water for the British wounded and gave them blankets off the captured mules for hospital panniers. Some of them asked the soldiers for their embroidered belts as mementoes of their great victory, but were told that many of them contained money, the pay of the men. In many cases they then refrained from pressing their requests. Some of the wounded dropped their money, but the Boers would not take it. Only one attempted to loot the hospital panniers, and he was a German. The Boers, however, checked him from doing so.

The prisoners were placed aboard a train for Pretoria, but many of them managed to escape. Stragglers are coming into the British camp every day. A Catholic chaplain, Fr. Matthews, accompanied the prisoners to Pretoria, going of his own free will.

The Boers spent the afternoon singing doleful hymns of victory, under the trees. They had reason to be doleful, having lost many men. The wounded burghers in the British lines admit that their casualties Monday were heavy. Unfortunately their principal doctor was killed.

The Boer prisoners arriving at Simonstown express high admiration of the fighting of the Gordon Highlanders at Elandslaagte. They say that many of their men who were hit by Lee-Metford bullets did not know they were wounded for some time afterward, the bullets digging a hole clean through their bodies without giving pain at the moment.

THE JOYS OF MOTHERHOOD ARE TWO-FOLD IF MOTHER AND BABY ARE HEALTHY



DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

MAKES BOTH MOTHER AND BABY HEALTHY AND STRONG.

A Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless, Non-Alcoholic and Non-Narcotic Preparation.

CHIEF INCIDENTS OF THE WAR

October 9.—Boers issue ultimatum.

October 12.—Free State Boers cross border at Van Reenan's Pass. Three columns enter Natal at Laing's Nek, Botha Pass and Wakkerstroom. Armored train shelled near Mafeking, Lieutenant Nesbitt and 15 men captured.

October 13.—Newcastle evacuated.

October 14.—Colonel Baden-Powell makes sortie from Mafeking. Boer loss estimated at 300. General Sir edRvers Buller sails for Cape.

October 15.—Newcastle occupied by Boers.

October 16.—Seven hundred Boers under Piet Joubert arrive at Limpopo River.

October 17.—Armored train action at Sprultfontein, south of Kimberley. Boers repulsed. No British casualties. Boer loss, 5 killed, many wounded.

October 18.—Patrol action near Acton Homes, west of Ladysmith. Natal mounted volunteers have 3 men missing.

October 20.—Boers advance on Glencoe. They capture a train at Elandslaagte with some officers and men. British storm Talana Hill, near Glencoe, after eight hours' fighting. General Symons mortally wounded.

October 21.—General French attacks and drives back Boers at Elandslaagte. Colonel Schiel and several Boer commanders captured. Skirmish at Rhodes Drift, on frontier of Rhodesia. British, 2 killed, 2 wounded. Boers, 7 killed, many wounded.

October 22.—Boers shell Dundee, and General Yule begins retreat to Ladysmith.

October 24.—General White engages Boers at Rietfontein Farm to cover General Yule's retreat. British loss, 13 killed, 93 wounded, 3 missing. Boers, 6 killed, 9 wounded (Pretoria statement).

Major Scott makes reconnaissance at Kimberley. British, 4 killed, 11 wounded. Boers not given. Commandant Botha, of Boshof, killed.

October 25.—War Office returns of British loss to date:—Officers, 18 killed, 55 wounded; men, 76 killed, 435 wounded; missing, 13. Total, 597.

October 27.—General Yule arrives at Ladysmith.

October 28.—Boer prisoners, numbering 988, arrive at Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

October 30.—First battle at Ladysmith. British attack and retire. Left wing, composed of two regiments and a mountain battery, surrounded by Boers and surrenders. British loss ,killed, wounded and captured, estimated at 1,200. No trustworthy statement of Boer loss has yet been given. General White, in his despatch, estimated it to be quite as heavy as that of the British, apart from the captured. The Pretoria statements, however, as to loss in previous engagements have invariably given relatively very small numbers.

October 31.—Naval brigade arrives at Ladysmith.

November 2.—Communication between Ladysmith and Durban cut. Boers said to have taken Pomeroy, in Zululand, and to threaten Colenso Bridge. Six thousand Boers invest Kimberley. Transport stores accumulated by British at De Aar.

November 4.—War Office announces evacuation of Colenso.

HEAVY LOSSES REPORTED.

Boers Have Suffered Severely in the Fighting Around Ladysmith—Colenso Bridge Not Yet Destroyed.

Estcourt, Natal, Saturday, Nov. 4.—(Delayed in transmission.)—It is reported that the Boers lost 800 in killed, wounded and captured in Thursday's battle on Tatham's Farm, near Ladysmith.

Noon.—A reliable messenger has just arrived from Ladysmith, passing the Boer lines during the night, who reports that heavy fighting occurred on Thursday around Ladysmith. The hottest engagement was on George Tatham's farm on the Orange Free State side of Bester's. The British drove the Boers back to their camp. The enemy suffered great loss and thirty mounted Boers were captured.

The fighting was resumed Friday, the Boers firing from Nosdwathshana Hil., near Pepworth's Farm. Again they were driven back with loss upon their camp.

A large force under John Wessels, with artillery, has taken up a position on the left of Beacon, locating on the Woodhouse, Picclones and Langvaracht farms, facing Bester's, and a small commando is now encamped on the south side of Pieter's station commanding the railway. The Boers have torn up the culverts of the railway near Pieter's station and have burned the wooden partitions. No damage has yet been done at Colenso. The houses, stores, railway and iron bridges remain intact.

The messenger says he heard that the Boers would be in Colenso to-day (Saturday), and that the volunteers were leaving. Much regret is felt at the unnecessary alarm being created at Maritzburg, when there is no need for it. The Natal naval corps, with guns, will return to Maritzburg to-day to reassure the inhabitants.

IN AN EMERGENCY CORPS.

Gentlemen of Pietermaritzburg Organize for the Defence of the City—Ambulance Corps Being Formed

Pietermaritzburg, Nov. 5.—The Governor of this place, replying to-day to a deputation from the Town Council, which called upon him to make enquiries regarding the defence of the city, said that everything possible would be done. It was decided to form an emergency mounted corps, composed of gentlemen residing in the district. They will make a serviceable body of men, and will supply their own horses and equipment. An ambulance corps is also being formed.

A proclamation has been issued declaring that the Orange Free State proclamation announcing the annexation of the Upper Tugela district of Natal is null and void.

The rifle associations of Durban, Isipingo, Krontzkloof, Malvern and the Natal coast have been called out. An irregular corps is also being formed.

KEEPING HANDS OFF.

Boers Have Ceased to Interfere With Basutos in Fear of an Uprising of the Blacks.

Cape Town, Nov. 6.—A despatch from Maseru, Basutoland, dated Friday evening, says that since Magistrate Lagden's warning that their interference with the Basutos would cause an uprising, the Boers have been letting the Basutos cross the river into Basutoland. The natives, however, continued to complain that they were being robbed of their savings by the authorities.

There is no disguising from the natives that the British suffered a reverse at Ladysmith. It has been explained to the Europeans as a mere incident of the war, and they are regarding it as insignificant. It was thought better that everybody should know the truth, the despatch adds, "and not follow the republic's methods of concealing reverses both from the Europeans and the Basutos, who have implicit faith in the Imperial Government."

The repulse of the Free State forces on October 27 is claimed by the Boers to have been a brilliant Boer victory, and they say that at Elandslaagte the British fled and that at Ladysmith the Boers retired because they had expended their ammunition. The Boers also assert that General White was killed and that certain documents were found on his body.

The Basutos number 220,000. They are a warlike, unstable and turbulent, but intelligent, people. Waves seem to pass over them, at times driving them now towards some sort of civilization, when the mission schools do a thriving business, and now back into the grossest paganism. But on the whole they have progressed a good deal in the last fifty years. They still believe in witches and magic, but the witch doctors have no longer the power they once had, and many of their most objectionable customs have been given up. They have picked up some of the industrial arts, without forgetting the art of filibustering.

The paramount chief, Lerothodi, a grandson of Moshesh, administers criminal and civil jurisdiction and settles land disputes. Graver offences are reserved for the resident commissioner and half a dozen British magistrates. The country is policed by a force of 220 natives, under British officers, but in general the race has been left to work out its own development, under its own chiefs, with as little interference as possible from the Imperial Government.

Towards the burghers of the Orange Free State their hostility is implacable, and should it be unable to restrain them they would like nothing better than ravaging their neighbor's territory.

HIS CALL TO ARMS

President Steyn's Proclamation on Breaking Out of War

TO FREE STATE BURGHERS.

Community of Interests as Well as Treaty Obligations Unite the Two Republics of South Africa.

New York, November 6.—The Consul-General of the Orange Free State in this city gave out to-day the full text of President Steyn's proclamation calling on the Orange Free State Boers to support the Transvaal. The Proclamation reads as follows:—

"Burghers of the Orange Free State: The time, which we had so much desired to avoid, the moment when we as a nation are compelled, with arms, to oppose injustice and shameless violence, is at hand. Our sister republic to the north of the Vaal River is about to be attacked by an unscrupulous enemy, who, for many years, has prepared himself, and sought pretexts for the violence of which he is now guilty, whose purpose is to destroy the existence of the Afrikander race. With our sister republic we are not only bound by ties of blood, of sympathy and of common interests, but also by formal treaty, which has been necessitated by circumstances. This treaty demands of us that we assist her if she should be unjustly attacked, which we unfortunately for a long time have had too much reason to expect. We, therefore, cannot passively look on while injustice is done her and while also our dearly bought freedom is endangered, but are called as men to resist, trusting the Almighty, firmly believing that He will never permit injustice to triumph.

"Now that we thus resist a powerful enemy, with whom it was always our honest desire to live in friendship, notwithstanding injustice and wrong done by him to us in the past, we solemnly declare in the presence of the Almighty God, that we are compelled thereto by the injustice done to our kinsmen, and by the consciousness that the end of their independence will make our existence as an independent State of no significance and that their fate, should they be obliged to bend under an overwhelming power, will soon afterward be our own fate.

SPEAKS OF ANNEXATION.

"Solemn treaties have not protected our sister republic against annexation, against conspiracy, against the claim of an abolished suzerainty, against continuous oppression and interference, and now against a renewed attack which aims only at her downfall.

"Our own unfortunate experiences in the past have also made it sumciently clear to us that we cannot rely on the most solemn promises and agreements of Great Britain, when she has at her heim a Government prepared to trample on treaties, to look for feigned pretexts for every violation of good faith by her committed. This is proved, among other things, by the unjust and unlawful British convention, after we had overcome an armed and barbarous black tribe in our eastern frontier, as also by the forcible appropriation of the dominion over part of our territory where the discovery of diamonds had caused the desire for this appropriation, although contrary to existing treaties. The desire and intention to trample on our rights, as an independent and sovereign nation, notwithstanding a solemn convention existing between this State and Great Britain, have also been more than once, and now again, shown by the present Government, by giving expressions in public documents to an unfounded claim of paramountcy over the whole of South Africa, and, therefore, over this State.

YEARS' LOSS AT MINES.

"With regard to the South African Republic, Great Britain has moreover refused until the present to allow her to regain her original position in respect to foreign affairs, a position which she had lost in no sense by her own faults. The original intention of conventions to which the republic had consented under pressure of circumstances has been perverted and continually been used by the present British Administration as a means for the practice of tyranny and of injustice, and, among other things, for the support of a revolutionary propaganda within the republic in favor of Great Britain. And while no redress has been offered, as justice demands, for injustice done to the South African republic on the part of the British Government, and while no gratitude is exhibited for the magnanimity shown at the request of the British Government to British subjects who had forfeited under the laws of the republic their lives and property, yet no feeling of shame has prevented the British Government, now that the gold mines of immense value have been discovered in the country, to make claims o nthe republic, the consequence of which if allowed will be that those who, or whose forefathers have saved the country from barbarism and have won it for civilization with their blood and their tears, will lose their control over the interests of the country, to which they are justly entitled according to divine and human laws. The consequence of these claims would be, moreover, that the greater part of the power will be placed in the hands of those who, foreigners by birth, enjoy the privilege of depriving the country of its chief treasure while they have never shown any loyalty to a foreign Government. Besides, the inevitable consequence of the acceptance of these claims, would be, that the independence of the country as a self-governing, independent sovereign republic, would be irreparably lost. For years past British troops in great numbers have been placed on the frontiers of our sister republic in order to compel her by fear to accede to the demands which would be pressed upon her, and in order to encourage revolutionary disturbances, and the cunning plans of those whose greed for gold is the cause of their shameless undertakings.

PLANS REACH CLIMAX.

"Those plans have now reached their climax in the open violence, to which the present British Government now resorts. While we readily acknowledge the honorable character of thousands of Englishmen who loathe such deeds of robbery and wrong, we cannot but abhor the shameless breaking of treaties, the feigned pretexts for the transgression of law, the violation of international law and of justice and the numerous right rending deeds of the British statesmen, who will now force a war upon the South African republic. On their heads be the guilt of the blood and may a just Providence reward all as they deserve.

"Burghers of the Orange Free State: rise as one man against the oppressor and violator of right. In the strife, to which we are now driven, have care to commit no deeds unworthy of a Christian and of a burgher of the Orange Free State. Let us look forward with confidence to a fortunate end of this conflict, trusting in that higher power, without whose help human weapons are of no avail.

"May God bless our arms. Under His banner we advance to battle for liberty and for fatherland."

ATTITUDE OF BLACKS.

Lord Charles Beresford Regards Possible Rising of the Basutos With the Gravest Apprehension.

London, Nov. 7.—Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, speaking at Sunderland, last evening, confessed that he regarded with great apprehension what might be the attitude of the blacks toward the vanquished when the British had conquered the Boers. "I must repeat," said Lord Beresford, "that in view of such a contingency, the Government is not even now sending out sufficient troops. As to the possibility of foreign intervention, I consider that the great naval, military, and financial resources of the Empire are calculated to ward off any undue European dictation."

MENACE TOO MANY POINTS.

London, Nov. 6.—Public anxiety has been increased by the invasion of Cape Colony at two points where the population is entirely Dutch, and therefore suspected of disaffection. This seems to have been done with a larger force than the earlier reports indicated, and De Aar Junction, where the British base of supplies is already established, is thought by timorous military writers to be in danger of a sudden attack. Latest information tends to minimize these raids. Keener critics perceive that the Dutch allies are scattering their forces, and by menacing too many points on the western border, the southern frontier and Natal, are wasting the advantage derived from superior strength. Englishmen, who are irritated by the War Office's contempt for public opinion, may fairly be said to be counting hours before the arrival of the first battalions of the army corps. Ten transports are scheduled to reach South Africa during the next three days.

OPPOSED TO THE WAR.

Majority of Intelligent Transvaal Burghers See the Inevitable Result But Nevertheless They Fight for Their Country.

London, Nov. 6.—A representative of one of the largest mining properties stated after his arrival yesterday from the Transvaal that many intelligent burghers were bitterly opposed to the war. He quoted Johannes Rissik, who surveyed the city named after him, as saying that he himself would gladly have granted to the Uitlanders all that they had asked, and that these concessions would have been merely equitable. Rissik and other Boers who shared his view of what would have been a just and reasonable solution are now fighting strenuously on the Dutch side. Rissik is described as having no illusions respecting the ultimate result, but also as forecasting hard fighting by the Boers and great destruction of life.

ARE NO LONGER ALLIES.

Irish Members of Parliament by Fighting Transvaal War Measures, Have Hurt Cause of Home Rule.

New York, Nov. 6.—A special cable despatch from London says:—

The principal effect of the Transvaal war on the internal politics of England thus far has been to alienate most of the Liberals from any farther participation in the Irish Home Rule movement. The Irish members of Parliament who have so strenuously objected to the war, and who have stopped at no charges against Great Britain have disgusted Liberals as much as Conservatives. The Liberals, before anything else, are Englishmen, and they feel that their self-respect will suffer if they ally themselves any longer to the Irishmen who have shown by their recent conduct that the British Empire is hateful to them.

The speeches delivered by Mr. Dillon, Patrick O'Brien, William Redmond and O'Sullivan, Irish Nationalist leaders, are openly condemned by the Liberals as the utterances of traitors. The Irish policy heretofore has been, generally speaking, to refrain from attacking measures endorsed by the Liberals. Their anti-English feeling has, however, got the best of them in this instance, and by behavior, which from their own point is impolitic, they have put Home Rule farther out of their reach than it has been since the death of Gladstone. Further than this, by turning the Liberals against them, they have put the opposition in a fair way to rejuvenate itself.

AMERICA TO ENGLAND.

(By Denman S. Wagstaff, late Colonel Michigan National Guard, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.)

O Motherland, we hope with thee,
That soon triumphant thou wilt be—
The Conqueror.
Not for the sake that thou should'st gain
All untold wealth beyond the sea,
But for the mighty truth.

The motto long emblazoned on thy crest
Has been, "Protection to thy sons in every clime,"
Where'er they roam, whate'er should be their quest—
They're Britain's Sons.

The march of civilization thou hast led,
From northern seas to India's tropic shores,
For God and Country, have thy legions sped
O'er desert lands.

If gold or love of conquest drove thee on,
To spill thy children's blood in foreign lands,
Yet did they die in peace.

For never hast thou left an unripe field—
The curse of ignorance, or that of kings—
But ever has thou been the shield
Of Liberty.

Fight on! We hope with thee:
On Afric's slopes our hearts will be,
Until the end.

The blood of ancient Britain fills our veins—
We hear the war cry and the bugle strains,
And pray with thee.

Fight on! Our battles and thine own,
For Britain's glory and the race,
That yet shall live, tho' every field be strewn
With warriors' dead.

November 3, 1899.

BENNETT BURLEIGH ON FOLLY OF BOERS.

Well-Known War Correspondent Describes the Ignorance and Boastfulness of the Burghers—Rushing to Arms.

London, Nov. 6.—The following despatch has come to hand from Mr. Bennett Burleigh, the well-known war correspondent of the Daily Telegraph:

Writing under date Ladysmith, October 6, he says:—

The primal ground of the Boers is that the country is theirs by right of grant, conquest and occupation, and only with the unbidden consent of the burghers shall anybody else have a voice or the right to rule in the land.

As intelligent men, though they declare they may be able to withstand such forces as England can send against them for a season, yet should Britain put forth her whole strength and the European powers intervene to aid the Transvaal, they admit they must be overpowered.

"But," said Mr. Smutz, the State Attorney, to me, with the approval of Mr. Reitz and others, "when you have conquered the Transvaal it won't be as another Ireland to England, I promise you.

"Ireland shall be as a peaceful country compared with what we shall make of the Transvaal to England.

"It will be a hell on earth to you of shooting unrest. Only the biggest armies will maintain you in the country."

Let me add that I absolutely discredit every word of that virulent nonsense.

The Boers, I am perfectly sure, will quietly and decently accept the arbitrament of battle when the war goes against them, and settle down as ordinary citizens.

The Hollanders like peace, and desire good government. When both of these are once assured and the bumptious folly is corrected in a fair foughten field they will meet and treat Britishers on equal terms as men of the same stock as themselves, though of different speech.

In the train which carried me through Cape Town by way of the Orange Free State to the Transvaal were many returning burghers, old and young. There were many lads, fresh from schools and colleges, in Cape Colony, ordered home to bear arms in the war. They were noisy and boastful, as those who put their armor on in callow days often are, but to what they were urged openly and secretly by colonial Dutchmen and later on by their own people.

It is not pleasant to reflect that for years past the stream of newkish sentiment has been allowed to flow unchecked—nay, has often been encouraged—that the Dutch South Afrikander nation were heirs to the whole country from the Cape to Zambesi, from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean.

IGNORANCE OF THE "DOPPER."

Yet I could not help but note that they were apprehensive of the prowess of the British gunners and the risks to be run from being under the fire of our lyddite shells.

It is only the ignorant burgher in remote districts who sniffs with scorn at the ideao f England attempting to oppose their arms.

Your "dopper" hoodwinks himself. He is invincible because of his powers of marksmanship and the special aid of Providence.

Said one of the fanatical type the other day to a Britisher.

"I suppose the English can send an army of twenty thousand soldiers against us."

"Oh, yes; five hundred thousand troops if necessary," answered the patriot.

"Verdompt," rejoined the Boer in unconscious humor, "it would take us three months to kill them all!"

GENERAL REVOLT UNLIKELY.

With or without preliminary Boer successes I cannot believe that any large number of Cape Colonists will raise the standard of revolt.

Undoubtedly the South Afrikander Bond has intentionally, not openly, but covertly, been neither more nor less than a gigantic conspiracy against British rule, British speech and equality of rights, but the plotters lack the courage to give forcible effect to their sectional prejudices.

Consequently there will be no general insurrection attempted in the colony.

The more enthusiastic Afrikanders have trekked across the border or gone by train to join the Transvaal and Orange Free State burghers. Of these truculent fellows some already regret their precipitancy. A month in the field will cure many more of their political fever, and make them anxious to go home.

No serious apprehension need be felt about the maintenance of order in Cape Colony.

MOST LIKELY ON EAST.

The length of the single line and the roughness of the border country near the Orange Free State make it quite out of the question for any general to seek to reach Pretoria by that route. At a score or more of places, the railway can be cut by Boer raiders, the traffic stopped, supplies cut off, and the safety of the troops imperilled. The operations, therefore, along the eastern border are only likely to be conducted by a limited force of regulars, co-operating with bodies of colonial and other volunteers.

As you enter the Orange Free State the railway winds about up and down steep grades around very sharp curves. They say, by way of illustration, that the guard often gets a light for his pipe from the engine-drivers as the train rounds the corners.

Truly the war is not overliked among the Orange Free Staters. Not a few proclaim that President Steyn has permitted himself to be tricked, and has imperilled the existence of the Republic by truckling to Kruger, and the Bund Numbers have stolen and are still stealing away on various pretexts out of the country, while several have been bold enough to denounce the attitude of their leaders.

Once well over the border the country is relatively flat, and quite open right up to Johannesburg. The town is placed on a lofty tableland, over 4,000 feet above the sea, upon which miniature hills apparently have been dumped, as have the cinder heaps and debris from the mines in the fields of the Black country. A wheeled vehicle, even a tricycle might be trundled anywhere over the veldt.

IDEAL ROAD FOR ARMY MARCH.

From the military standpoint, except for enormous distance from the base, it would be an ideal road for an army march.

The Free Staters, I found, were very much behind in their war equipment compared with their brethren in the Transvaal. Still there were signs of preparation. Provisions were being stored, armed levies were assembling, but many railway bridges were even then left unguarded.

There were few outward signs of racial dislike to the British among the Free Staters. People who spoke English were not ordinarily looked upon with suspicion or treated with scant civility.

There were no fortifications at Bloemfontein, the capital, or anywhere else en route that would give any trouble to a British force. In short, the country, once the troops secured a foothold upon the spacious plains, would be easily and quickly overrun.

ACROSS THE TRANSVAAL BORDER.

Across the Transvaal border everything was different. It was a foreign country, very much so to the British. There was a rigid searching customs scrutiny. Dutch was spoken as a matter of duty. Nobody stopped to hold converse in the English language.

At every station there were jostling throngs of excited burghers, bevies of women, and girls. The men were swaddled with bandoliers and stocked cartridge belts. All had rifles, chiefly Mausers, in their hands. From the carriage windows others could be seen riding in twos and threes about the country. There were miles of waggons and trucks blocking the sidings at the principal towns and junctions, showing that food, forage and transport were being hurriedly hauled to some approved destination.

RUSHING TO ARMS.

The majority of the population seemed to have rushed in their everyday clothes to take up arms, but there was a considerable minority clad in a garb which somewhat resembled military uniforms of colonial style, mingled with ancient swashbuckler get-ups of boots and hats, buff jerkins for uniforms and khaki. Blue and gray were the prevailing colors. The wideawakes were looped up and around them were blue and white spotted puggarees. I fear that many more swagger Boers will be liable to be mistaken for some of our colonial brother soldiers.

COMMANDERING AT LARGE.

It is evident to the most casual observer that commandering is going forward right and left. The armed Boer in want of anything—saddlery, horse, clothes provisions, medicines, strong drink—either with or without authority—speedily supplies himself from the public and private stores, places of business or dwellings.

SAW MANY WARSHIPS.

England's Fast Cruisers and Men-of-War Concentrated in Large Numbers at Ports of South Africa.

London, Nov. 7.—A member of the Johannesburg rear guard says that he was amazed at the number of British warships encountered on the way from Lorenzo Marquez to England in every port. At Delagoa, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town and Madeira were men-of-war or fast cruisers, and his steamer passed several of both kinds in the open sea. He had not believed the story of President Kruger's intention of issuing letters of marque, but was greatly exercised by such evidence of naval activity.

WOULD ONLY BE PIRATES.

Washington, D.C., November 6.—It is doubted here whether the Boer Government could issue letters of marque to privateers that would give the vessels carrying them the right to be treated otherwise than as pirates.

In the first place, the Boers, having accepted the suzerainty of Great Britain by the treaty of 1881, the international status of the Boer flag is very doubtful. Assuming, however, that the flag of the Transvaal would eb recognized on the high seas, there are serious practical difficulties in the way of the issuance of letters of marque by a government that has no sea coast and no ports. The vessels could not be armed and equipped in any neutral port without making the neutral Government liable in heavy damages to the British Government under the principles laid down in the Alabama case. They could not procure coal in any port in the world without a violation of the principles of neutrality.

If any nation should allow privateers, with letters from the Transvaal Government, to issue from its ports or to coal in its ports, it would be almost equivalent to a declaration of war against Great Britain, and the British Government would probably so regard it.

Aside from this, the general sentiment of the civilized world is strongly against privateering. By the declaration of Paris the signatory powers agreed to the abolition of privateering. The only maritime nations not joining in this declaration were the United States, Spain and Mexico. The United States refused to join because it desired to secure from other nations a declaration exempting private property at sea from capture. While not pledged to abstain from privateering, the United States would probably never resort to it unless in retaliation. In the recent war with this country Spain was forced by the public opinion of Europe to abstain from issuing letters of marque.

SHORT SERVICE SYSTEM.

Lord Wolseley Before Authors' Club of London, Explains Its Benefits—His View of the Situation.

London, Nov. 6.—General Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, who was the guest of the Authors' Club last evening, said that the short service system in the British army had at last been acknowledged as the right one, even by its most strenuous opponents. Discussing the situation in South Africa, the field-marshal remarked:—

"In my various commands I have learned much of Boer character, and I can say truthfully that the Boers, as a people, are the most ignorant with which I have ever been thrown. Their aspiration is to rule the whole of South Africa. This is a point the English people must keep before them. There are ups and downs in warfare, and the disappointments we have suffered are having the good effect of bringing the English people closer together."

FROM A SISTER COLONY.

Cape Town, November 3.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The British transport Nineveh arrived to-day from England, bringing the New South Wales Lancers from Aldershot. The Lancers, on landing, were enthusiastically welcomed by the municipal authorities and the populace.

The presence of the Lancers was eagerly seized upon at once as affording the people of Cape Colony an opportunity of showing their gratitude for the help tendered by a sister colony.

The news of the losses at Ladysmith caused an unmistakable depression, especially when coupled with the fact that the Boers invaded the colony almost simultaneously.

The Dutch of the colony are showing themselves loyal to the British Government, and so far as has been ascertained few of them have joined the Boers. The Boer prisoners have arrived at Simonstown near Cape Town, where they are well treated.

STEYN THE EVIL GENIUS.

London Refugees From Johannesburg Believe Kruger Was Dragged Into War by His Ambitious Colleague.

London, Nov. 7.—The tolerance with which returning pilgrims from Johannesburg speak of President Kruger astonishes their London friends. He is credited by them with a clear perception of the inevitable outcome of the war, whatever may be the earliest results of the conflict. President Steyn is described by them as the evil genius of South Africa. A shrewd, intelligent, ambitious man, over-educated in some respects, but half-trained in other points, and essentially ill balanced. The rear guard came away from Johannesburg with the conviction that President Kruger had been dragged into the war against his will and judgment, and that President Steyn had involved the Orange Free State in a fatal struggle in which it had everything to lose and nothing to gain, and that he had no other incentive than a dream of a vast and powerful Dutch republic.

DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN READERS

THE WORK OF WORKING GIRLS.

A Home for Aged People in Town Which is Managed by Some Young Women.

In a modest, quiet way, without any fuss or red tape, or rules or committees, and certainly with no idea that their work would awaken interest outside, a band of girls at the east end is carrying on as thoroughly Christian a charity as any in this great, big-hearted city of Montreal. Someone said, "Why don't you go to see what that Home for Aged People on Gain Street is like?" and one bright afternoon lately I went to find Gain Street. The locality is east, beyond Papineau Road, and the street runs from Notre Dame upwards.

I was told to ask at a certain number for Mrs. Hibbard, who would give me all the information about the Home. After a long tramp I came to Gain Street, which is a neat, respectable neighborhood, and found the house I was in search of. In answer to my enquiries, Mrs. Hibbard, a gentle-looking young woman, told me all about the Home.

St. Luke's Church, on Dorchester Street East, has in connection therewith a Sisterhood of St. Andrew, the only one in Montreal, on the same plan as the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, so well known in Canada. Besides this, there is a large Bible class attended by a number of girls and young women.

This Bible class, the members of which, with scarcely any exceptions, are girls earning their own living, has opened lately a Home for the Aged and Destitute. The class is entirely responsible for this Home; the rent is paid and the inmates fed and clothed. The only reference or requirement needed for admission is to be homeless and destitute. There is no talk of creed or race. The need is enough to make the door of the little place swing open to admit the aged wanderer.

While telling me about it, Mrs. Hibbard was taking me to see the Home, which is a neat brick cottage, 55 Gain Street, opening directly upon the street. We entered and a savory smell of cooking assailed our nostrils. A comfortable room faced the door with cupboards along one side and plain furniture. A handsome lamp stood on the table on a pretty cover, and the whole place looked cosy and homelike. There are five inmates—one an old man, husband of one of the women. The kitchen was clean and bright, with a window looking into a nice open yard, and a good fire in the stove. A striped cat was wandering about superintending matters. One aged woman, very deaf, and with a patient look on her poor old wrinkled face, sat near the window looking out, and a brisk old dame wearing a cap was fussing over the stove.

"I'm cooking my husband's supper," she remarked to me, in explanation.

"Do they get their own meals?" I asked.

"I buy everything for them," said Mrs. Hibbard, "but they like to cook it themselves; they know the way they want it done, and they like it at certain times."

Now, wasn't that real, practical charity? Not to do a kindness in the way which would please those doing it best, but to do it in a way which suited the old people themselves.

My guide, who is vice-president of the Sisterhood of St. Andrew, told me how the place came to be opened. She said that it seemed terrible that there was no place for poor old people to go to. Two of these women had been found starving; one of them was living in a dark cellar and was supported by one of the girls in the Bible class. They tried to have the destitute woman placed in a Home, but one would not take her because she was not a resident of the city; another because she belonged to a different church; another for some other reason; so the girls decided they must get a place where such people could be sent.

The Bible class has a small—a very small—fund, which is in charge of Mr. Dart, who is president of the Sisterhood of St. Andrew. The girls took the house and friends helped them with furniture. They pay the rent, feed and clothe the inmates and do all the work. Mrs. Hibbard goes several times a day to attend to their wants, and buys and takes them their food and others scrub and clean. Some girls who are very busy all day go over in the evening and wash the windows. On Sunday night a service is held in the little sitting room and the friends of the Home as well as members of the Bible class attend.

Isn't this a splendid thing for these working girls to do? It will surely be possible for all who read this to encourage them with a little help. Everything needed for ordinary housekeeping is needed for this little Home. Fuel, groceries, clothing of various kinds will be gratefully received, as well as contributions in money. The winter is coming on, when the work must be kept up, and as many as possible accommodated. Any parcels, and everything, no matter how small, is welcome—can be sent to the Home, 55 Gain Street, and money should be sent to the treasurer, Mr. H. J. Dart, 1483 Ontario Street. In aid of the Aged People's Home the Sisterhood of St. Andrew are to hold a sale of work at St. Luke's Church on the 16th and 17th, a week from next Thursday and Friday, and it deserves to be well patronized, for all encouragement should be given to those engaged in this simple way in such a good work.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The girl who got all tangled up over the Dreyfus business is now having a happy time with the Transvaal matter. She wonders where Cape Town is and what they call them Boers for. She also thinks it very disrespectful for everyone to be referring to Mr. Kruger as "Uncle"—fancy speaking of "Uncle" Cleveland or "Uncle" McKinley. Official reports from the seat of war sound like time tables or rules for crocheting—she can't make head nor tail of them. But she goes on reading just the same, skipping such words as "uitwaersraad," "raadhuis" and "vaderlandsliefde," for what's the good of reading them when one doesn't know whether they're referring to lapels on the Boers' coats or African weather?

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Mr. and Mrs. Allan Gilmour, well known Ottawa people, are registered at the Place Viger.

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Rev. Father F. Nugent and Mr. A. J. Reddy, attorney at law, are in town and staying with Mr. Reddy's sister, at Westmount. Father F. Nugent is here on emigration business, and has sent a large number of emigrants from the poor parts of Ireland to the Western States. He is assisted by Mr. Reddy, who has returned from Ireland.

* * *

Mrs. C. P. Hosmer and Miss Hosmer were at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, lately.

* * *

Among the Allan Line surgeons who have gone with the transports to the Transvaal is Dr. R. S. Carnegie, who is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He has been promoted to the steamship Bavarian, now en route to South Africa.

* * *

The many warm friends in town of Mr. and Mrs. Granville Cunningham, formerly of Montreal, are delighted to hear of Mr. Cunningham's new appointment to be managing director of the London and Metropolitan Underground Electric Railway, with headquarters in London. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham and Miss May Dawson, of Toronto, who is spending the winter with her aunt and uncle, are now in London.

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Mrs. Torrance, who as was mentioned yesterday, leaves New York on Saturday to winter in Rome, will be accompanied by her nephew, the Rev. Alex. Hensley.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Stanway, of McTavish street, who have been for the past few months across the water, returned to Canada by the Numidian, and will be heartily welcomed by their friends here.

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Mrs. Henry Ami spent a couple of days last week here with Mr. and Mrs. Burland.

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Mr. and Mrs. G. C. May are at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

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The Ottawa papers speak with much sorrow of the death of Lady Middleton, who was a great favorite in society at the Capital.

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To Americans the incident of the inspection of the Scots Guards the other day brings home the tie of kinship with intense realism. After the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Czarowitz of Russia, had passed down the lines and noted the battalion's fitness for embarking for South Africa, he stopped to congratulate Col. Alf. Paget and his American wife on the fine appearance of the men under his command. Mrs. Paget, the daughter of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, is a figure no less welcome in London houses than in those of New York and Paris, and her tastes for golf, cycling and skating are just those which appeal to the outdoor life of the English army officer.

At the Queen's drawing-rooms, the Prince's levees and other court functions this popular officer, by reason of his duties, is well known to the public, and his battalion, the Second of the Scots Guards, when ranked with the Grenadiers, making a special brigade of foot guards, will carry with it to South Africa the affectionate pride of London.

The alliance of American women with the Churchills comes into note again through the war. An aunt of the present Duke of Marlborough, Lady Sarah Wilson, has gone out, if possible, to join her husband, Captain Gordon Wilson, who is with Col. Baden-Powell, at Mafeking. She gives her services as a hospital nurse, while Mr. Winston Churchill, who in spite of his youth, has passed through more than one dashing cavalry charge unscathed, will tell the story of the campaign as a special correspondent.

* * *

The Misses Kirkpatrick, of Bedford road, Toronto, who have been visiting friends here, have returned home.

* * *

The wedding of Capt. W. F. Lascelles, Scots Guards, and one of Lord Minto's A.D.C.'s, to Lady Sybil Beauclerk, niece of Lady Minto, took place on Saturday at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, London West. A distinguished company was present. Lady Minto will now return very shortly. Full details of this mariage will be looked forward to with much interest by those to whom both bride and groom are well known.

* * *

Toronto seems to be extremely gay with dances and teas. Always one of the prettiest balls of the season, in that city, the Bal Poudre, is already an event of the near future, Tuesday, November 21. Again will the Pavilion be the scene, and the ladies in charge of the decorations promise something charming. The ball will be under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Miss Mowat, Sir George and Lady Kirkpatrick, Mrs. W. D. Beardmore, Mrs. Melfort Boulton, Mrs. Cosby, Mrs. W. Herbert Cawthra, Mrs. Gooderham, Mrs. H. C. Hammond, Mrs. Angus Kirkland, Mrs. Wm. Mackenzie, Mrs. Montizambert, Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt, Mrs. Nordheimer, Mrs. H. M. Pellatt, Mrs. Sweny and Mrs. Hugh Macdonald.

* * *

The Irish football team are being made much of in Toronto. Everyone went on Saturday to see the match, and there was another match yesterday. On Sunday a luncheon was given for them by the Argonauts. A private car, starting from the Rossin House, carried them out early in the day to the Country Club. Later luncheon was served, covers being for 28, and the president of the Argonauts making, as always, a capital host. After luncheon a visit was paid to the kennels, the lovely view across Lake Ontario admired, and about five o'clock a start was made for town, the car carrying the Irishmen to Rathnally, where Mrs. J. K. Kerr entertained them at tea.

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In connection with the bazaar for the sale of work of Irish peasants in New York, in which Lady Aberdeen is interested, a large number of titled and influential ladies will come over from the other side to take part, and the affair will be a brilliant social event, as well as, it is hoped, successful financially.

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The young Duchess of Marlborough is said to be an extremely good billiard player. In fact, she has brought billiard playing for women into great prominence in England.

* * *

Colonel Edye, who has recently returned from Sydney, C.B., has left town for Toronto and Winnipeg.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

Small Pill. Small Dose, Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's.

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

THE NEWEST FASHIONS

C.D.F. Writes in the New York Post About the Latest Ideas for Clothes—Still the Long Skirts.

It has already been discovered, says the New York Post, that the pipings and applique designs arranged on fancy capes and jackets cut and wear badly, and give the garments a worn appearance before its time. This applies not alone to the medium, but the higher-priced wraps so decorated. But where a roll of silk braid outlines the applique designs this trouble seems to be averted.

Tentative efforts are again being made in favor of somewhat shorter skirts, but no one can make an absolute prophecy concerning them. As the matter stands at present in the hands of fashion designers and specialists, the travelling and walking costumes have the skirt at the back so well mounted and arranged over a close foundation skirt as to give the effect of a slightly trained model without its former inconvenience. This, however, is exceptional, and the majority of new tailor styles, or those in present use, have a skirt which continues to sweep the ground at the back.

Apple green, a rich shade of reddish plum color, rose color, and jet black velvets are much en evidence as accessories on evening toilets of cream or ivory-white satin, crepe de chine, or net over taffeta silk. The velvet decorations are almost covered with cut-work in satin or point applique lace.

Fashionable fur trimmings are still of sable, mink, marten, or other tails, hanging like a deep fringe from yokes, square sailor-shaped collars, and pelerine points or stole-shaped fronts of velvet, trimmed with chenille and fur en applique. Other short-fleeced furs are arranged in scroll-like curves on black and colored costumes of cloth and velvet. Short quaint jackets of these furs are brought out in many of the shapes popular in velvet or heavy costume satin.

The white cloth and white flannel waists, with a colored dot or stripe, are just now in marked favor. Those described a month ago as models from the other side have been copied, and now waists of wool in regular shirt-waist style can be purchased at any of the best dry-goods houses. These fit perfectly, and they are at once neat, dainty, serviceable and becoming, and, being simply made, are easily cleaned.

Skilled modistes put to various effective uses the innumerable fancy devices so artistically produced in both silk and mohair braids, cut cloth, velvet and chenille designs en applique and satin arabesques, outlined in fine silk cord, in both black and colors.

There are new graceful models in both five and seven-gored skirts, the backs cut to conform to the latest manner of adjusting a certain amount of fulness at the back in one very deep box-plait, in two narrower ones, or in a number of long tucks or French shirrings very closely massed.

A new English walking jacket is cut with very rounding shirt-fronts and fastens diagonally across the chest. Beneath this is a close-fitting waistcoat of chamois-colored cloth almost covered with braiding, and fastened with large rococo buttons. Another style shows the right front cut wide enough to lap in double-breasted fashion from the throat to the length of about five inches over the chest. Below this each side is very much cut away, leaving a broad open space that is filled in with a cloth vest. The closing is made by means of three large buttons set on the edge of the overlapping portion.

Some of the more expensive woollen dress fabrics are so woven as to give an effect of a surface alternately plain and corded, the heavy reps looking like a tiny tuck taken in the cloth as narrow as it could be stitched, although no stitching is visible. This material is used for entire costumes, jackets, and capes, and is also employed for vests, yokes, straps, facings, revers and collars, these accessories being bordered with fine silk cord passementeries.

Some of the new cloth and velvet redingotes are closely fitted and double-breasted and cut down in the neck with revers slashed into deep points that are decorated with cut-work en applique or else edged with a band of rich silk embroidery. The front of the redingote from belt to hem is much cutaway, and rounded at the bottom, revealing an untrimmed underskirt of repped silk, costume satin or fine cloth. The close sleeves match the redingote in fabric, and the guimpe matches the underskirt, with a decoration applied to it that corresponds with the garniture finishing the edge of the slashed revers.

Besides the enveloping redingotes, Newmarkets and other long garments, the three-quarter models for tall women, the fitted coats with little outside boleros, and the host of trim little tailor-made jackets of every sort and color of wool are seen some smart and charming costumes for early winter made with wraps en suite. One of the handsomest of these models is of a beautiful shade of plum-colored cloth with a collet to match. The upper part forms a hood with rolling-edge that reaches to the shoulders, and is bordered with mink fur and lined with a paler shade of pinkish plum-colored satin. A Roman blue costume, made in like manner, has chinchilla fur trimmings.

The medium weight but closely woven wools are the very best fabrics to select for utility suits for the winter. The greens, browns and dark plum and wine colors present a most attractive range of beautiful shades this season. The lightest and deepest tones, with a number of intermediate shadings are alike popular. The new Russian blue is a superb color, and the very handsome dye called Roman blue is worn alike by matron and maid and by blonde and brunette. Some of the English-made costumes of Russian blue cloth are elegantly trimmed with mink fur, the overdress of blue cloth thus adorned, the skirt, of pale biscuit-colored cloth, almost hidden by the long redingote, but showing a skirt border of applique work in Roman blue cloth.

C. D. F.

THE TISSOT PICTURES.

Something Worth Seeing and Which Makes a Deep Impression Upon the Mind.

The Tissot pictures now on exhibition at Windsor Hall are simply marvellous. The story of Christ's life upon earth is told in so vivid a manner that one almost feels the artist must have seen for himself what he depicts. The Saviour he paints is a real Saviour, a human, sympathetic Christ, living the humble life of the men around Him, talking with them, sharing in their pursuits, and at last dying among them like a common criminal. The pictures, with their wonderful detail and their realism, are like photographs of scenes in the life of Christ. The disciples are not saints with beautiful refined faces. They are ordinary men, some rough and common-looking, all with a Jewish type of countenance. Suddenly as you pass from one to another you realize the humanity of Christ as never before. You realize His daily life upon earth, from the manger to the terrible death. You realize that the people were everyday people, and you perhaps feel, in looking at the splendor of the buildings, and the magnificent rich rugs and draperies of Pilate's house, that to these rulers he was a poor insignificant man, who could teach nothing to men of their position and with their pride.

The birth of Christ is one of the most beautiful pictures, but there is nothing to awaken a deep religious sense in looking at it. The shepherds are common men, who are making offerings of fowls and sheep. The ass and the ox put their heads over the wooden partition and look down upon the Babe in Mary's lap. The coloring in these pictures is exquisite. The Eastern rugs glow with rich warm color, and every detail is clear and distinct. There is a picture of Christ standing before Pilate. The ruler sits on a long seat, and the light coming through the iron grill-work above his head shines upon the rich carpet and upon a Figure standing there. The figure of a poor miserable man, who had been beaten and bound and brought in His humiliation before the judge. The journey of the Eastern kings is a fine picture. The three richly clad men, with dignity and power in their mien, are riding camels, and behind, riding in and out among the hills, are the attendants. A glorious sunlight shines over the figures and the ground. The scenes of the crucifixion are terribly painful. The suffering of Christ, and the horrible faces of rage and hatred of the Jews who cried "Crucify Him, crucify Him," give those who look at them a thrill of horror. Everyone should go to see these marvellous pictures.

TO-MORROW'S MENU.

BREAKFAST—Fruit. Cracked Wheat with Cream. Codfish Cakes. Potato Puff. Gems. Coffee.

LUNCHEON—Broiled Lobster. Baked Potatoes. Sliced Oranges. Wafers. Cocoa.

DINNER—Vegetable Soup. Baked Fish. Brown Sauce. Mashed Potatoes. Stewed Tomatoes. Cauliflower and Gratin. Lettuce and Tomato Salad. Wafers. Cup Custard. Cheese. Coffee.

LIFE.

(By Alice Crary.)

Oh, Life, short life to those who love,
Whose morn knows swift decay;
Oh, Life, long life to those who hate,
Whose end seems far away.
To mortals, short—to mortals, long—
A paradox of right and wrong.

Oh, Life, bright life to those who love,
And through long service reign;
Oh, Life, dark life to those who hate,
Whose triumph proud is pain.
To mortals, dark—to mortals, bright—
Stern paradox of wrong and right.

DAILY FASHION HINTS.



PRETTY WINTER GOWN OF VELVET AND CLOTH.

MRS. WHITTEMORE SPEAKS

A Large Audience Listened Attentively to the Address

Rescue Work in Different Places—Tracts Containing Stories of Work to be Obtained from Y.W.C.A.

Yesterday afternoon an audience of women which filled the rooms of the Y.W.C.A., 896 Dorchester Street, to the doors, listened to Mrs. E. M. Whittemore, who told of her rescue work and of the "Door of Hope." Mrs. J. F. Stevenson presided at the meeting which was opened with a hymn and while the address was in progress not a sound was heard in the crowded rooms. Mrs. Whittemore has, for a long time devoted her life to this work and given up the pleasures of society and luxury to help other women. In the course of her remarks she said:

Ladies,—In speaking of the work of the Brewery Mission and Rescue Homes, many say, "We are not called to such work." No such paltry reason for indifference or idleness will justify one nor afford them later on, sufficient excuse when the Lord may demand at their hands many a poor wanderer of the street whom their eyes may have rested upon, either in scorn or pity while on the earth. Called. Yes surely, if by no higher call than some despairing mother's heart. In fact every time we look upon the countenances of these sorely neglected ones is just another opportunity to reach forth the helping hand that will gently lead them to the Saviour's feet. If we overlook our duty as woman to woman, some will enter perdition, that it might have been our privilege to lead in a right way. And mothers—just here let me beg of you, for God's sake—for the sake of humanity, if you value your own happiness and that of your child, look over your daughter's shoulder when she is absorbed in a novel. I could tell you stories of what I have seen in the Door of Hope, where we have had the daughters of clergymen, of judges, of lawyers, girls who have moved in the most refined society, brought to the Door of Hope, their lives blasted, through reading the class of literature, brought into the homes of to-day."

Mrs. Whittemore has opened fifty "Doors of Hope" in the United States and also in England. There is a Sheltering Home here in Montreal for girls out of prison, etc., but at present it is only a temporary home, as it is at present impossible to take these women in permanently.

Mrs. Whittemore, who during her stay has been the guest of Mrs. Finley, Bishop Street, left for New York last night.

At the close of the meeting some little tracts and books weer placed on sale, which have proved most valuable. These tracts contain touching stories of this lady's work and may be obtained at the Y.M.C.A.

ORGANIZED CHARITY.

No Date Yet Decided for the Public Meeting—Committee Will Hold Another Meeting.

At the meeting of the comittee appointed at the last meeting for forming a charity organization, held at Mrs. Drummond's house, it was decided to hold another meeting to discuss details before the public meeting is called. The date and place for this meeting will be announced later.

CHANGEFUL.

By studying my lady's eyes
I've grown so learned day by day,
So Machiavellian in this wise,
That when I send her flowers I say
To each small flower (no matter what,
Geranium, pink or tuberose,
Syringa, or forget-me-not,
Or violet), before it goes;
"Be not triumphant, little flower,
When on her naughty heart you lie—
But modestly enjoy your hour;
She'll weary of you by and by."

—T. B. Aldrich.

SPICY CONVERSATION HINTS.

A List of One Dozen "Sensible Humorous" Subjects for After-Dinner Discussion—These Are Prize-Winners.

An English publication recently offered a prize for the best dozen "sensible humorous" subjects written for discussion after dinner. The following questions were chosen as the ones entitled to the prize:

1. If a cross wife commences to scold her husband, is it good policy for him to commence whistling?
2. If a husband be a few days absent from home, should he bring his wife a present on his return?
3. Is it an easy matter to "spot" an old bachelor in a crowd?
4. Does reading love stories make ladies more inclined to flirt?
5. Supposing you had a few friends whom you knew to be very downcast—how would you entertain them for an hour so as to make them give a good, hearty laugh?
6. Why do old bachelors and old maids give their preference to lodgings where there are no children?
7. Should the husband remain at home occasionally to look after the children, etc., in order to leave his wife free to go to the theatre?
8. How would you cure the man who stops at his club too late?
9. What means should be adopted to bring a bashful man to "the sticking point?"
10. What advantage has the new woman over the old?
11. Are heroes or heroines the more to be admired?
12. Is it better to marry for love or for riches, or for a compound of both?

"When Knighthood Was in Flower."

Or the Love Story of

CHARLES BRANDON and MARY TUDOR, the King's sister, and happening in the reign of his august majesty King Henry VIII.

By EDWIN CASKODEN (Charles Major).

Copyrighted by the Bowen-Merrill Company in 1899, and published for the first time in serial form by The Montreal Herald by special arrangement.

CHAPTER XVI—Continued.

I hoped that Jane would wish to see me to talk over Mary's escape so I sent word to her that I was waiting, and she quickly enough recovered her health and came down. I suggested that we walk out to a secluded little summer-house by the river, and Jane was willing. Ah! my opportunity was here at last.

She found her bonnet and out we went. What an enchanting walk was that, and how rich is a man who has laid up such treasures of memory to grow the sweeter as he feeds upon them. A rich memory is better than hope, for it lasts after fruition, and serves us at a time when hope has failed and fruition is but—a memory. Ah! how we cherish it in our hearts, and how it comes at our beck and call to thrill us through and through and make us thank God that we have lived, and wonder in our hearts why he has given poor undeserving us so much.

After we arrived at the summer-house, Jane listened, half the time in tears, while I told her all about Mary's flight.

Shall I ever forget that summer day? A sweet briar entwined our enchanted bower, and, when I catch its scent even now, time-vaulting memory carries me back, making years seem as days, and I see it all as I saw the light of noon at that moment—and all was Jane. The softly lapping river as it gently sought the sea, sang in soothing cadence of naught but Jane; the south wind from his flowery home breathed zephyr-voiced her name again, and, as it stirred the rustling leaves on bush and tree, they whispered back the same sweet strain; and every fairy voice found its echo in my soul; for there it was as 'twas with me, "Jane! Jane! Jane!" I have heard men say they would not live their lives over and take its meagre grains of happiness, in such infinite disproportion to its grief and pain, but, as for me, thanks to one woman, I almost have the minutes numbered all along the way, and know them one from the other; and when I sit alone to dream, and live again some portion of the happy past, I hardly know what time to choose or incident to dwell upon, my life is so much crowded with them all. Would I live again my life? Aye, every moment except perhaps when Jane was ill—and therein even was happiness, for what a joy there was at her recovery. I do not even regret that it is closing; it would be ungrateful; I have had so much more than my share that I simply fall upon my knees and thank God for what He has given me.

Jane's whole attitude toward me was changed, and she seemed to cling to me in a shy, unconscious manner, that was sweet beyond the naming, as the one solace for all her grief.

After I had answered all her questions and had told her over and over again every detail of Mary's flight, and had assured her that the princess was, at that hour, breasting the waves with Brandon, on their high road to paradise, I thought it time to start myself in the same direction, and to say a word in my own behalf. So I spoke very freely and told Jane what I felt and what I wanted.

"Oh, Sir Edwin," she responded, "let us not think of anything but my mistress. Think of the trouble she is in."

"No! no! Jane; Lady Mary is out of her trouble by now, and is as happy as a lark, you may be sure. Has she not won everything her heart longed for? Then let us make our own paradise, since we have helped them make theirs. You have it, Jane, just within your lips; speak the word and it will change everything—if you love me, and I know you do."

Jane's head was bowed and she remained silent.

Then I told her of Lady Mary's message, and begged, if she would not speak in words what I so longed to hear, she would at least tell it by allowing me to deliver only one little thousandth part of the message Mary had sent; but she drew away and said she would return to the castle if I continued to behave in that manner. I begged hard, and tried to argue the point, but logic seems to lose its force in such a situation, and all I said availed nothing. Jane was obdurate, and was for going back at once. Her persistency was beginning to look like obstinacy, and I soon grew so angry that I asked no permission, but delivered Mary's message, or a good part of it, at least, whether she would or no, and then sat back and asked her what she was going to do about it.

Poor little Jane thought she was undone for life. She sat there half pouting, half weeping, and said she could do nothing about it; that she was alone now, and if I, her only friend, would treat her that way, she did not know where to look.

"Where to look?" I demanded. "Look here, Jane, here: you might as well understand, first as last, that I will not be trifled with longer, and that I intend to continue treating you that way as long as we both live. I have determined not to permit you to behave as you have for so long; for I know you love me. You have told me so a dozen times, and even your half words are whole truths; there is not a fraction of a lie in you. Besides, Mary told me that you told her so."

"She did not tell you that?"

"Yes; upon my knightly honor." Of course, there was but one answer to this—tears. I then brought the battle to close quarters at once, and, with my arm uninterrupted at my lady's waist, asked:

"Did you not tell her so? I know you will speak nothing but the truth. Did you not tell her? Answer me, Jane." The fair head nodded as she whispered between the hands that covered her face:

"Yes; I—I—d-did;" and I—well, I delivered the rest of Mary's message, and that, too, without a protest from Jane.

Truthfulness is a pretty good thing after all.

So Jane was conquered at last, and I heaved a sigh as the battle ended, for it had been a long, hard struggle.

I asked Jane when we should be married, but she said she could not think of that now—not until she knew that Mary was safe; but she would promise to be my wife sometime. I told her that her word was as good as gold to me; and so it was and always has been; as good as fine gold thrice refined. I then told her I would bother her no more about it, now that I was sure of her, but when she was ready she should tell me of her own accord and make my happiness complete. She said she would, and I told her I believed her and was satisfied. I did, however, suggest that the intervening time would be worse than wasted—happiness thrown right in the face of Providence, as it were—and begged her not to waste any more than necessary; to which she seriously and honestly answered that she would not.

We went back to the castle, and as we parted Jane said timidly: "I am glad I told you, Edwin; glad it is over."

She had evidently dreaded it; but—I was glad, too; right glad. Then I went to bed.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE ELOPEMENT.

Whatever the king might think, I knew Lord Wolsey would quickly enough guess the truth when he heard that the princess was missing, and would have a party in pursuit. The runaways, however, would have at least twenty-four hours the start, and a ship leaves no tracks. When Mary left me she was perhaps two-thirds of a league from the rendezvous, and night was rapidly falling. As her road lay through a dense forest all the way, she would have a dark, lonely ride of a few minutes, and I was somewhat uneasy for that part of the journey. It had been agreed that if everything was all right at the rendezvous, Mary should turn loose her horse, which had always been stabled at Berkeley Castle and would quickly trot home. To further emphasize her safety a thread would be tied in his forelock. The horse took his time in returning, and did not arrive until the second morning after the flight, but when he came I found the thread, and, unobserved, removed it. I quickly took it to Jane, who has it yet, and cherishes it for the mute message of comfort it brought her. In case the horse should not return, I was to find a token in a hollow tree near the place of meeting; but the thread in the forelock told us our friends had found each other.

To be Continued.

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Solicit the honor of a visit to

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Fine Furs.

OLD FURS of all kinds re-dyed, repaired and remodelled into the newest styles—repairs received at an early date will have our special attention.

Our SEAL and PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS are world renowned.

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MONTREAL.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

Announcements under these headings, per insertion.

Birth Notices	25c
Death Notices	50c
Marriage Notices	50c

BIRTHS.

BOON—October 31, the wife of Thomas Boon, London, of a son.

DODWELL—October 25, at 307 Pine Avenue, the wife of L. E. Dodwell, of a daughter.

GRATTON—October 30, at 749 St. Andre Street, Mrs. Alphonse Gratton, of a daughter.

JENKINS—November 6, at Ottawa, the wife of F. M. S. Jenkins, of a daughter.

LEFAIVRE—At 226 Elgin Street, Mrs. Andre Lefaivre, of a daughter.

MARSDEN—At Deseronto, October 25, wife of Charles Marsden, of a daughter.

MARSHALL—At Ottawa, October 31, the wife of A. J. Marshall, of a daughter.

MITCHELL—At 1 Bulger Avenue, October 31, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Mitchell.

PRINGLE—At Stella, Ont., November 4, to Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Pringle, a son.

VEALE—In Kingston, November 1, to Mr. and Mrs. John Veale, a daughter.

WEBB—November 4, at Toronto, the wife of A. E. Webb, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOTT—DUNCAN—October 31, Harry Secord Bott, Chicago, to Phoebe Clarrissa, daughter of Hugh Duncan, Napanee.

BOUCHER—BOILEAU—By Rev. Mr. Berard, Nov. 6, Henry Winslow Boucher, to Miss Mary Jane Boileau, of St. Henri.

CAMPBELL—COOKE—At Orillia, October 25, Edwin Campbell, of Cobourg, Ont., to Miss Perle M. Cooke, formerly of Cornwall.

COWENS—FAPPIER—At Derby Line, Que. October 27, Jas. T. Cowens, of Rock Island, to Miss Mary E. Frappier, of Sunapee, N.H.

DEROUCHE—FORTIN—At Williamtown, Ont., October 30, James Derouchie, of Williamstown, to Josephine Fortin, of the River Aux Raisins.

DUNHAM—PATTEN—Nov. 2, Toronto, by Rev. J. F. Ockley, Joseph E. Dunham, to Alice Gertrude, daughter of the late Wm. Patten.

HODGHSTON—FORSYTH—At Napanee, November 1, Robert Ernest Hodghston, Enterprise, to Harriett Ada Forsyth, Switzerville, Ont.

LOCHEER—MAIN—At Hamilton, by Rev. Dr. Lyle, Dr. J. A. Locneed to Helen Marr, youngest daughter of Alexander Main.

SMITH—THOMPSON—At Ettrick, Ont., October 25, Rev. Mr. Cooper, Thomas Smith, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of A. J. Thompson.

STANBURY—DAVIDSON—October 31, at Toronto, Arthur Beverley Stanbury, to Marion P. daughter of J. J. Davidson, formerly of Montreal.

WHITE—DEGREY—At Cornwall, October 30, Hugh White to Elizabeth, daughter of John Degrey.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

BEAUDRY—At 279 University Street, November 5, Louis Beaudry, advocate, formerly Prothonotary of Beauharnois, aged 85.

CHARBONNEAU—At 101a Canning Street, November 3, J. H. Ferdinand, son of the late Ferdinand Charbonneau, former editor of La Presse, at the age of 4 years, 9 months and 17 days.

DENIS—In this city, November 3, at the age of 47 years, Mr. Joseph Denis, grocer.

DOWLING—In this city, November 5, Patrick Dowling, a native of Ballyragget, County Kilkenny, Ireland.

ENNIS—In this city, November 5, Ellen Sullivan, beloved wife of James Ennis.

GRAVELLE—In this city, Nov. 2, at the age of 58 years, Flavie Sauriol, wife of Joseph Eliezer Gravelle.

LANGLAIS—In this city, Nov. 4, Leonie Yvonne Alice Helene, daughter of Israel Langlais, at the age of 6 months and 20 days.

PALMER—Nov. 6th, at 1215 Dorchester street, Eliza Molloy, wife of Mr. William F. Palmer, late of the Commissariat Department, aged 84 years. Requiem service at 8 a.m. Thursday at the Franciscan Chapel, Dorchester street, after which the funeral will proceed to the cemetery.

ROCHON—At St. Henri, Nov. 2, at the age of 3 years and 7 months, Emilien, son of Alderic Rochon, shoemaker.

THOMAS—At Ste. Cunegonde, Nov. 3, Scholastique Agagnier, wife of Paul Thomas, aged 79 years.

THOMSON—In this city, Nov. 5, David Gentles Thomson, aged sixty years. Funeral from his late residence, 75 St. Matthew street, to-morrow at 2.30 p.m. Please omit flowers.

TREPANIER—In this city, Nov. 4, aged 28 years, Dieudonne, son of Alp. Trepanier.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE

BERRY—In London, Nov. 3, the infant son of W. L. and Victoria Berry.

BOISVERT—At Quebec, Nov. 5, Louis Alexandre Boisvert, aged 61 years.

COWDRY—At Ingersoll, Nov. 1, Annie Augusta, wife of John Cowdry, of McLeod, N.W.T., and daughter of Louis Thompson, in her 31st year.

DECOW—At Iona, Ont., Nov. 3, Mrs. L. A. Decow, relict of the late Daniel Decow, aged 77 years.

DEE—Nov. 4, at Toronto, Richard Henry Dee, in his 66th year.

ENRIGHT—In Kingston, Nov. 4, Mary, widow of the late Michael Enright.

EVANS—At Quebec, Nov. 5, Winifred Caroline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Evans, aged 16 years.

FITZGERALD—At Ottawa, John Fitzgerald, adopted son of John Canty, sr.

KELLY—At St. Malo, St. Sauveur, Richard Kelly, aged 80 years.

MORRIS—At Hamilton, Hannah M., wife of John Morris, aged 40 years.

McCULLOUGH—At Goodwood, Ont., Nov. 5, James McCullough, aged 83 years.

O'CONNELL—Nov. 5, at New York, Kathleen O'Connell, aged 11 years, formerly of Ottawa.

TANTON—At London, Nov. 2, John F. Tanton, aged 52 years.

OOM PAUL

likes charlotte gelatine.

The Covent Garden MARKET,

2356 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

(Next to Alexander's Cafe.)

REDUCTION IN FINE TEAS.
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

60c Tea, for	40c
65c " "	50c
50c " "	35c
35c " "	25c

Anent Notions.

Don't scorn the little things. They count vitally in the scheme of life. A drop of rain is a "little thing," but if it falls into the sea and is caught by an open shell it may form a pearl.

The cents we save you on STERLING SILVER Articles that are daily needed will amount to many hundred dollars in the years that pass.

Narcisse Beaudry & Sons,

270 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

PENS AND PENCILS

All the various Makers.

Ink Bottles, Stands and Racks

Large variety to choose from.

MUCILAGE.

TIMMIS NOBLE & CO.

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Herald Coupons Good as Gold..

The Herald will offer many valuable premiums this fall, in return for Herald Coupons.

Issue of Saturday, OCTOBER 7, announces

Herald Scribbler

300 Pages.

LIST OF PREMIUMS:

The Designer..............10 Coupons
5 Cents extra if by mail.

Dominion Cook Book..25 Coupons and 25c
6 Cents extra if by mail.

Herald Scribbler............ 6 Coupons
Cannot be sent by mail.

CONDITIONS.

Coupons presented for any article must be of different dates.

Coupons will be good for any article until it is withdrawn from the list above.

If to be sent by mail, extra postage must be remitted.

Letters relating to coupons must be addressed, Coupon Dept., Montreal Herald.

COUPON AGENCIES.

Herald Coupons may be exchanged at following agencies:

383 Notre Dame—F. Whitaker, Grocery.
11 Papineau Square—Mrs. A. Smithe, Books.
680 St. Denis—Mrs. White, Books.
439 St. Lawrence—T. Vaughan, Books.
Clark St. and Fairmount Ave.—C. S. Webb, Druggist.
2117 St. Catherine—J. Milloy, Books.
2587 St. Catherine—M. A. Curran, Books.
P.O., Westmount—Miss McColl, Stationery.
213 St. Antoine—J. L. King, Books.
2674 Notre Dame—N. S. Wilkins, Newsdealer.
157 Congregation Street, Point St. Charles—Wm. Monteith, Grocery.
236 Hibernia—Mrs. Crutchlow, Fancy Goods.
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NOV. 7, 1899.

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The Herald

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UNION LABEL TYPOGRAPHICAL MONTREAL No 176

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1899

IMPERIALISM AND PARLIAMENT.

It is to be noticed that the proposal to send a second contingent of Canadian volunteers to South Africa has been discussed with much less of hysteria than marked the organization of the first one. There is more of a disposition to reflect with calmness on what it all means, more disposition to remember that the change in the relationship of Canada to the Empire, which these steps portend, must be fully discussed in Parliament. In Great Britain they have accepted the action of the colonies, Canada included, as possessing a very definite significance. Lord Rosebery, who more than any other public man, voices the mind of the people in this crisis gave in his recent speech at Bath as one of his reasons for refusing to consider the present a small war, the fact that "in this contest the World-Empire has called to her assistance from every corner of her dominion detachments of her subjects to give her, not their assistance—for, thank God, we can do without that—but to show their sympathy and their resolution to be one with the Mother Country, in the hour of trial."

That is the spirit in which the despatch of the Canadian contingent is viewed in England. That is the spirit in which the act is viewed by all classes of the population here. But it is in the highest degree essential to the interests of Canada itself that a full, free and untrammelled discussion of the whole subject in Parliament should define the Canadian position in the way provided by the constitution. War is an exceptional condition and government by order-in-council is equally exceptional in a country with such institutions and with such a population as we have in Canada. It is plain that Canada cannot daily behind and choose her own time in all things if we are to satisfy the ambition common to Canadians from Sydney to Esquimault, to raise the Dominion to a high place amongst the nations of the earth. The decay of some peoples and the ambitions of others, are producing new situations in several parts of the earth's surface, and Canada is vitally interested in the readjustment. But we must not be hurried along with our eyes shut, and when Parliament reassembles, as it will in a few weeks, the sending of the Canadian contingent will have made the opening for a series of discussions on topics of a kind not hitherto broached in earnest in the halls at Ottawa. Meantime what Lord Rosebery prophesies for England is already an actuality in Canada, for the "party of Liberal Imperialism controls the destinies of this country." And Lord Rosebery again is authority for the opinion that "Liberal Imperialism" and "sane Imperialism" are and should be one and the same.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

It is instructive to watch how more responsible opinion is shaping itself on the Continent at the moment. The German Emperor's visit to England is now definitely decided upon, and it has caused both anger and surprise in Paris. Ever since January, 1896, the date of the famous Imperial telegram to President Kruger, there has been an idea in Paris that the Emperor William had entered into a kind of engagement with the Transvaal—an engagement not merely personal, but binding the Triple Alliance, thus promising that Republic the support of at least three Continental Governments in the event of a conflict with Great Britain. The Transvaal has since then, with characteristic foresight, sent to Europe well-informed and zealous men, who have endeavored, not entirely without success, to train and guide public opinion, so that in the event of any acute difficulty with England the Transvaal might be considered the victim of an English intrigue, studiously devised and inspired by selfish motives, and even by cupidity. The section of the press which had drunk deeply at the Boer sources of inspiration and experienced its heady effects, urged the Transvaal to wait no longer, but to declare war before England had time to collect her forces. These journals knew well enough that in this they were merely responding to the desire of the Transvaal, and England, in spite of the slowness of her preparations, with which she is now taunted, was perfectly aware of this fact. The British Government knew that more prompt preparations would have brought upon her still greater reproaches; indeed she would have been accused of lying in ambush. It was evident, therefore, that the Boers, in hastily launching their ultimatum with the encouragement of the Continental press, felt confident that they would gain the first advantages and enable England's adversaries to exult over the defeats. Such defeats, it was calculated, would incite Continental opinion, stimulated by the press, to pronounce in favor of the Transvaal, and to draw in its train Governments little inclined to espouse the cause of the Transvaal. The adversaries of England counted especially upon the German press. Germany was expected to draw in her train her two allies, Austria and Italy. France was ready to follow them, and would compel Russia to follow her, thus combining a general and even active opposition against England and in favor of the Transvaal. With this starting point those who went the length of contemplating even the defeat of England, watched with interest all that was said or done on the Continent against her. The opinion was even attributed to the German General Staff that in view of what was called the bad organization of the English military system, the Boers would, by paralyzing English movements throughout South Africa, succeed in preventing the concentration so elaborately prepared. It was said that even when England should have succeeded in mustering all her forces it would have been impossible for her to have brought them together as a compact army. Beaten by the Boers and crushed by a general European opposition, she would have been compelled to obey the dictates of President Kruger, who would then be the master of South Africa.

The more thoughtful portion of the German press, however, began to perceive that England, if embarrassed, would pit the Dual Alliance against the Triple Alliance, thus rendering the issue uncertain for herself so far as the Governments were concerned. It is a fortunate thing for England that the Dual and Triple Alliances still exist in something more than name. While it may possibly hamper her in certain details, she can in the case of conflict turn the scale in favor of either the Dual or Triple Alliance. This fact the reflective Germans—and especially the German Emperor—have not overlooked. This is why, leaving the Leydist press to its declamations, the German Emperor will go to England to show that his supreme duty and that of his advisers toward themselves and towards the peace of Europe is not to weaken England and estrange her powerful friendship. Those who have been dreaming of a general uprising, and of a crusade against England, have been building castles of air. Whatever the issue of the war—and the issue has never been for a moment doubtful—England will emerge from it in no way weakened, but even if she sustained serious reverses her influence on the Continent would not be impaired.

THE LATE MR. D. G. THOMSON.

The late Mr. D. G. Thomson, was a man whom his associates on the Board of Trade delighted to honor, alike because of his sterling qualities as a man of business, his comprehensive grasp of public questions and his unvaryingly courteous and unassuming demeanor. His death removes from the councils of the Board one whose views have always carried great weight, not more, however, than was the due of the man who for a quarter of a century had been identified with every movement designed to improve the position of Montreal as one of the great merchandise depots of the Atlantic commerce. Mr. Thomson was an ardent and forceful advocate of any policy for the improvement of the harbor which commended itself to his unusually keen intelligence and one of the best indications of the superior fibre of his character was his readiness to praise a political opponent when occasion for such praise might arise. Happily for the welfare of the city Montreal has many such men as Mr. Thomson, and by none more than by these men themselves, with whom he was in daily association, will his sudden death be regretted and lamented, as was well shown by the proceedings at the Board of Trade meeting yesterday called to pass formal resolutions concerning his demise.

THE TISSOT PICTURES.

One of the New England celebrities tells of how, when a youngster, he stayed away from one of Webster's great speeches, and was told by Emerson that he had lost something a lifetime could not regain for him. It is to be hoped it is not necessary to urge upon Montrealers that through the business enterprise which led to the Tissot pictures being brought here for exhibition, most of us are provided with an opportunity that will not return. These three hundred and odd pictures illustrating the life of Christ constitute an art gallery absolutely unique. Most of the incidents mentioned in the New Testament have been reproduced on canvas before, but never has the whole series been treated by one hand, and that the hand of a master. The atmosphere of Palestine pervades the whole series. The faces are the faces of Palestine Hebrews, not of Italians, Spaniards, Germans, Frenchmen or Flemings. The costumes, the buildings, the interiors, the landscapes, portray what there is reason to suppose were in truth the accessories and surroundings of the Saviour. There is a unity and a continuity about the collection which will be looked for elsewhere in vain. It is possible that in his conception of the Christ the painter has departed somewhat from his general scheme, and has been irresistibly guided by the practice of painters in all ages to etherealize, but in many of the strongest and best of the compositions this tendency is reduced to the minimum. Several of the figures are carried through whole series of pictures in a way to suggest unfailingly the impression made upon the artist by the years of sympathetic study that were devoted to the amplification of his subject.

Probably most visitors to the collection will be at first disappointed at the size of the paintings, the great number of which are on a small scale. But this feeling of disappointment at once gives place, in the lover of art, to one of unmixed admiration for the perfection of the work, for the mastery of minute portraiture and for the wealth of archaeological detail. There are scores of pictures in the collection which, merely as pictures, would be worth going far to see, the Magnificat, the Life in Egypt, the Baptist, the Magdalen, the dinner at the house of Mary and Martha, the daughter of Herodius, the draught of fishes, the trial before Pilate, and half a dozen of the passion scenes challenging instant attention. Montreal has more than once discovered a good thing only after it has gone. It is to be hoped that this time there will be a different tale to be told.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

American politicians will know a good deal more about where they stand in relation to the public after they learn the result of to-day's election in the State of Ohio. In England, as Lancashire goes to-day the country goes to-morrow, and in the States there is a tradition that as Ohio goes one year the country will go the next. The McKinley administration may be said to be on trial in McKinley's own state, where the nominee of Mark Hanna is opposed by a man as wealthy and resourceful as Hanna himself, and who, besides, has an outside advantage in the prospect of soon having Dewey for a brother-in-law. The contest is being fought on all manner of issues, but McKinley and his acts and omissions furnish the principal bone of contention. If McLean, the Democratic candidate, should win, it is difficult to see how McKinley can get the nomination of his party next summer for another term. All the calculations, moreover, are disturbed by the presence in the field of Mayor Jones, of Toledo, an independent candidate who assumes to personify that innate respect for morality which is shared by all the people, and which a few years ago drove John J. Ingalls from public life for making a sneering reference to the more or less generally accepted belief that the ten commandments have no place in politics. "Golden Rule Jones" has broken up parties in Toledo. If he is successful in his appeal to the larger constituency there is no telling what may come after. But the doubts will all be cleared away before another sun rises.

There is no body of men in the world who possess more unreservedly the confidence and esteem of all with whom they come in contact than do the Canadian mounted police. They are men capable of giving a good account of themselves under all circumstances, and if guerilla warfare is to be tried by the Boers after the back of their organized army has been broken by force of numbers, it would be difficult to find anywhere, a set of men so well qualified to match them at their own game as our Northwest police, who would probably be regarded as the flower of a second Canadian contingent for South Africa.

The Bobcaygeon Independent gives the following authoritative account of the genesis of the dispute between General Hutton and another:—"Col. Sam. Hughes sailed with the contingent on Monday, but was in no way attached. It is a good thing for Gen. Hutton that Sam has gone It will be better for the general if the colonel does not return. Before leaving, Colonel Hughes wrote Mr. Laurier fully stating his reasons for demanding the resignation of the general, and when the colonel gets back to his Parliamentary duties, he will make the general understand that nothing struts on two legs that can ever give slack to a Canadian. No, sir. Col. Sam is a Canadian clean through, and from the heels up. The difference between him and the general commenced at Niagara last summer. Col. Sam had his 45th Regiment of volunteers at the camp. The colonel had camped before, and he knew a suitable bit of ground when he saw it, so at once selected the best site for his boys. Later on a city corps arrived, and the general ordered the colonel to move his regiment of farmers and give place to the city chaps. Not much, said Colonel Sam. My boys are as good as any on the ground. If I move, I move home. The conversation between them was not exactly according to army rules, doncherno, and the 45th's tents remained where their colonel placed them. Now you know why Col. Sam is not major of the contingent, and when you see the general's scalp hanging from the tower of Parliament Buildings next spring you will know how it came there."

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We run our business on purely business principles, and we are fully prepared to meet all competition.

In filling your physician's prescriptions we always supply the standard of drugs and preparations ordered; we never substitute inferior drugs.

Our stock of
Toilet Articles and Preparations
is large and varied
and prices the lowest.

Paine's Celery Compound, the medicine that is making thousands healthy and strong, is our best seller from day to day. We can recommend it with confidence.

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TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

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Hand Mirrors, mounted in Sterling Silver from $9.75 up.

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Arrive this morning by Boston Express fresh from the "Deerfoot Farm," Southboro', Mass.
The "Deerfoot Farm" Little Sausages, in 1-lb. parcels.
The "Deerfoot Farm" Sausage Meat, in 1-lb. blocks and
The "Deerfoot Farm" Sliced Bacon, in 1-lb. boxes.
Also, to arrive this morning by the New York Express,
ZIMMERMANN'S "VIENNA" SAUSAGES AND MEATS.
Zimmermann's Fresh Frankfurter Sausages. Zimmermann's Fresh Ring Sausages,
Zimmermann's Fresh Salomy Sausages, Zimmermann's Fresh Bologna Sausages.
Smoked Breasts of Beef and Smoked Tongues.
FRASER, VIGER & CO.

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The "King" of all Apples for Table or for Cooking purposes, The Famous Nova Scotia "King" Apples, Double Extra Quality.
100 Barrels just received from Cornwallis, N.S., in the very heart of the lovely Annapolis Valley, the Garden of all Canada.
$5.25 per barrel. $1.00 per basket. Specially Selected Fruit for our trade.
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is in demand from Gaspe, in the Far East, to Port Arthur, in the Far West, orders having come in yesterday for sample dozens to each of these widely separated points.
At a reasonable price,
$1.00 per bottle, $10.00 per dozen.
We believe it to be the very best value we have ever offered in Genuine Old-fashioned East India "Old Golden" Sherry.
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135 Kegs "NORWEGIAN" ANCHOVIES, New Pack, Just Received.
¼ kegs of Spiced Norwegian Anchovies..... 50 cents per keg
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RUSSIAN SARDINES. RUSSIAN SARDINES.
Packed in Bay Leaves and Spice.
Russian Sardines, in small kegs, $1.00 per keg.
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Fresh supplies of one and all by express.
The Celebrated "Viger" Cream Cheese, Fromage de Brie, Neufchatel Cheese, Imported Camembert Cheese, Philadelphia Cream Cheese, large and small, Gruyere (Swiss) Cheese, French Roquefort Cheese, Gorgonzola (Italian) Cheese, Pine-apple Cheese, Edam Cheese (Dutch Balls), etc., etc.
Fresh supplies of one and all now in store.
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We would respectfully request all out-of-town customers—throughout the Dominion—to send us in their lists for WINTER STORES REQUIRED at the earliest possible moment.
OUR PACKING STAFF WILL BE TAXED TO THE UTMOST to execute the orders which come pouring in on us just before the close of navigation, and we wish to PLEASE AND SATISFY ALL.
Everything of the very choicest, freshest and best in

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Provisions of all kinds. Fine Teas and Coffees. New Packing Vegetables and Fruits in cans and glass.
NEW CROP TABLE FRUITS—Figs, Raisins, etc., etc.
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INLAID LINOLEUMS—Are actually tiles. They are the most durable substance known, and the pattern being inlaid, never wears off as long as a vestige of the cloth remains. They are the best things known for Vestibules, Pantrys, Bathrooms, etc. In all the leading colors.

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CARPETS—Every section now full of New Fall Carpets, in Wiltons, Axminsters, Brussels and Tapestry. From the most celebrated makers of England, including Crossley, Templeton, Brinton, Humphries, etc.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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WEEK OF NOV. 6th.
Dion Boucicault's Comedy Drama..... THE JILT
And Vaudeville.
Prices as usual. 'Phone—East 316, for seats.

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Mr. & Mrs. Frank Murphy, Props. & Mgrs
3 Nights | Thursday, Nov. 9 / Friday, Nov. 10 / Saturday, Nov. 11 / Also Special Matinee SATURDAY | 4 Performances
AT POPULAR PRICES.
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"MESMERIS"
The greatest "lightning change" artist in the world.—N.Y. Herald.
Performs an entire comedy by himself.—N.Y. Sun.
Two hours of marvellous magic, mirth and mystery.—N.Y. Tribune.
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.
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Seats on sale at STAR LIBRARY CLUB, 141 St. James St., and STAR BRANCH OFFICE, Peel St.

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TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 14.
ROSARIO.
The youngest of the great modern violoncellists. Only appearance here,
With the assistance of Mde. Bennati, Messrs. J. B. Dubois, Emery Lavigne, J. Goulet (Haydn trio), and the choral section of the Solfeggio Institute.
Seats—50c, 75c and $1.00. Box seats, $1.50. Boxes, $5.00. Central ticket office, Monument National Pharmacy.

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THE RE-OPENING
OF THE
Free School of Drawing and Painting
of the "Society of Arts, of Canada," 1666 and 1668 Notre Dame Street, will take place on the 14th day of November, at 2 o'clock P.M.
No demand of admission to the School is accepted unless personally presented.

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The Legitimate Irish Comedian, JOS. MURPHY.
Mon., Tues., Wed. Mat. and Night / Thurs., Frid., Sat. Mat. and Night } KERRY GOW / SHAUN RHUE
Prices—25, 50, 75, $1.00 & $1.50.
Next Week } The Beautiful Russian Play, FOR HER SAKE.

THEATRE ROYAL Every Afternoon and Evening
THIS WEEK, NOV. 6
THE GAY MORNING GLORIES
And an Olio of High Class Specialties.
PRICES—10, 20 and 30c.
NEXT WEEK—"A Man of Mystery."

DANCING, DEPORTMENT and DELSARTIAN GYMNASTICS
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All classes attended to by A. Roy Macdonald

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Admission, 25c. Children, 10c.
Special rates for Colleges, Day and Sunday Schools, etc., on application at the Hall.

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Anatomy Class.
A class in Artistic Anatomy, under the direction of DR. R. TAIT MACKENZIE, will be held on Monday Afternoons at 4.30 o'clock, commencing November 13th. Fee—$5.00 for the Course of ten lessons.
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An Elementary Drawing Class will be held Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 3.30 to 5 o'clock, commencing November 2nd. Fees, $1.00 p month.

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The best made Cocoa Door Mats, in all sizes now in stock. Plain or Fancy. Prices from 50c each.

New Rubber Door Mats
Assorted sizes, best makes. Prices from $1.50 each.

150 Fancy Oriental Rugs
Assorted sizes, choice colorings. Prices from 45c each.

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All new colors, assorted sizes. Prices from $4.75 each.

300 New Silk Como Rugs
Most beautiful colors. Prices from 98c each.

New Tapestry Curtains
A complete assortment now in stock. All new patterns and colors. All prices from $2.25 per pair.

Nottingham Lace Curtains
In white and cream. All lengths and widths. Prices from 45c per pair.

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In new and handsome patterns. All prices from $3.00 per pair.

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Debilitated Man



In the treatment of those nervous disorders of men, young and old, which result from the abuse of some law of nature, early indiscretions, later excesses, dissipations, etc., there is much to be considered. The subject is deeper than most physicians think it. One thing is certain, DRUGS ONLY STIMULATE.

They do not tone or strengthen. It is just like taking a glass of whisky to temporarily relieve the mental torture of some financial or family trouble. I soon saw drugs were not giving my patients satisfaction, and went to work experimenting, just as a business man does if he wishes to change some condition of his affairs which are not proving profitable. The first thing I discovered was that the weakness was local. For proper results a remedy had to be found which would build up the whole organism. I knew that I should TREAT CAUSE, NOT EFFECT, and to meet this demand I invented a portable chain battery, which developed into my present famous

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt,

with attachment for men. This appliance is a model home self-treatment. It generates the proper amount of ELECTRICITY in the proper way. It is made especially for weak men. You wear it all night from 60 to 90 days. It cures while you sleep. Write for my book, THREE CLASSES OF MEN, sent sealed, FREE.

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Office Hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p m. Sunday 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

McGILL EXAMINATION

Supplementary Results in the Facult of Medicine Have Just Been Issued

The following supplementary examination results, which have been posted in the Faculty of Medicine at McGill University, show the names of undergraduates who, having failed at previous examinations, have now passed:

Third year—Surgery—P. F. Duffy, T. D. Sayre, C. R. Shaughnessy. Mental diseases—C. Buffett, A. S. Donaldson, P. F. Duffy, A. L. Kanary, B. H. Keating, W. D. McDiarmid, M. T. O'Sullivan, R. H. Payne, C. R. Shaughnessy. Medical jurisprudence—A. E. Costello, P. F. Duffy. Medicine—P. F. Duffy, H. Fourney, H. A. Jones, H. T. Keating, A. G. McAulcy, W. D. McDiarmid, M. T. O'Sullivan, C. R. Symmes. Hygiene and bacteriology—C. Buffett, A. E. Costello, P. F. Duffy, S. K. Harvie, H. S. McSorley, J. J. Morrow, A. Paterson, C. R. Shaughnessy. Pharmacology and therapeutics—C. Buffet, P. F. Duffy, H. Pittis, C. Townsend. Pathology—C. Buffett, P. F. Duffy.

Second year—Chemistry—A. E. Roberts. Physiology—Carter, Delaney, Martin, H. E. Ness, Pilot, Scott. Practical chemistry—Blair, J. R. Forster, Pilot. Histology—P. F. Duffy, R. J. Gardner, H. E. Martin.

Second year—Chemistry—Bayfield, S. Jones, J. MacNeill, Niven. Physiology—Bayfield, Powle, Crang, Featherstone, S. Jones, Lomas, C. A. McDonald, D. A. Taylor. Practical chemistry—Blake, Borden, J. H. Jones, S. Jones. Histology—Bayfield, Duffy, Donovan, Niven. Materia Medica—C. K. Dawson, Lidstone, McDonald, Saunders.

CHIEF CARPENTER IS HOME

Mr. Silas H. Carpenter, chief of the city detective force, arrived home from England on the Lake Superior yesterday. He has been absent from the city for the past six weeks, having left for London to bring back D. G. Lloyd, a former clerk of S. Carsley & Co., who is charged with embezzling the sum of $1,800.

Naturally the first thing that was asked Mr. Carpenter on his arrival yesterday was whether or not he had heard of the serious condition of affairs in Montreal: of the wholesale burglaries and the gagging of watchmen. He said that he had heard of what had taken place, and while fully appreciating the seriousness of affairs, could not discuss the matter for publication. First of all it was necessary to have a talk with his staff, in which he had every reliance.

The Chief did say for publication, however, that he believed the burglaries were due to the periodical visits of the tramp burglar, who in many respects was a more dangerous class of criminal than the ordinary burglar. The tramps were probably strangers, but they could keep closely in touch with someone who knew the city, and so get pointers as to the best places for them to visit.

Mr. Carpenter is looking well after his ocean trip, and so is Mrs. Carpenter, who accompanied him.

DEATH OF MR. LOUIS BEAUDRY.

Mr. Louis Beaudry, advocate, and formerly prothonotary of Beauharnois, died on Sunday at his residence, 279 University Street, at the age of 85, after an illness of two months. He was a brother of the late Mr. Justice Beaudry, and uncle of J. A. U. Beaudry.

Old people and convalescents should try a bottle of VIN ST. LEHON.

NEW LECTURERS AT McGILL.

Dr. D. T. Evans Appointed Lecturer in Obstetrics and Mr. Draper in Metallurgy.

Dr. D. T. Evans, demonstrator in obstetrics at McGill University, has been appointed to the recently established lectureship in obstetrics in connection with the Faculty of Medicine. Dr. Evans is still a young man, but he has already given evidence of conspicuous ability. He is a graduate of the McGill Medical Class of 1890, and has been connected with the Faculty as a demonstrator for several years. His promotion is acknowledged to have been well merited.

The Board of Governors have again felt it necessary to go to the United States to fill a vacancy on the staff of the Applied Science Faculty. Mr. F. W. Draper, B. Sc., of Rolla, Miss., has been appointed lecturer in metallurgy, in place of Mr. J. W. Bell, who has resigned in order to accept a position in England. Mr. Draper, who is a native of Massachusetts, graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, in 1895. This is considered the best of the American schools of metallurgy. Mr. Draper, for a short time after he graduated, occupied an important position in connection with the Maryland Steel Company, which he resigned in order to become chemist and assistant metallurgist of the Chicago and Auro Smelting Company, which has branches at Chicago, Aurora, and Leadville Illinois, where he remained for several years. He was subsequently appointed professor of metallurgy in the University of Missouri, from which he has retired to come to McGill. He is about thirty years of age, and is reputed to be a canable and efficient instructor. He will enter upon his new duties in about a fortnight's time.

MR. MARTIN HONAN'S CASE.

Supreme Court Acknowledges Montreal Bar's Jurisdiction. But Thinks a Wrong Has Been Committed.

Four years ago the Bar of Montreal suspended Mr. Martin Honan from practising as a lawyer. Mr. Honan took a writ of prohibition to prevent the carrying out of the sentence. The matter went through the Courts, and the Supreme Court has just handed out its judgment as follows:—

"We entirely agree with the Court of Appeals that the Council of the Bar had jurisdiction over the subject matter disclosed in the complaint, not only for the reasons mentioned by the learned judges, but also because the appellant was charged with carrying on trade and commerce. This Court is not sitting in appeal from the decision of the Council of the Bar, or even on a writ of certiorari, but on a writ of prohibition, and therefore we have no power to look into the evidence adduced on the merits, much less to appreciate the same, however favorable it might be to the appellant. Members of a corporation who submit to extraordinary powers like those enjoyed by the Bar of the Province of Quebec, to the exclusion of all Courts have no reason to expect relief from courts of justice, except when there is absence or excess of jurisdiction. The appeal is therefore dismissed, but without costs, as was done by the Court of Appeals. We would go even further. The wrong inflicted by the Bar of Montreal upon the appellant—in not allowing him to effectively prosecute his appeal—is so serious, so grave in its consequences, that it should be a sufficient reason for the Bar not to carry out the sentence pronounced, and we hope that the Bar of Montreal will be satisfied with this recognition of its supreme authority."

A Scotch Quaich.

◆◆◆

Among our many new Solid Silver Bowls, one of the most admired designs is modelled after the quaint old "Quaich" or whiskey cup. It is severely plain, has two side handles, and is very dignified.

It is made in sizes suitable for bon-bons, sugar bowls, porringers and fruit; the Sugar Bowls and Pap Bowls costing $10.50.

◆◆◆

HENRY BIRKS & SONS,

Phillips Square, - - Montreal.

MEANS MORE WORK

Under New Charter the Recorders Will Relieve the Circuit Court

ALL CLASSES NOW MAY SUE

Another Feature is That Delinquent Tenants' Goods May be Seized.

Recorder Poirier has decided that he has the power not only to order the ejectment of a delinquent tenant, but to order the seizure of his goods for the rent due. If this decision is maintained in case an appeal is taken it will be of great importance to both property owners and tenants, who have hitherto escaped payment of rent on being ejected from the premises.

There was a case of this character before His Honor some days ago, and in looking up the new city charter on the matter he came to the above conclusion.

The old city charter did not cover the collection of the rent due. The court granted the ejectment pure and simple, without any recourse for the rent due; therefore, the only protection small landlords who were afflicted with bad tenants had was simply a writ to re-obtain possession of their houses and they lost their rent.

The Recorder in considering the cast just referred to examined the question closely, and found that the court's jurisdiction had been extended on this point by the recent charter, and that in future it could grant seizures for the recovery of rent the same as it does for wages, besides ordering the ejectment of the tenants.

The general jurisdiction, and especially the civil jurisdiction, of the Recorder's Court, has been considerably extended by the present charter. In cases of wages, for example, any person working for wages, by the day, the week or the month, whether a clerk, mechanic, artist or other employe, can claim his salary before the Recorder, provided the amount due does not exceed fifty dollars, while formerly the jurisdiction of the court was limited to cases of laborers and servants, and no sum larger than $25 could be claimed.

There is little doubt that under the new condition of things many people who did not care to go through the vexatious delays of the Circuit Court will adopt this means of collecting money due them, or will at least make the effort when they think that they have a claim.

THE CONFERENCES CONTINUE

Between the G.T.R. Managers and Conductors and Trainmen.

Entire Schedule of Remuneration is Said to be Involved in the Discussions.

The conferences between the Grievance Committees of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors and the Order of Railway Trainmen and the management of the Grand Trunk at Point St. Charles are still in progress. Neither the Railway Company nor the Committee are yet inclined to discuss the difficulties that have arisen, but the general opinion in railway circles is that they are of a more serious character and may involve more serious issues than has yet been supposed; and the belief is expressed that it will involve the readjustment of the entire schedule of remuneration of these classes of employes, the conductors, brakemen and other trainhands. The Committee are still at their headquarters at the Grand Union Hotel, and other official representatives of the two organizations are assisting in an advisory capacity. It is quite probable that the Committee, who have the entire support of their organizations, will remain here for some time. A few weeks ago the same class of employes on the Central Vermont, which is now under Grand Trunk control, were in conference with the management at St. Albans, with the result that a very satisfactory adjustment of grievances was arrived at. The employes then were backed by the support of their organization just as they are in the present dispute. What the outcome of the present dispute will be it is impossible to say, but the progress of the conferences are being watched with a good deal of interest by railway men generally.

G.T.R. EXHIBIT AT ST. LOUIS, MO., PRAISED.

The splendid exhibit of views of Canadian scenery which the Grand Trunk Railway System had on display during the thirty days of the Exposition and Music Hall Association show at St. Lauis, from September 10 to October 10, has elicited a most complimentary letter addressed to an official of the Grand Trunk from the manager of the association. It reads as follows:

"Dear Sir,—The exhibit of the Grand Trunk Railway System in the St. Louis Exposition this year is not only artistically arranged, but gives the people of St. Louis and vicinity a pleasant introduction to a section of country not as well known as it should be. I trust, and I believe it will be of great advantage to your system, as it has been interesting to our people. I wish to thank you for this addition to the Exposition, and to say it was one of the best drawing cards of the season. Yours truly FRANK GAIENNIE,

General Manager.

Some idea of the extensive advertising which the summer resorts and hunting regions of Canada got may be had when it is known that nearly 250,000 people visited that Southern Exposition during the time it was opened, and the collection did not only benefit the Grand Trunk, but brought before the people of the South the attractions of Canada in a novel and artistic manner, and will undoubtedly bring into the country thousands of dollars annually.

PRESIDENT SHAUGHNESSY'S RETURN.

Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, returned to his headquarters at the company's headquarters yesterday, after completing his first inspection tour over the system from Montreal to the Pacific Coast since his appointment to the presidency. During the twenty-five days Mr. Shaughnessy has been away, he has inspected 8,000 miles of the main line and its branches, and he declares the line to be in excellent condition throughout. In fact, he says it could hardly be better. The whole of the line was inspected by daylight by himself and Mr. Peterson, the chief engineer for permanent way, and the divisional officers, who accompanied the party over the different sections. The traffic is very large, and it is being handled as effectively as possible. The people seemed to be prosperous in all parts of the Northwest Territories and British Columbia; and the country generally was in a most satisfactory condition.

TRAINLOADS OF IMMIGRANTS.

A special train arrived yesterday at three o'clock, from Point Levis, with 325 immigrants from the Elder-Dempster mail steamer Lake Superior, who were transferred from the Grand Trunk to the Central Vermont, and started forthwith for New York. The Lake Superior brought from Liverpool 3 saloon, 38 intermediate and 550 steerage passengers, and about 250 of the new arrivals were for various points in Ontario and Quebec. The passengers by the Allan Line steamer Vancouver reached Montreal at seven o'clock last evening. They consisted of 43 cabin, 27 intermediate, and 144 steerage passengers, bound mostly for the West. A Grand Trunk special train left Quebec at 4 p.m. yesterday afternoon with 359 passengers from the Numidian, who got here about midnight. The California's passengers, and the passengers of the Lake Huron are expected to arrive here tomorrow. The last named steamer is on her way up from Quebec. Several of these vessels have been delayed on their voyages from Liverpool by the exceptionally heavy weather in the Atlantic.

END OF SCOTSMAN CASE.

Only One Sailor Pleaded Guilty, Three Were Allowed to Go on Suspended Sentence and 13 Were Discharged.

Wrigley and Sweeny, two sailors of the steamship Scotsman, who were charged with theft at the time of the wreck, were yesterday acquitted by Judge Choquet. They were the last of the seventeen men who had been arrested, and as all the others except four have been also acquitted, the whole affair is now disposed of. Bains, Blundel and Viller were let off on suspended sentence, as the judge thought they had been sufficiently punished by their previous detention in jail while awaiting trial.

Compare Richard Brandy with other brands, even the best known, and you can judge for yourself.

LIQUOR TO MINORS.

Recorder Poirier Hands Out an Interesting Decision

HE ELUCIDATES THE LAW

Vital Raby, Grocer, Fined Because Liquor was not Delivered to Parents —Minors Must Not Handle.

Recorder Poirier rendered an interesting decision this morning, in an action against Vital Raby, grocer, 1159 St. James Street, charged with selling liquor to minors. The facts of the case date back to August 29, when a barrel of beer was sold to Thomas Fox, a minor. The defendant pleaded that he had not been present when the beer was sold, Mrs. Raby had delivered the liquor, but she had done so in good faith, believing Fox to be over 21 years of age. Fox, it appears, gave his address as 126 Plymouth Grove, but the keg of beer was to be delivered on Canning Street, at the corner of a lane. Oscar David, Mr. Raby's clerk, had received instructions at the shop to deliver the liquor at 126 Plymouth Grove, but had left it at the lane referred to above at the expressed wish of young Fox. The price paid for the beer was one dollar. The defendant said that the keg of beer had been sold for $1 because he felt sure he could get the keg back from the house on Plymouth Grove, and it was argued from this that the liquor was not really sold to Fox.

Mrs. Raby gave evidence, but Recorder Poirier heard it under reserve, and in giving judgment, said he had come to the conclusion that the wife of a defendant in a liquor case could not be heard as a witness.

The amendments of 1898 to article 1048 of the code, were to the effect that no defendant in a liquor case can be a witness unless he be the one holding the license. The exception did not include the wife of the defendant. Accepting the evidence of the clerk, David, who said that he had been told to deliver the beer at 126 Plymouth Grove, he would admit good faith on the part of defendant's wife, but the question was: "Could this save the defendant from conviction?" He did not think so. It was generally accepted by the authorities that "no knowledge was no defence," and the guilt resulted from the mere violation of the law. Another contention of the defence, said the Recorder, was that the sale had in reality been made to the party at whose residence the liquor was to have been delivered, and not to the party who purchased the liquor. Recorder Poirier said he could not accept this contention. Mrs. Raby had only taken the address, and had not asked the name. The object of the law was to prevent the young from handling liquor. If a boy were sent to order liquor the vendor would be obliged to deliver it at the parents' house and not to the boy..

The law said that the fine in such cases should be $150, which meant that it should not be more. It might be less, and on account of the good faith of the defendants, the fine was made $10 and costs or three months' imprisonment.

SIR ALEX. LACOSTE

Rumor That He Will Step Down from the Bench

In Order to Become the Leader of the Conservative Party in Quebec.

La Patrie yesterday afternoon said:—"A rumor, which does not appera to us to be without foundation, is abroad that Sir Alexander Lacoste wil soon resign his position as Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal and oCurt of Queen's Bench. He is credited with the intention of re-entering public life. It is certain that Sir Charles Tupper ardently desires the co-operation of Sir Alexandre Lacoste, who, it appears, would have the prospect of becoming the counsel for a large company. We hope that Sir Alexandre will reach a prompt decision. For it is inadmissable, to say the least, that the president of the highest court in our province should be suspected of having powparlers with the leader of a political party.

"Sir Alexandre has, we are sure, so much respect for his high position that he will understand the imperious duty laid upon him, either to resign without delay or to put a nead to the rumors which are on every tongue. If Mr. Lacoste believes it to be his duty t othrow himself again into the political arena we have no objection to wish a loval welcome, only regretting to see him ally himself with an intolerant Torvism, which has treated us to the full with its outrages and insolent menaces."

NO TRUTH IN IT.

La Presse, in referring to this rumor to-day, says: "It is rather singular that on a mere rumor La Patrie arrogates to itself the right to read such a lesson to our first magistrate, who is greatly astonished to learn that he was to re-enter public life. Did he desire to do so he would have a perfect right to decide himself and without outside counsel what he would do. That is what the Hon. Mr. Mowat did, when he stepped down from the bench to become Prime Minister of Ontario. That is what Sir John Thompson also did. As a matter of fact the information of La Patrie is false. Sir Alexander Lacoste does not desire to return to politics. For some years the same rumor has been afloat, apropos of a splendid offer which a large corporation has made to Sir Alexandre, from a purely professional standpoint, but his refusal has been final, and it is probable that the revival of this rumor is had its source in the talk of the street."

FOR 1,500 UNIFORMS

Mr. Mark Workman Gets a Big Contract From the Dominion Government.

An order for the clothing and equipment of 1,500 men has been given by the Dominion Government and Mr. Mark Workman is now busily engaged in filling it. Whether this is in anticipation of a second Canadian contingent going to South Africa or simply to fill up the Government militia stores, is not at present known.

OBJECTS TO STENOS' WAYS.

Mr. Wilson, of St. Pierre, Pelissier & Wilson, has addressed a communication to the Attorney-General, complaining of the fact that the court stenographers are permitted to carry on the prosecution in cases in the Enquete Court. The stenographers, Mr. Wilson contends, object at will to the questions of the lawyers and sometimes refuse to take note of some evidence. It is further alleged that the depositions of witnesses are not taken verbatim, but that the evidence is shortened at the discretion of the stenographer.

NEW HEALTH COURSE AT McGILL.

The Faculty of Medicine at McGill University have decided to establish a post-graduate health course, which will entitle those who pass the necessary examinations to a degree in public health. This will be similar to the public health diploma given by the medical schools attached to the great English universities. Without obtaining this diploma, no practitioner in England can become a district medical health officer. It is reported that this new course at McGill will start early in the coming year.

WM. BUTLER'S FATAL FALL.

William Butler, a laborer on the wharf, fell down the hold of a steamship he was engaging in unloading yesterday afternoon and fractured his skull. He was removed to the General Hospital and died shortly afterward.

DEATHS LAST WEEK.

The number of deaths in city last week numbered 118, of which 98 were Catholics, 19 Protestants and 1 Jew. The diseases were: From diphtheria 9, croup 1, typhoid 2, whooping cough 1, from infantile debility 23, consumption 18, bronchitis 5, pneumonia 4, congestion of the lungs 2, and from other diseases 53.

It is well to know that you can get a satisfying meal at Bell's, 543 Craig street, for 15c.

WHAT IS PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND?

It Means Life, Health, Strength and Freedom from Disease.

Paine's Celery Compound, so popular with the people, is the one remedy that can be trusted to make a person well.

It stops the drain on the nervous system, dispels the harmful humors from the blood, and increases its volume and its nourishing capacity.

Its ability to relieve those ailments that seem to be peculiarly the misfortune of women is overwhelmingly proved by the many testimonials from women of the highest standing in the communities where they live.

Its regulating power does away with "disheartened and cast-down feelings."

The aggravated causes of disorderde hysteria and kindred troubles, are recognized and dealt with by Paine's Celery Compound in a radical and scientific manner that embodies the most advanced medical ideas of this latter part of the century.

Paine's Celery Compound strengthens the stomach when it is irritable and inclined to indigestion, and prevents dyspepsia; it relieves palpitation of the heart that results from irregular nerve supply to that vital organ, and puts new life into the entire nervous system.

Persons in sound health are not continually reminded of their heart, stomach or liver by distress of these organs. Wherever languor or pain attack the body there is no question as to the urgent need of strengthening the health by Paine's Celery Compound. Women in trying occupations not only housewives, but saleswomen, teachers, book-keepers and others penned up for long hours behind desks and counters, will find their health and strength greatly improved by the use of Paine's Celery Compound.

A soundly nourished nervous system and a rich, pure blood supply brought about by Paine's Celery Compound are the best bulwark against such diseases of debility and impoverishment as rheumatism, neuralgia, headache and sleeplessness. This great invigorator, in addition to curing these diseases, builds up the system and prevents the disease from gaining a lodgement in the body.

When one hears it confidently declared by so many well-known and representative men and women everywhere that Paine's Celery Compound positively and permanently cures diseases that at first glance seem so remote from each other as chronic constipation, hysteria and nervousness, in quiry into these diseases shows that their common origin is a run-down, exhausted nervous system and vitiated blood, and Paine's Celery Compound builds up the one and purifies and strengthens the other.

SOLDIERS' FUND.

Has Reached....$8,803.00

The Soldiers' Fund to date is as follows:—

Previously acknowledged	$8,423.00
The Rathbun Co. staff, Deseronto, Ont	105.00
Mr. and Mrs. D. Morrice, sr.	100.00
S. Greenshields, Son & Co.	50.00
Hector Mackenzie	50.00
R. Stanley Bagg	25.00
Lyman Sons & Co	20.00
Chas. M. Alexander	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. F. Hague	5.00
C. M. Hoit	5.00
Lieut. Hughes, No. 10 police station	4.00
Edward F. Scott	4.00
A. F. Noble	2.00
Erol Gervase	2.00
Mrs. R. D. Macpherson	1.00
F. W. C.	1.00
Robert Cuthbert	1.00
Total	$8,803.00

The Moisons Bank subscription was $250, not $100 as stated.

SOLDIERS' WIVES' LEAGUE.

The Soldiers' Wives' League beg to acknowledge the following kind donations, through Madame Thibaudeau:—

Beauchemin & Co., 100 prayer books.
Cadieux & Derome, 100 crucifixers.
Granger & Freres, 100 beads and medals.

At the meeting yesterday the following votes of thanks were unanimously carried:—

To Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co., for receiving and packing goods.

To Mr. Renouf, for receiving and packing seven large cases of books, magazines and games.

To Mr. Weldon, for his kindness in allowing the League to meet at the Windsor.

To Shapre's express, for taking the boxes to the Sardinian.

When a girl is in love her thoughts are about equally divided between the last time she saw him and the next time he is coming.

COMBINE—

Delicate Blending with Richness in Flavor never equalled before, and you have

THE TEA "OZO" OF TEAS.

If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to get it for you.

"OZO" Is sold in sealed packets only. Ceylon in cannisters. Japan in lead packets.

TO LET.

Very comfortable self-contained house, No. 345 Prince Arthur Street, close to University Street. A choice locality. Convenient to McGill College, Royal Victoria Hospital, etc., etc. Rent low. Immediate possession. A lease can be arranged for a term of years if desired.

J. M. M. DUFF,
IMPERIAL BUILDING
107 St. James Street, Montreal.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

WANTED—By a young English married man, fair education, work of any kind, writing in office preferred. 75 Alexander st. 266x

UP THE CHIMNEY

is where more than half the heat from your coal goes.

A Rochester Radiator put on your stove pipe stops all the heat going up the chimney, and saves half your coal bill.

Call in and let us show you one in operation.

The Ekavanagh Co
NOTRE DAME & SEIGNEURS.

NOTHING SINCE FRIDAY.

London, Nov. 7.—An official despatch from Ladysmith, dated Monday, Nov. 6, says: "There has been a cessation of hostilities since Friday. Only one Kaffir was killed by the Boer bombardment. The total British loss was eight killed, including Captain Knapp and Lieut. Brabant, and twenty wounded.

Cape Town, Nov. 7.—A despatch from Kuruman, dated Friday, Nov. 3, says a despatch rider arrived there from Mafeking that morning, announcing that Col. Baden-Powell had captured a number of mules and horses. Fighting was occurring daily at Mafeking, all, it was added, in favor of the garrison. Natives report that Col. Plumer's force, from Fort Tuli, is working its way from Rhodesia, to relieve Mafeking.

A THOUSAND IMMIGRANTS

Arrive in Montreal From four Steamers Remarkable Scene of Activity at Railway Stations.

Special trains arrived in Montreal from Quebec last evening and this morning, bringing from the steamers Lake Superior, Vancouver, Numidian, and Californian, which reached Quebec after stormy voyages across the Atlantic, upwards of 1,000 immigrants. The number is exceptionally large for the present season of the year, and the immigration authorities here regard it as eminently satisfactory. The immigration business for the year is, in the natural order of things, nearly over, but one or two heavy shiploads are expected before it is over. Both Bonaventure and Windsor Stations presented an altogether unwonted scene of activity both last evening and this morning, for special trains crowded with passengers arrived at both depots. The C.P.R. express for the Pacific Coast left to-day in two sections, one consisting of five cars loaded exclusively with new settlers for the North-West. The new arrivals were mostly English, Irish and Scotch, but there were many Norwegians, Swedes, Galicians, Austrians, Russians, Finns and French, representing ten nationalities in all. A party of sixteen English girls were sent out by Hon. Mrs. Joyce and seventeen Irish girls by Mr. Devlin, formerly M.P. for the county of Ottawa, who is now Dublin immigration agent for the Canadian Government.

COMPANY IS BLAMED

Quebec Street Railway Co. Held Responsible for the Death of a Conductor Because it Had No Rules.

Quebec, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—The inquest on the body of Louis Gaudet, the electric car conductor, killed on Saturday last, while on duty, has resulted in the railway company being severely scored. The jury say "That as the Company have no definite rules fixing the position of conductors and motormen at switches, said Company is responsible for the accident."

MR. D. P. RIOPEL'S CASE.

The preliminary enquete in the case of Mr. D. P. Riopel, former manager of the branch of La Banque Ville Marie, at Hochelaga, who is charged with paying preferential claims after the bank had suspended payment, was not taken up this morning, as announced, but will be opened on Friday, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Cordeau, of Desmarais & Cordeau, represents the complainant, Mr. G. Charron, and Mr. Oscar Caudette will look after the interests of the defence.

LONGUEUIL COUNCIL.

The Council of the municipality of Longueuil held a meeting last night, but no business of importance was transacted. After the reading of a number of letters regarding water taxes, the Council adjourned.

DECK HAND MISSING.

Quebec, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—Mr. E. Thibault, a deck hand in the employ of the Quebec Ferry Company, has been missing since yesterday morning. It is supposed that he has fallen overboard from the ferryboat, but no one can be found who knows anything about him. He has a wife and several children in Quebec.

WARSHIPS SAIL FOR BERMUDA.

Halifax, N.S., November 7.—The British flagship Crescent sailed this morning for Bermuda. The cruiser Tribune is the only warship now in port and she will sail on the 12th.

DIPLOMA OF MERIT.

Messrs. Mitchell Brothers, Ltd., Distillers, Glasgow, were awarded the Diploma of Merit for the excellence of their exhibit of Old Scotch Whiskies at the Cardiff Exhibition of 1896.

MR. BOURASSA'S DENIAL

Mr. Henri Bourassa, in conversation with The Herald to-day, denied that he is in any way responsible for the opinions attributed to him by the Gazette this morning. Mr. Bourassa says he has no complaint against the Government regarding the bye-election in Labelle, and has never expressed himself to that effect.

JEFFRIES ARRESTED.

He and His Brother Charged with a Violation of Law by a Sparring Exhibition.

New York, Nov. 7.—James J. Jeffries and his brother John, who were arrested last night on a charge of violating the Horton law, by sparring in a concert hall, were arraigned in the Police Court to-day and held for examination to-morrow. Their bail of $1,000 was continued until that time.

FOR EXHIBITION AND BURSARIES.

Mr. W. W. Ogilvie has intimated his intention of again contributing to the funds of the Faculty of Arts of McGill University the sum of $1,000 to be applied in the form of bursaries and exhibitions. The governors and members of the Faculties are exceedingly desirous of seeing the bursaries and exhibitions extended, so that the facilities fore a university career may be extended as far as possible among the poorer but more brilliant scholars upon whom the increased fees have fallen somewhat heavily.

REGRET MR. THOMSON'S DEATH.

The Council of the Board of Trade will meet this afternoon, instead of to-morrow, in order that the members may attend the funeral of the late Mr. D. S. Thomson. They will not yet discuss his successor as representative on the Harbor Board.

The late Mr. Thomson's brother, Mr. Alexander Thomson, of Duluth, arrived in the city this morning.

AFTERNOON BOARD SALES.

25 shares Pacific at 95 1-2.
275 shares Pacific at 95.
10 shares Toronto at 246.
100 shares Duluth at 6 3-8.
3 shares Molsons at 207 1-2.
5 shares Molsons at 207.
25 shares Electric at 169 1-2.
25 shares Cable at 190 1-4.
25 shares Cable at 190.
500 War Eagle at 279 1-2.
1,000 shares War Eagle at 280.
500 shares Centre Star at 162.

WILL SAY MASS AT BETHLEHEM.

New York, Nov. 7.—The Right Rev. Michael Wigger, Bishop of the Newark Diocese, has been chosen by the Vatican to say mass at the birthplace of Christian Bethlehem on Christmas morning. Bishop Wigger is the first of the Franciscan Order upon whom this honor has been conferred. Fathers Lawrence and Carroll, of Jersey City, will assist the Bishop. Bishop Wigger planned some time ago to visit Rome this fall, and he was pleased to learn that he was to officiate at Bethlehem also before returning home. He will start next Saturday and be gone until April.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Circuit Court of the District of Montreal, No. 10919.—"Les Cure & Marguilliers de l'Oeuvre et Fabrique de la Paroisse de St. Laurent," a body politic and corporate, having its principal place of business in the said Parish of St. Laurent, District of Montreal, Plaintiff, versus Joseph Labelle, contractor-plumber, an absentee, Defendant. The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month. Montreal, 30th October, 1899. (By order) J. Cartier, Deputy Clerk, C.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Circuit Court of the District of Montreal, No. 11504.—"Les Cure & Marguilliers de l'oeuvre & Fabrique de la Paroisse de St. Laurent," a body politic and corporate, having its principal place of business in the said Parish of St. Laurent, District of Montreal, Plaintiffs, versus Louis Desjardins, merchant, of the City of Ste. Cunegonde of Montreal, said District, Defendant. The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month. Montreal, 30th October, 1899. (By order) J. Cartier, Deputy Clerk, C. C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, in the Superior Court, No. 574.—Dame Florina B. M. Robert, of the City of Montreal, wife common as to property of C. G. Frederic Schiller, physician, of San Francisco, State of California, one of the United States of America, the said Dame Robert authorized to ester en jugement, Plaintiff, versus C. G. Frederic Schiller, of San Francisco aforesaid, physician, Defendant, and Etienne Charles Fatria Guy, Notary Public et al, es qualite. The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month. Montreal, November 2nd, 1899. L. D. Gareau, Deputy Prothonotary. O. A. Goyette, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF TRANSFER OF BOOK Debts.—The book debts, bills receivable, etc., of the following Insolvents, have been transferred to the undersigned, as follows, to wit: 1st. Book Debts of R. F. Bicknell, of St. Henry, butcher, Insolvent, by Lamarche & Benoit, Curators, on the 30th of September last. 2nd. Book Debts, etc., of W. Baril, of Montreal, manufacturer, Insolvent, by Kent & Turcotte, Curators, on the 18th of October last. 3rd. Book Debts, etc., of Arthur Derochers, of Montreal, grocer, by Dunnis & Cheverier, Curators, on the said 18th of October last. Copies of said transfers have been deposited in the Prothonotary's Office for the District of Montreal, Montreal, October 30th, 1899. H. Paquet.

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS

Attractive AUCTION SALE

—OF—

SCOTCH AND ENGLISH TWEEDS AND COATINGS, CARPETS, CURTAINS, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, Etc.

Also, the complete line of Dry Goods Samples, consigned by a traveller about leaving for England. Every lot without the slightest reserve. The subscribers will sell at their Rooms, 241 and 243 St. James Street,

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 8th and 9th,

A large assortment, consisting of Scotch and English Tweeds and Coatings, in lengths to suit, 500 pairs Lace and Irish Point Curtains, 250 Fancy Table Covers, 100 dozen Napkins, 200 dozen assorted Towels, large lot of Bed Covers, Belfast Table Linen, Carpets, Door, and other Mats, House Furnishings, etc. Also, a lot of Ladies' and Misses' Stockings, Gents' Half Hose, Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers, Umbrellas, Shirts and Drawers, etc., etc.

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ANNUAL MEETING OF CALEDONIAN CURLERS

Summary of the Year's Work and Offieers for the Ensuing Year Elected—Point's Semi-Annual Meeting—Bowling is Beginning.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club was held last evening in the rooms of the Thistle Curling Club and was one of the most satisfactory meetings the Canadian branch has held.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President—Geo. H. Balfour, Thistle.

First vice-president—David Guthrie, St. Lawrence.

Second vice-president—Ed. Waldo, Rideau Club.

Chaplain—Rev. Dr. Barclay, Thistle.

Secretary-treasurer—Alex. Murray, (pro tem), Caledonia.

Executive—R. W. Tyre, (Montreal), Geo. W. Wood (Heather).

Those present at the meeting were President—Cloe. H. Balfour; Vice-president, David Guthrie; Secretary-treasurer, Alex. Murray; F. Stancliffe and Geo. W. Wood on the executive committee; and Messrs. Wm. Wilson, Judge Archibald, Walter Kearns, D. W. Ross, Wm. Stewart, W. J. Cleghorn, A. F. Riddell, H. M. Watson, J. W. Brush, R. W. Tyre, Stancliffe, Alex. Lockerby, Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, Dr. Finnie, J. W. Currie, G. W. Sadler, J. L. Edwards, Dr. Barclay.

Secretary Alex. Murray expressed his desire to be relieved of his duties owing to failing health. The meeting passed a resolution thanking him for his services and asked him to retain the position for the present.

It was decided that an annual per capita tax of 15 cents per member be enacted from clubs in this jurisdiction provided no clubs shall pay less than $3.00 per annum.

The drawings for the district medals resulted as follows:

Arnprior vs. Kingston.
Alexandria vs. Governor-General's.
Lachute vs. St. Andrew's.
Lanark vs. Victoria.
Pembroke vs. Carleton Place.
Cornwall vs. Lachine.
Montreal vs. Quebec.
Thistle vs. Caledonia.
St. Lawrence vs. Sherbrooke.

Mr. Stancliffe, who is moving to England, was appointed representative at the annual meeting in Edinburgh. Mr. Stancliffe's removal will be a distinct loss to curling in Montreal.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Following is the secretary's report:—

To the president, officers and representatives Canadian Branch, R.C.C.C.:—

Gentlemen,—In presenting my annual report for the season of 1898-99, it is a pleasure to note the contrast between the results of last year and those of the season of 1897-98. It will be remembered that much of our regular work was left unfinished at the close of the previous season, but during the past year the arrearages were successfully overtaken, the proper work of the season satisfactorily accomplished and plenty of good home curling enjoyed. This too, in face of the fact that twice we had breaks in the weather of several days' duration, which seemed to justify the dolorous croakings of some natural grumblers that the good old curling winters of Canada had passed away for ever. It did indeed look somewhat ominous when the medal match between the Sherbrooke and English River clubs arranged to be played in this city, had to be undertaken with "granites," and a like fate met the Victoria curlers from Quebec when responding to the call of the Heathers; but these untoward symptoms of mid-season gave place to glorious curling weather for the close and never perhaps in the memory of the oldest curler amongst us has a more satisfactory season been enjoyed than that of 1898-1899.

Meetings.—During the year two general meetings of the Branch and four meetings of the executive committee were held at which Mr. Robert Tyre kindly assisted in room of Mr. Stancliffe, absent from the country. In addition, the usual supplementary drawings for trophy competitions were held at which, when necessary, the assistance of club representatives was invited.

Arrearages.—The play for the unfinished matches of last season resulted as follows: For district medals, Pembroke Club with a score of 41 shots won against Carleton Place Club with a score of 30 shots; Montreal Thistle Club with a score of 66 won against Kingston with a score of 56 shots and the Cornwall Club won by default from the Governor-General's Club. The M.A.A.A. trophy for which there remained only the match between the Montreal Club and the Caledonia Club for final possession, was contested for on the 12th and 13th of January, and resulted as follows:—

	Shots.
Montreal Caledonia Club 12 rinks....	174
Montreal Club, 12 rinks..	173
Majority....	1

Thus giving the Caledonian Club the handsome trophy by the closest of all majorities. The Stancliffe Cup for which there remained unplayed the final for the season of 1897-98 entitling the winner to a place in the contest for final possession was competed for by the Montreal and Heather clubs on the 7th of January, when the former club proved victorious with a score of 63 to 47 shots. This left the struggle for final possession between the Montreal and Caledonia Clubs and on the 19th of January, with 6 links a side the play opened before a large group of interested curlers among whom were a large proportion of the fair sex, not a few of them keen curlers themselves. Victory rested with the Montreal Club and there perhaps not inappropriately in the spacious rooms of the club will rest the trophy presented by one of their past presidents. The score stood as follows:—

	Shots.
Montreal Club, 6 rinks..	106
Montreal Caledonia Club, 6 rinks....	90
Majority....	16

Thus ended the competitions for these valuable and much coveted trophies generously presented by enthusiasts in the "roarin' game," and genuine lovers of pure healthy sport. For years the interest manifested in these competitions must have been gratifying to the generous donors, and the curling fraternity generally recognize that great benefit to the local clubs has been the outcome of the many contests which these trophies called forth. The objects sought for having been attained it has been deemed wise for the present to discontinue all general trophy competitions, save those of the Victoria Jubilee trophy, of the Royal Caledonia Club and His Excellency the Governor-General's annual prize.

New clubs.—We had the pleasure during the season of admitting into affiliation with this branch the Lanark Club in Ontario, with a membership of 32, and a new club organized at Alexandria, Ont., with a membership of 20, and which, it is gratifying to note from their returns for this season now sent in, has increased to a membership of 25. To both these clubs local medals were awarded for competition among their own members, as is usually done on the affiliation of new clubs.

District medals.—Of the seven district medals awarded to clubs for competition during the season, two went by default, viz., Ormstown vs. Arnprior, the latter being unable to get arrangements completed, and Carleton Place vs. Governor-General's, the latter not having organized for the season. The residue of the medals were competed for with the following results.

Ottawa club, 59 won, against Quebec Club, 55.

English River Club, 34 won, against Sherbrooke, 19.

Rideau Club, 83 won, against Kingston Club, 46.

Buckingham Club, 32 won, against Lachute Club, 30.

Heather Club, 71 won, against Victoria Club, 46.

The clubs eligible to compete for district medals for the coming season are, therefore: (1) Arnprior, (2) Alexandria, (3) Cornwall, (4) Carleton Place, (5) Governor-General's, (6) Kingston, (7) Lachute, (8) Lachine, (9) Lanark, (10) Montreal, (11) Montreal Thistle, (12) Montreal Caledonia, (13) Pembroke, (14) Quebec, (15) Sherbrooke, (16) St. Lawrence, (17) St. Andrew's, (18) Victoria.

TROPHIES.

Governor-General's prize and jubilee trophy.—It having been decided after full consideration of all suggestions received from clubs that the system of local centres for play in the preliminary stages was the best, the same was duly carried out and entries for the two trophies made as follows, viz.:—

In Montreal Centre, 8 clubs for each.
In Ottawa Centre, 4 clubs for each.
In Quebec Centre, 3 clubs for each.

The play took place in the respective centres on January 25th, 26th and 27th, and the winning clubs were as follows:—

In Montreal Centre, for Governor-General's prize, the Montreal Caledonia Club, and for Jubilee trophy, the Heather Club. In Ottawa Centre the Ottawa Club for both trophies, and in Quebec Centre, the Quebec Club for both. On the 16th February the semi-finals in both matches were played in this city, and resulted as follows:—

For Governor-General's prize — Ottawa Club, 30, won, against Caledonia, 27, with Quebec Club a bye.

For Jubilee Trophy—Ottawa Club, 32, won, against Heather, 21, with Quebec Club a bye.

And on the 9th of February the final contest for first year's possession of the Jubilee Trophy took place, when the Ottawa Club, with a score of 26 shots, were against the Quebec Club with a score of 17 shots.

The Ottawa Club subsequently selected a club prize as an accompanying souvenir with the trophy, and a very handsome silver cup was selected by the executive, suitably engraved and forwarded to them, which was duly acknowledged in the following terms:—

Ottawa, March 23, 1899.

Alex. Murray, Esq., secretary Canadian Branch R.C.C.C., Montreal.

Dear Sir,—I have been instructed by your club to acknowledge receipt of the prize accompanying the winning of the Jubilee Trophy for 1898-1899, and also of the photo of the Branch Executive which came with the same. The members of the club are very much pleased with the cup, and have desired me to congratulate the executive on the taste displayed by them in the selection of the same. We are also pleased with the photo and are having same framed to hang in our club room.

I am, etc., etc.,

JAMES THOMPSON,
Sec. O. C. C.

The final for the Governor-General's prize was in accordance with the conditions played in His Excellency's rink at Rideau Hall, on 10th of February, between the Ottawa and Quebec Clubs, resulting in a win for the Ottawa Club with a score of 61 to 24 shots, showing the handsome majority of 37 shots for the winners. I have to thank our second vice-president in Ottawa, Mr. Edward Waldo, for his kind attention in arranging for the match.

GORDON INTERNATIONAL MEDAL.

Canada and United States.—After some little anxiety owing to a break in the weather the contest for this international trophy took place on the ice of the Montreal C.ub on 24th of February. The visiting curlers from the United States having arrived during the forenoon, were formally received by the president and officers of the branch in the rooms of the Montreal Club, and at one o'clock were entertained at lunch accompanied by some invited guests including His Worship the Mayor, the American Consul-General and the representatives of sister clubs in the city.

The officers of the Grand National Curling Club of America having expressed a desire to meet our officers as a rink in this match, their wish was complied with, and the respective teams lined up at 2.30 p.m. as follows for a 21 end contest, for the Gordon International Medal:—

Canada—1, Lieut.-Col. A. A. Stevenson; 2, James Simpson; 3, James Brown; 4, David Williamson (skip); 11 ends, 29 shots.

Branch officers—1, Geo. W. Wood; 2, David uGthrie; 3, Rev. Dr. Barclay; 4, Geo. H. Balfour (skip); 11 ends, 29 shots.

David Guthrie; 3, F. G. Schofield; 2, J. H. Brown; 3, A. A. Brinkeroff; 4, F. X. Baxtes (skip); 10 ends, 13 shots.

G. N. officers, U.S.—1, David Foulis; 2, John McGow; 3, J. F. Gouley; 4, D. G. Morrison (skip); 10 ends, 20 shots.

It will thus be seen that Canada won one end on each rink and a total of 25 shots on the matches.

At the conclusion of the match refreshments were served by the Montreal Club when the umpire of the day, Mr. William Wilson, presented the medal to Mr. David Williamson, the skip of the rink making the highest winning scores. A pleasant hour was spent, the visitors frankly confessing that the play of the Canadian team and the perfect ice they had had the pleasure of playing on were a revelation to them in their curling experience.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

In submitting the financial report for the year I have to note the final closing of St. John's Club, and the non-payment of dues by the Arnprior and Cornwall Clubs. I have repeatedly written both without being able to get a settlement. All the other clubs are paid up, and apparently in good condition, although the Governor-General's Club, owing probably to the transition from one regime to another, was not organized for the winter.

The balance of cash on hand is shown to be $166.50, but as $212.55 is on deposit in the savings bank of the Bank of Montreal, there is a balance due the treasurer of $26.05 on the current year's account. Under the circumstances the time is perhaps opportune for considering the desirability of a revision of our scale of charges to clubs. It is true that during the past year our expenses were somewhat exceptional, but under the most favorable circumstances our revenue leaves us too small a margin for working expenses; compared with the schedule of our sister organization in Ontario our scale of fees is insignificant. In Ontario a uniform per capita assessment of 15c per member with a club charge of $2.00 is annually made on each club, while an entrance fee for clubs ranging from $4 to $10 is exacted on affiliation. Here our scale of charges gives an average rate of about 10c per member with it any club charge or affiliation fee. Our total membership for last year was, exclusive of ladies, 1,344. For ladies' clubs no charge has yet been made, although the returns are sent us as in ordinary clubs, while on the other hand they do not call for any expenditure on the part of the branch, so a pro rata expense in publishing the lists in the annual. Every one knows that the current expenses of a curling club with a limited membership throws a burden on individuals which precludes perhaps any idea of increase of fees to smaller clubs. Indeed, as a rule, the smaller clubs are paying a greater per capita tax than the larger clubs, but the strong clubs could possibly well afford to have a heavier assessment laid upon them. Whether this should come as a uniform charge per member or a readjustment of the scale of fees to clubs is a matter for earnest consideration.

NEW RULES SUGGESTED.

In connection with the competition for the Jubilee Trophy and Governor-General's prize a question arose, submitted by the Caledonia Club, as to the desirability of changing the present rules governing the play by centres. The question was that of the bye in the three centres. It so happened last season that the Quebec Club drew the bye in both trophy matches, thus getting into the final competition with less play than the clubs in Montreal Centre had to undergo to finish the preliminary stages. It was suggested by the Caledonia Club that the two last clubs in Montreal Centre be retained for the semi-finals, thus avoiding the possibility of a bye. The question was of so much importance that the executive invited the skips of the Ottawa and Quebec contingents while in this city for the semi-final and final matches to a conference, when the consensus of opinion was in favor of the proposed change. It will be desirable, however, to give the matter fuller consideration during the present season.

Another matter of no little importance is the question of providing the annual prize to accompany the Jubilee Trophy. It will be remembered that the Montreal clubs agreed to provide the same for last year, and also that some of the other clubs signified their desire to contribute, and there is little doubt but that in some way a souvenir prize could always be provided. But it seems desirable that permanent ways and means should be established. If a revision of our scale of fees be enacted, it might reasonably become a fixed charge on the funds of the branch, and this certainly would be the most equitable method, at the same time establishing a continuity of prizes which would be co-existent with the branch and trophy both. Meantime, it will be necessary to provide in some definite form for the prize for this season.

In conclusion, I have on behalf of the executive to express our best thanks to Mr. Edward Waldo in Ottawa, and Mr. Edson Fitch, in Quebec, for their kind attention to all arrangements for trophy play in their respective centres, and to the directors of the Montreal Thistle Club for the use of their comfortable rooms at all times for our meetings, and personally I have to thank the officers and many members of our city clubs for courtesies extended to myself as your official representative.

The whole respectfully submitted.

ALEX. MURRAY,
Sec. C.B., R.C.C.C.

Montreal, November 1, 1899.

GOOD CARD AT AQUEDUCT.

Three Favorites, Two Outsiders and a Well-backed Second Choice Carried Off the Money.

New York, Nov. 6.—Three favorites, two outsiders and a well-backed second choice divided the card at Aqueduct to-day. The track was fast and the sport well up to the standard. The third race was the feature. Waring was favorite, but Sidney Lucas, Mauville and Hagedon were also well backed. The start was straggling, and Hagedon rushed out to make the running. He led by a length coming into the stretch, but stopped when Waring caught him, and the latter, in spite of his 12 pounds, came in and won easily from Lucas. Elfin Conig beat Mauville a head for third money.

First race, selling, about 7 furlongs—Buffalon, 112, Murphy, 3 to 1 and even, won; Belle of Holmdel, 106, O'Connor, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head; Florian, 105, Bullman, 11 to 5 and even, third. Time, 1.28. Klit, Tani's, Ordeal, Bea Hadad, Tremargo, Judge Magee and Midlight also ran.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles—Campania, 99, O'Connor, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Strangest, 102, Jenkins, 4 to 1, second; Our Nellie, 95, Slack, 3 to 1 and even, third. Time, 1.50 2-5. Tinkler, Dr. Elchberg, Lady Meddlesome, Swamp, Angel, Concord, and Come to Order also ran.

Third race, 5 1-2 furlongs—Waring, 127, Clawson, 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, won; Sidney Lucas, 98, O'Connor, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second; Elfin Conig, 119, Lewis, 20 to 1, and 7 to 1, third. Time, 1.08. Mauville, Hagedon and Magic Light also ran.

Fourth race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Flaxspinner, 106, Clawson, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Scotch Plaid, 109, Bullman, 3 to 1 and even, second; Brisk, 99, O'Connor, 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time, 1.49. Dan Rice and Athamas also ran.

Fifth race, selling, mile and 70 yards—Village Pride, 95, Dangman, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; The Gardner, 104, Bullman, 3 to 1 and even, second; Goal Runner, 95, O'Connor, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time, 1.47 1-5. Bondman, Bettie Grey and Diminutive also ran.

Sixth race, 5 1-2 furlongs—Sir Guy, 112, McIntyre, 20 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Ciales, 112, Clawson, 25 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; The Corinthian, 112, Jenkins, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time, 1.09. Warrenwood, Jamaica, Matt Simpson, Liebe, Thermos also ran.

LINCOLN AUTUMN MEETING.

London, Nov. 6.—At the first day of the Lincoln autumn meeting to-day, the Chaplin Nursery Stakes were won by Innellan. Friar Buck finished second, and Downham third. Fourteen horses ran.

Ardor won the Brownlow Nursery Stakes, Rambling Katie, with J. Reiff in the saddle, was second; Rosipheil was third. Sloan rode Tithey, but was unplaced. Thirteen horses ran. The betting was 100 to 7 against Rambling Katie and 7 to 2 against Tithey.

L. Reiff, with Holt Castle, won the Grutby selling plate. Disdainful and Rigola were second and third.

The Doddington maiden plate was won by Variety. Orontes was second, and Swallow Beck finished third, with J. Reiff in the saddle. The betting was 9 to 2 against Swallow Beck.

The Yarborough Plate was won by Light Comedy. Misunderstood, ridden by J. Reiff, was second, and Jolly Tar, with Sloan up, finished third. Fourteen horses ran. The betting was 7 to 2, against Misunderstood and 100 to 7 against Jolly Tar.

BOWLING.

M.A.A.A. FIRST WEEKLY CONTEST.

The first weekly bowling competitions at the M.A.A.A. alleys resulted as follows:—

First class—

	score. Highest.	average. Net
J. Baird	660	220
J. R. Henderson	645	215
F. H. Gardner	641	213 2-3
W. J. Legallais	586	195 1-3
J. H. Hodges	524	174 2-3
Louis Rubenstein	477	159

Highest single string—J. R. Henderson, 223.

Second class—

	score. Highest.	average. Net
R. A. R. Weir	535	178 2-3
George Wyness	533	177 2-3
W. A. Sadler	526	175 1-3
C. S. McFeat	504	168

Highest single string—George H. Wyness, 210.

Third class—

	Highest. score.	Net average.
W. T. L. Sadler	520	173 1-3
S. Cook	441	147
W. A. Galt	432	144
C. M. Cameron	428	142 2-3

Highest single string—W. T. L. Sadler, 217.

It should be remembered that members who wish to get through their matches early should come to the alleys early, as the names will be put on the blackboard and called in the order of arrival. For those members who cannot bowl on Monday night, the same conditions will be followed on Thursday evenings, provided notification to this effect has been made to one of the general committee.

ATHLETICS.

THE POINTS' SEMI-ANNUAL.

The semi-annual meeting of the Point St. Charles Amateur Athletic Association was held in their club rooms last evening. The president of the association, Mr. Geo. Tait, occupied the chair. The meeting was largely attended. The treasurer of the association, Mr. Jas. G. Ogilvie, presented his semi-annual report, which showed the financial affairs of the P.A.A.A. to be in a flourishing condition, and the outlook for the future very bright. From present indications, it looks as if the increase in the membership of this popular association will be larger this season than any since its organization.

LACROSSE.

ST. ANNE'S LACROSSE CLUB.

The second annual concert and dramatic entertainment of the St. Ann's Lacrosse Club was held in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall last evening, and was very largely attended. The programme consisted of songs and recitations, which were all well received. Mr. C. C. Conroy, president of the club, made a few well chosen remarks. The members of the Leo and Point teams attended in a body. The entertainment was one of the best ever held in St. Ann's Hall, and reflects credit on the committee in charge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POINT SKATING RINK.

A special meeting of the committee of management of the P.A.A.A. skating rink was held last evening in the association rooms. Complete arrangements have been made as to price of season tickets and hockey club rates, and also rules governing skaters on the ice, which will ensure the patrons of the rink that they will be well looked after. Work on the alterations are being rushed, and will be completed by the 15th of the month, when the sale of season tickets commence. Skating promises to have a big boom in the Point this coming season. The rink committee are as follows: George Tait, J. O. Richardson, W. P. Kennedy and J. E. Townsend.

ROD AND GUN.

FISH AND GAME PROTECTION CLUB.

There was held yesterday afternoon the regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Protection Club executive. The principal business was the discussion about the annual dinner, which was eventually decided to be held on Thursday, December 7. Those who had the pleasure of enjoying last year's dinner will scarcely fail to be at the coming one.

GOLF.

QUEBEC LADIES' CLUB.

Quebec, Nov. 6.—The following ladies have been elected officers of the Quebec Ladies' Golf Club for the ensuing year:

Hon. president, Lady Cassault.
President—Mrs. Vesey Boswell.
Vice-president—Mrs. G. Thompson.
Secretary-treasurer—Mrs. Hugh Browne.

NATIONALS TO MEET.

A Scheme on Hand to Build a Club House and Rink

And Next Spring Open New Lacrosse Grounds in Connection With Them—To be Discussed To-morrow.

The annual meeting of the National Amateur Athletic Association, to be held tomorrow evening at 92 St. Denis Street, will be the most important the Association has yet held. Besides the election of officers the business at the meeting will be the discussing of the advisability of the purchase of a piece of land in the East End of the city on which to erect a skating rink and club house, and where a new lacrosse ground could be opened next spring. The Nationals are going in for hockey this season, and intend making application for admittance into the intermediate series of the Canadian Hockey Association.

CAPS' ANNUAL MEETING.

The Secretary Scores the New Hockey League for the Action Last Winter at the Annual Meeting.

Ottawa, November 6.—The annual meeting of the Capital Amateur Athletic Association was held last night. Secretary-Treasurer E. H. Hinchey presented a lengthy report, which was adopted unanimously. Speaking of the action of the big hockey clubs in resigning fro mthe Hockey League when the Capitals were voted in, the report states:—

"Our old friends, the Shamrocks, stood by us, while Ottawa, Montreal, Victoria and Quebec, representatives refused us the position our little team had so honorably won on the ice. It is difficult to understand how an association which professes to foster and encourage the game of hockey could be guilty of such unsportsmanlike conduct. The members of the Ottawa Hockey Club had previously displayed a hostile feeling. Their opposition and expression of ill will was, therefore, no surprise to us, but for an affiliated club of the great M. A. A. A., the oldest athletic organization in the country, and the one which is supposed to be the standard of true sportsmanship and fair play, to be a party to an action of this kind, was to say the least, unexpected.

"The then Amateur Hockey Association of Canada was supposed to be an organization of the national character. The winners of the series had for years termed itself the champion hockey team of Canada. As its constitution required that in order for a club to be admitted to the senior series it had first to win the intermediate championship, our club complied wit hthis requirement, but the so-called national association, contrary to those laws which were framed by itself, refused to grant us justice."

The assets of the club are $4,313.53; cash on hand, $472.33, and the liabilities, $1,350. The gross receipts for the year were $5,873.43, and the expenditures $6,401.10.

The lection of officers resulted as follows:

President, John Coates.
First Vice-President, Dr. J. L. Chabot.
Second Vice-President, W. C. McCarthy.
Secretary-Treasurer, E. H. Hinchey.
Committee—M. J. Whitty, James Davidson, A. G. Pittaway, B. M. Grimes, P. J. Baskerville, T. H. Cleary and A. M. Belsky.

TELEGRAPHERS ELECT OFFICERS.

The Telegraphers' Hockey Club held a meeting last night at the Great Northwestern Chambers to wind up the business from last season, after which the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, resulting in the following officers being elected:—

Hon. president—Mr. Jas. Tucker.
Hon. vice-president—Mr. John Knox.
President—Mr. Steve Collins (re-elected).
Vice-president—Mr. Harry Forsythe.
Secretary—Mr. Forbes Sheppard.
Treasurer—Mr. Henry Owden.
Captain—George Moore (re-elected).
Committee of management—John McCaffrey, chairman; P. Murphy, Tasker, Kearns, Farrell and R. Stevens.

The secretary would like to hear from any juvenile club wishing to form a league. He would like particularly to hear from the Mintos, Argyles, Roses and Hungry Seven, also the second Maisonneuves. Address all communications to Mr. Forbes Sheppard, 838 Notre Dame street, city.

MINTOS' ANNUAL MEETING.

The Minto Hockey Club will hold their second annual meeting on Friday, Nov. 10, at 579 Cadieux Street. All old and new members are requested to attend, as business of importance will be transacted.

IRISHMEN'S LAST GAME.

They Defeated 'Varsity 12 to 6—They Sail from Here Thursday on the Vancouver.

Toronto, Nov. 6.—The Irish Rugby team, which has been touring in Canada during the last few weeks, closed its season's play this afternoon by beating Toronto University by 12 to 6 on the University field. The play was in the Old Country fashion, and the Irishmen gave a fine exhibition. They won easily with one man short, for almost in the first rush Myles, of the Irishmen, broke one of the small bones of his right foot and had to retire. 'Varsity offered to put a man also off, but the visitors would not hear of it. At halftime the score was 5 to 3, and at the end 12 to 6, 'Varsity putting on the three last points within half a minute of the end.

During their tour the Irishmen played eleven games, and lost only one, that played at Halifax by a picked team. The score by points was 150 to 44. The visitors will sail from Montreal on the Vancouver early Thursday morning.

BROCKVILLE WANTS IT.

They Are Determined to Win Out in the Championship Pight Next Saturday.

Brockville, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—The Brockville Club are practising hard for their match with the Britannias in Montreal on Saturday next. A training committee, composed of Dr. Bowie, A. L. Murray and Lewis Rose, has been appointed to see that the team is kept in proper condition for the balance of the season. These gentlemen know all about the science of training, and if the fighters will follow their instructions they ought to be fit as fiddles for the coming struggle.

INTER-COLLEGIATE UNION MEETING.

Kingston, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—Messrs. H. M. Nimmo and J. G. Macdonnell will represent Queen's at the annual meeting of the Intre-Collegiate Rugby Union on November 10.

THE MONTREAL FOOTBALL CLUB.

There will be an excursion next Saturday to Ottawa by the C.P.R., leaving at 11.30 a.m., arriving in Ottawa about 2 p.m., and leaving Ottawa at 8.30 in the evening. The Intermediates will leave on the 9 a.m. train under the guiding wing of Mr. Wotherspoon. A large crowd will go up, as the juniors are trying to postpone their match with McGill, so they can go to Ottawa to "root." The men are turning out well and intend to do their best to win. As last Saturday has taken some of the swelling out of their heads, at the practice this morning there were about 35 members out, all the cots at the club house being taken last night, but there are always men who delight in disturbing their fellow sleepers. "Punch" Ogilvie awoke the men this morning at five o'clock by singing a selection of "Old King Cole." A good turn out for practice encouraged the management.

Henderson, McLea and Suckling put up a good game at half.

Williams, Melgs, Murphy and Captain Jack were the only men on the first not out.

Bovin puts up a good game on the wings. He is a fast man and should have been on the line all season.

Parr is playing inside wing.

O'Brien's foot is in bad shape, and will prevent him being out again this season.

Practice Thursday morning at the grounds and Thursday evening at the Arena.

INCREASING BUSINESS.

We always carry a large and well-selected stock of material, but this season, owing to our largely-increasing business, it is much greater. We would like to have you see our goods. They are all right. Hugh Ross, 206 St. James Street.

THE KENNELS.

BULL TERRIER SOLD.

Mr. Britcher has just sold his best bull terrier bitch Newmarket Syren, 39578, to Mr. H. J. Hoover, Newark, Ohio, for $150. She is a winner of many first and specials both in Canada and the United States, and as a dam of winners has no equal. Her progeny are winning at all the large shows in America; among some of the winners who claim Newmarket Syren as their dam, can be mentioned such good dogs as Royal Bob, Mount Sherwood Syren, Little Ace, Newmarket Flyer, Newmarket Marvel, Edgewood Klondike, Little Flyer Jr., Newmarket Daisy, Contravene, Woodstock Flyer, and many others. The latter dog is said to be the best bull terrier ever bred in Canada.

DIAMOND DYES

are Home Protectors.

Imitation Dyes are Vile Deceptions.

The thousands of women in our Canadian cities, towns and farming districts stand in need of the protection afforded by the never-failing Diamond Dyes. These marvellous coloring agents have been before the public for over twenty years, and have always been true.

THE CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

The Conservative Workingmen's Club held a meeting last night, at which the following councillors were elected:—Messrs. Louis Germain, Edgar Richard, J. Rivet, M. Richard, Louis Joseph Larose, Ignace Bourget, Alphonse Desjardins. Mr. J. V. Emard, advocate, was elected legal adviser, and subsequently a vote of confidolence was adopted in reference to the death of Mr. R. Bourget, secretary of archives.

ALWAYS OPEN.

Furnished Rooms by the day, week or month, with or without board, at STILLWELL'S Temperance House. Open night and day. Meals always ready. 711 and 713 Craig Street.

Signal the fleet—
"Britons can't be beat!"

While our powder and shot
Is as good, as a lot,

As the soap with the sheen
That washes us clean,

And we cheer for

STRACHAN'S

GILT EDGE

Army and Navy use it. SOAP.

LA TOSCANA

A Gentleman's Smoke. No deterioration in this brand of Cigars. Sells on its merits; and demand constantly increasing. Choice Havana leaf and an honest Smoke.

RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY,
5 and 7 LeBresoles Street, MONTREAL.

GEORGE TUCK & CO.

IMPORTER OF

ASBESTOS AND TUCK'S PACKINGS,

COTTON WASTE, OILS, OAKUM, &c. Asbestos Pipe and Boiler Coverings and Genera Engineer Supplies.

No. 7 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

The Approach of Winter

Reminds one of the comfort to be had from a

FUR LINED AND TRIMMED OVERCOAT.

Furs have advanced in price, but we purchased previous to the advance and are therefore able to offer you inducements to place your order here. The quality of our goods and the excellence of our work are further inducements for you to patronize us.

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

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

COLONIAL HOUSE,

Phillips Square.

Tailoring Dept.

Now showing a large assortment of New Goods for WINTER OVERCOATINGS, in Black Blue, and Grey Cheviots, Vicunas, Meltons and Beavers.

Also new mixtures and latest designs in Scotch and English Tweeds and Worsteds.

TROUSERINGS

A Special purchase of fine WEST OF ENGLAND WORSTED TROUSERINGS, consisting of a large range of patterns, usual price $8.00 and $9.00 per pair, all to be sold at $5.00 and $6.00, made up in the best styles. FIT and FINISH GUARANTEED.

WATERPROOF COATS

A Good assortment from $5.00 each and upwards, to be sold at a discount of

50 per cent off, or half-price.

In addition to this discount there is 5 per cent. off for cash.

SILK DEPARTMENT

Light shades for Evening Wear in Handsome Satin Brocades, Satin Duchesse, Satin Merveilleux, Colored Bengalines, in all the latest tints, light shades in Taffetas and Glace Silks. Many of the above lines are choice novelties, specially suitable for Reception, Ball and Dinner Dresses.

SPECIAL NOTICE—H. M. & Co's Fall and Winter Catalogue is just out and will be mailed free on receipt of postal card.

SKIRT SUPPORTERS.—This useful invention can be seen in use at Notion Department. Highly approved by all who have tried it. Price 25c.

Domestic Hardware

A large assortment of Granite Steel Ware of all kinds.

A full and complete stock of Medium and High Grade Domestic Hardware, including every requisite, will be found in the basement.

NOTE—The small booklet "Kitchen Needs and Cooking Outfits," distributed free.

Carpet Sweepers.

Bissel's "Standard" —a good sweeper at a moderate price. Bissel's "Grand Rapids" is better than Bissel's "Standard." Bissel's "Gold Medal" is the best sweeper made by Bissel, and sold only by us in Montreal.

SHOT SILK HOSE at $1.75 a pair—This line of Hose is very much liked, as it combines perfect fit, warmth and beauty.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS and PUBLICATIONS.—A full assortment always on hand.

Down Quilts.

Now showing an unusually large and complete range of these goods in choice coverings.

Satin Coverings in all sizes. Sateen Coverings in all sizes. Silk Coverings in all sizes.

Crib and Cot Quilts in great variety in Silk and Sateen, all sizes. All warranted down proof.

High-Class English Cutlery.

Now on hand a fine display of latest designs in English Cutlery, comprising Dinner and Dessert Knives, Meat, Dish and Game Carvers, Steels, Bread Forks, Fruit Knives, etc., in Buckhorn or Celluloid Handles.

MEN'S TAILORING DEPARTMENT.—All garments made in first-class style, only the best trimmings used. Fit and finish guaranteed.

SEWING MACHINE DEPT.—A large stock. Full range of prices from $12.50 to $45.00. Good value.

Special.

A rich collection of Italian Marble Vases, Busts, Pedestals, Groups, etc., including a most artistic bust of the 'Venus di Milo.' Price $12.

Also a selection of Italian, Florentine, Venetian, Capo de Monte, and other celebrated manufactures, including some choice pieces by Cantagalli, This variety contains a wide range of pieces from $2, $3, $4, $5 and up to $200 each.

The Ribbon Dept.

Is now showing a SPECIAL PURCHASE of a large lot of RICH FANCY RIBBONS, FIVE INCHES WIDE, chiefly in SATIN Effects, suitable for Belts and Sashes, Neckties, Hat Trimmings and Dress Decorations for evening wear. The designs are new and effective, while the colors are specially attractive and fashionable. Prices 50c and 60c per yard, which is considerably less than the wholesale price.

SAMPLES SENT AND EVERY INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

MONTREAL.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. Nov. 7th, 1899.



STYLISH JACKETS

LADIES' SMART, STYLISH MODEL JACKETS, in Beaver Cloth, colors Fawn, Drab and New Blue, distinctly tailor made finish. Special Price $8.25

LADIES' BEAVER CLOTH JACKETS, in Black, Fawn, Drab and New Blue, prettily embroidered with braid and satin lined, finished pearl buttons. Special .. $9.75

LADIES' JAUNTY SHORT BOX CLOTH JACKETS, in Fawn, Drab, Black and New Blue, with high rolling collar, closed lapels, satin lined and richly embroidered. Special $14.25

Fur-Lined Capes



LADIES' PLAIN AMAZONE CLOTH CAPES, full range of best colors, lined good quality Kaluga Fur, Black Thibet storm collar and trimmed Thibet Fur $15.25

LADIES' PLAIN BOX CLOTH CAPES, Black only, trimmed with Black Thibet, and storm collar of same, lined fine Kaluga Fur. Special $20.50

LADIES' BLACK AND NAVY BOX CLOTH CAPES, lined Hamster Fur and trimmed all round with Thibet Fur $33.75

LADIES' WINTER UNDERWEAR.

AND HOSIERY — The Big Store does the Ladies' Underwear business better than any other store in Canada. Every garment is built for comfort and good service, but not regardless of good looks. Our Underwear expert does not accept manufacturers' skimped sizes, but buys special sizes made to the Company's standard measurements. Our Underwear and Hosiery stocks start at the cheapest it's possible to buy good goods for—to the most luxurious kinds—at these prices.

Ladies' Winter Hose



"No Better Hose Made," and certainly none better sold at the price — try them.

The Big Store's Special Heavy Black Cashmere Hose, 35c a pair, 3 pairs for $1.00

Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose, full fashioned, 42c pair

Ladies' New Black Cashmere Hose, fitted with garters, ribbed quality, elastic stretch, very special ...... 53c pair

Cashmere Hose, embroidered fronts, very stylish goods. Special .... 61c pair

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Ladies' Winter Vests.



Ladies' Winter Vests, with high neck and long sleeves, 45c

Ladies' Combinations — Fine Ribbed Wool Combination Suits, ankle length, high neck, long sleeves, very warm garments, all sizes. Special, $1.00 suit

Ribbed Wool, very elastic, soft and warm, fancy trimmed front, high neck and long sleeves. Special Price 53c

Ladies' Hygeran Drawers, splendid quality, very desirable and comfortable garments. Special .... 47c pair

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Horse Clothing and Stable Sundries.



"Horse owners attention." You can buy Horse Clothing or any stable requisite at The Big Store from 10 to 20 per cent. lower in price for the same goods as sold at ordinary stores.

HORSE BLANKETS—500 Horse Blankets, strong and well made, lined wool, from 75c to $5.00 each

Strong Web Halters	18c
Superior Leather Halters	35c
High Grade Leather Halters	60c
Horse Clippers, steel plates	$1.35
Curry Combs	9c each
Stable Brooms	45c
Horse Dandy Brushes	13c
Horse Body Brushes	14c

WRITE FOR WINTER CATALOGUE.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

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

IRON PRICES HAVE DOUBLED

Both Canadian and American Prices 100 Per Cent Higher Now Than a Year Ago.

The remarkable advances in Canadian and American iron and steel prices have, of course, been a matter of common knowledge in a general way. The full extent of the rise is, however, probably not fully appreciated except by those directly concerned. The following comparisons, therefore, which are taken from the current issues of the Iron Age, may be of interest, as showing some of the leading changes during the past twelve months:

	Nov. 1 1899.	Nov. 2. 1898.
Pig Iron—		
Foundry pig, No. 2 standard, Phila	$23 25	$11 25
Foundry pig, No. 2, South'n C'nati	20 75	9 50
Foundry pig, No. 2, local, Chic	23 00	11 00
Bessemer pig, Pittsburg	24 50	10 30
Gray forge, pittsburg	21 25	9 65
Lake Superior charcoal, Chic.	25 50	12 50
Billets, Rails, etc.—		
Steel billets, Pittsburg	39 50	16 00
Steel billets, Philadelphia	42 00	18 50
Steel rails, heavy, East'n mill	35 00	19 30
Spikes, Tidewater	2 65	1 50
Splice bars, Tidewater	2 30	1 15
Old material—		
Old steel rails, Chicago	20 50	9 00
Old steel rails, Philadelphia	23 00	11 00
Old iron rails, Chicago	33 00	12 50
Old iron rails, Philadelphia	26 00	13 50
Old car wheels, Chicago	20 00	11 50
Old car wheels, Philadelphia	22 00	10 00
Heavy steel scrap, Chicago	17 00	8 75
Finished iron and steel—		
Refined iron bars, Phila	2 20	1 15
common iron bars, Youngst-n.	2 15	1 05
Steel bars, Tidewater	2 50	1 15
Tank plates, Tidewater	3 05	1 15
Beams, Tidewater	2 40	1 20
Beams, Pittsburg	2 25	1 10
Barb wire, f.o.b. Pittsburg	3 55	1 75
Wire nails, f.o.b. Pittsburg	2 95	1 30
Cut nails, mill	2 50	1 10
Metals—		
Nickel, New York	36 00	33 00
Tin plate, domestic, Besemer, 100 lbs., New York	4 82½	3 10

It will be noted that in pig iron and billets the advances are in every case over 100 per cent., while in numerous instances, as for instance Bessemer pig, gray forge and billets, the increase is much heavier. Rails show an advance from $19.50 to $35, or about 80 per cent. There had, however, been an advance in rails earlier in the fall of 1898. Old material shows an equally sharp advance with only one or two exceptions. In the list for "finished iron and steel" also advances of over 100 per cent. are the rule.

Equally important as these advances, however, is the fact that the buying demand does not appear to have been materially checked by the mas yet. Every day brings reports of enormous orders, and the almost unanimous report is that the question of price is of less consequence than that of delivery. It is estimated that orders for fully 1,500,00 tons of rails are now booked for forward delivery, and of this great quantity considerable over a third is at the high price of $33 per ton. Contracts for cars reahc almost equally large proportions, while locomotive shops are also crowded with business. In other lines the situation shows practically the same activity.

Concerning ths business of the past week the Iron Age says:

"Pittsburg records full sales of Bessemer pig, the most important being one lot of 50,000 tons at $23.50, Valley furnace. In foundry irons the leading Eastern makers have again advanced prices, btu as yet the upward movement does not seem to be quite general. The Southern makers are strong, but values are unchanged. The principal inquiry during the past week has come from a large car building interest, which is credited with purchases of 30,000 tons in the aggregate. A review of the situation indicates that a number of the large melters have not yet fully covered beyond April, so that a buying movement is expected later on."

STREET GOSSIP.

Money is inclined to be a little easier, here, or at least the banks are disposed to offer a little more freely and there seems to be enough to go around. There was another temporary spurt in the money rate in New York yesterday and the market rose to 12 per cent., closing at 5. Here are the rates ruling in some of the other United States markets:

	Call.	Time.
Boston	5½@6	5 @6
Chicago	5½	6
Philadelphia	5½	6
Baltimore	6	6

$ $ $

Two shillings in the pound have been paid thus far to creditors of the ingenious Mr. Hooley of London.

$ $ $

Provincial bank clearings in Great Britain during the last week, reported on in the London newspapers received to-day (week ending October 21), show increase over 1898 of 10 7-8 per cent. at Manchester and 20 per cent. at Liverpool. Birmingham exchanges decreased 10 1-2 per cent.

$ $ $

Speaking of the trading in Leather yesterday the Post said: "The feature of the opening was the heavy trading in Leather common. The tape quoted the opening sales as "20,000 from 35 1-2 to 36." Brokers active in the stock said it seemed to be pegged at the opening, and in the first two hours Rutter & Gross bought fully 25,000 shares. A. A. Housman & Co. and E. La Montague, jr., were also heavy buyers. The supply of stock has increased materially, and it was much easier to obtain to-day than at any time since the movement has been in progress. Rutter & Gross were heavy buyers again in the afternoon, taking fully 50,000 shares in ten minutes. A broker shares. The purchase of the firm during the day were estimated at over 100,000 shares."

$ $ $

There was a disposition on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday to regard Republican victories to-day in most of the states as certain. E. La Montague jr., offered to bet even money in $500 lots that the Republicans will win in Ohio, Nebraska and Kentucky, the bets to be on all the states named. His idea was he would win on two states, and the naming of the third was in the nature of odds. There were plenty of offers to bet on Republican success in Ohio, and a fair amount was offered on Nebraska.

GRAIN UP WEST.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—Wheat is dull; choice winter sold to-day at 66c, north; red and white are quoted at 65 1-2c to 66c, west; spring sold at 65c, east; Manitoba wheat is unchanged at 80c for No. 1 hard, grinding in transit, and 68c to 69c Toronto and west. Flour is about steady; a lot of straight roller gold west for export in buyers' bags at equal to $2.85. Millfeed is dull: shorts are easier at $14, and bran is steady at $11.50 west. Barley is easy; No. 1 sold, north, at 41c; No. 2 is quoted at 40c west. Buckwheat is steady at 50c outside. Rye—The market is easier at 52 1-2c bid, east and west, and 53c asked. Corn is steady at 32 1-2c for Canada yellow, west; American yellow is quoted at 42c for No. 3, and 42 1-2c for No. 2, Toronto. Oats are quiet; mixed sold north and west at 25c; white are quoted at 26 1-2c east and 26c west. Oatmeal is steady at $3.25 for cars of bags, and $3.35 for barrels here. Peas are steady at 57c east, 56 1-2c middle freights, and 56c north and west.

Old people and convalescents should try a bottle of VIN ST. LEHON.

WHEAT MOVEMENT.

World's Shipments Were Only Five and a Half Millions Last Week.

MORE LOSSES ON CATTLE

Not Very Much Activity Noticed in Local Markets—Some of the Commercial Features of the Day.

The shipments of wheat and flour as wheat to Europe from the principal exporting countries were officially reported as follows:—

	Last week, Bushels.	Previous week, Bushels.
United States	3,046,856	4,416,495
Russia	1,736,000	1,640,000
Argentina	568,000	1,560,000
Danubian	112,000	None
*Indian	......	None
Total	5,462,856	7,616,495

*Report delayed.

The shipments of corn were as follows:

	Last week, Bushels.	Previous week, Bushels.
United States	4,503,425	4,525,519
Russia	88,000	144,000
Argentina	1,944,000	1,408,000
Danubian	152,000	184,000
Total	6,687,425	6,261,519

The average weekly shipments of wheat and flour from other wheat-exporting countries in former years have amounted to from 400,000 to 500,000 bushels. (Australian wheat shipments were 80,000 bushels, against 40,000 bushels the previous week).

The estimated weekly European requirements of wheat for the cereal year 1898-99, according to Beerbohm, are 6,000,000 bushels.

CATTLE MARKETS

No Change of Importance, But Sheep Are Quoted Higher

In all Probability Cattle Are Still Losing Money on the Other Side of the Water.

Cable advices on cattle failed to offer much more encouragement yesterday, and from all accounts Canadians are steadily dropping money on recent shipments. A cable from London says: "The demand for cattle was slow, and trade was quiet, but this fact did not seem to have any material effect upon prices except that the range given is much wider than usual. There were no Argentine cattle on the market. States cattle sold at 11 1-2c to 12 1-2c, and Canadian at 10c to 11c. The tone of the market for sheep was strong, and prices for Canadian stock show an advance of 1c since this day week, choice selling at 12 1-2c.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.—There was no change in the market, trade being slow, with prices for Canadian cattle steady at 10 1-2c.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

Offerings at the East End Abattoir included 500 head of cattle, 700 sheep, 500 lambs and 50 calves. The supply of cattle was much smaller than that of last Thursday, and as the quality in many cases was better, a firmer feeling prevailed, and slightly higher prices were realized for tops. The demand from butchers for good to choice beeves was good, and an active trade was done in such, but common and inferior stock moved slow and values for the same show little change. Choice sold at 4 1-2c, good at 4c to 4 1-4c, fair at 3 1-4c to 3 3-4c, and lower grades at from 2c to 3c per lb. The supply of sheep was fair for which the demand was good from shippers, and an active trade was done at 3 1-4c per lb. for choice, while culls sold at 2 1-2c to 3c. Lambs met with a good demand at 4c to 4 1-4c for choice and at 3 1-2c to 3 3-4c for common. Calves were scarce, for which there was considerable enquiry, and the few offered sold at 3c to 4c per lb., but really choice stock would fetch 5c per lb.

At the Grand Trunk stock yards at Point St. Charles receipts of hogs were smaller, in consequence the tone of the market was firmer and sales were made at $4 to $4.40 per 100 lbs. for straight lots weighed off cars.

PROVISIONS.

There is a fairly good demand for the leading lines, and prices are about steady. Canadian short cut mess pork, $16; short cut back, $15.50; selected heavy short cut boneless mess, $16.50; and heavy long cut mess, $15.00 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, in pails, 7c to 7 1-4c per lb.; and compound refined, at 5 1-2c to 5 3-4c per lb. Hams, 12c to 13 1-2c, and bacon, 11 1-2c to 12 1-2c per lb.

DRESSED HOGS.

The weather is not quite cold enough yet to stimulate the market to any great extent. The range is $5.75 to $6.25 per 100 lbs.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Nov. 7 Ask.	Nov. 7 Bid.	Nov. 6 Ask.	Nov. 6 Bid.
Canadian Pacific Railway	95⅝	95⅜	94⅞	94½
D.S.S.A	6½	6⅜	6¼	6
D.S.S.A. pfd	16	15½	15¼	15
Commercial Cable Co	193	190¾	195	190
Do. Coupon Bonds	103½	...	....	....
Do. Reg. Bonds	....	....	....	....
Rich. and Ont. Nav. Co	110½	108¾	110	108¾
Cornwall Ry	....	....	....	....
M.S.R.	311½	310½	311	310
M.S.R. new stock	....	....	....	....
Halifax Elec. Tram Co	104	100	105	100
Do do Bonds	....	....	....	....
Toronto Street Ry	110¾	110⅜	109¾	109¼
Do do Bonds	....	....	....	....
Montreal Gas Co	194	192	192¾	192
Royal Electric Co	165	160¼	160	159¾
Montreal Telegraph Co	180	175¾	180	175½
Halifax Heat and Light	27	20	27	20
Bell Telephone Co	191¾	190	191¾	190
Dom. Coal pfd	20	117	118	117
Do Common	50	46	50	47½
Do Bonds	....	....	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co	150	144	155	144
Canada Colored Cotton Co	75	70	75	70
Do do Bonds	101	100	....	....
Dominion Cotton Co	103	100	101	100¼
Do do Bonds	....	....	....	....
People's H. & L.	....	....	....	....
Do do Bonds	....	....	....	....
War Eagle	280	278	282	278
Bank of Montreal	271	265	271	265
Ontario Bank	....	....	....	....
Molsons Bank	209	207	209	207
Bank of Toronto	....	242	255	242
Merchants	170	166	170	166
Merchants' Bk. of Halifax	....	180	....	180
Bank of Nova Scotia	220	....	220	....
Eastern Townships	....	155	....	155
Quebec	....	128½	....	128½
Union	120	....	120	....
La Banque Nationale	....	....	....	....
Commerce	152½	....	151	....
Bank of British N.A.	....	....	....	....
La Banque Jacques Cartier	....	....	....	....
Imperial	....	....	....	....
Hochelaga	150	....	....	....
North West Land pfd	59	56	58	56
Do do com	....	....	....	....

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

Stocks.	Nov. 7.	Nov. 6.	Nov. 3.
Atchison	23⅜	23⅜	23½
Paris Rentes	....	....	98⅝
Canadian Pacific	97⅞	97½	....
Grand Trunk 1st	....	....	....
Do do 2nd	....	....	....
Do do 3rd	....	....	....
Do do 4th	....	....	....
Erie	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Do pfd	39⅜	38⅝	38⅞
Illinois Central	118½	118¼	118⅜
Louisville & Nashville	89½	88⅞	90
Lake Shore	....	....	....
Northern Pacific, pfd.	78	77½	78
New York Central	142	141⅞	142
Ontario & Western	....	26⅜	26½
Reading, assess. pfd.	10⅞	11	11⅛
St. Paul	130	129¼	130⅞
Union Pacific	....	48½	49⅜
Wabash pfd	....	23	23¼
Bank Rate	5	5	5
Consols	....	....	....

Compare Richard Brandy with other brands, even the best known, and you can judge for yourself.

Securities For Sale.

4 p.c. Town of Westmount 1934 Bonds
3½ p.c. City of Vancouver 1939 Bonds
2½ p.c. Dominion of Canada Stock

Bonds and Stocks bought and sold.

For further particulars apply to

R. WILSON-SMITH, FINANCIAL AGENT,
115 St. James Street, Montreal.

TRANSVAAL, CAPE COLONY, NATAL, RHODESIA.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Is prepared to issue Letters of Credit Negotiable at Branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited.

LOCAL STOCKS GO HIGH

Market Does Better in Sympathy With London and Business Increases—It Was a Holiday in Wall Street To-day.

It was election day in New York to-day, and there was consequently no session in Wall Street. London, however, was in swing, and came around with an improvement that gave not a little stimulus to the market here. In fact, the local trading showed quite a lot of life, and the aggregate sales were larger than they have been for some time past, which illustrates the fact that the easier money market has assisted considerably.

The result of to-day's elections in the States will mean a good deal to the stock market there to-morrow, although as a matter of fact Wall Street has certainly failed to show any great concern on the issue. Defeat of the Republican party in Nebraska would for reasons peculiar to that state do something to shake the money market's nerves, though it is altogether doubtful whether a similar view need be taken of the election in New York, Ohio, Maryland or Kentucky. The alleged confidence of the Stock Exchange in Republican victory generally was based, it may be supposed, on the traditional advantage enjoyed by an administration party when the people vote in good times. It is, however, an interesting fact that in the last three elections—dates corresponding to this year—that is, in 1891, 1887 and 1883—the tide has run against the administration.

$ $ $

Canadian Pacific opened very strong in London at 98 1-2, but later on became easier, one cable making the closing 97 15-16. Locally the trading involved only small blocks, and the range wac 95 1-4 to 95 5-8. Twin City proved a feature of the market, advancing to 64 on a sale of only 100 shares. Duluth is also attracting a good deal of attention, and about 1,100 shares of the common were placed at 6 3-8 to 6 1-2, and 25 preferred at 15 1-2. Sales were also more important in New York yesterday, 1,182 common selling at 6 1-4 to 6 3-8. Both Twin City and Duluth are no doubt responding to continued good earnings. Electric sold at 160 1-2 to 161, while Cable is showing even more strength and advanced to 190 1-2, with a small sale at 190 1-4. Toronto Rails were strong, and more active selling from 110 to 110 5-8, the remainder of the trading being confined to mining stocks. Payne, on the report that the mine will open very shortly, advanced 5 points over yesterday to 118, while Republic came in for a good deal of attention and sold around the basis of 117 3-4 to 119. War Eagle and Virtue were both steady, the former selling at $2.79 1-2, and the latter at 47 1-2 to 48.

$ $ $

For the month of October Canadian Pacific's gross earnings were $3,083,000, compared with $2,685,000 in 1898 and $2,790,000 in 1897. Grand Trunk earnings for October were $2,500,581, against $2,260,573 in 1898, and $2,348,463 in 1897.

$ $ $

Montreal Street Railway earnings yesterday were $4,655.12, an increase over the corresponding day last year of $368.72.

$ $ $

L. J. Forget & Co.'s London cable today quoted Grand Trunk first at 86, second at 57, third at 23 1-8, Canadian Pacific at 97 7-8, Hudson Bay at 21 1-8, and Anaconda at £9 5-8. Quiet, very little doing.

$ $ $

There is talk in Wall Street now that present money conditions may last throughout the year. The Post says :—'As there was abundant reason to expect, after 'Saturday's confession of the truth in the official bank statement, call money rates advanced again to-day, reaching 12 per cent. on the Stock Exchange. How far the very unfortunate blunder of one bank ten days ago—a blunder to which the clearing-house now owns up—really affected last week's movement of rates, cannot be learned until this weeks' market has been tested. It is, however, somewhat significant that time loans and commercial paper open, the week on a particularly firm basis. The general fixing of a straight 6 per cent. rate on these advances for longer periods reflects pretty clearly belief that present conditions may last throughout the year."

$ $ $

Consols in London closed at 103 5-8 for money and 103 3-16 for the account. The money rate in London was 2 1-2 per cent., and the rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills 4 1-2 per cent.

$ $ $

The Montreal Exchange rates were reported for The Herald as follows by Mr. G. R. Marler :—

	Between Banks. Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
Ster., cables	9 5-8	@11-16	9 3-4
N.Y. funds	3-64	@1-64 dis.	1-8 p. @1-4 p.
Ster., 60 days	9 9-16	@11-16	8 3-4@8 7-8
Ster., demand	9 1-2	@ 9-16	9 5-8@9 3-4
Paris cheques	5 18 1-8		

$ $ $

MORNING BOARD SALES.

50 shares Pacific at 95 1-4.
25 shares Pacific at 95 3-8.
75 shares Pacific at 95 5-8.
50 shares Pacific at 95 1-2.
1 share Merchants at 166.
25 shares Electric at 161.
25 shares Electric at 160 3-4.
25 shares Electric at 160 1-2.
25 shares Halifax at 100 1-4.
14 shares Halifax at 100 3-4.
100 shares Twin City at 64.
5 shares Street Railway at 310 1-2.
2 shares Street Railway at 310.
25 shares Duluth pfd. at 15 1-2.
1,050 shares Duluth at 6 1-2.
50 shares Duluth at 6 3-8.
25 shares Dom. Coal pfd. at 118.
25 shares Cable at 190 1-4.
150 shares Cable at 190 1-2.
100 shares Toronto at 110.
50 shares Toronto at 110 1-4.
25 shares Toronto at 110 3-8.
225 shares Toronto at 110 1-2.
150 shares Toronto at 110 5-8.
200 shares Montreal-London at 45.
200 shares Montreal-London at 42.
1,000 shares Virtue at 47 1-2.
6,000 shares Virtue at 48.
1,000 shares War Eagle at 279 1-2.
1,000 shares Payne at 118.
2,300 shares Republic at 118.
1,000 shares Republic at 117 3-4.
500 shares Republic at 119.
200 shares Republic at 118 1-2.

HUNDRED MILLION INCREASE.

Canadian Clearings for Ten Months Are Over a Billion, or an Increase of $126,941,114 Over '98.

The Canadian clearings tell which way the wind of trade is blowing. The figures are by far the largest in the history of the Dominion, and away in excess of this time last year when things were considered to be pretty good at the time. For the ten months just concluded the clearings show the magnificent total of $1,264,620,363, which compares with $1,376,679,249 last year, or an increase for this year of $126,941,114. It is significant, too, that every city in the Dominion shows an increase. In the States the clearings for the ten months aggregate $77,333,821,921, a gain of 41 per cent. over last year, of 68.6 per cent. over those of 1897, a total more than double those of 1894 and a sum 53 per cent. in excess of those of 1892. The heaviest gain is, of course, in the Middle States section, but the smallest gain is 13.6 per cent., shown by the south-western cities, and five groups show gains in excess of 20 per cent. The Canadian clearings for October show a 15.5 per cent. increase, and for the ten months a 11.1 per cent. gain. The following table tells the story :—

Clearing Houses.	October 1899.	October 1898.	Ten months 1899.	Ten months 1898.
Canada.				
Montreal	69,702,211	64,725,367	654,504,607	606,696,042
Toronto	46,979,986	38,349,779	413,174,295	356,862,529
Winnipeg	12,6?9,000	9,347,692	80,384,674	68,491,886
Halifax	6,795,310	5,408,954	56,906,610	51,530,840
Hamilton	3,608,532	3,103,928	32,887,707	29,156,055
St. John, N.B.	2,814,535	2,498,469	26,762,470	24,941,898
*Victoria, B.C.	3,059,544	....	27,912,264	....
*Vancouver, B.C.	3,923,946	....	33,858,573	....
Totals Canada	142,679,574	123,434,189	1,264,620,363	1,137,679,279

*Not included in totals because comparisons are incomplete for last year.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

There is a fairly steady tone to the cheese market. The wharf cheese went at 10 1-4c to 10 1-2c, and the idea for finest September Quebecs seems to be 10 7-8c to 11c.

Butter is inclined to sympathize with the feeling across the water, which is just a little easier. The idea for finest creamery is about 20 1-4c.

Eggs are in fair demand. Strictly new laid near-by stock sold at 22c to 23c; choice candled at 20c to 20 1-2c; Montreal limed at 16c, and western culls at 12c to 12 1-2c per dozen.

There was a good demand for dressed poultry to-day, and a fairly active trade was done at steady prices. Receipts were fair, considering the weather, but the supply was not sufficient to fill all requirements. Turkeys sold at 9c to 10c; chickens at 7c to 7 1-2c; ducks at 7 1-2c to 8 1-2c, and geese at 6c to 7c per lb.

Receipts of partridge were small and prices rule firm at 55c to 60c for firsts, and at 30c to 35c for seconds per brace.

In maple product business was exceedingly quiet. We quote :—Syrup in small tins, 60c to 65c; and sugar, 7 3-4c to 8c per lb.

For honey there was a small demand. White clover comb is quoted at 12c and extracted at 9c, and buckwheat at 8c per lb.

There was considerable enquiry for beans at firm prices. Choice hand-picked are quoted at $1.45 to $1.50, and primes at $1.37 1-2 to $1.40.

A fair trade is reported in potatoes, and prices rule steady at 40c to 45c per bag in round lots.

In ashes business continues very quiet. We quote : — First sorts, $1.10; seconds, $3.85; and pearls, $5.15 per 100 lbs.

RAND GOLD OUTPUT.

Mail advices from London give figures of Witwatersrand gold production during September. The figures were delayed several weeks by the Chamber of Mines of the South African Republic. September is the last month when normal production in the Transvaal was likely; hence the returns are of unusual interest. It will be observed, from the subjoined table, that the gold output of September, though it slackened as compared with previous months this year, was still far beyond previous years:

	1899. Ounces.	1898 Ounces.	1897. Ounces.
September	411,762	384,080	262,150
August	459,709	376,911	259,603
July	456,474	359,343	242,479
June	445,763	344,670	251,529
May	444,933	344,160	248,305
April	439,111	335,125	235,608
March	441,578	325,907	232,067
February	404,335	297,975	211,000
January	410,145	313,826	209,832
Nine months	3,913,810	3,081,997	2,152,662

This year's September product was more than double that of 1896. The approximate value of the September output was $8,200,000, of thenine months' output, $78,000,000.

MONTREAL GRAIN.

There seems to be a moderate amount of business in progress in the local markets, and yesterday and to-day some good-sized sales of wheat were put through on the basis of about 67 1-2c afloat, Fort William, for No. 1 hard. The other lines are fairly steady. Buckwheat, however, is an exception, and is a little easier, selling recently at 54 1-2c. Peas are quoted at 66c, rye at 61c, No. 1 barley at 51c and oats at 29 1-2c.

There is a steady demand for flour, and the big millers say they are having lots of fun trying to keep up with it. Winter wheat patents, $3.60 to $3.90; straight rollers, $3.40; in bags, $1.65; Manitoba patents, $3.90 to $4.20; and strong bakers', $3.60 to $3.70.

A meeting of the oatmeal millers was held recently in Toronto, at which it was decided to put the price of rolled oats at $3.60 per barrel, and $1.75 per bag in car lots, on track here, but it remains to be seen if they will all keep up to this agreement.

A fairly active trade was done in feed, there being a good demand for bran especially. Manitoba bran is selling at $15; shorts at $17 per ton, including bags; Ontario bran at $15 and $15.50, shorts at $17 to $18, and moullie at $20 to $24 per ton in bulk.

The tone to the market for baled hay was steady, with a good trade doing. We quote: Choice No. 1, $8.50 to $9; No. 2, $7 to $7.50; and clover, $6.50 to $7 per ton, in carload lots.

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

The amount of wheat on passage to the United Kingdom shows a decrease of 800,000 bushels compared with a week ago, and an increase of 2,320,000 with a year ago.

The amount of wheat on passage to the continent shows a decrease of 40,000 bushels compared with a week ago, and a decrease of 1,840,000 with a year ago.

The total amount of wheat shows an increase of 509,000 bushels compared with a week ago, and an increase of 34,481,000 with a year ago.

The following table shows the amount of wheat on passage to the United Kingdom and continent and total in sight:—

	Nov. 6, 1899.	Oct. 30, 1899.	Nov. 7, 1898.
Visible supply U. S. and Can.	51,001,000	49,562,000	17,000,000
On passage to U. K.	14,640,000	15,440,000	12,320,000
On passage to cont'nt.	9,920,000	10,960,000	11,760,000
Total in sight	78,561,000	74,962,000	41,080,000

DIPLOMA OF MERIT.

Messrs. Mitchell Brothers, Ltd., Distillers, Glasgow, were awarded the Diploma of Merit for the excellence of their exhibit of Old Scotch Whiskies at the Cardiff Exhibition of 1896.

1492

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Canada Life Building, MONTREAL

VICTORY-TRIUMPH

Gold Mining Company

Limited Liability, of Rossland, B.C.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Trail Creek Mining Co., Ltd., of London, England, hereinafter called the English Co., having acquired the property of the above company, hereinafter called the Colonial Co., in pursuance of the resolution passed by the Colonial Co. on 28th June, 1897, is now prepared to issue share certificates of the English Co. in exchange for share certificates of the Colonial Co., upon the terms of the said resolution, viz.:—To the holders of shares of the Colonial Co., of the nominal value of $1 each, there will be issued shares of the English Co., of the nominal value of £1 each, to an amount equal to the equivalent of the shares of the Colonial Co., taken at the value of 15 cents per share, and at the rate of exchange of $4.88½ per £1 sterling, being at the rate of exchange ruling on the 2nd May, 1899, the date upon which the transfer of the properties to the English Company was effected. In the case of the holdings of shares of which the equivalent value arrived at as above contains a fraction of £1 sterling, such fractions will be paid in cash at the rate of the day on which the remittance is made. The shareholders of the Colonial Company are requested to forward their certificates in a registered letter to the Secretary of the Trail Creek Mining Co., Limited, 39 Lombard Street, London, Eng., without delay, in order to complete the exchange as early as possible, in view of pending negotiations for raising the working capital required.

—THE—

BARTLETT-FRAZIER CO.

OF ONTARIO (LIMITED)

Grain, Provisions, etc.

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Trade in Futures in Grain, Provisions and Stocks. Private wires to Chicago Board Trade and N.Y. Produce and Stock Exchanges. Daily Market Letter furnished to patrons. Address

H. J. COON, Managing Director,

39 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

THE INTERCOLONIAL

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Works—DRUMMOND COLLIERY, Westville, Nova Scotia.

Miners and Producers of "Drummond" Coal and Coke, from the celebrated Pictou Seams of Nova Scotia. Offered in all sizes, and quantities to suit purchasers. Shipments by water or rail.

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To which particular attention is invited.
"POLISHED."
"JAPAN GLACE."
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MOUNT ROYAL MILLING CO., LTD.
D. W. Ross Co'y, Agents, Montreal.

MONEY TO LEND

On City Property and improved farms, at low rates and on very desirable terms.

CREDIT FONCIER, F. C.

30 St James street

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at the forthcoming session thereof, for the incorporation of a company, to be known as "The Equitable Fire Insurance Company, of Montreal," with power to carry on the business of insuring buildings against loss by fire or lightning, within the Province of Quebec, and also to insure furniture, and generally all kinds of effects of a movable nature contained in such buildings; with power also to acquire such immovable and movable property within the said Province as it may require for its own use; and to invest its funds within the said Province of Quebec, in real estate or in mortgages on such real estate, in Bonds or Debentures of the Dominion, of the Province, Municipalities, or of any incorporated company doing business in the said Province of Quebec. Dorais & Dorais, Attorneys for Applicants

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at the next session thereof, for the incorporation of a company to be known by the name of "The Mount Royal Pension Insurance Company," with power and authority within the limits of the Province of Quebec, to transact a business of insuring Life Pensions, and particularly to create and maintain a pension fund for the purpose of securing a life revenue to such persons as shall have contributed to such fund during a certain number of years; with also the power to the said company to invest its funds in immovable property within the said Province of Quebec, or in securities, public or other, of the Dominion of Canada, the Province of Quebec, or of municipal corporations in this Province; or in the securities or bonds of any incorporated bodies in the said Province, or to lend its funds on the security of such obligations or bonds; or on mortgages on real estate in the said Province of Quebec. Montreal, 5th October, 1899. Dorais & Dorais, Attorneys for Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, by the Town of St. Amede Bellevue, to revise entirely its charter. Montreal, October 4th, 1899. Fortin & Laurendeau, Solicitors for the said town.

NOTICE is hereby given that David Ogilvy, of the City and District of Montreal, will apply to the Quebec Legislature at its next session for the passing of an Act to admit him as a member of the Association of Architects of the Province of Quebec.

GREENSHIELDS, GREENSHIELDS, LAFLAMME & DICKSON,
Solicitors for Applicant.
Montreal, 31st October, 1899.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.

ST. JOHN, HALIFAX—Lv. ‡ 7.50 p m. Ar. ¶8.35 a m
TORONTO, HAMILTON, CHICAGO—Lv. †8.55 a m *9.30 p m. Ar. *7.50 a m, †7.00 p m.
WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST — Lv. *9.45 a m. Ar.*6.15 p m.
S. S. MARIE, ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *9.45 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m.
OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger †8.20 a m, †6.00 p m. Ar. †12.30 p m †10.00 p m. Lv. Windsor St. *9.45 a m., †10.00 a m, †4.05 p m, †5.15 p m., *9.45 p m. Ar. *8.00 a m., †10.30 a m., †11.55 a m *6.15 pm., †6.45 p m.
QUEBEC—Lv. †8.40 a m, †2.00 p m, §3.30 p.m, *11.00 p m. Ar. *6.00 a m, †3.20 p m, *6.30 p m.
BOSTON—Lv. †9.00 a m, *8.20 p m. Ar. *7.47 a m, †8.35 p.m.
VAUDREUIL — Lv. †8.55 a m, † 4.05 p. m, † 4.15 p m, † 5.15 p m, (a) 6.15 p m, §1.30 p m *9.30 p m. Ar. *7.50 a m, †8.40 a m †10.30 a m, †11.55 a m, †12.10 p m. †6.45 p m †7.00 p m.
SHERBROOKE—Lv. †9.00 a m. †4.30 p m. ‡7.50 p m. Ar. ¶8.35 a m. †12.00 noon. †8.35 p m.
JOLIETTE—Lv. †8.40 a m, †5.00 p m. Ar. †8.50 a m, †6.30 p m.
BERTHIER—Lv. †8.40 a m, †2 00 p.m. Ar. †3.20 p m, †6.30 p m.
ST. JEROME—Lv. †8.20 a m, §9.15 a m †5.35 p m, †6.35 p m, Ar. †8.40 a m, †9.45 a m, †6.15 p m, §9.45 p m.
STE. AGATHE, Etc. — Lv. (d)8.20 a m, †5.35 p m Ar. †9.45 a m, (d)6.15 p m.
LABELLE.—Lv. (d)8.20 a. m, †5.35 p. m, Ar. †9.45 a. m, (d) 6.15 p.m.

*Daily. †Week days. §Sunday only. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. (a)Daily except Saturday and Sunday. ¡Saturday only. (d)Wednesday only.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON GOOD

MINING STOCKS

At Reasonable Rates.

Investment Gold Bonds for Sale at Prices to net 4 p.c. to 5 p.c.

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MINING BROKERS,

Members Montreal Mining Exchange.

31 ST. NICHOLAS ST., Board of Trade Building. Bell Tel.—Main 1141.

R. C. GILLETT, GORDON STRATHY JR

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of five per cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city and at its branches, on and after Friday, the first day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON.
General Manager.

Montreal, 17th October, 1899.

The Merchants Bank OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of 3½ Per Cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after Friday, the first day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

THOS. FYSHE,
Joint General Manager.

Montreal, 24th October, 1899.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. for the current half year has been declared upon the capital stock of this Institution, and that the same will be paid at the Bank and at its Branches on and after

FRIDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

C. M'GILL,
General Manager.

Toronto, 21st October, 1899.

THE Canadian Bank of Commerce.

DIVIDEND No. 65.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

FRIDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th of November to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

B. E. WALKER,
General Manager.

Toronto, October 24, 1899.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

DIVIDEND NO. 87.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the current half-year, being at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after FRIDAY, the First Day of December next.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Thirtieth days of November, both days included.

By order of the Board.

D. COULSON,
General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 25th October, 1899.

MINING STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission ..BY..

E. GARTLY PARKER, Mining & Investment Broker. Member of the Standard Mining Exchange.

12 Adelaide Street, East, Toronto. PHONE 1842.



TOOKE'S.

Nothing helps a man forget his troubles more than a comfortable, perfect-fitting, well made shirt, and there's an art in making them comfortable, too. There's where our many years of experience in manufacturing serves us well. Buy your Shirts at Tooke's and save from 20 to 25 per cent.

R. J. TOOKE,

177 St. James Street.
2387 St. Catherine St., West
1553 St. Catherine St., East.

TALKED OF TAXES

By Mayor's Casting Vote Water Rates Payment is Decided.

TALKED FOR TWO HOURS

Ald. Ames Gave Notice of a Motion to Make Illegal the Selling of Municipal Positions.

At the opening of yesterday's meeting of the City Council Ald. Ames gave notice of a motion to carry into effect the provisions of section 558 of the city charter, providing a fine of $40 and imprisonment, not exceeding one month for any person, who, directly or indirectly, by himself, or by any other person, on his behalf, accepts, or who promises or agrees to accept, or who demands or solicits from or on behalf of any applicant for a position in the municipal service, any money or valuable consideration for his vote, assistance, advice or influence, whether the latter be real or presumed, in order that that person may obtain a position in the municipal service.

A member of Council—"What, sir, what do you mean? That's another trap."

The Mayor answered that it was only a notice of motion, which seemed to have a reassuring effect.

The two sections of the Council, so finely divided on general lines in the city's administration were pitted against each other, over the clause in the report of the Finance Committee to fix the payment of the water tax instalments. The principals were Ald. Rainville, Chairman of the Finance Committee, supported by Ald. Beausoleil, and Ald. Laporte, supported by Ald. Ames. The discussion, which lasted for nearly two hours, revealed many interesting facts and was taken part in by almost every member in the Council chamber.

The clause was as follows:—"The water rate shall be due and payable by quarterly instalments, viz.: on or before the 15th day of the months of August, October, December and March, in each year.

Ald. Laporte, seconded by Ald. Ames, moved an amendment dealing with the time and manner the tax should be paid and calculated, it was said, to protect the city's interest as well as to help the poor for whom the by-law was drafted.

The amendment read as follows: (1) The water rates are due and payable on the 1st September of each year; (2) three per cent. discount will be allowed on all annual accounts paid in full on or before the 1st of September; (3) the City Treasurer is, however, authorized to receive the payment of said water rates by four equal instalments, namely, on or before the 1st September, on or before the 15th of the months of October, December and March. These payments shall have to be made strictly on or before each of the said dates; failing to pay all or any of these instalments on or before each of the said dates, the water rates or the balance thereof, shall become immediately due and exigible; (4) no discount will be made on the payments by instalments; (5) clause three of this by-law will not apply to the water rates imposed by the supplementary rolls, said water rates shall be paid in full when due; and (6) persons who this year have paid their water rates in conformity with the terms of the resolution adopted by this Council on the 9th July, 1895, can avail themselves of this by-law for the payment of the balance."

Ald. Beausoleil, who championed the cause of those who supported the main motion, objected to that portion of the amendment which said that the instalment should be paid on or before the 1st day of September, the 15th day of October, etc. It was acting too severely towards the poor and was adopting too rigorous a measure to have the collection of taxes attended to. The purport of the amendment, he said, was that if a person failed to pay the first instalment of his water tax on the 1st day of September, he would be compelled to pay his taxes in full before he would have the right to vote. Even the payment of the first instalment would not count for anything if he did not abide by the law, which said that the second instalment was to be paid "on or before the 15th day of October." If a person came to pay the second instalment of his water tax on October 16th, he could not do so but would be compelled to pay the balance in full of his tax before he could be franchised to vote. Ald. Beausoleil though that the mover and seconder had acted with a want of reflection, and were too anxious and over-zealous to fill the city's coffers. The adoption of the amendment, he thought, would take away the benefits to be derived from the proposed instalment plan. It would leave matters practically in the same condition as they were to-day. It would be sufficient, he thought, to say that the tax could be paid quarterly on such and such dates.

Ald. Lareau instituted a cry that the object of the amendment was the disqualification of the poor people and the working class. In his opinion it was a gross injustice.

ALD. AMES EXPLAINS.

Ald. Ames explained at length the advantages to be gained by the adoption of Ald. Laporte's amendment. The change of date from August 15th to September 1st for the first payment had been made because the valuation roll was not completed before the 15th of that month, and it was not for a few days later that the accounts could be got ready. It seemed strange, he said, that members should with the same breath make a law and break it. When the 1st of September arrived, by the amendment an option was given to every taxpayer either to pay his water tax in one sum or to pay it by four instalments. There were two parties to the contract—the city and the taxpayer. He did not believe in putting the man who paid by instalments how he liked on the same footing as the man who, perhaps, suffered a hardship in order to pay his tax on the 1st of September in its entirety, so as to make sure of being qualified to retain or obtain his vote. Thus it would be possible for a man to elect either to pay his whole tax on the 1st of Septmeber with the advantage of three per cent. discount, or to pay it in four instalments without discount. He considered it to be a most dangerous thing, and they had experienced it before, to allow a number of taxpayers to qualify to vote by paying the whole of their tax on the 30th of November, the last day previous to the making of the voters' lists. It was unfair to make a by-law to suit those who did not live up to the obligations imposed upon them by their citizenship and to give them the same privileges that were enjoyed by those who struggled to do so.

ALD. JACQUES SEES A TRAP.

Ald. Jacques said that the amendment was well worded. "It falls like honey on my ears, but I will not fall into the trap, and I think I can appreciate the intentions of those who advocate an amendment to the motion."

Ald. Ames rose to a question of order.

A DISLOYAL STAND.

Ald. Martineau said those who opposed the amendment took a disloyal stand. It was astonishing that the mover and his followers now rallied round the cry that the object of the amendment was to injure the workingmen's interest.

At the first reading of the motion Ald. Rainville had explained it clearly that the object of the proposed by-law was to allow the electoral list to be completed as fully as possible. Now that an amendment was proposed, the cry of the poor man's interest was raised. It was a significant change. There was no injustice to the workingman to ask him to pay his rates if he wanted the right to vote, but on the contrary, it was unfair to the city that people should be left to their own discretion as to when they should pay their taxes.

EMPLOY MORE COLLECTORS.

Ald. Rainville said that in view of the amendment the Council was not to consider the voters' list, but think of "le pauvre diable" who could not pay his first instalment in September, and who, in consequence, would be compelled to pay his taxes in full later on if he wanted the right to vote. The motion should be let stand and the people should be allowed to pay when they were able to do so. There would be more trouble in consequence, and the city would get less; more employes would have to be employed to attend to the work of collection, but it would be better for the poor.

CITY MUST BE PROTECTED.

Ald. Laporte, in speaking in support of his amendment, said the motion was not acceptable because it was not definite. The city was to be protected as well as the individual. It had been said against the amendment that it would disfranchise electors. Such a statement was false. Workingmen were not beggars, and if they were able to consider the necessity of paying their tax with certain delays, they were equally capable of understanding the advantages of the amendment. The best time to call upon the workingman for his money was not the end of November, nor in the hard times of the winter months. If the man who was now styled "le pauvre diable" had any intention to pay his tax, he was able to do so in September and October. Ald. Laporte protested most energetically against the statement of Ald. Jacques that the amendment had been introduced to block the voters' list.

THE AMENDMENT CARRIED.

A vote was taken and the amendment carried on the following division.

For the amendment—Ald. Stevenson, Laporte, Ames, McBride, Kinsella, Sadler, Martineau, Gallery, Clearihue, Ekers, Gagnon, Dufresne, Roy—13.

Against the amendment—Ald. Rainville, Brunet, Marsolais, Jacques, Prenoveau, Beausoleil, Turner, Dupre, Archambault, Larcau, Paquette, Wilson—12.

Just as the last name was called Ald. Ouimet put in an appearance, and immediately Ald. Larcau moved a reconsideration of the vote. This was opposed, and when the vote was called the Council divided, 13 against 13. The Mayor decided in favor of reconsideration.

THE MOTION CARRIED.

A new vote on the amendment was called, the Council again dividing, 13 against 13, and the Mayor voted against the amendment.

Ald. Rainville then made a few amendments to his original motion, as follows:

"The water rates may be paid by quarterly instalments on September 1st, and on the 15th day of October, December and March in each year."

A vote on this motion resulted in a tie, and was carried by the casting vote of the Mayor.

WHAT IS A MAJORITY OF COUNCIL?

Ald. Ames contended that every by-law, by clause 301 of the charter, must receive the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the whole Council before it could be declared carried, and asked the Mayor's ruling as to whether 13 and 13, with the casting vote of His Worship, constituted a "majority."

The Mayor ruled in the affirmative.

Ald. Ames submitted that there must be the votes of 14 out of 26 aldermen.

The Mayor affirmed that his ruling was correct, and that by his casting vote the motion had been carried by "a majority of the members of the whole Council."

On a motion of Ald. Martineau, the ruling of the Mayor was sent to the City Attorneys for an opinion.

THE FIRE ESCAPE BY-LAW.

The first order of the day was the first reading of the proposed new "by-law to regulate the construction, alteration, repair, removal, and inspection of buildings in the City of Montreal, and to prevent accidents by fire; this by-law to be known, referred to and cited as 'The Montreal Building By-law of 1899.'" This was not reached until a quarter past five, and only a few sections were gone into. Discussion on the question of fire escapes was therefore left over until next meeting.

OUR LONG EXPERIENCE.

Our long experience in the drug business enables us to cater with success and satisfaction to the most critical and exacting people. Our drugs and medicines are all imported from the most reliable manufacturers, and are always pure and full of strength.

Our prices will interest you.

If you are a martyr to rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles or blood diseases, we strongly recommend the use of Paine's Celery Compound. It is a wonderful health-giver.

James A. Harte, druggist, 1780 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CATHOLIC SAILORS CLUB.

The regular weekly concert of the Catholic Sailors' Club will be held on Wednesday evening, November 8th, in their club rooms, corner of St. Peter and Commissioners Streets. This concert will be given by St. Gabriel Court of Foresters and promises to be one of the best held in the club rooms this season. Some of the best local talent has bee nsecured for the occasion, and it is to be hoped the hall will be filled to its utmost. As it is very near to the close of navigation the many friends of the "Jolly Jack Tars" should not miss this entertainment. The concert will commence at 8 p.m. sharp.

THE PRESIDENT'S STORY.

A Slave to Chronic Catarrh for Years—Remedies Failed—Specialists Failed—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder (Simplest of all) Cured Him.

D. T. Sample, President of Sample's Instalment Company, Washington, Pa., writes: "For years I was afflicted with chronic catarrh. Remedies and treatment by specialists only gave me temporary relief until I was induced to use Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It has proved the one good thing in my case. In almost an instant after I had made the first application I had relief, and a little perseverance in its use entirely rid me of this offensive malady. I would be glad to personally recommend it to any and everybody."

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame and J. T. Lyons, corner Craig and Bleury Streets.

VERY CONVENIENT.

133 St. Peter street is close to all banks, brokers' and merchants' offices, and you get a cup of delicious coffee, bread rolls, or a hot mutton pie for 10 cents. Clean and comfortable. Welsh, 133 St. Peter Street.

UNIVERSAL REGRET

Late Mr. D. G. Thomson Mourned in Many Circles.

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE

Corn Exchange Will Adjourn to Attend the Funeral in a Body.

There is universal regret over the death of Mr. D. G. Thomson, who was one of the very best known business men in Montreal. Always of a happy nature, to know him was to like him, and he was one of the few men who could truly say that he had no enemies. When in the mood he would tell tales of the days long gone by when the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes were fighting for supremacy, of the port cities of the continent in which he took such a remarkable interest. It was this very interest that gave him a training that fitted him for the important position of manager of the Montreal Transportation Company.

He was born in Falkirk, Scotland, in 1839, and his early life was given to seafaring. When he first came to this continent he obtained employment at Plattsburg, N.Y., but shortly afterwards he came to Canada, and immediately engaged in the grain transportation business on the St. Lawrence route. He was made manager of the Montreal Transportation Company when it was formed, in 1869, and he had been connected with its fortunes ever since. It started in a small way, with a carrying capacity of 200,000 bushels per trip, and it was largely due to Mr. Thomson's keen-sightedness and business ability that it attained the position it occupies to-day. He was a member of the Corn Exchange Association and the Board of Trade from June 1876, and has filled the office of president of the former body for two terms since 1894 and 1895. He was also a member of the council of the Board of Trade in 1896 and



The Late Mr. D. G. Thomson.

1897. In May, 1897, he was elected the Board of Trade's representative on the Harbor Commission, for the unexpired term of Mr. Hugh McLennan, resigned, and on August 1, 1898, he was unanimously re-elected for the four years ending August 1st, 1902.

When on Saturday afternoon Mr. Thomson made his appearance on 'Change he appeared to be in as good health as ever, but he suddenly tottered towards a chair and gave evidence of great pain. He complained of what seemed to be a stroke of paralysis, and a cab was called to remove him to his home. He grew worse, however, and it was deemed advisable to take him to the General Hospital in the ambulance. He was taken home an hour later, and in the evening there was a consultation of medical men. It was then ascertained that there had been a rupture of some of the blood vessels of the brain, forming a clot of blood. An operation was performed to relieve the pressure, but the patient gradually sank until the end came on Sunday afternoon.

AT THE CORN EXCHANGE.

The Corn Exchange had a meeting yesterday afternoon, with President A. McFee in the chair. He referred briefly to Mr. Thomson's official services on the Association Board, and on the Harbor Commission, concluding by quoting the words of Mr. Hugh McLennan, who said that no better man ever sat on the Harbor Board than Mr. Thomson.

Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, in moving the resolution of condolence, said that he had known Mr. Thomson for forty years, and was greatly moved at the almost tragic end which had overtaken him. They were unlikely to find his like again. He referred touchingly to the stroke of paralysis coming to him when surrounded by his friends who cared for him. He would be missed as a friend; his advice would be missed in settling differences that were bound to arise in the board. No man was more familiar or well-posted upon harbor matters than Mr. Thomson.

Mr. Robert Reford, in seconding the resolution, said he felt a melancholy satisfaction in adding his tribute to a man who was a credit to Montreal and to the shipping business. He was a man who never broke ap romise. He was always obliging, and they would all miss him very much. He was a unique man in every way, and his loss was greatly regretted by the members of the Corn Exchange Association and the Board of Trade.

Mr. John Torrance spoke feelingly in a similar strain, more especially referring to Mr. Thomson's splendid service on the Harbor Commission, concluding with the apt text, 'Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh."

Mr. J. R. McLea and Mr. R. Dobell also spoke of Mr. Thomson in high praise, referring more especially to his honesty and uprightness at all times.

Mr. McFee then declared that it was unanimously decided that the Association adjourn from 'Change on Wednesday at noon, and that as many as possible would accept the invitation to attend the funeral of Mr. Thomson, which would take place at two o'clock that day.

IT IS FOR YOU TO SAY

You are the interested one, and it is for you to say where you will have your physician's prescription filled. We make a special claim for this business which must command your attention. Correct and scientific dispensing is the rock on which we build our trade.

Kindly give us a call when you are in need of popular

Toilet Preparations.

Prices always satisfactory.

If you are weak, nervous, rheumatic or dyspeptic, use Paine's Celery Compound. Like thousands of others, we strongly recommend it as the best medicine.

B. E. McGale, druggist, 2123 Notre Dame Street.

Our Reputation

is as much a guarantee of the value of the Jewellery and Silverware we sell you, as "STERLING" is a guarantee that the silver is 925-1000 fine. The silversmith's stamp merely vouches for the quality of the ware. Our name insures you the pick of the latest and most artistic designs. It warrants the belief you have received your money's worth.

R. A. DICKSON & CO.
JEWELLERS,
2261 St. Catherine St.

JAMES M. AIRD'S
Bread, Cakes, Candies
"Guaranteed Pure."

"Not how cheap, but how good." We "don't have to" sell cheap! Don't believe people who sell cheap, when they tell you their goods are just as good as Aird's—they know better—and so do you. If you don't, you will find out after you have tried the cheap goods. Office, 103 St. Urbain Street. Telephone Main 1025. Corner McGill and Notre Dame Streets, our Popular Dining Room and Confectionery Store. Breakfast, Dinner, Supper. Lunches all day long. Tel. Main 1340. 469½ St. Lawrence Street, Tel. East 488. 2721 St. Catherine Street, Tel. Up 1182.

The Newcombe Piano Wins.

Friends and purchasers because of absolute merit — its beautiful, sweet, pure singing tone — its honesty of construction — its durability — its elegance in design — its fair price for so much quality—all combine to establish its popularity.

Write or call at our warerooms, 1824 Notre Dame Street (near McGill St.) for catalogues and full information.

Willis & Co.,
Sole Contractors,
Knabe, Newcombe and Dominion Pianos and Organs, and other leading makes.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

THE ACADEMY.

It was the "Kerry Gow" at the Academy last night, but it might as well have been the "Shaun Rhue" or the "Colleen Bawn" or any one of a dozen others as far as the audience cared. The two vital points were the Irish title and Joseph Murphy.

The "Kerry Gow" is a most refreshing piece of work, after a long procession of plays where the moral and the immoral are not sharply separated, plays in which you feel something of sympathy for the villain and perhaps a little contempt for the hero, it is inexpressibly relieving to have this strain on the conscience removed and to be able to properly loathe the dastardly evildoer and properly rejoice in his downfall. In the "Kerry Gow" you know him by the clothes he wears and by his harsh bass voice which at once removes all doubt and leaves one's mind free to applaud the heroine's virtue and cheer the hero's noble sentiments.

The plot, of course, is purely incidental. It contains a mortgage, a heart-breaking horse race told by pigeon post—so appropriate in the light of Transvaal complications—and several other incidents which revolve like a wheel of fortune with the good people always playing the winning number. No one cares very much because virtue is sure to triumph in the end and vice to be led away to prison. Joe Murphy and the Irish atmosphere are the really important matters and there is plenty of both. Mr. Murphy has, in fact, devoted the greater part of a prosperous career to discovering the proportions in which each must enter to most please the public and his work has not been in vain. It is as impossible not to be pleased with Kerry Gow—at least with parts of it—as it is to give a logical explanation of the pleasure.

Thursday, and for the balance of the week "Shaun Rhue" will be presented. From the enthusiasm of last night's house, there should be no cause for complaining over Montreal's appreciation of Irish comedy drama.

THE FRANCAIS.

A large and appreciative audience assembled at the Theatre Francais last evening to witness a revival of Dion Boucicault's well known racing comedy "The Jilt." The play made a decided hit, and it is safe to say that in no production this season has the entire company acquitted itself with such spirit, buoyancy and dash. The dresses were capital and the scenery and stage properties did full justice to the theme which is the firm upholding of the honorable traditions of English sport and the downfall of those who would bring disgrace to it. Mr. Lucius Henderson as the love struck wealthy Yorkshire baronet in Budleigh Woodstock, made an interesting figure, but the lion's share of the evening's honors were carried off by Mr. Thos. J. McGrane, the popular high-souled, manly, generous and witty Myles O'Hara, the gentleman rider and owner of Ballinahinch. Mr. Frank Nelson gave a lively and humorous impersonation of Geoffrey Tudor, whose unfortunate scrapes are the cause of so much perturbation. Lord Marcus Wylie and Mr. James Daisy, characteristic specimens of the birds of prey who haunt the turf, found suitable exponents in Mr. Frederick Webber and Mr. Drew A. Morton. Miss Lillian Buckingham, as Lady Millicent Woodstock, the celebrated belle and a fivetime jilt, who found herself in the power of Lord Marcus was as graceful and artistic as usual; while Miss Helen Byron was quite aliquant and refreshing as Kitty Woodstock. The vaudeville, which consisted of four acts was capital; the performance of John T. Powers, singing and dancing comedian, who sang a war song of which the burden was President Kruger exhibited in a cage and indicated some of the latest foibles of fashion by his quaint military garb, was exquisitely droll. The mimicry of James A. Dunn and the comic and musical sketches of Forrester and Floyd, were heartily applauded.

THE ROYAL.

The management of the Theatre Royal is keeping its promise that its shows shall be extra good this season. No better vaudeville has been seen on the Montreal stage for many a day than that in the Gay Morning Glories Co. The title doesn't count; they have to give the show a name. Bessie Taylor is decidedly clever, and Raymond and Walters, the comedians, made everybody laugh. Emery and Marlow are certainly comedy boomers, and they made a great hit. Gamold and Gilmore, two very pretty girls, sang their way into the hearts of the big audience. Black and Franks, a male and female Irish turn, is new, and it went well. Eddie Leonard reminds one so much of Primrose in his palmy days. What greater praise could Mr. Leonard ask for? "A Batcheor's Baby," the closing burlesque, made people laugh until the tears came. There was so much clever work in it, and this is not frequently found in road burlesques. Bessie Marlow, Willis Raymond and Glen Emery were the stars of this part of the entertainment. There are a lot of nicely dressed girls and some excellent choruses and dancing.

FIRST PRINCIPLES

"The strictest care always exercised in dispensing and compounding drugs."

"All drugs sold by us are guaranteed to be pure and full of strength."

"Our patrons supplied with what they ask for at all times. No substituting allowed."

Special attention is directed to our fresh stock of Paine's Celery Compound. This marvellous medicine is recommended to you with full confidence. Paine's Celery Compound makes pure, rich blood; it banishes rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, stomach troubles, nervousness and headache.

A. D. Mann, Druggist, 201 St. Antoine Street, and 304 Hibernia Street, Montreal.

BRANCH 26, C.M.B.A.

Committies Appointed Last Night to Make Arrangements for the Coming At-Home.

Branch 26, C.M.B.A., had a meeting at its hall on Alexander S reet last night to name committees who shall take charge of the coming "at home." They are as follows:—

Chairman, Chancellor Alex. D. McGillis; secretary, Bro. J. J. Costigan; treasurer, Bro. F. J. Curran.

Reception Committee—President, D. G. McGillis, Grand Deputy Costigan, Chancellors P. Reynolds, J. H. Feeley, M. Sharkey, H. J. Harrison, M.D., T. J. Finn, H. G. Ward, M. Eagan, J. F. O'Callaghan.

Music Committee—Bros. F. J. Curran, B.C.L., Jas. F. Shaw, Jos. H. Maiden, J. W. Feeley, jr., T. L. Delaney, Alex. McCulloch, S. J. Callahan, John Kennedy, Thos. J. Evers, P. J. McDonagh, T. J. O'Gorman.

Refreshment Committee—Bros. M. Sharkey, John Walsh, Ed. Jackson, Bernard Tansey, C. Coughlin, G. A. Gadbois.

General Committee—Bros. A. D. McGillis, W. E. Doran, P. J. Darcey, F. J. Sears, Jas. Milloy, T. J. Evers, Thos. R. Stevens, R. J. M. Dolan.

OUR BARATHEAS

The Latest Style of Ties, greatly the vogue in New York, suitable for afternoon or evening dress, the Theatre, Club, Reception, Wedding, and so on.

"Baratheas always right"
"Morning, afternoon or night."

SHAPES—The Broad End Tie, the Culross, the Square, Stock and Four-in-hand.

PLAIN COLORS—Dark, Light, Medium, Fancies, practically endless. You'll see them in our window.

Our stock of Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, etc., for Fall and Winter now complete.

MACKERROW BROTHERS,
The Twin Haberdashers 2246 ST. CATHERINE STREET. Opposite Victoria St.

HONEY.

Just received Pure Sweet Honey in 5 lb. tins. The mere mention of it ought to create an interest that would sell the lot in short order.

A. D. GILLIES, 436 ST. JAMES STREET.

Cider.

Pure Sparkling Apple Cider, manufactured by S. Allan, Norwich, Ont., only..... 30c per gallon

At ELLIOT'S,
650 Sherbrooke St., - Cor. Mance.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Dear Sirs,—A few days ago I was taken with a severe pain and contraction of the cords of my leg, and had to be taken home in a rig. I could not sleep for the pain, and was unable to put my foot to the floor. A friend told me of your MINARD'S LINIMENT, and one hour from the first application I was able to walk, and the pain entirely disappeared. You can use my name as freely as you like, as I consider it the best remedy I have ever used.

Christopher Gerry,
Ingersoll, Ont.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

CHEAP ELECTRIC LIGHT

WHO HAS LOWERED the price of electric light? THE LACHINE RAPIDS HYDRAULIC & LAND COMPANY, Ltd., the pioneers of cheap light power.

A NEW PATENT—



Can be used sitting when taking rectal injection. It is quick in action, comfortable, and very effective to cure. As also in Nasal and Vaginal ailments.

READ CERTIFICATE.

50 Mysore Road, Clapham Junction, London, S.W., England.

Having suffered from constipation and sick headache for over 20 years I was persuaded to use "Lalonde's Patent Syringe," and after a few weeks found myself quite cured from both complaints.

And will do all in my power to recommend it to others, as I think it the most perfect syringe that has ever been on the market.

Mary Jones.

Price $3.50 and $5.00 each. Sent on receipt of price. Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned.

PROF. J. LALONDE.
955 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

NATIVE WINE

Pure Canadian Wine.

Guaranteed Pure Juice of the Grape. Valuable for Invalids.

Telephone Up 1078 W. ROURKE. Queen's Hall Block

The Value of an Oriental Carpet

Consists of Several Things,
The Quality of the Wool,
The Beauty of Design and Color,
And the Carefulness of the Weaving.

The Turkeys and Persians are the greatest favorites and in them are to be found the grandest designs and the richest colors.

Like all other manufactured articles of the present day, Eastern Carpets are made of all qualities. It is as great a folly to buy a poor Eastern Carpet as to purchase any other article of low quality for the sake of cheapness. A good quality carpet of fine design and color will abundantly repay the purchaser, but a carpet of poor design and false color, though of good texture, will prove to be an eyesore and fail to give that satisfaction or exert that educative influence in color which a good carpet produces.

W. SCOTT & SONS,
Oriental Carpets. 1739 Notre Dame St.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

CHEAP EXCURSION
MONTREAL to
OTTAWA and RETURN $2.25

Tickets good to go by P.M. Trains Nov 10th and A.M. Trains Nov. 11th. Good returning until Nov. 13th, 1899.

Improved Train Service
Between
MONTREAL and OTTAWA,

Lv. Montreal	x7.30a.m.	Ar. Ottawa	x11.20a.m.
" "	x9.40a.m.	" "	x12.10p.m.
" "	x4.05p.m.	" "	x6.35p.m.
" "	*5.50p.m.	" "	*9.15p.m.
" Ottawa	x8.10a.m.	" Montreal	9.50a.m.
" "	*8.45a.m.	" "	*11.15a.m.
" "	x4.20p.m.	" "	6.50p.m.
" "	6.35p.m.	" "	9.45p.m.

*Daily. xDaily except Sunday.

CITY TICKET OFFICES.
137 St. James St. and Bonaventure Station.

R & O LINE. QUEBEC

Leaves week days 7 p.m.
GOOD BERTH, 75c.
STEAM HEAT IN ROOMS.
STEAMER WARM AND COMFORTABLE.

SAGUENAY LINE—Leaves Quebec for Saguenay Tuesdays and Saturdays at 8 a.m.

H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, Agent.
128 St. James Street, Opp. Post Office.

Fine Ales . . .

Montreal (Export)
Pure Artesian Water
Scientific Brewing
Perfection in Bottling

Ales always in condition
Brilliant and Sparkling
No Sediment

Montreal Brewing Co.

IMPORTANT
TRADE SALE.
—By—
BENNING & BARSALOU,
AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 86 and 88 ST. PETER STREET,
On WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8,
At 10 O'Clock A.M.
(On three months' credit.)

Regular Weekly Sale of—
Dry Goods, Woollens and Worsteds, Freizes and Beavers, Dress Goods, Velveteens, Cottons, Prints, Shirtings, Housekeeping Linens, Blankets, Shawls, Shirts and Drawers, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Underwear, Notions, etc.
Also—At Two O'Clock—1,000 Pairs assorted Polish and Nickel Skates.
Also—At Three O'Clock—5 Cases Manufactured Furs, Raccoon Coats, etc.
Also 200 Cases assorted Boots and Shoes.
In lots to suit the city and country trade.

32nd Annual Sale.
OVER 7,000 CASES.
INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, Etc., by Catalogue.
AT AUCTION,
BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers,
Will sell, at their Salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 ST. PETER STREET, on
Thursday, the 9th November.
Over 7,000 Cases
Of RUBBERS and FELT OVERSHOES, being Seconds of this year's production, consisting of MEN'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES', BOYS' and CHILD'S COTTON and WOOL LINED RUBBERS, LADIES' CARNIVAL BUTTON OVERSHOES, MEN'S SNOW EXCLUDERS and ARCTICS, PURE GUM BOOTS and SHOES, etc., etc.
Sale without any reserve whatever.
Catalogue mailed on application.
The particular attention of buyers is invited to this very important sale.
Sale at 10 A.M. sharp.

The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 130 St. James St., Montreal. James S. Brierley, Managing Director.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL FOOTBALL CLUB
CHEAP EXCURSION
MONTREAL to
OTTAWA And RETURN $2.25

Tickets goods to go by P.M. Trains Nov. 10th. and A.M. Trains Nov. 11th. Good returning until Nov. 13th, 1899.

Opening of Line to SHAWENEGAN FALLS.

Trains leave Montreal (Place Viger) 8.40 a.m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Arrive Shawenegan Falls 2.10 p.m.

MOOSE

Now fit to kill in the KIPPEWA DISTRICT. Ask Ticket Agent how to get there.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office—129 St. James Street (next Post Office).

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, 15th Oct., 1899, trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

THE MARITIME EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Saturday, at 7.30 p.m., for Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., and other points in the Maritime Provinces.

THE MARITIME EXPRESS, from points as above, will arrive daily, except on Monday, at 5.30 p.m.

THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Sunday, at 7.40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1.15 p.m., and at Riviere du Loup at 6.00 p.m

THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave Riviere du Loup daily, except Sunday, at 12.00 noon, and Levis at 4.35 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 10.10 p.m.

ACCOMMODATION FOR LEVIS leaves daily, except on Sunday, at 11.15 p.m., due to arrive at Levis at 7.20 a.m., and connecting with accommodation for Campbellton, N.B.

ACCOMMODATION leaves Levis at 11.40 a.m. daily, except on Sunday, due to arrive in Montreal at 10.00 p.m.

Vestibule trains with luxurious Sleeping and Dining Cars and First-Class Coaches on the Maritime Express.

Through Sleeping Cars between Montreal and Halifax.

Buffet Cars on Local Express.

THE LAND OF BIG GAME.

The Intercolonial Railway is the direct route to the Big Game Regions of Eastern Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In this area are the finest hunting grounds for moose, deer, caribou and other big game, as well as unlimited opportunities for shooting wild geese, duck, brant, and other fowl common to this part of the continent.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Moncton, N.B., October 12, 1899.

H. A. Price, District Passenger Agent, 143 St. James Street, Montreal.

James Hardwell, Division Freight Agent, Room 113, Board of Trade Building.

City Ticket Office—143 St. James Street, Montreal.

AUCTION SALE

Will be sold by Public Auction on the premises, James Street South, Hamilton, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of November inst., at two o'clock p.m., the Stock-in-Trade of FREDERICK W. WATKINS, as follows:

Dry Goods—	
Dress Goods and Silks	$19,166.92
Staples	19,363.28
Smallwares	23,316.43
Carpets, etc.	22,753.17
Gents' Furnishings	5,801.38
Mantles	8,193.65
Millinery	3,327.41
Hats, Caps and Furs	1,904.23
Boots and Shoes	8,917.92
Crockery	6,387.96
Tinware, Toys, etc.	2,124.76
	$121,257.11
Store Furniture	3,595.00
Chattels	528.00
	$125,328.11

The purchaser to accept a lease of the premises for two years at the rental of $3,000 per year and taxes and water rates, with the privilege of a further lease. The terms of sale, one-fifth down, balance in eight equal monthly payments, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, approved endorsed paper. Stock lists on the premises with the Assignee. The stock can be seen at any time on application. The store is one of the finest in Canada. The stand first-class. The stock excellent. It is one of the best openings ever offered in the Dominion, and the rental of the premises has been purposely put at a very low figure.

C. B. ARMSTRONG,
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GIBBONS & HARPER,
Vendor's Solicitors, London.

Ten Pages.

The Herald.

Pages 9 and 10.

92ND YEAR NO. 263. MONTREAL, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7. 1899. PRICE ONE CENT.

WHEN WAR IS OVER

It is Predicted That the Boer Will Quietly Return to His Farm.

MUST ACCEPT INEVITABLE.

We Shall Have Much to Thank the Boers for in Years to Come.

Very numerous have been the predictions in a section of the press, both of England and the United States, that the effect of the war with the Boers and the subjection of the Transvaal will be the perpetuation of racial animosity and intensifying of the dislike of the conquered to British rule. It is interesting to know that there is another side to this question which is exceedingly well put by one who knows the Boers well and has lived among them.

The Boer, says this writer, is a splendid colonist. None better. His training, instincts and predilections all tend towards an open, free life, untrammelled by urban cares or parochial responsibilities. The conventionalities of civilization are irksome to him, and to enjoy himself properly he requires a large acreage over which to spread himself.

When once the terrible actualities of war are over; the dead buried, but not forgotten, the wounded tended and cured, the Union Jack flying in Pretoria, and the dove of peace replacing the aasvogel of war, no one will be more thankful than the Boers. They are a home-loving race, not warriors by nature, but often forced to assume the role by necessity. Their favorite watchword, as soon as a thing is over and done with, is "Huistoe," or "Let's go home."

Although they may not be good losers, they have undoubtedly shown far more determination and pluck in their repeated attacks on our positions than even their best friends anticipated. Still, it is very safe to opine that they are already sick and tired of the whole business, and only too anxious to get back to their farms, to look after their mealie crops, to see the "vrow en kinders" once more, and to enjoy a cup of coffee and a pipe of Magaliesberg in peace and comfort, seated in the home-made riempje-covered chair on the family stoop.

To such an one the clash and clangor of arms are entirely foreign and distasteful. He abhors the bothers of war. Alarums and excursions without are not for him.

When the war is over—and for patriotic, humanitarian, material, and sentimental reasons it is to be hoped that this may occur without any undue delay—the Boer will quietly return to his farm. Very gradually, very slowly, months after all has actually been settled, he will hear of peace negotiations at Pretoria, and although he may love the Rooinek none the more, he will submit quietly and diplomatically to the inevitable.

Not only will he submit, but with characteristic shrewdness he will speedily appreciate the fact that his pocket and his well-being are both considerably advantaged under British rule. He will have markets for his produce brought to his door; railways built at the expense of others will criss-cross the country; during their construction he will be employed as kurveyor to transport material; factories will spring up; his title to his farm will be secured to him and his heirs forever. These and many other tangible benefits will be his, and he knows it. Or, if he do not precisely realize it in detail, he has a very fair idea of its concrete value to him in hard cash.

The Boer is the ideal pioneer. He has proved it time and again. From the days of the Great Trek, in 1837, and even before that, he opened up countries hitherto unexplored by a white man. A great deal of fuss has from time to time been made of mighty travellers. English and foreign, who have traversed Africa in various directions, to the vast pecuniary benefit of their publishers, and with no small meed of fame to themselves. But there was scarcely one of the old Voortrekkers and hunters of the forties and fifties who did not accomplish feats of endurance, pluck and lengthy travel which were ten times as trying and twenty times as wonderful. But they wrote no books about themselves.

Rhodesia to-day boasts a colony of some two or three hundred Boer families, who trekked up there at Mr. Rhodes' invitation some four years ago. They were given farms, and settled down peaceably to Boer husbandry, such as it is. By-and-bye they were offered the loan of ploughs, threshing machines, and other agricultural implements belonging to the Rhodesian Government. They made use of these things, which they had never seen or heard of before. Their farms flourished amazingly, their crops increased, their cattle multiplied. Then came the Matabele war, which for a time put a stop to their progress. But to-day they are hard at it again, and it is reported by the Chartered Company's officials that better pioneer settlers could not be wished for.

It is a fair assumption, therefore, that after the war is over, quite a number of Boer families will follow their relations (for all Boers are more or less related, owing to inter-marriage in a small community) to the Eldorado across the Crocodile. Of course, they hate Rhodes. In fact, his annexation of Mashonaland and Matabeleland to the British Empire is, in their eyes, the very head and front of his offending. The reason is simple enough. If Rhodes had not pre-empted the country between the Limpopo and the Zambesi, the Boers would, as a matter of course, have trekked thither eventually, and extended their republics, or established a third one, on those fertile plains. Now this is impossible, as they are hemmed in by a cordon of Union Jacks.

The Boers, therefore, will perforce accept the inevitable. A large percentage of them will go home and live quietly, pay their taxes (after a little pressure), send their children to school, and gradually become exemplary colonists. Some will migrate to Rhodesia, and follow precisely the same course. A few may even go across the Zambesi and seek pastures new. There will be much grumbling, much whispering, and many veiled threats, but once thoroughly beaten, there will be no fear of any concerted overt action.

Mr. Frederick Courtenay Selous has thought fit to propound a dangerous and even alarming theory, that looming in the far future is another racial war which must end in the discomfiture of Great Britain. He is further of opinion that the hope of a permanent settlement in South Africa as a result of this war is purely chimerical.

Now Mr. Selous is by way of being a great authority on things in South Africa. He has lived, travelled and hunted throughout the length and breadth of that vast continent for twenty-eight years. He knows the Boers as few Englishmen do. He speaks their language and has lived among them even as one of themselves. On every point bearing upon the big game of every part of South Africa, on the geography, history and ethnography thereof, his opinion is justly entitled to carry conviction. He is an entirely honest, sincere, conscientious sentimentalist.

Mr. W. T. Stead and Mr. Selous have much in common; both are good men in the best sense of the word—upright, downright and thorough. But both are handicapped by an inveterate sentimentalism that distorts their perspective. Mr. Selous thinks that the Boer is a quiet, self-contained, sober, hospitable, kind individual. Mr. Selous may have found him so. It reflects the greatest credit upon Mr. Selous' adaptability to his surroundings. Others have not been so fortunate.

The Boers once defeated will not give much further trouble, except, perhaps, sporadically. The threats of a century's detestation of England handed down from father to son is on a par with the egregious Ewald Esselen's oath (and he, of all folks, ought to know better) never to wash again until the Boers took Durban. We shall have much to thank the Boers for in years to come, and Mr. Rhodes will be especially pleased to welcome them at Government House, Bulawayo.

DR. CODERRE'S RED PILLS FOR PALE AND WEAK WOMEN

BOX OF 50 PILLS 50 CENTS

SOAPMAKERS AND PREMIUMS.

A Method of Promoting Business That Has Become Unduly Exp nsive.

"Business," a Toronto publication, in a late issue, contained a letter on the practice of soap manufacturers giving premiums, and makes the following editorial comment:—

"The letter in another column from Mr. Fred. Abraham, advertising manager of the Montreal Herald, draws attention to the abuses that have grown out of the gathering of soap wrappers in accordance with the policy pursued generally by manufacturers of soap. It is a system of premium-giving that seems to have reached a size where the premium has become more important than the article manufactured, and when this is the case the article itself as something of merit will be the loser. Just how serious is the situation is indicated in the fact that a few weeks ago representatives of the leading soap manufacturers throughout the Dominion met in council in Toronto to consider whether it was not possible to abolish the premium system. The nature of the practice is illustrated in another fact, that it has become a question in book-keeping where a soap manufacturer should draw the line between the returns coming from the premiums and those from the soap business itself. The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario have prepared special papers in which the unravelling of the wrapper question in soap factories becomes a leading question with students in Institute examinations. The subject is one that has its lessons even beyond the soap question, though there it is perhaps best seen in its extravagance."

MR. BOURASSA'S POSITION.

To the Editor of The Herald.

Sir,—I wish to correct slightly, through your kind favor, the report you published of Mr. H. Bourassa's meeting in Buckingham on the 1st inst. The ultra-loyalists who hanged Mr. Bourassa in effigy consisted of three or four young men having no votes, but having enjoyed the Hallowe'en up to daylight. Not only was the meeting the largest ever held in Buckingham, quiet and attentive, but after Mr. Bourassa had called for the usual cheers for the Queen, the chairman and the ladies, which were heartily responded, the meeting broke spontaneously in three hurrahs for Bourassa, which indicated clearly the feelings of the audience. The meeting was not brought to a short close. The chairman had stated at the opening that after Mr. Bourassa's address, those who had remarks to make would be welcome. I am told that some gentlemen had prepared a motion of censure upon our late member, but having heard his frank and broad-minded explanations they found out that their motion did not apply and, if proposed, would be snowed under. An English born and brought up Liberal had gone to Mr. Bourassa on the street previous to the meeting and told him he could not support him in this election. After the meeting was over, he came on the platform and, shaking hands with Mr. Bourassa, told him that he was now convinced that he was a loyal Britisher and a traditional Liberal, and that he could rely upon his vote. Thanking you for the insertion of this letter, I am, yours truly,

A Scotchman, Liberal and constitutional Britisher.

Buckingham, Que., Nov. 3, 1899.

IT IS WELL TO KNOW.

It is well to know where to go for pure and fresh drugs and family medicines. Our constant aim is to please our patrons in two essential points—quality and value.

We solicit your trade, assuring you of our best efforts to meet your wants.

Our present stock of Toilet Goods is unsurpassed—everything that style and modern taste can suggest, and at prices that must meet your views.

Customers supplied with just what they ask for.

Are you a user of Paine's Celery Compound? Our stock of this popular medicine is fresh ,and only the genuine sold.

A. Davidson, druggist, 4205 St. Catherine Street, Westmount, P.Q.

ORANGE CONCERT TO-MORROW.

The eighth annual Orange concert, to-morrow evening, under the auspices of Lorne L.O.L. No. 1373, takes place in Fraternity Hall, No. 713 Wellington Street, at which it is expected that every Orangeman who was at the Orange parade will be present. The Rev. Charles Doudiet and Rev. Dr. Ker, the preacher of last Sunday, are to give addresses.

$219 WAS MISSED.

Henry Reeves, an employe of Messrs. William Paxton & Sons, coopers, of Richmond Street, appeared before Magistrate Lafontaine yesterday on suspicion of stealing $219 from his employers. On Saturday Mr. Paxton received $1,719 from the W. W. Ogilvie Milling Company, $1,500 in one cheque and $219 in silver. This latter was deposited in a small safe in the office. Late in the afternoon the money, which was to pay the men, was missed. Mr. Paxton informed the dectective office, and Detectives Samson and Coleman were employed on the case. As a result of their investigations they arrested Reeves, and were able to return the money to its owners. Reeves pleaded not guilty and was remanded.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Wilfred Granger, hardware merchant, has assigned on the demand of the Baylis Manufacturing Co. The liabilities are about $1,500. The principal creditors are A. Ramsay & Son, $521; Caverhill, Learmont & Co., $239; Baylis Manufacturing Co., $255; Sherwin Williams Paint Co., $68; P. Granger, $114; H. O. Edy, $80; Thomas Davidson Manufacturing Co., $255.

G. Brouillet & Co., shoe dealers, have assigned on demand of Duclos & Payan. The liabilities are about $1,400. The principal creditors are: Duclos & Payan, $1,498; Shaw Bros. & Cassils, $1,900; Quebec Bank, $1,000; John McLeod, Kingston, $1,000.

TO BE ORDAINED.

On Sunday, December 10, in St. Stephen's Church, His Lordship Bishop Bond will ordain Rev. J. A. Poston and Rev. A. W. Buckland to the priesthood. On the Sunday following, in Christ Church Cathedral, Rev. J. J. Lowe will be ordained to the priesthood, and Mr. Maurice Day Baldwin, M.A., as deacon.

FOR THE POOR OF ST. ANN'S.

The bazaar annually held in St. Ann's Parish for the relief of the poor will not be held this year, owing to certain circumstances. Rev. Father Strubbe has issued a circular thanking those who in the past have so generously contributed to the work to continue their assistance.

A girl never believes a man when he tells her he isn't worthy of her love, but before she has been his wife for a year she discovers that he has told her the truth.—Chicago News.

A LITTLE DIFFERENCE.

"You look haggard this morning, Baker, old man. What's the trouble?"

"Insomnia," said Baker.

"You want to take something," said Watson.

"A trip south for instance," said Baker.

"Yes," said Watson, "or better still Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets."

"I thought you were coming round to that," said Baker. "Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets won't work in my case."

"They'll work in any case," returned Baker.

"No, sir, not in mine."

"You don't know what insomnia is caused by," asserted Watson.

"Oh, don't I?" said Baker.

"No, you don't or you'd understand how Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure it," said Watson.

"I don't deny that they cure it," said Baker.

"You said just as much," said Watson.

"No, sir."

"Yes, sir."

"Excuse me," said Baker, "but I emphatically and unconditionally say 'no, sir.' On the contrary, I know of cases myself where they have cured sleeplessness."

"Then what did you say?" asked Watson in despair.

"I said they wouldn't work in my case," said Baker.

"You said your trouble was insomnia," said Watson.

"Yes, but Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets wouldn't cure me of it," said Baker.

"Why wouldn't they?" asked Watson.

"Because it's the baby that's got it," said Baker.

"Oh, that's different," said Watson.

BOER CHRONOLOGY FOR SIXTY YEARS

1833—General exodus of the Boers from Cape Colony. Crossing the Vaal they settled in the Trans-Vaal, the country beyond the Vaal, which they wrested from the Zulu negroes.

1837—The Boers attacked and utterly defeated the Zulu chief, Mose le Katze, at Mosega, in the Marico district.

1838—The Zulus withdrew beyond the Limpopo River, leaving to the possession of the Boers, or Trekkers, as they were then called, the region between the Vaal and the Limpopo Rivers. The peace was short, for late in the year the Zulus, under Dingaan, caused terrible slaughter among the Boers. They were saved from extermination by Andres Pretorius, who crushed the Zulus early in 1840. Dingaan was murdered by the Zulus. Natal was proclaimed a Boer republic.

1843—The British occupied Natal, and induced the Boers to emigrate. This they did, in two great streams, one to the present Orange Free State, and the other back into the Transvaal. The quarrels of Pretorius and Potgietes prevented the establishment of any organized Boer Government in the Transvaal. Boer Republic of Natalia invaded and conquered by British troops. South African Republic founded.

1848—The Boer land between the Vaal and Orange Rivers annexed by Great Britain, followed by the seizure of the territory between the Vaal and the Upper Caledon.

The Boers rebel against English aggression, and are chased into the the unknown wilderness beyond the Vaal.

1852—Convention signed by England, and the Boers guaranteeing to the Boers north of the Vaal River "the right to manage their own affairs and to govern themselves according to their own laws."

1842—The British, on the request of Pretorius, signed the "Sand River Convention" on Jan. 17, which virtually established Boer independence in the Transvaal. Pretorius and Potgietes died in the following year.

1853—Marthinius Wessels Pretorius, son of the foregoing, was proclaimed first President of the "Dutch-African Republic."

1854—Hermann Potgietes and family murdered.

1856—Potgietes murder avenged by Pretorius at Makapan's Cave. "Apprentice law," slavery in disguise, established.

1857—Invasion of the Orange Free State by Pretorius. No bloodshed. Treaty made June 1.

1858—The "Fundamental law" was set up that the Boer people "will admit of no equality of persons of color with the white inhabitants either in State or Church." This was the beginning of the legislation which ultimately set up a Boer State religion, to the exclusion of all others, and limited citizenship to Boers. The title of the Transvaal changed to "The South African Republic."

1859—Pretorius elected President of the Orange Free State. He fails to bring about a union of the two States.

1863—Pretorius returns to the Transvaal, where the Boers had been in trouble with the native tribes around them.

1867—Diamonds and gold discovered in the Transvaal.

1868—Pretorius issues a proclamation, by which he enlarges the boundaries of the South African Republic to Lake Ngami on the west, and to Delagoa Bay on the east. This led to a long series of disputes and negotiations with England and Portugal.

1871—President Pretorius resigns, and is succeeded by President Burger. This change was due to the settlement, by Lieut.-Gov. Keate, of Natal, of the Boer-Natal boundary disputes.

1875—Delagoa Bay by arbitration awarded to Portugal by President MacMahon, of France, the arbiter.

The "Fundamental law" caused war with the Bapedi savages. President Burger went to London to negotiate for a railroad from Pretoria to Delagoa Bay.

1877—April 12.—The Transvaal "annexed" by Great Britain. Oom Paul Kruger and Gen. Joubert made a visit of protest to England. A mass-meeting of remonstrance to annexation was held in London. The State reason for the annexation was the projected Boer railroad to Delagoa Bay, which threatened to divert the Transvaal trade from British hands. There happened also at this time a political and financial crisis of the Transvaal Government, which gave Germany an opportunity to scheme to intervent to supply capital to build the railroad to Delagoa Bay. So Great Britain quickly and forcibly annexed the Transvaal. President Burgers formally objected, and the Boers were almost unanimously opposed to the annexation. Sir W. Awen Lanyon was appointed by Queen Victoria to be British Administrator of the South African Republic.

1880—Boer War of Independence. The British lose every important engagement, their misfortunes culminating at Majuba mountain. The Boer flag of independence had been raised, in Heidelberg, in the middle of December.

1881—March 21.—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and the South African Republic, which was put under the suzerainty of Queen Victoria.

1883—S. J. Paul Kruger elected President.

1884—London Convention, or agreement, signed by the Queen and ratified by the Volksraad, recognizing the Boer State as "The South African Republic." There was no reference to suzerainty in the convention. The Transvaal agreed to make no foreign treaty without England's consent.

1885—Great Britain puts a stop to the enlargement of the boundaries of the Transvaal on the west by proclaiming a British protectorate over Bechuanaland.

1886—Great discoveries of gold in the Transvaal, more particularly in the Middleburg Province. The English flocked in by tens of thousands, and engaged in mining everywhere.

In this year there blossomed forth the project for a "South African Confederation, which was supported by the Orange Free State, but opposed by Kruger.

1896—Dr. Jameson organizes and carries into effect his raid of the Uitlanders into the Transvaal. He is captured near Krugersdorp.

1899—Oct. 11.—War begun between the Boers and the British.

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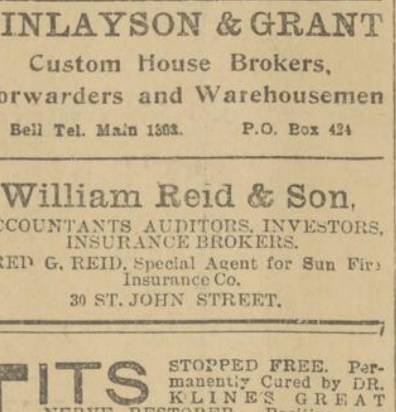
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Every dealer in Wall Paper, of course, wants to satisfy his customers. Every dealer also wants a line which is a little better than that carried by his competitor. Those who sell our Wall Papers are never at a disadvantage because of quality or design. You will be pleased with the Wall Paper shown, and your customers will be delighted with the durable qualities and durable colors furnished from our stock.

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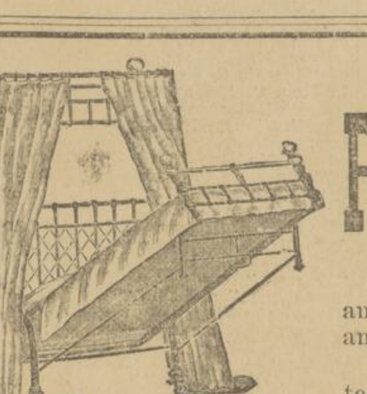
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NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Parish of St. Denis, at Montreal, will apply to the Provincial Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, to obtain the ratification of their election, the power to levy a special assessment on the Catholic properties of the said Parish, the power to make loans on the said assessment, as well as all other rights and privileges concerning the same. J. A. G. St. Jean, P.P., President of the Trustees.

A favor granted ungraciously is like a rose without fragrance. or a poor tea after drinking Blue Ribbon Ceylon.

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WANTED—Young man as farm hand (single), who can plough. P. J. Sally, 1020 St. James, or Lachine Rapids P.O. —263

WANTED—Thorough general servant, family of three; good wages. Apply 4066 Tupper st., off Atwater ave. 262x

WANTED—Young man as farm hand (single), who can plough. P. J. Sally, 1024 St. James, or Lachine Rapids P.O. 265x

WANTED—Good general servant; good wages to capable girl. Apply 97 Mance. 263x

WANTED—General servant in small family, where nurse is employed. 32 St. Matthew St. 258

WANTED—Color mixer and foreman for wall paper factory, block cutter, and also machine printers. Address T.M.P., Herald tf

WANTED—General servant for family of 4, in a 2 flat house; no washing; must be a good cook. Apply 12 St. Luke st. 263x

ROOMS TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, by day, week or month. STILLWELL'S Temperance House 711 and 713 Craig st. tf

ROOMS.— COMFORTABLE, FOR MARRIED couple or two gentlemen, where board may be had in a private family; French cooking. 69 Drummond. 262

ROOMS—Large room on first flat, suitable for married couple or gentleman; would be rented moderately. 28 St. Phillip St. 258

WANTED — BOARDERS, FIRST-CLASS room, with board, at 443 Wellington st. (near Centre), Point St. Charles. 263x

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FOR SALE—Job printing business and plant in a flourishing town in the Eastern Townships. Two presses, paper and card cutter, a full supply of modern type, cabinets and all the materials for carrying on a first-class business. Will sell cheap for cash. Address, Printer, Herald Office. 263

FOR SALE — HALL STOVE, SELF FEEDer, as good as new, for sale cheap. 48A City Councillor st. tf

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PERSONAL

PERSONAL — MRS. JANET SHAW, NEE McNaughton, 271 Main st. ,Bridgetown, Glasgow, Scotland, desires address of her brother, James McNaughton; last heard of at Adelaide, Australia, about 1883. 254

PERSONAL — PATRICK FAHEY, LEFT Ireland some years ago. Information wanted by his niece, Sarah (Mrs. Kelly), 212 East 81st st., New York City. 254

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—By a respectable woman, work by the day, washing, ironing or scrubbing; best city references given. Apply 64 Mayor st. 265x

WANTED—By young lady, work in an office, or situation as clerk in restaurant, fruit or confectionery. S. F., Herald. 266x

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WANTED—Work by the day or week, by a respectable young woman. Address 22 St. Margaret st. 259x

WANTED—By elderly person, work by the day or month. Box K 16, Herald. 256x

WANTED—A situation by a good experienced cook, no objection to going a short distance out of town, only in a private family; good city references. 88½ St. Antoine. 263x

WANTED — Place to do kitchen work in boarding house. 42 St. Antoine st. 259x

WANTED—By respectable woman, work by the day, washing or cleaning. 133 St. George st. 263x

WANTED—Situation by a young girl, as good plain cook in a boarding house or hotel. Apply to 30 Hermine st. 264x

WANTED—A situation by a good cook, in a private family, where housemaid is kept; good city references. Address 95 Bleury st. 264x

WELL EDUCATED WOMAN is open to engagement as housekeeper, good cook and economical manager; could take charge of widower's family and assist with lessons; excellent city references. Address W., Herald Office. tf

WANTED—By a young person, a situation in a small private family; no washing or ironing. 30 Hermine st. 261

WANTED—Work by the day of any kind. 56 St. Bernard. 262x

WANTED—Work by the day, by respectable woman. 72 St George st. 256x

WANTED—Position by experienced housekeeper; very best of references. Apply K 17, Herald Office. 257x

WANTED — Work of any kind, washing, scrubbing, etc. 44½ Aylmer st. 257x

FOR SALE OR TO LET

Advertisements under this head 1c per word.

FOR SALE — A CHOICE LOT IN MONTreal Annex, north half lot 806, 25x88 feet, situated on St. George st., above St. Viateur ave. Bargain to quick purchaser. Easy terms. Address V. F., Herald Office. tf

FOR SALE — UPPER DUROCHER STREET 5 lots ,each 50 x 93. A bargain can positively be secured for quick sale. Apply M 4, Herald. x

TO LET—Cheap for the winter months, lower tenement, 766 St. Denis Street, Daisy furnace. Apply 32 Bleury street.

TO LET — NICE, BRIGHT UPPER FLAT of six rooms and kitchen, stationary wash tubs, bath, and separate water closet; hot water heating, furnished by landlord. Can be seen every day except Saturdays. No. 6 Mitcheson ave. Keys at No. 4 Mitcheson ave. 257x

EDUCATIONAL

PUPILS WANTED—English, Classics, Mathematics, initial or advanced subjects. K-20, Herald. —263

WANTED — BY A GRADUATE OF NEW York Conservatory, pupils in piano, harmony and theory. K 22, Herald. 266x

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SHORTHAND reporter will take one or two pupils, Isaac Pitman's shorthand; terms by the month or for course; individual attention; success guaranteed to painstaking students; none others desired. Beginners preferred. Address Pupils, Herald Office. tf

WANTED — SHORTHAND PUPILS; THORough individual instruction; reasonable terms. Address K 16, Herald Office. 256x

LOST.

LOST — THURSDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER, a $100 bill of the Merchants Bank of Canada, either in the City and District Savings Bank, or in the corridor of the Standard Building. Reward of $10.00 for return of same to A. C. Wurtele, 35 St. James st. 262x

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—By young man (18), light work of any kind; good references. F., Herald. 256x

WANTED—By a young man, position as assistant bookkeeper, or clerk in an insurance office. Apply to E. P., 668 St. Hubert st., city. 257x

WANTED—Situation, by married man, as groom or coachman; thoroughly understands care of horses, is first-class driver; understands furnaces, care of cow or vegetable garden, or will make himself generally useful around gentleman's house; strictly temperate; references, R. C., Coachman, 744 Lagauchetiere st. 264x

WANTED—By a married man, situation as storeman; not afraid of work. Address S., Herald Office. 264x

WANTED—By young married couple, situation; man is accustomed to horses or will do work of any kind; wife is good cook; best of references. M. Derbyshire, Calumet, Que. 266x

WANTED—Collections on commission or situation on salary, as collector, canvasser, timekeeper or stores-keeper; can give references for 17 years as to character and ability. Address for interview, Collector, Herald Office. 261

WANTED — DOUBLE WINDOWS PUT UP, blinds taken down, 15c each window; also re-glazed and made airtight by experienced hands. Leave your order at once, so as to be ready for cold weather. Address Box K 15, Herald Office, St. James street. 256x

WANTED—Employment, by a young man of 18, who is willing to do any kind of work; good driver; has city references, and is also a total abstainer. Apply Thomas Turnage, 6 St. Margaret st. 265x

WANTED—By a steady, sober man, care of furnaces, snow shovelling, or any other job, in St. Louis Ward. Address Gardener, 383½ St. Dominique st. 266x

WANTED—By an elderly married man, in urgent need, situation as office hand, messenger, collector, storeman, night watchman, or any other light employment; snow shovelling and furnaces attended to; good references. Jno. A., Herald Office. 262x

WANTED—Situation as caretaker, and to assist in office, or a similar situation; am good clerk, army pensioner, widower, no family; best of references. W. C. P., Andrew's Home, Belmont Park. 263x

WANTED — TINTING, WHITEWASHING, painting, double windows painted and put up, very cheap. Apply 169 St. Urbain st. 256x

WANTED—A well educated, middle-aged married man, speaking and writing both languages, very handy with tools, well posted in lumbering business, not afraid of work, a situation in these capacities or any other, as salesman, storeman, watchman, etc. Address K 11, Herald Office. 252x

MONEY TO LOAN

Marriage Licenses Issued.

MONEY TO LEND

—BY—

JOHN M. M. DUFF, Accountant and Commissioner

107 St. James Street

And 345 Prince Arthur Street.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE holding permanent positions, with responsible concerns, upon their own names, without security; easy payments. Tolman. 302 New York Life Building.

MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY

MONEY TO LOAN

If you want to borrow money and own Household Goods, Pianos, Organs, Bicycles, Horses or Waggons call on us, and we will advance you any amount from $10 to $1,000, without removing goods. All transactions made without publicity, and money can be paid back in small monthly or weekly payments to suit borrower. You can get the money the same day you apply for it. No charge unless loan is made. Call and get our terms. Open every day from 8 a.m to 6 p.m.

Montreal Loan and Brokerage Co

ROOM 8, NO. 260 ST. JAMES STREET, Cor. Victoria Sq., Bank of Toronto Bldg.

TWO HELD TO BLAME

Proprietor and Lessee of the Webster House Declared to Be

CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE

Coroner's Jury Hears the Balance of the Evidence and Comes to This Decision.

The coroner's jury enquiring into the death which resulted from the Webster House fire, returned the following verdict:

"We, the undersigned jurymen, after hearing the evidence, declare that, at an accidental fire, which occurred at the Webster House, in Montreal, on the 31st October, 1899, Jane Gaffney died, asphyxiated; James E. Wilson died of burnings and John Benbow died in the course of the conflagration.

"We are of the opinion that death would not have taken place had there been fire escapes, and as there is a provincial and a municipal law in existence, stating that such hotels as the Webster House shall be provided with these escapes, we hold that Mrs. James Main, the proprietor of the building, and Mr. Edward C. Perkins, the lessee, are criminally responsible for the death of those three people. We add that the authorities should have taken proper means to put this law in force."

In addition to the firemen and constables who told of the rescuing of a number of people, there were only five witnesses called, and their testimony has already appeared in The Herald. Their stories were retold without any material difference, and the jury, after the summing up by the coroner, took only half an hour to come to a decision.

Mr. Lacroix, the city building inspector, was the first witness called. He repeated his statement that he had not known the Webster House before the fire, and had never even been in it; he, therefore, had never given any instructions that it should b furnished with fire escapes. In reply to a question put by Mr. McMahon, he said that there was a by-law which covered the case to a certain extent, but it was rather vague. It ordered that hotels should be provided with fire escapes, but did not say what kind, and the result was that people could hang a ladder down the wall and call it a fire escape. The City Council was considering a new by-law on the subject which he thought would be satisfactory.

Mr. Louis Guyon, who is one of the inspectors of manufactories for the Province, gave a statement exactly the same as that which he gave The Herald two days after the fire. He pointed out, again, that though the law of the Province would fit the non-building of fire escapes in Montreal, yet it also gave "well-governed" municipalities the right to conduct their own affairs. Mr. Guyon then said:

"I left Mr. Lacroix to do the inspection. In 1896 and 1897 I drew the Government's attention to the ambiguity of the law. I have endeavored to force theatres to provide sufficient fire protection, but I was told by the owners of these places that they were dealing with the city, and not with the Provincial Government."

James Skeith, one of the boys, repeated the story of how, half an hour before the fire, he took some paper from the office and lit the kitchen range. He kept matches in his pocket. As he came back from the kitchen he saw flames near the sideboard in the dining room and Jane Gaffney, who lost her life, was running upstairs. He was quite sober at the time. After the fire he had a few drinks of liquor. He had no idea as to the origin of the conflagration. There were few people up out of bed, probably only himself, Mr. Millar, Mr. Lapierre and Jane Gaffney. Witness had heard that the hotel was to be transferred on the following day to Messrs. Lalonde and Chenier.

Mr. E. C. Perkins, who was proprietor of the hotel for three years, said that he ran the place for about three years. He had $3,000 insurance on the furniture and liquors, with an eight per cent. clause. He was to hand over the premises to Lalonde and Chenier on the day following the fire, the origin of which he could not account for. He wound up by saying:

"I was never notified that, and I did not know that, there was a law which obliged hotelkeepers to provide their places with fire escapes."

Mr. D. G. Lapierre, the bartender, detailed the story of the discovery of the blaze, and how he tried to put it out with a bucket of water. Millar and Skeith were both quite sober, witness said. He was to have been retained by the new proprietors in the capacity of bartender.

Coroner McMahon then summed up the evidence. He said: "I would remind the jury that although Mr. Perkins cannot appeal to his ignorance of the law regarding fire escapes, he may be excusable to a certain extent by the fact that this law was not enforced by the proper authorities. Had there been proper fire escapes, the two people who had jumped from the upper windows would doubtless now be alive. There is an anomaly in the legislation concerning the case, as there are two inspectors, each of whom relied on the other for the inspection of buildings. It is the duty, however, of the municipality to protect the people. Both the lessor and lessee of an hotel are responsible for the safety of the lives of their patrons, in so far as it lies in their power to carry out the law."

The jury were then sent out, and on coming back returned the above verdict.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY DONATIONS.

The Hon. Justice Baby, president of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, presided at the last monthly meeting on October 31. Among the members present were Count de la Barthe, member of Council; Messrs. Emanuel Ohlen, a corresponding secretary; C. A. Harwood, recording secretary; C. H. Nelson, Joseph Fortier, W. C. Palmer, John Reid, A. A. Beauchamp and many others.

After the transaction of routine business the Hon. Joseph Royal, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories, and Messrs. William Euard, city assessor, and Leger Mercier were elected members.

The contributions to the museum, portrait gallery and library were quite numerous, including:

From the Provincial Secretary of British Columbia—Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1897, two volumes; Statutes of British Columbia, 1898-1899; Sessional Papers from 1890 to 1899, ten volumes; Journals of the Legislative Assembly from 1890 to 1899, ten volumes.

From the Dominion Government—The French and the English versions of the Journals of the Senate and House of Commons, 1898, 13 volumes.

From R. A. Campbell, Montreal—Stone ball found imbedded in Fort Senneville.

From R. W. McLachlan, curator—Nail from coffin disinterred in 1894 from the first Montreal burial ground, situated at the corner of St. Paul and St. Nicholas Streets, five nails taken from the old sacristy of Bonsecours Church, recently demolished.

From W. D. Lighthall, vice-president—Thackbury's map of Montreal, 1891.

From Alphe Gorrie, Montreal—Old iron implement of early French regime, dug up from cellar of house No. 1574 Notre Dame Street.

From H. J. Tiffin, vice-president—Portrait of S. B. Bidder, general manager of Grand Trunk; portrait of O. S. Wood, manager of Montreal Telegraph Company; colored photo, "After the Battle"; engraving, "Prince Charlie and Flora MacDonald"; engraving of the Drake and other medals; engraving, "Charles I. on his way to execution.

From Frank Pedley, Toronto, superintendent of immigration—A collection of views of Western Canada.

From J. J. Murphy, Toronto—Reports of Ontario Bureau of Mines.

From L. O. David, City Clerk—Charter of Montreal, two versions.

From Provincial Secretary, Prince Edward Island—The Garden Province of Canada, 1899.

From Recorder R. Stanley Weir—A copy of the Education Act of Quebec, 1899.

From E. Z. Massicotte, Montreal—Vol. I. of "Travels in North America in 1834-5-6," by Hon. C. A. Murray; Hallams view of the State of Europe during the middle ages; Constitution and History of England, Hallam.

From Madame J. B. Thibaudeau, Montreal—"Voyage au Canada on 1795-6-7," d'apres l'anglais d'Isaac Weld, a most interesting work.

From Chas. Nelson—Series of paper billets de la distillerie de St. Denis, issued October 9, 1837, signed by Wilfrid Nelson, two of "10 sous," one of "quinzous," one of trente sous," and "un ecu."

From the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, through Mrs. de Bellefeuille Macdonald—Lot of old and valuable woodwork taken from the old chapel of "Notre Dame des Victories."

From Miss Clarence B. Moore, Philadelphia—"Certain Aboriginal Remains of the Alabama River," contributed by herself.

From P. E. Poulin, Quebec—Framed review of Quebec in 1759, drawn on the spot by Henry Smyth. Published in London in 1761.

From the Hon. Geo. Baby, president, Montreal—Framed antique and curious portrait of George III.

From Madame Provencher, Montreal—Le Canada et l'Exposition Universelle de 1855," par J. C. Tache.

From friends of the society, through Mr. Emanuel Ohlen—Baron Nordenskiold's "Periplus," being a collection of all pre-Columbian maps, in thirteen of which America is mentioned.

The thanks of the society were unanimously voted to the kind donors.

A "CELESTIAL ORGAN"

Mr. Hector McKenzie Makes a Generous Gift to the English Cathedral.

Mr. Hector Mackenzie has donated a "celestial organ" for the Cathedral tower. This is a complete instrument, containing eight stops and a chime of bells, to be built in the tower. Celestial organs are very rare, as there are few churches with a tower placed in such a position as to make it advisable to construct an organ in that part of the church. Christ Church Cathedral is peculiarly well adapted for the building of a "celestial organ," as the tower is near the centre of the church and there is an opening from it near the roof into the nave. The organ in the tower will be principally a solo instrument, and will be placed in a swell box, with the shutters opening towards the nave of the church. The stops in the tower will be :—1. chimes, 24 notes; 2. vox celeste; 3. salicional; 4. flute d'amour; 5. dolce; 6. gedact; 7. quintadena; 8. open gross floete; 9. pedal bourdon. All the pipes and the bells are to be made by Messrs. Hutchings, of Boston, who are only to use the very best material obtainable for good tone product'on.

ANNUAL SAILORS' CONCERT.

The annual sailors' concert is to be held to-morrow evening in the concert hall of the new Sailors' Institute instead of Uptown, as in previous years. The board of management are anxious that the friends of the sailors should have an opportunity of viewing the work in actual operation in their own building. The concert hall can accommodate six hundred, and the sale of seats will be limited, and should be secured to-day, at Willis & Co.'s, Notre Dame Street. The programme comprises shanty songs, choruses, recitations and musical selections from the sailors in port, and also numbers by Miss Hollinshead, Mrs. Bent, Rose Emslie, Mr. George W. Stephens, jr., and Mr. Hubert A. Baker. A mast with yards and sail have been rigged, and everything is "ship shape." The concert begins at eight bells.

THE WESTMOUNT CICILIAN CLUB.

The first meeting of the Choral Club, under the conductorship of Mr. Ed. McMahon, will be held on Thursday evening, the 9th inst., at eight o'clock, in the Westmount-Victoria Hall. Quite a number of prominent ladies and gentlemen, many of whom are well known in musical circles, have decided to become members of the club. New members will be welcome at said meeting. The expenses of the club are all borne by the gentlemen. The committee expects a large attendance. Every member should be there. The object of the promoters of the club is to make the meeting an instructive and pleasing one.

M. DE LABRIOLLE'S LECTURES.

The first of M. de Labriolle's course of lectures was given at Laval University last evening, in the public lecture hall on the first floor. The subject was "Main principles and general rules of a good method in literary work." These Monday evening lectures will be twenty-one in number, and transferable tickets can be obtained for $3 from Mr. Oscar Archambault, at Laval, any afternoon or evening. For a single lecture, admission will be 25 cents. The public course, to which admission will be free, commences on Wednesday, in the Promotion Hall at Laval. This course will treat of French society during the 17th and 18th centuries and the First Empire. The first lecture will be on "French Society under Louis XIV.—the King, after St. Simon's Memoirs."

A C.M.B.A. EUCHRE PARTY.

On Wednesday evening, November 8th, Beamen's Conservatory Hall on St. Catherine Street, will be the scene of another of the popular entertainments in the form of a progressive euchre party and social held under the auspices of Branch No. 232, C.M.B.A., Grand Council of Canada. The past achievements of this well-known branch are a sufficient guarantee that the approaching entertainment will be a success. Magnificent prizes are to be given to the lucky winners in the progressive euchre.

THE TRAVELLERS' OFFICERS.

At the quarterly meeting of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Benefit Association held on Saturday, the following nominations of officers of the Association for the ensuing year were made :—

For president, Messrs. J. H. Morin and John T. Dwyer; vice-president, John Taylor (by acclamation); treasurer, Charles Gurd (re-elected); trustees, J. T. Leseuer, Newton Tucker, E. H. Copland, W. Gosling and Gus Harris. The annual meeting will be held on December 16th.

FORESTERS SUPPORT VOLUNTEERS.

There was a good attendance at the meeting of Court Unity, 7042, of the Ancient Order of Foresters, at 1149 Notre Dame Street, Friday night. The secretary reported that Messrs. Arthur James and Allen Pope had joined the Canadian contingent of volunteers now on their way to the seat of war. It was resolved to pay all their contributions and keep them clear on the books, which entitles them to full benefit until they are discharged from service.

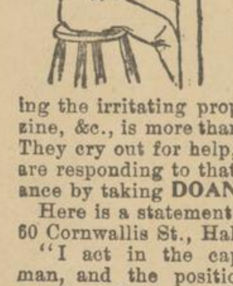
KORA TEMPLE COMING

Some 200 members of the Kora Masonic Lodge at Lewiston, will arrive here by special train to-day for the purpose of attending the Masonic conference which is to be held at Her Majesty's Theatre on Wednesday. Mr. Quinlan, the travelling passenger agent of the Grand Trunk at Bonaventure station, has gone to Lewiston to take charge of the travelling arrangements for the party.

A HORSE SUFFOCATED.

About 10 p.m. Sunday night fire broke out in J. B. Major's stables, 352 Visitation Street, and caused considerable damages. One horse was asphyxiated.

Praise from Printers.



Plenty of printers suffering from Backache, Lame Back, Headaches, Weakness, Gravel, Urinary and Kidney Troubles of one kind and another. It isn't to be wondered at.

Standing over a case day after day setting type, inhaling the irritating properties of ink, benzine, &c., is more than kidneys can stand. They cry out for help, and many printers are responding to that request for assistance by taking **DOAN'S Kidney Pills.**

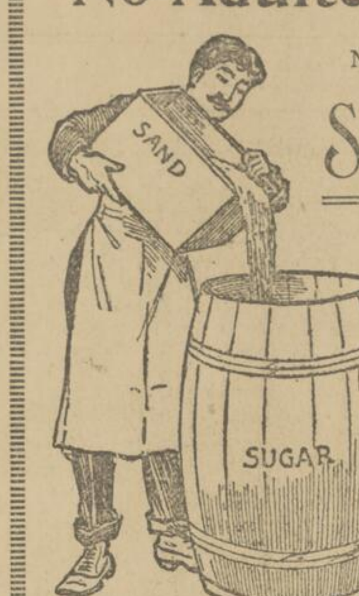
Here is a statement by Mr. Wm. Ryan, 60 Cornwallis St., Halifax, N.S.

"I act in the capacity of a pressman, and the position I occupy in the printing office necessitates frequent stooping. This caused me intense suffering when attempting to straighten myself, and I was beginning to think it was rheumatism, but when I was attacked by urinary difficulties it proved to me that my kidneys were affected. Hearing of the many cures wrought by Doan's Kidney Pills, I decided to try them, and am pleased to say that they are a rapid and effective cure. The pains have been removed from my back, all my other kidney difficulties have vanished, and I can speak of these pills as a genuine remedy for the cure of kidney trouble in any form."

No Adulteration!

Nothing inferior nor impure in

STRACHAN'S GILT EDGE SOAP



It washes the clothes and softens the hands.

Leading Grocers everywhere sell it.

OXOL FLUID BEEF

IS UNEQUALLED IN

Strength, Quality, Uniformity, and Nutritious Properties.

ONCE TRIED. ALWAYS USED.

Oxol Fluid Beef Co.,

MONTREAL.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

(Laboratory of Inland Revenue, Office of Public Analyst, Montreal, April 8th, 1895.

"I hereby certify that I have drawn, by my own hand, ten sample of the St. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO'S EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from ten lots of about 150 barrels each. I have analysed same, and find them uniformly to contain

$99\frac{90}{100}$ TO 100 per cent. of Pure Cane Sugar with no impurities whatever.

(Signed) JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L., Prof. of Chemistry and Public Analyst, Montreal

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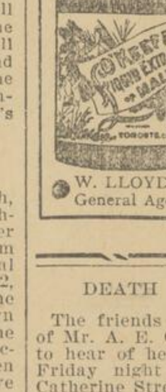
Write today for a free copy of our interesting books "Inventors Help" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo. for **free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts**, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS.

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O'KEEFE'S Liquid Extract of Malt



Is not a patent medicine, nor is it beer as some imagine, but it is a strong extract of Malt and Hops, recommended by leading medical men all over Canada, for the weak and convalescent.

If you are run down a few bottles will do you good.

Price, 25c. per bottle.

Refuse all substitutes said to be just as good.

W. LLOYD WOOD, Wholesale Druggist, General Agent. TORONTO

DEATH OF MRS. GRAVELLE.

The friends of Mrs. A. Gravelle, mother of Mr. A. E. Gravelle, druggist, will regret to hear of her death, which took place on Friday night last, at her residence, St. Catherine Street. The deceased lady, who was seventy-four years of age, had been ailing for some time past, and her death was not altogether unexpected. The funeral took place yesterday morning to the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, and was largely attended.

GOLDEN PRINCIPLES.

A true devotion to our profession for the public good.

Accuracy, attention, politeness and sterling value to all ranks and classes of our people.

Combs,
Brushes,
Sponges,
Perfumes,
Tooth Powders
and Tooth Washes,

and a host of other every-day Toilet Articles, at special and attractive prices.

Paine's Celery Compound is our best selling medicine. Why? Because it possesses health-restoring virtues unknown to other medicines.

C. J. Covernton & Co., druggists, 716 Dorchester Street, Montreal.

REGRET MR. THOMSON'S DEATH.

At a meeting of the Corn Exchange held yesterday a resolution of condolence with the wife and family of the late Mr. D. G. Thomson was passed. The resolution was moved by Mr. W. A. Ogilvie and seconded by Mr. R. Reford. The following spoke in sympathetic terms:—Messrs. President McFee, P. B. McLea, A. G. McBean, John Torrance and others.

MR. F. ROBINSON WILL STAND.

Mr. Farquhar Robertson is now named as a municipal candidate for the Ward of St. Antoine West, at the forthcoming elections.

BREWERS.

J. H. R. Molson & Bros., Ale and Porter Brewers. Have always on hand the various kinds of............

Ale and Porter

Wood and Bottles. Families Regularly Supplied. 1006 Notre Dame St Montreal.

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ST. LAWRENCE HALL

135 to 139 St. James Street, MONTREAL. HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor. The best known hotel in the Dominion.

BALMORAL CASTLE HOTEL

MONTREAL.

American Plan .... $2 00 to $4 00
European Plan .... $1 00 to $2 50

Free 'Bus to and from all trains and boats.

THE ST. ELMO.

Cor. of McGill and Recollet Streets.

The Best 25c Dinner in the city.

BEST ALES, WINE and PORTER on draught or in bottle.

Polite Attention. Prompt Service.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality and Highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 1-4 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPS'S COCOA

SHIPPING.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

MONTREAL TO BRISTOL

(Avonmouth.)

ETOLIA .. ..Nov. 2
DEGAMA .. ..Nov. 10
*MONTEAGLE .. ..Nov. 16

*Cold storage.

First Cabin Only—Single, $40.

BEAVER LINE.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL

*LAKE SUPERIOR .. ..Nov. 9
*LAKE ONTARIO .. ..Nov. 23

*Via Rimouski and Queenstown.

Steamers sail from Montreal at daybreak. Passengers embark the evening previous, after eight o'clock.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN—Single, $42.50 to $50.00. Return, $80.00 to $90.00.

SECOND CABIN—Single, $32.00. Return, $60.80.

STEERAGE — Outward, $22.00. Prepaid, $24.00.

MONTREAL TO LONDON

MEMNON .. ..Nov. 2
YOLA .. ..Nov. 4

FIRST CABIN ONLY—Single, $40. Return, $76.

For rates of freight and other particulars, apply to

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., 6 St. Sacrament Street. MONTREAL.

Toronto Agency—80 YONGE STREET. Chicago Agency—JNO. EARLE & CO.

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The quickest, safest and best Passenger and Freight Route to all parts of Newfoundland is via THE

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ONLY SIX HOURS AT SEA.

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leaves North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening on arrival of the I. C. R. express, connecting at Port-au-Basque with THE NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.

Trains leave St. John's, Nfld., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, connecting with the I.C.R. express at North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning.

Through Tickets issued and Freight rates quoted at all stations on the I.C.R., C.P.R., G.T.R., and D.A.R.

R. G. REID, St. John's, Nfld.

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Sub-Agents—John G. R. Driscoll, Thomas Hiam, George R. Robertson & Sons.

Special Agent French Dept.—Cyrille Laurin.

SCOTTISH UNION ....AND National Insurance Co. of Edinburgh

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Total Assets $44,222,472 83
Invested Funds 28,965,472 83
Invested in Canada 2,035,940 66

MONTREAL OFFICE—

117 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET

WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT REASONABLE RATES

Fire Insurance

Montreal City Agent, The Imperial Insurance Company, Limited, London, Eng., British American Assurance Company, Toronto. Alliance Assurance Company, London, Eng

GEORGE C. HIAM, Imperial Building, St. James Street.

FOR UMBRELLAS OR WALKING STICKS

From Maker to Wearer,

The Dominion Umbrella Store

2305 St. Catherine St.
139 St. Peter St.

Umbrellas re-covered and repaired, called for and delivered. Phones, Main 3327, Up 1028.

In Fine Furniture WE EXCEL.

In Medium Price Furniture we lead.

In Low Price Furniture we distance our competitors.

Great facilities for filling large orders on short notice.

GEO. H. LABBÉ & CO, Manufacturers and Exporters.

Show Rooms, 208 McGill Street.

Factory and Office, De Lorimier Avenue.

THE ALES Of the Montreal Brewing Co.

are the finest in the market. They are made from the finest malt and hops, and are the genuine extract.

We are the only brewers in the Province brewing with Artesian water. Artesian well 502 feet deep.

Montreal Brewing Co.

SHIPPING.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE.

GLASGOW SERVICE.

S.S. AMARYNTHIA.. .. ..Nov. 2
S.S. CONCORDIA ....Nov. 5
S.S. KASTALIA (cold storage) .. .. Nov. 9
S.S. SALACIA.. .. ..Nov. 16
S.S. ALCIDES..Nov. 23, from St. John. N.B.
S.S. AMARYNTHIA.. .. ..Dec. 7

—Agents—

GLASGOW......DONALDSON BROS.

THOMSON LINE

WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE

FROM PORTLAND.

S.S. TROPEA .. ..Nov. 3
S.S. KILDONA.. .. ..Nov. 10
S.S. FERNFIELD .. ..Nov. 17
S.S. CANADIA.... ....Nov. 24
S.S. FREMONA.... ....Dec. 1
S.S. EUXINIA.... .. ..Dec. 8

FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. CERVONA (Cold storage).. ....Nov. 18
S.S. CANADIA ....Nov. 12

Newcastle Service.

S.S. ISTOK.... ....Nov. 1

Leith Service.

S.S. ISTOK.... ....Nov. 1

Aberdeen Service.

S.S. HORDA.... ....Nov. 14

COLD STORAGE FITTED IN

Special Steamers of Both Lines.

AGENTS — Cairn, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Ave., London, E.C.; Wm. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., LIMITED. 23 and 25 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL.

Dominion Line

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

Via LONDONDERRY.

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Vancouver	Nov. 9, daylight	Nov. 9, 2.30p.m.
*Ottoman	Nov. 15, daylight	Nov. 15, 2.30p.m.
Dominion	Nov. 18, daylight	Nov. 18, 2.30p.m.
Cambroman, from Portland, Dec. 2, 1.00 p.m.		
Vancouver, from Portland, Dec. 16, 1.00 p.m.		

*This steamer does not carry passengers.

BOSTON SERVICE.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Boston.
Oct. 26	Canada	Nov. 8, 1.30p.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE — Cabin, $50.00 and upwards single, $100 and upwards return, according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin, $35.00 and $37.50 single, $66.50 and $71.25 return, according to steamer.

Steerage — To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 to $25.50, according to steamer. Steerage outfits furnished free.

Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.

For further information, apply to any agent of the company, or to DAVID TORRANCE & CO., General Agents, Montreal. 17 St. Sacrament Street.

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED,

The only direct and regular steamship line between CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:

From Manchester.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
....	Manchester Corporation	Oct. 24
Oct. 7	*Manchester Trader	Nov. 4
....	Manchester Importer	Nov. 11
Oct. 25	Manchester Enterprise	Nov. 18

*Fitted with cold storage.

FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.

Manchester Commerce .. ..Dec. 5

—And—

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE and FURNESS LINE.

MONTREAL, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG

Proposed Sailings are:

From Antwerp.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
....	Sylviana	Oct. 14
....	*Akaba	Oct. 25
Oct. 5	*Helene Rickmers	Nov. 7
Oct. 22	Mayflower	Nov. 12

And at regular intervals of ten days thereafter.

*The above sail for Hamburg direct.

Steamers sail from Hamburg 10th, 20th and 30th each month. Regular sailing from Portland to Hamburg during winter months. For full particulars as to Freight, etc., apply to

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LIMITED, Agents, 44 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

Quebec Steamship Co., Limited,

S.S. "CAMPANA," 1,700 TONS.

Next Sailing from Montreal,

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, at 1 p.m.

LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON

leaving Quebec the following day at noon

For FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY, PERCE, CAPE COVE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN and PICTOU.

Excellent accommodation for passengers.

No cargo received after 11 a.m. on sailing day. For freight, passage and staterooms, apply to

J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,

LEYLAND LINE.

PORTLAND—ANTWERP.

Steamers of this well-known Line are intended to be despatched as follows:

From Antwerp.	Steamer.	From Portland.
12th Nov.	SS. ASSYRIAN	8th Dec.
29th Nov.	SS. ALMERIAN	23rd Dec
13th Dec.	SS. ALBANIAN	7th Jan.

AND FORTNIGHTLY THEREAFTER.

A limited number of cabin passengers carried on above steamers at moderate rates.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to and from all points in Canada and the United States by the Grand Trunk Railway and their Agencies, or from

FRED'K LEYLAND CO., Ltd., 309 Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

ALSO AT PORTLAND, Maine.

SHIPPING.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

34 Steamers, Aggregating 130,600 Tons. Tunisian, 10,000 tons, Twin Screw, Building. Bavarian, 10,397 tons, Twin Screw, New

Montreal, Quebec and Liverpool Royal Mail Service.

From Liverpool, Thursday.	Steamers.	From Montreal
21 Oct.	NUMIDIAN	7 Nov., 6 a.m
26 Oct.	CALIFORNIAN	9 Nov., 6 a.m
2 Nov.	LAURENTIAN	16 Nov., 9 a.m.

From Quebec 6 p.m. same day.

The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the light 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—Cabin, $50 and upwards. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets.

Second Cabin — To Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $35 single; $66.50 return.

Steerage — To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage, $23.50.

Glasgow and New York Service.

Calling at LONDONDERRY (from New Pier, foot of W. 21st Street, New York.)

From Glasgow, Thursday.	Steamship.	From New York, Saturday.
19 Oct.	ORCADIAN	4 Nov.
2 Nov.	STATE of NEBRASKA	15 Nov

Rates—First Cabin, $47.50. Return tickets, $90. Second Cabin, to Glasgow, or Londonderry, $32.50; return tickets, $61.75. Steerage, $23 50.

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, 25 Common Street, Montreal.

ULSTER S.S. CO., Ltd "HEAD LINE."

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC—TO BELFAST AND DUBLIN.

The following first-class steamers are intended to continue the regular summer service between the above-named ports:

Steamer.	Tons.	Steamer.	Tons.
Rathlin Head, building	10,000	Malin Head	6,000
Torr Head	10,000	Inishowen Head	5,000
Ramore Head	8,500	Bengore Head	4,500
Glenarm Head	7,500	Dunmore Head	3,500
		Teelin Head	2,500
		Glen Head	2,400

The proposed sailings are:

TO BELFAST.

S.S. MALIN HEAD .. ....on or about Oct. 31
S.S. TEELIN HEAD .. ..on or about Nov. 10
S.S. BENGORE HEAD ....on or about Nov. 16

TO DUBLIN.

S.S. GLEN HEAD .. .. ..on or about Nov. 2
S.S. DUNMORE HEAD ..on or about Nov. 15

To be followed by other steamers fortnightly from St. John, N.B.

Through Bills of Lading granted from all points in Canada.

For freight and particulars, apply to G. Heyn & Sons, Belfast, Managers Ulster Steamship Company, Ltd.; Palgrave, Murphy & Co., Dublin; Harold Kennedy, Quebec; Wm. Thomson & Co., St. John, N.B.; or

McLEAN, KENNEDY & CO. BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, Montreal. Toronto Agency — F. C. THOMPSON, 37 Yonge Street.

Black Diamond Line

The A 1 Iron Steamships of this line will run regularly throughout the season from

MONTREAL TO Charlottetown, P.E.I., North Sydney, C.B., St. John's, Nfld.

Freight received daily at Black Diamond Shed, ISLAND WHARF.

LAST SAILINGS.

For CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., NORTH SYDNEY, C.B., and ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

BONAVISTA .. ..on or about Nov. 15

For ST. JOHN'S, NFLD., only.

CAPE BRETON .. ..on or about Nov. 9
LOUISBURG .. ..on or about Nov. 14

KINGMAN & Co., 14 Place Royale, Montreal. Telephone Main 57.

Johnston Line.

Weekly Freight and Live Stock Service

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL

Intended Sailings:

S.S. PINEMORE .. ..Sept. 21
S.S. MAPLEMORE .. ..Oct. 5
S.S. SEDGEMORE .. ..Oct. 11
S.S. PINEMORE .. ..Oct. 25

And Weekly Thereafter.

For rates of freight, through bills of lading, information, etc., apply to all Railway Agents, to Wm. Johnston & Co., Limited, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Patterson, Ramsay & Co., Baltimore, or to

WM JOHNSTON & CO., LTD, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

The Ottawa River Navigation COMPANY.

Fall Arrangement.

STR. "DUCHESS OF YORK" for CARILLON and intermediate ports, leaves Canal Basin WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6 a.m.

STR. "MAUDE," for GRENVILLE and HAWKESBURY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7.30 p.m.

STR. "PRINCESS," for PAPINEAUVILLE, BROWN'S WHARF, THURSO, ROCKLAND, OTTAWA, Etc., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6.30 p.m.

Freight and passengers carried at lowest rates.

HEAD OFFICE—161 to 165 Common St. Telephone, Main 1029.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

New York—Southampton—London.

Calling Westbound at Cherbourg. Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a.m.

St. Paul........Nov. 8 | St. Louis.......Dec. 13
St. Louis.......Nov. 22 | St. Paul........Dec. 27
St. Paul. ....Dec. 6 | New York.......Jan. 3

RED STAR LINE.

New York—Antwerp—Paris.

Sailing every Wednesday at 12 noon.

Friesland.......Nov. 8 | Westernland..Nov. 22
*Southwark.....Nov. 15 | *Kensington...Nov. 29

*These steamers carry Cabin and Third-class passengers at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.

Piers 14 and 15 N. River. Office—73 Broadway, New York.

W. H. Henry, 116 St. Peter Street, Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal.