NEXT EUROPEAN MAIL.
Sunday, 10 a.m., Tunisian.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER.
Continued cold.
Sun rose to-day at 7.25, sets 4.16

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84 Dept. of Agriculture Archives Branch 31 Dec 02

GOVERNMENT HAS DONE ALL POSSIBLE

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Convinced that Hon. Sydney Fisher Has Done His Utmost to Protect Canada's Cattle Interests.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have to-day decided to accept cattle at all stations on their system for export to Great Britain from the port of W at S John.

The company will hand over their cattle trains from th w st to the Intercolonial Railway at Montreal to be run by the I.C.R. authorities to St. John.

The embargo prohibiting the company from transporting cattle over their short line through Maine for export at St. John still remains in force, but the president and the general manager of the company are now thoroughly convinced that the Canadian Government has done all in its power to prevent the imposition of restrictions which are of a very disturbing character to the course of Canadian Government.

Recognizing this, the Canadian Pacific have modified their policy so far as to accept cattle for transportation over the Government railway.

Had the company not been satisfied on this point it may be assumed that they would have adhered to their previously announced intention to refuse to accept any of their cattle [illegible] command the use of Montreal by Vessels as stated that the C.P.R. shall [illegible] to St. John.

[illegible]

[illegible] ANNOUNCEMENT PLEASING.

[illegible] announcement that the Beaver Line of Atlantic steamers has intended to [illegible] to Montreal the cattle [illegible] New England [illegible] American Department [illegible] brought [illegible] navigation [illegible] Beaver Line [illegible] Allan Line [illegible] Empress [illegible] Liverpool [illegible] Canadian ports [illegible] command the use of [illegible] to St. John.

[illegible] SATISFACTORY TO THE MASSACHUSETTS VIEWS.

Some of the Massachusetts states in an interview regarding the correspondence published in The Herald last [illegible] the action that had been taken by the Minister of Agriculture, that he felt convinced that both he and the Government have done their best under the peculiar circumstances and considers it a fair settlement on the part of the Imperial authorities. That the Board of Agriculture will correct the mistake [illegible] pointed out. Sir Thomas is first to recognize, he told to the honesty of Mr. Fisher.

The Canadian Pacific president feels very much the situation that is done to the company by the Board of Agriculture, but is willing to look the other way so far as it applies to the United States, of Montreal by Vessels as stated that the C.P.R. shall [illegible] to the Beavers.

"Our line," says he, "does not enter a single infected state, but is separated from the area of infection by the buffer State of New Hampshire, which is also free of the foot and mouth disease. New York, on the other hand, runs up to three infected states, but the cattle exports from New York are in no way interfered with."

"You may be able to measure our feelings in the matter," continued Sir Thomas, "when you think of the hundreds of thousands of dollars that we have spent on the port of St. John for the development of our cattle export trade—money that has been spent in the equipment of cattle trains, in the construction of sheds and terminals at St. John, and in providing facilities for the export of the animals in such a way as will enable the exporters to get the best possible value for them.

"It looks at the moment as if all this is rendered useless, is like money thrown away through the order having been passed preventing the shipment from St. John of cattle that have been carried over our line, which passes through a barren district where there is no possibility of their coming in contact with disease, for he reason that the trains themselves are never brought into contact with any animals, and that there are no animals there.

"I am now satisfied," continued Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, "that the Government has been just as anxious as we have been that Canada should not suffer, and that the proper means were taken to make the authorities realize the consequences of their action. The Government looked at the matter from the broad standpoint of the shipment of cattle from Canada.

"The Minister was at the outset confronted with two alternatives. One was to list cattle from the infected districts for export, or to wait for the action of the Imperial authorities. It was a matter for the Imperial authorities to say what action they would take, and when they shut out Portland and the State of Maine, it was obviously a very serious thing for Mr. Fisher, on his own responsibility, to say that he would allow cattle to be shipped from St. John that had passed through the State of Maine. Had it been found that disease had broken out in the case of a single shipment, there would have been a chorus of protests from the British cattle raisers and the result would have been an order prohibiting all cattle shipments from Canada. For the safety of the Canadian herds, Mr. Fisher took the action he did, but that in no way alters the serious view of the case so far as this country is concerned."

MURDERER ESCAPES.

Reckless Automobilist Makes a Fearful Spin Down Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Leaving Death in Wake.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—As a result of the reckless running of a racing automobile on Michigan Avenue by an unknown chauffeur, a Park policeman probably has been fatally injured, two horses were killed, and the lives of Calvin M. Favorite and D. J. Simpson, of the Armour Company, were placed in jeopardy. Policeman Wall gave chase and overhauled the machine in front of the residence of John W. Gates. His horse collided with one driven by Favorite, and which had been purchased by the automobile. Both animals were killed and Wall's skull was fractured. The automobilist escaped.

GOOD CONDUCT SYSTEM AT THE REFORMATORY

Boys May Have Time Taken Off Their Sentences by Adhering Strictly to the Rules of the Institution.

Interesting changes have been introduced in the management of the Reformatory School by Rev. Brother Hildward, the new chief.

The Reformatory School is in charge of the Brothers of Charity, who have a contract with the Provincial Government. Their first contract expired in October and was renewed on the 14th of that month for ten years.

Rev. Brother Hildward has succeeded in obtaining from the Government, Hon. S. N. Parent's recognition that the boys detained in the institution may have the chance of their sentences lessened by good conduct.

The rule, according to the director, is a great incentive to the boys to better themselves and improve their conduct.

A number of points will be allotted to each prisoner. The boys shall be entitled to a reduction of time on the good points obtained. The maximum number is about 330 points. Every three months a report shall be sent to the Government upon the conduct of each inmate. Those obtaining 85 per cent. shall be entitled to one month's reduction, those getting 90 per cent. shall get two months, and those getting 100 per cent. of the good points will find their time reduced by three months.

For some time this rule has been in force, and already, Brother Hildward told a Herald representative yesterday, the conduct of the boys has been improved. Several, indeed, have obtained 330 points out of the possible 340.

The Brothers of Charity are a well-known institution. They have charge of the St. Benoit Asylum and the parish school at Longue Pointe. The former is a private institution for the insane.

They also have a splendid commercial college at Sorel and an orphan asylum and industrial school at Boston.

Advertisers

Who Are Known

"We beg to express our entire satisfaction with the Herald as a medium for bringing mail order business. The best evidence of our satisfaction is shown in our having occupied space in the Herald continuously for many years."

HENRY BIRKS & SONS.

Montreal, Dec. 2, 1902.



WHEN WE PASS THAT LIBRARY BY-LAW.

ANDREW CARNEGIE—(Time 1910) :—Sorry, gentlemen, but I gave away my last cent several years ago.

PROHIBITION VOTE RUNNING UP WITH MUCH RAPIDITY

(Special to The Montreal Herald)

Toronto, Dec. 6. The returns of the referendum are coming in very slowly. Most of the northern districts are yet to be heard from, and it will probably require the official declarations to give anything like a reliable total of the vote cast for and against the act. It is now absolutely certain that the necessary majority to enforce the act will not be obtained.

At prohibition headquarters it is anticipated that the vote will exceed 160,000, with a majority of somewhat over 60,000 for the act. The figures of the latest returns available show 128,815 votes for the act and 76,463 against. This gives a majority at present of 52,352, so that the majority will be over 60,000 if this is to be a very reasonable one.

The [illegible] to be carried unless the vote in its favor reached 213,723.

BROCKVILLE WENT ANTI.

Brockville, Dec. 6 (Special)—Full returns of Tuesday's voting in the riding of Brockville are as follows:

	For.	Against.
Town of Brockville	667	513
[illegible]	[illegible]	110
Athens	125	57
Elgin [illegible]	103	70
Front [illegible]	53	81
Total	1,577	730
	730	
Majority	1,007	

[illegible] Majority [illegible] 376.

THE PUBLICITY ANTI-TRUST BILL

Washington, December 6. The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, having trust legislation under consideration, reported the publicity bill favorably to the full committee yesterday. Then the committee received [illegible] and others to appear [illegible] ing of Messrs. Littlefield, Haines, Parker, Clayton and De Armond. A meeting of the committee is set for to-day.

The publicity bill as amended provides that every corporation, joint stock company or similar organization, engaged in inter-State or foreign commerce, and every such corporation which shall be hereafter organized, shall file with the Inter-State Commerce Commission on or before September 1 of each year, a return, stating, among other things, its name, date of organization, as a and when organized, the statutes under which it was organized and a consolidation of the names of the constituent companies, and the same information concerning them. If the concerns have been reorganized the title of the original corporation or corporations is to be stated with information concerning them.

It also is provided that the amount of authorized capital stock, shares into which divided, par value, whether common or preferred, and distinction between each; amount issued and outstanding, and paid in, how much, if any, paid in cash, and how much, if any, in property, and if paid in property, a description and cash market value of the property at the time it was received in payment shall be stated. The indebtedness, its nature and for what purposes incurred is to be given, also a statement of the assets at their present market value, giving the elements upon which the market value is based.

ENQUIRIES ANSWERED ON OATH.

It is also required that total earnings and income, operating expenses, interest, taxes, permanent improvements, net earnings, dividends declared, with rate and date during the year preceding the first of the preceding July, salary of officials and wages of employes be disclosed.

It is provided further that the treasurer or other officer of concerns affected by the bill having the requisite knowledge, shall answer on oath all enquiries that may be made in writing, under the direction of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, relative to the financial condition of its capital stock. Such answer is not to be used as evidence against the person making it, except in prosecutions under the proposed act.

A tax of one per cent. per annum is imposed on so much of the capital stock outstanding as is not fully paid in cash or other property at its full cash market value, and provision is made for collecting the tax.

Any concern contemplated in this bill failing to make the return as required under this bill and any concern failing to pay a tax imposed is to be restrained on the suit of the United States from engaging in Inter-State or foreign commerce. It is made the duty of the Attorney-General at the request of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to endorse the provisions of the proposed act, and suit may be brought in any district court of the United States in the district of the Attorney-General where an offending concern has a place of business.

Provision is made that the Inter State Commerce Commission shall prepare and publish a statement showing a list of interlocutories, and disclosing their conditions. The bill does not apply to any concern the amount of capital stock of which does not exceed $5,000,000.

MILLIONAIRE JAILED.

Chas. Denny, the St. Louis Brewer, Gets Two Years, and the Good Work Goes On.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 6.—After two days of trial, Chas. Denny, the millionaire brewer, charged with perjury in connection with the suburban bill boodle deal, was found guilty last night, and his punishment fixed at two years in the penitentiary. The only defence offered by Judge Krum, attorney for Denny, was testimony in behalf of the defendant's good character. Judge Krum argued that while the defendant may have had information that $75,000 had been placed on deposit in the Lincoln Trust Company to be paid out for votes for the passage of the suburban bill, he had no personal knowledge of it, and did not therefore commit perjury when he told the grand jury he had no such knowledge. Circuit Attorney Folk insisted that Denny did know absolutely that the money had been deposited for that purpose, and therefore perjured himself before the grand jury.

HALIFAX HAD IT, TOO.

Halifax, Dec. 5.—This city was plunged into midwinter to-night by a violent storm, which started early in the evening. The wind blew a great force from the northeast and considerable snow fell. The wires are mixed up and all the street lights are out.

VENEZUELAN WAR SHIPS TO BE TAKEN

Such is Said to be the Anglo-German Plan for Securing Settlement.

London, December 6.—Neither here nor in Berlin can anything officially be ascertained concerning the impending action of Great Britain and Germany in the matter of their dispute with Venezuela. The Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post asserts that the British and German ultimatums in practically identical form will be delivered simultaneously, perhaps on December 8. They will set forth the claims of the respective countries, and will allow the briefest possible period for a reply from Venezuela. President Castro's unconditional acceptance, accompanied by adequate guarantees for the fulfilment of the demands, will alone avert naval action.

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Jamaica says that all the Venezuelan warships will be seized if President Castro does not satisfy the demands made upon him by Great Britain and Germany.

Caracas, Venezuela, December 5.—The German cruisers Gazelle and Panther, and the German training ship Stosch have arrived at Willemstad, Island of Curacao.

Through The Herald's Sieve.

COAL CAN BE BOUGHT for the old price of $6 a ton, a [illegible] where there isn't any.

THE STAR HAS NOT been doing any active campaigning [illegible] lately would [illegible] any excellent thing for the Conservatives.

KAISER WILHAM has a sore eye. Evidently the [illegible] trouble in Venezuela.

PROF. ROBIN always predicts two kinds of snow storms. The kind that comes and the kind that doesn't.

FAREWELL TO DOOLEY.

[It is now [illegible] that Captain Dooley will not [illegible] with the Montreal baseball team next year.]



ODD BYE, old man; we thought, you know,
We'd have some joke to crack at parting.
Some very jocular bon mot,
About this new life you are starting;
Some jest about a second youth,
A grey-haired chase for fame and money,
But now, to tell the honest truth,
We do not feel one-half so funny.

For years and years we've bravely called
To you, alluding to the rumor,
That you were deaf and blind and bald,
And such like things that roused our humor;
Methuselah and others who
Lived longer than their fellow-creatures,
We spoke of, poking them with you,
And hooted you from stand and bleachers.

We swore the home team's playing was
Profoundly rotten, punk and venal,
And that it swung in shame because
The Cap. was ten years worse than senile,
We begged you to take from the game,
Those stiffened joints and fingers scarry,
We cracked stale jokes upon your name,
And now, by George, we're precious sorry.

We hoped and prayed you might find out
Some time just what "to get the fire" meant;
We all declared we'd shriek and shout
With joy the day of your retirement.
Well, now that day has come and there's
No button-bursting sensation,
We hate to see you leave us. Who cares
If you are old as the creation?

We'll miss you, Cap., we'll miss you when
Comes on next season's glad beginning,
We'll miss you whooping at your men,
From "that ball" to the final inning;
We'll miss that nose we loved to scoff,
You'll not be there for us to hiss you,
And begging them to take you off,
We'll miss you, Cap'n; yes, we'll miss you.

KING ALFONSO has a cabinet crisis on his hands, but it will take something worse than that to spoil his taste for cigarettes.

LADY CURZON recently went tiger hunting and shot one of the striped terrors of the jungle. The name of the man who held it is not given.

SORT OF A blizzard sandwich in Canada. Blizzard in Manitoba and blizzard in Nova Scotia, with fine weather in Quebec.

VENEZUELA IS still on the map but that is merely due to the fact that all of the warships haven't yet arrived.

THE MAISONNEUVE election is next Tuesday. The Gazoot will probably discover that the Cons. never win election on Tuesday's anyways.

CANADIAN HAS INVENTED a new shoot for letting coal down into ships. And now for an invention by which the price can be let down.

IT NOW TURNS out that the Lib. majority in Yarmouth was only 838 instead of 848. Here's a chance for the Gazoot to claim another assortment of moral victories.

THERE IS NO COAL to heat the House of Commons at Washington, but there is plenty of hot air.

COAL IS NOW cheap in Montreal, said if we are to [illegible] we have heard that [illegible] somewhere before.

IT'S AN ILL WIND that blows no good. A crowd in New Orleans [illegible] at a circus blown out of doors on yesterday.

THE THIEF who returned the stolen watch because he found a touching family photograph pasted on the lid may have been tender hearted, or then again he may have been a good judge of watches.

FROM THAT Winnipeg man's description in court of his feelings after he had refused to open the front door for his wife, he must



have experienced many of the sensations known to Con. candidates after the votes had been counted.

AS THE Hon. Rud. Kipling hasn't been publishing any poems lately it is possible



that he has adopted the wisest course of putting them in a bottle at sea and then rowing away from the scene of disaster.

AND NOW THE Hon. Geo. Foster won't say whether he will enter politics again or not. But one thing is certain, Mr. Foster if he decides to enter will not run against anyone answering to the name of Hon. A. G. Blair.

THE ENTHUSIASM with which those South Americans drop revolutions in the slot is only equalled by the rapidity with which the machine hands out bunches of trouble.

WESTMOUNT IS LAYING no more wooden sidewalks. And judging by the price of eggs the hens have also quit laying.

WHEN THE M.A.A.A. people erect that new building it is hoped that they will not forget to put in a padded cell for ping pong players.

IT SEEMS THAT the Hon. Geo. Foster was also in Montreal yesterday. And yet people wondered why there was frost on the window panes.

DUN'S REVIEW declares that the cost of living is 1 per cent. lower than it was a year ago. It is comforting to know it, even if we hadn't noticed it.

C. P. R. GRANTS BIG INCREASE IN WAGES

Two Thousand Employees Will Receive an average of Ten Per Cent. Higher Wages in the Future.

A big advance in wages has been made by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Two thousand men are affected by it. They are the conductors, the trainmen and the yard men on all of the lines east of Fort William.

The new schedules of wages will entail an additional expenditure of about $250,000 a year by the company. The increases range from 4 to 20 per cent.

Negotiations for an increase in pay were begun more than six weeks ago. Committees representing the Order of Railroad Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen have been discussing the conditions of employment with the chief officials of the company since that time.

The rearrangement of the rates of pay has been the result. The conclusion of the negotiations was reached yesterday, and was satisfactory to both parties.

The conductors of passenger trains on the main lines fared the best. Their increases range from 10 to 17 per cent. The average of increase to all classes is above 10 per cent.

Passenger conductors north of Lake Superior were increased from $108 to $125 a month, while those on the eastern lines will receive $110 and $115, instead of $100, the rate under the old schedule.

On branch lines the passenger conductors have been advanced from $80 to $90 a month.

Through freight conductors had their scale advanced from $2.70 to $2.90 a hundred miles. Brakemen, under the same classification, were granted an increase of eight cents, which will make the rate $1.95 a hundred miles.

Way freight conductors and trainmen were increased about 10 per cent. all around.

Baggagemen, who were granted an increase of about 8 per cent., will be paid from $53 to $70 a month under the new schedule.

An advance of nearly 15 per cent. was made to the yardmen, making them the best paid on any railroad in Eastern Canada. In the large yards foremen will receive 25 cents an hour, while the rate to the yardmen will be 21 cents. In the smaller yards the rates will be 23 and 19 cents.

Most of the men who were on the committees have left for their homes. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Murdoch, said that he believed the men would be well pleased with what was obtained.

NO CONCEPTION OF OUR POSSIBILITIES

Member of London County Council Amazed By What He Has Seen on Tour of Canada and United States.

"The people of the Old Country have no conception of the possibilities of this continent. My eyes have been opening wider and wider for the past six months. I am returning to England convinced that this continent is to be the great centre of population and progress in the future."

This statement was made by Mr. C. W. Bowerman, a member of the London County Council, and one of the English labor delegates who have been travelling through the eastern half of Canada and the United States through the courtesy of Mr. Alfred Mosley, the South African millionaire.

Mr. Bowerman has been measuring the conditions and the possibilities of this continent by Old Country standards. With the other members of his party, Mr. Bowerman has seen Montreal, Toronto, Niagara, Buffalo, Pittsburg, New York, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.

The development of the cities has not apparently made such a deep impression on the members of the party as the possibilities of the country.

"I had no conception of the vast stretches of territory there are in Canada and the United States until I came. No old countryman can have until he comes here and spends day after day on the trains.

"It is an astonishing thing to travel day after day at the highest rate of speed in order to pass from one city to another. It gives a man a new idea of the extent of this country. The cities are much as we have them at home. They are not quite so big perhaps, but that is only natural when the sparseness of the settlement of the country districts is considered.

NOT OVER-CROWDED.

"We have been told that the portions of the United States and Canada that we have seen are looked upon as well settled. But, judging them by the settlement of the English country, they are almost wilderness.

"In Quebec, in Ontario, in New York, in Ohio, in Indiana and in Illinois we have seen the developed country. At least we have been told this is called the developed section of this great portion of the earth. We should not have regarded it as developed if we had not been told.

"The farm houses were set widely apart, the villages were broadly separated, and great railway journeys were necessary to pass from one city to the next.

"At some future time people will be living as closely together in the United States and Canada as they are in England and France to-day. There is no reason why they should not. The land here is just as fertile and as capable of sustaining population as it is in the Old Country.

"It almost frightens one to think of the power which this great population will hold. The United States, from what I have seen, will some day have more people and more power than the whole of Europe possesses at the present time. Canada should be equally large.

"We are told that we have only seen a small portion of this country, and have only had revealed to us the barest suggestion of its possibilities. The prairies of the West are as capable of sustaining life as the provinces and the states which we have been able to see. But we have seen enough to convince us that we have seen the beginnings of two of the greatest countries in the world.

SHOULD DEVELOP CANADA.

"Canada is going to be a great country, and Great Britain should be proud to be able to claim this great stretch of territory as a colony. I hope that the relations between Canada and Great Britain will always continue. In Canada will be found the answer to the dominating tendency which is bound to be developed in the United States as that country increases in population.

"The Mother Land should make it a part of her policy to encourage the development of Canada. In this way she will be able to maintain her place among the powers of the world.

"We have found the conditions of labor here much the same as they are in the Old Country. But the wages of the workingman here are very much higher. The intelligence of the workmen and the hours of labor are much the same.

"But this is the continent of possibilities."

CANADA MAY DODGE THE "HARD TIMES" REACTION

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

Toronto, Dec. 6.—At a meeting of the Canadian Club last night, Prof. Shortt, Queen's University, described conditions in Germany and the United States, holding that Great Britain is in no danger whatever from the former until she has revolutionized her social and political system, and has little to fear from the growth of the United States.

He then discussed the question as to whether or not Canada was likely to escape the next hard times period. The year 1903 should by precedent be a particularly hard year in this country. No crisis was in sight, however, and the building trades had orders booked for the whole of 1903. There seems, he said, quite a possibility of getting past the hard times period, if only speculators will give the industries a chance. Speculation in stocks, he pointed out, has no necessary connection with dividends, and trade may be paralyzed illegitimately when the country is really in a sound condition. The speculative element is the only danger of the future.

FIREMAN SAVED HIS OWN FAMILY

It is not often that a fireman assists in the rescue of his own family from the flames of a burning building. This unique experience fell to the lot of Foreman Adam, of No. 11 Station, early this morning. In the bitter cold of the early morning Foreman Adam helped to carry his own wife and children, clad only in their night dresses, from the smoke-choked rooms of their home at 1210 Ontario Street.

The fire broke out in the tailoring establishment of Drolet, Dufour & Co., which occupies the street floor at 1212 Ontario Street. When the firemen arrived the store was in flames and the people living above cut off from escape by the stairway. The second floor was occupied by the family of Foreman Adam, of No. 11 Station, whose men were the first to arrive upon the scene. His house was full of smoke and his family crowded the windows in terror. It was not long before they were carried in safety to the street.

From a window on the third floor, 70-year-old Mrs. Bouchard was also rescued. Neighbors sheltered the people who had been burned out for the night. The fire, through the energy of the firemen, was confined to the ground floor, which was badly gutted.

THINK MUTINEERS REACHED PICTAIRN

New York, Dec. 6.—The captain of the British ship Howth, from Australia, reports, according to a Herald despatch from San Francisco, that on September 25, when off Pitcairn Island, fire signals were noticeable. He says he made every effort to take his ship in, but he was baffled in his attempts by the severe weather.

The captain is of the opinion that the mutineers of the Leicester Castle, whose story was told yesterday in a despatch to the Associated Press from Queenstown, had reached Pitcairn Island, and that the signals were due to the desire of the inhabitants to get rid of the undesirable visitors.

DEATHS.

BROWN—On the 5th instant, Edmund Henry (Harry), aged 17 years and 1 month, son of James Brown, and brother of Arthur, Joe, and Fred Brown. Funeral from his father's residence, No. 222 St. Antoine Street, on Sunday at 2.30 p.m., and funeral service at St. Anthony's Church on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend. Quebec and Boston papers please copy.

The Ogilvy Store

Blankets for Christmas!

Wool Blanket, nice soft finish. size 64 x 82, usually sold for $4.50. Our price **$3.85.**

Wool Blanket, weight 6 lbs., size 60 x 80, usual price $2.50. Our special **$1.75.**

A special line of Blanket Sheets, double bed size, different colors of borders, usual $1.20, for **85c.**

Feather Pillows from **$1.15** up.

We carry a very largely assorted stock of Bed Pillows, covered in sateen or ticking, different sizes.

Fancy Blouse Flannels For Christmas.

In our Fancy Flannel department we have a very large range to choose from. Prices from **35c** up.

Novelties in Wrappers and Blouses.

Ladies' China Silk Wrappers and Dressing Gowns, in Black, Pink, Sky and White, Lace Trimmed, all sizes and prices.

Ladies' Fancy Waists, 6 only, Paris Samples of White Silk, trimmed with lace, sizes 34, 36 and 38.

A special line of Ladies' Blouses, different sizes and designs. Price **$2.25.**

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

That can be had in our Linen Department.

Round Centre Pieces, Battenburg Lace Trimming, **$1.00 $1.25 $2.25 $2.50 $2.75 each.**

Battenburg Doylies. with Linen Centres, **30c, 38c, 50c** each.

Hemstitched Tray Cloths, hand worked, **$1.00, $1.50** and **$1.75** each.

Hemstitched Pillow Shams, hand worked, **$3.00** and **$3.50** per pair.

Swiss Tamboured Pillow Shams, slightly soiled.

$2.50, for $2.00 per pair.
$2.75, for $2.20 per pair.
$3.25, for $2.60 per pair.
$3.75 and $3.80, for $3.00 per pair.

Toys! Toys! Toys!

All Children are invited to visit our large and exclusive display of Toys for Christmas, which we have opened up in our basement.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS

ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS.

ENGAGEMENTS OF THE VICE-REGAL PARTY

Ville Marie Convent Visited Yesterday Afternoon—Those Who Attended the Reception in the Evening.

Yesterday afternoon their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Minto, paid a visit to the Ville Marie Convent, the members of their staff accompanying them. The mother superior received them as they entered the building, and presented an address of welcome. They were then shown through the building, and upon leaving gave expression to the pleasure the visit had given them, and their satisfaction with the work of the institution.

TO-NIGHT'S DINNER.

The invited guests at to-night's dinner party at the vice-regal residence will be: Sir William and Lady Van Horne, Mr. and Mrs. James Ross, Dr. and Mrs. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. R. Forget, Hon. G. W. and Mrs. Stephens, Col. Whitehead, Hon. L. and Mrs. Gouin, Dr. James Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. R. White, Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Trenholme, Col. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Allan, Miss de Salaberry, Mrs. Masson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meredith.

The following were present at the vice-regal reception last evening:

H.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Archer, Mrs. H. and Miss Archibald, Mr. F. L. Archibald, Mr. A. A. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. James Aird, Prof. H. F. and Mrs. Armstrong, Misses Ayre, Dr. Maude Abbott, Mr. L. E. Auger, Mr. J. Auger, Mr. J. Archambault, Mr. J. B. Abbott, Misses Abbott, Mr. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Misses Armstrong, Messrs. Armstrong.

B.

Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp, Miss Beauchamp, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Biggar, Archbishop and Mrs. Bond, Misses Bond, Captain and Mrs. L. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell, Miss Blackwell, Mrs. Barwick, Mr. and Mrs. Bouthillier, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Beaudry, Mr. and Mrs. T. Godfrey Lird, Miss Sybil Seymour, Dr. Bayard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bonin, Miss Bonin, Messrs. Bonin, Mr. W. Bentham, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Baker, Mrs. M. Branchaud, Dr. and Mrs. Brodeur, Mrs. Brodeur, Mrs and Mrs. Victor Bickerdike, Mr. R. Bickerdike, Mrs. and Miss Bisaillon, Messrs. Bisaillon, Dr. A. Byers, Dr. B. Bourgeois, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Blackader, Mr. W. B. Blackader, Dr. and Mrs. Buller, Mr. and Mrs. P. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Budden, Rev. J. and Mrs. Barclay, Miss Barclay.

C.

Ald. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Cantlie, Mr. and Mrs. Warwick Chipman, Misses Chipman, Mrs. F. Chipman, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Crombie, Messrs. Crombie, Captain Clay, Mrs. and the Misses Bonham, Misses Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Cunliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Crawford, Mr. F. H. Church, Dr. C. Church, Dr. H. Church, Chevalier, M. Aumand, Mr. and Mrs. A. Clerk, Miss Clerk, Lieut.-Colonel Cameron, the junior major and one officer, 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery.

D.

Mr. C. De Salabery, Dr. and Mrs. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. N. de Strual, Prof. and Mrs. Donald, Mr. S. Try Davies, Misses David, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Durnford, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Doucet, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Day, Mr. and Mrs. Stratford Dawson, Captain E. and Misses Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. John Dunlop, Misses Dunlop, Mrs. T. H. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Ridley Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Nolan Delisle, Miss M. Duchesnay, Mr. Arthur and Misses Dansereau, Mr. and Mrs. Denne, Mr. R. O. Denne, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Desmarteau, Mrs. Chas. Drummond, Mr. E. Drummond, Mrs. G. E. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Des Riviers, Mrs. R. and Miss Des Isles, Mr. C. Des Isles, Miss F. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Desbrosses, Miss Delorme, Mr. C. Mitchell Delgado, Mr. and Mrs. Des Riviers, Dr. and Mrs. Des Nos.

E.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Ekers, Rev. Canon Ellegood, Mrs. and Misses Ewart, Messrs. Evans, Prof. and Mrs. A. T. Eaton.

F.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fry, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Fairman, Miss F. and Miss Fairman, Mrs. F. P. Frechette, Mr. and Mrs. Fetherstonehaugh, Miss Fetherstonehaugh.

G.

Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Dr. and Mrs. Girdwood, Misses Girdwood, Mr. R. F. Girdwood, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. James Gillespi Misses Gillespie, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Gault, Miss Gault, Mr. H. Gault, Mr. Arthur Gault, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. E. Greenshields, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Gault, Mr. A. Hamilton Gault, Mr. Hector Garneau, Mr. G. and Miss Green, Mrs. T. Lynton, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Grier, Misses Grier, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Globensky, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Garneau, Miss Garneau, Mr. Paul Garneau, Captain E. P. Guy.

H.

Mr. J. D. Hood, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Harris, Dr. J. A. Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Holt, Misses Howard, Major and Mrs. Hebert, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hope, Rev. Hemmington Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Hosmer, Mr. E. B. Hosmer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Hemel, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Heward, Miss Jones, Major and Mrs. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Hutchinson, Mrs. T. Moran, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hague, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hutchins, Dr. and Mrs. R. Hebert, Miss M. B. Henderson, Prof. and Miss Herdt, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hague, Mr. Edward Houston, the junior major and two officers 64th Regt.

I.

Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Ibbotson, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Irving.

J.

Mr. Paul Jobin, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Jobin, Dr. R. K. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Josepn, Dr. and Mrs. Jeannotte, Miss Jeannotte, Mr. A. Jeannotte, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Johnston.

L.

Mr. Paul Lacoste, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Law, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Labelle, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lafleur, Mr. F. S. and Miss Lyman, Miss Cassels, Sir L. and Mrs. Lemieux, Major H. H. Lyman, Dr. and Mrs. C. Larn, Miss C. Lichenstein, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Learmont, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Loranger, Dr. T. A. Leduc, Dr. and Mrs. Leduc, Mr. C. de B. Lephron, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Laing, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Lindsay, Mr. P. and Miss Leclair, Mr. and Miss F. Levers, Misses Levers, Dr. Lachapelle, Dr. Leduc, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Leach, Mr. F. Leach, Pere Lamire, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lafontaine, Mr. and Mrs. Lemieux.

M.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Meredith, Mr and Mrs. H. M. Marter, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Monk, Mr. H. Monk, Mrs. Marston, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Mitchell, the junior major and two officers P.W. F., Mr. A. Mitchell, Mrs. and Miss Molson, Dr. P. E. and Miss Mount, Dr. and Mrs. and Miss Molson, Mr., Mrs. and Misses Mills, Mr. F. W. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. John Meeker, Mr. F. Meredith, Dr. and Mrs. Morrow, Mr. and Mrs D. Morrice, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. May, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Mattice, Mr. and Mrs. Major, Miss Matthieu, Mr. Honore Mercier, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Matthewson, Mrs. E. C. Monk, Miss Monk, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miles, Miss Miles, Mrs. Maltby, Mr. L. W. B. Moore, the junior major and two officers 85th Regt., Dr. and Mrs. McCallum, Misses McCallum, Mr. J. G. McCallum, Mr. and Mrs. McMaster, Mr. and Mrs. John McIntyre, Misses McIntyre, Hon. R. and Mrs. Mackay, Mr. H. McKay, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Chartion, Dr. and Mrs. Chas. McEachran, Misses MacFarlane, Miss M. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. H. MacCulloch, Mr. W. R. MacCulloch, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. McCuaig, Mr. D. R. McCuaig, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Macduff, Mr. and Mrs. P. McKenzie, Miss McKenzie, Mr. Moran.

N.

Hon. and Mrs. Nosse, Dr. and Mrs Nicholson, Miss Nicholson, Mrs. T Nichol, the junior major and two officers 65th Regt.

O.

Mrs. John Ogilvy, Mrs. Murray Ogilvy, Mrs. W. R. and Miss Oswald, Mr. M. Oswald.

P.

Miss E. Pilmsoll, Misses Pinsonneault, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. and Miss Peterson, Dr. C. A. Peter, Mr. and Mrs. Piers, Miss Piers, Dr. and Mrs. B. Porter, Hon. R. and Mrs. Prefontaine, the junior major and two officers of the 5th Royal Scots, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs Rutherford, Rev. Canon and Mrs. Renaud.

Q.

Mr. and Mrs. Quinn, Miss Quinn.

R.

Mr. Justice, Mrs. and Miss Robidoux, Dr. and Mrs. Reddy, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Roy, Capt. and Mrs. Rainville, Mr. and Mrs. Farquhar Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Rolland, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Reid, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. and Misses Raphael, Miss Gibb Raphael.

S.

Mrs. and Miss St. Jean, Capt. Clovis St. Louis, Dr. and Mrs. A. Schmidt, Dr. Lapthorn Smith, Mrs. and Miss Skelton, Dr. and Mrs. S. A. Shones, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Smith, Misses Smith, Rev. J. F. and Mrs. Steen, Mrs. J. Steen, Miss E. J. Steen, Col. and Mrs. Sweeny, Misses Sweeney, Mrs. C. Thaxter Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stephens, Dr. and Mrs. Grant Stewart, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Sterling, Mr and Mrs. Geo. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Savage, Miss Savage, Mr. Savage, jr., Major and Mrs. T. P. Stewart, Messrs. Surveyer, Dr. St. Jacques, Dr. B. J. and Miss Shepherd, Rev. G. Smith, Mrs. Abbott Smith, Dr. Shaw Mrs. E. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sandeman, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Skaife, Miss Sadler, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Smith.

T.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Turnbull, Miss Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Telfer, Mr. S. O. Taillon, Mr. and Mrs. C. Terrain, Miss Terroux, Miss Turcot, Sir Charles Tupper.

U.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Urquhart; the junior major and two officers of the Victoria Rifles.

W.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wonham, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Walton, Miss White, Mrs. F. W. White, Miss Gordon, Dr. and Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Weir, Mrs. John Young, the Misses Young.

If You Pity

A Sick Friend, Tell Me His Name. Let Me Help Him.

Just write a postal card—only the cost of a penny. All I ask is the name of a friend who needs help. Tell me the book to send.

Then I will do this:—I will mail the sick one an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He may take it a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, **I will pay the druggist myself.** And the sick one's mere word shall decide it.

Don't think that too fair to be possible, for I do just as I say. I do it to convince those who don't know me, and so that everyone who needs help will accept it.

I have learned that the cured ones are fair. I have furnished my Restorative to hundreds of thousands on just those terms, and 39 out of each 40 have paid gladly, because they were cured. I have willingly paid for the rest.

And I spent a lifetime in perfecting the remedy before I ever offered it to anyone. At thousands of bedsides, in hospitals and homes, I have watched it cure the most difficult cases that physicians ever meet. I learned that it does not fail, save where some cause—like cancer—makes a cure impossible.

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves. My Restorative brings back that nerve power which alone operates every vital organ of the body. Common treatments merely doctor the organs, and the results at best are but temporary. My remedy restores the nerve power that makes these organs act. No other treatment does that, and there is positively no other way to make weak vital organs well.

My book will explain this. It tells about the only remedy so sure that any man dare offer it on such a plan as mine. Won't you tell me a friend who needs it?

Simply state which book is wanted, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 28, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is sold by all druggists.

The

Dr. Deimel Underwear

is a safe and trustworthy protection against the danger of Colds and Pneumonia. It enables the skin to withstand sudden changes of temperature.

Write for Free Booklet and Sample.

Deimel Linen-Mesh Co.,
2202 ST. CATHERINE ST.



Artistic, Oriental RUGS TO CLEAR

FOR NEW IMPORTATIONS.

Mr. Babayan is now in Turkey purchasing our usual collection of High-Grade Oriental Rugs, etc.

To make room, we are selling our present beautiful collection at a great reduction.

PLEASE INSPECT THEM.

L. BABAYAN & CO.
2362 ST. CATHERINE ST.
(Karn Building).

TRADE SALE

At our Rooms, St. James Street, on

Wednesday, 10th December,

At Ten O Clock.

A Large Stock of Goods,

from bankrupt estates, to be sold positively without reserve, and in lots to the trade.

Tweeds, Beavers, Meltons, Serges, Cloakings, Wool Underwear, Top Shirts, Mufflers, Neckwear, Braces, Dress Goods, Woollens, Gloves and Mitts, Wool and Cashmere Hosiery, Ladies' and Misses' Whitewear, Handkerchiefs, Fancy Goods, Toys, etc.

Also a big stock of assorted Boots and Shoes and many other goods.

Easy terms.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Colonial House

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

Colored Dress Goods

Exceptional value in Homespuns, at 21c and 26c per yard. All fine colorings.

1 lot Plain Melton Cloths, in Navy, Brown, Myrtle, Drab and Red, at 31c per yard.

Ladies' Fur Jackets

SMART PERSIAN JACKETS, at $107.00.
PERSIAN JACKETS, trimmed Mink, $140.00.
PERSIAN JACKETS, trimmed Sable, $147.00.
ELECTRIC SEAL JACKETS, $48.75.
ELECTRIC SEAL JACKETS, trimmed Sable, $60.00.
ELECTRIC SEAL JACKETS, trimmed Mink, $67.75.

Ladies' Fur Neckwear IN SETS

BAUM MARTEN STOLES AND MUFFS.
NATURAL MINK STOLES AND MUFFS.
STONE MARTEN STOLES AND MUFFS.
ALASKA SABLE STOLES AND MUFFS.
SABLE FOX RUFF AND MUFF.
RED FOX RUFF AND MUFF.
BLACK THIBET BOAS AND MUFFS.

Men's Lined Winter Gloves

Men's Tan Reindeer Gloves, with Gray Squirrel lining, at $4.25, and $4.00.
Men's Gray Reindeer Gloves, with Gray Squirrel lining, at $4.50.
Men's Reindeer Gloves, with Angora Wool lining, at $4.25.
Men's Reindeer Gloves, Lamb lined, at $3.75.
Men's Tan Undressed Mocha Gloves, Fur lined, $3.50, $3.25.
Men's Tan Gloves, in Soft Russia Leather with Seamless Angora Wool lining, at $3.00, $2.50, $2.25.
Men's Tan Kid Gloves, Wool lined, at $2.00, $1.75, $1.50, $1.75.
Men's Genuine Gray Buckskin Gloves, heavy Wool lining, at $2.25, $2.75.
Men's Tan Undressed Mocha Gloves, Wool lined, at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
Men's Tan Undressed Mocha Gloves, with Seamless Knitted lining, at $2.50.
Men's Gray Undressed Mocha Gloves, Wool lined, $1.50, $1.75.
Men's Gray Undressed Mocha Gloves, Seamless Knitted lining, at $2.75.
Men's Black Undressed Mocha Gloves, Wool lined, at $1.75.
Men's Tan Undressed Mocha Mitts, Wool lined, at $1.25, $1.75.
Men's Tan Undressed Mocha Mitts, Lamb lined, at $2.00.
Men's Genuine Angora Wool Gloves, in Oxford Gray, at $2.50.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
MONTREAL

Electric and Gas Fixtures and Shades

The finest stock in Montreal to select from.
Let us figure on fitting up your new house.

THE GARTH COMPANY,
2442 St. Catherine Street.

MONTREAL TOBOGGAN and SKATING CLUB

Announcement for Season 1902-03.

The OPEN AIR SKATING RINK and TOBOGGAN SLIDE will be ready in a few days.

RATES FOR SEASON TICKETS:

Gentlemen	$5.00	Boys (under 16 years)	$2.00
Ladies	$2.00	Girls (under 16 years)	$1.00

Admit Tickets, good for one admission to both Rink and Slide may be purchased at rate of four for $1.00.

The Prince of Wales Fusiliers Band will furnish music on Tuesday Evenings and Saturday afternoons, weather permitting.

Full information at M. A. A. A. Office, 149 Mansfield Street.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Hon. Sec'y.

LABOR UNIONS ASK FREE SCHOOLS

In order to carry out the programme of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the labor organizations of the city are conducting an agitation to prevail upon the Provincial Government to introduce a system of free and compulsory education throughout the province.

It is complained that the present methods of collecting school taxes bears too heavily on the working class, and that in particular the per capita tax imposed on pupils attending the High School here makes it almost impossible for an ordinary wage-earner, with a considerable family, to give the children a proper education.

It is claimed that the school tax should be based on property value and rentals. This system prevails in some of the other provinces, and while the rich man pays according to his wealth, whether or not he has children attending school, the poor man pays according to his poverty, whether he has one child or a dozen at school.

The labor unions will ask that the Government make it compulsory that all children up to the age of 15 to 16 years should attend school a certain number of days during the year. Some parents would probably sooner have their children at work adding to the family income; and possibly some would be placed in a condition of hardship if the earning power of their children were interfered with; but the trade unionists assert that the condition of the average workingmen would be much better if he were relieved of the competition of children. Many industries, it is said, formerly employing men only, now employ a large number of children, the result being lessened opportunity for employment for men, and reduced wages for those able to secure work.

The Government will also be asked to rescind the privilege and monopoly of printing and selling school books, which has long been accorded certain communities, and to have such work done in union printing shops.

Another demand will be to have the local school boards reconstructed so as to permit representatives of organized labor to take part in their proceedings.

REAL ENJOYMENT.

The woman who reads this will understand to the full what Mrs. Tipton meant when she says: "I am enjoying good health." It takes a person who has been made wretched by sickness to understand the joy of health.



There are very many women who suffer as did Mrs. Tipton, who might be cured as she was by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

"It is with pleasure I recommend Dr. Pierce's medicine," writes Mrs. Nora Tipton, of Cropper (Cropper Station), Shelby Co., Kentucky. "You remember my case was one of female weakness and weak lungs. I had no appetite and would often spit blood; was confined to my bed almost half of the time and could hardly stand on my feet at times for the pains through my whole body and system. My husband had to pay large doctor bills for me, but since I have taken four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, four of 'Favorite Prescription' and three vials of 'Pleasant Pellets' we haven't paid any more doctor bills. It had been seven months since I stopped using Dr. Pierce's medicines and I have been enjoying good health all the time. I can never praise these medicines too highly, for I have received so much benefit. I pray that many who suffer as I did will take Dr. Pierce's medicines. I am sure they will never fail to cure when given a fair trial. Everybody tells me I look better than they ever saw me. I am sure I feel better than I ever did before."

"Favorite Prescription" has the testimony of thousands of women to its complete cure of womanly diseases. Do not accept an unknown and unproved substitute in its place.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a ladies' laxative. No other medicine equals them for gentleness and thoroughness.

FIRED THE FIRST SHOT AT THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING

Gunner Horace Gillespie, late of the Royal Canadian Artillery Regiment to South Africa, who was confined to the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal, has returned to his home, in Hastings County, Ont. Gunner Gillespie had the honor of firing the first shot at the relief of Mafeking, and on his return was engaged as a brakeman on the C.P.R. By an accident his head was badly crushed, and he had been under treatment for some time at the Royal Victoria Hospital for paralysis of the right side of the face. While not entirely recovered, the doctors say it is but a matter of time before he will be all right once more.

POINT ST. CHARLES

The Young People's Association of St. Edward's Church, Inspector and St Paul Streets, held an entertainment last evening, which was a big success. One of the features was a little comedy in which Misses S Walsh, E. Morris and G. Thistlethwaite and Messrs. T. McCormack and James Beasley made hits. Those who took part in the concert were Messrs. M. Ward, G. Scarff, Paterson, Gross, B. Edwards, M. Davies, and Chennell. Messrs. L. Piche, T. Pratt, F. G. Smith, Dunn, and O'Hara. Miss Gross acted as accompanist and Rev. Rural Dean Sanders acted as chairman.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature, E. W. Grove, on every box. 25c

GOOD VAUDEVILLE PROMISED.

Messrs. Lyons and White promise a first class vaudeville entertainment on Wednesday evening next. Besides this popular young team there is a big array of talent, including such well known names as the Kitts family, Mrs. and Miss Durand, and many others.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price, 50c. If your druggist hasn't it in stock send 50 cents in stamps to the Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., who also manufacture Laxative Bromo-Quinine, the celebrated Cold cure.

LECTURE POSTPONED.

The lecture on Egyptian Temples, to be given on December 10, by Rev. F. J. Steen, under the auspices of the Women's Art Club, has been postponed. As Mr. Steen is ill the lecture will not be held until December 18.

THE Rifle principality of Birkenfeld, a grand duchy of Oldenburg, is threatened with the strange spectacle of a general strike of school teachers. The population is about 43,000 all told, but the pay of school teachers is so low that, after many vain efforts to obtain redress, they have drawn up an ultimatum in form, declaring that a new scale of emoluments be granted within a specified time, the entire body of school teachers will resign.

MR. BOWLES SLATED THE FOREIGN OFFICE

London, December 5. In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, member for King's Lynn, called attention to the recent decision in connection with the Brussels Convention, left days ago and gave the Government power to carry it, during new facts had arisen which ought to cause the Government to reconsider its position. It was admitted, Mr. Bowles said, that the translation of the convention into English was wrong. This was the first time in the history of the Foreign Office that such a mistake had been made. The most important article in the convention—the one concerning its duration—was incorrectly translated. Mr. Bowles expressed regret that at the Foreign Office there did not seem to be anybody who knew either French or English. In many respects the translation of the convention was faulty. Mr. Bowles concluded by accusing the Government of equivocating in regard to the subject.

Mr. Balfour, the Prime Minister, replied by characterizing the action of Mr. Bowles as absolutely unprecedented and upon hearing Mr. Bowles, he said, had raised delicate international questions on a matter which was an absurd survival of ancient rules. Mr. Balfour advised the members of the Cabinet to refrain from participating in the debate.

The matter was not allowed to drop until Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and other Liberals had made speeches in which they declared that Mr. Bowles deserved the thanks of the House and the country for raising a question which they believed the Government of having burked through the House.

HEALTH COMMITTEE ASKS A BIG APPROPRIATION

The Hygiene and Statistics Committee has decided to make at least two by-drafts on the city treasury next year, $50,000 for a new hospital and $25,000 for five public baths.

The appropriations to be asked, as decided at a meeting of the committee yesterday afternoon, consequently aggregate $80,000, as against $72,453 for the current year.

The salaries of Dr. Louis Laberge, Dr. J. E. Laberge, Dr. J. J. McCarrey, Dr. Demers, and Sanitary Engineer Dore are all slightly increased.

Food inspection represents $10,487. Included in this is $1,000 for an assistant milk inspector and housekeep; two new meat inspectors at $400 and $350, and $200 for bacteriological examinations.

Dr. Pelletier, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, wrote favoring the compulsory registration of births. The communication will be taken into consideration at a future meeting.

Several employes of the department have not been inclined to do the work assigned them, on the ground that they were not engaged to do it, but they were engaged for special work only. As a consequence other people had to be engaged to do the work that was objected to. On motion of Ald. Nelson, it was decided that when there was not enough special work to keep an employe engaged, he must do similar work when called upon by the head of his department, and in case he refuses, dismissal will follow.

E. W. Grove This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

W.C.T.U. TALKS OF REFERENDUM

The Hochelaga County W.C.T.U. held a social yesterday afternoon in the Y.M.C.A. parlors, at which the vote on the referendum in Ontario was discussed with keen interest.

Mr. S. J. Carter, K.C., said that he was not at all discouraged, for the liquor men had been forced for the first time to use their best efforts. They had done everything honorable and otherwise, and had stayed in the fight till the last moment. In exposing their strength, they had also exposed their weakness. He believed the vote cast Thursday would justify the temperance people in approaching the Government and asking for the enforcement of the act voted on Thursday. Meanwhile in Quebec they should seek a common ground on which they could work with the French.

Mr. J. Carson thought it was a great thing to have obtained a majority that would be considered overwhelming on any other question than that of prohibition. The Ontario Government would be delighted if they could count on a majority of 40,000. Moreover, the liquor vote had fallen from 110,000 at the first plebiscite, and 115,000 at the Dominion referendum, to 66,000.

He was glad to see a prohibitonist had got in at Argenteuil, and urged that if the proposed amendment to the city charter, by which many women would lose their votes, was pressed, the W.C.T.U. should send a strong delegation to Quebec to prevent themselves being deprived of a right the women of every little town in the province enjoyed.

Rev. Hugh Pedley and many ladies also spoke, and music and refreshments were provided during the afternoon.

Miss Dougall presided, and those providing the tea were Mrs. Jaques, Mrs. Radford, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Luddington, Mrs. McLachlan, Mrs. Cushing, Mrs. Robert Allan, Mrs. Mercer, Miss Crossley, Miss Ryan and Miss Thurston.

MR. MONK ADDRESSES CONSERVATIVE MEETING

A meeting in support of Mr. Alfred Labelle was held last night at the St. Louis Town Hall. The principal feature of the speaking was a challenge by Mr. F. D. Monk to Hon. Raymond Prefontain. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in a recent speech, according to Mr. Monk, had declared that he had never spoken in the House of Commons on behalf of the depositors of the Banque Ville Marie. Mr. Monk offered to pay $500 to the Notre Dame Hospital if Mr. Prefontaine would prove that he (Mr. Monk) had not during the session of 1900 spoken on behalf of the victims of the bank failure. The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. Martel. Among the other speakers were Mr. Alfred Labelle, Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, Joseph Lussier and C. P. Beaubien.

VICTORIAN ORDER MONTHLY REPORT

The Victorian Order of Nurses report for November is:—Number of visits made, 647; total number of cases, 55; cases needing more than one visit, 51; cases at Point St. Charles, 11; number of visits at Point St. Charles, 132; night calls, 8; medical cases, 16; surgical cases, 4; obstetric cases, 39; gynaecological, 5.

The nurses need some baby shirts and flannel bands, night gowns for women, some sheets for use among the poor. These things have sometimes to be provided free. Old linen is also needed.

Two bundles of clothing were given away, and two diet tickets.

FIREMAN DROWNED AT FIRE.

Philadelphia Hero Went Down With the Burning Steamer Saxon When She Sank.—Others May be Missing.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6.—One fireman is known to have lost his life, another is missing and two others are in a hospital dangerously injured as the result of a fire which destroyed the steamship Saxon, of the Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company, early this morning.

The dead fireman was William Seville, who was drowned in the hold of the Saxon as she went down.

One man of one company is missing and two men of another company are in a hospital. A round-up of firemen who were at work on the fire is now in progress, and it is feared that other firemen lost their lives. The Saxon is a total loss.

LOCKED THEMSELVES IN TRUNK.

Childish Prank Leads to Terrible Death of 6-Year-Old Boy and Serious Injury to Sister.

Anchorage, Ky., December 6.—John Allen, jr., six years old, is dead and his eight-year old sister is in a serious condition from a childish prank. While playing in the attic they got into an old trunk and pulled down the lid. The lock snapped and the terrified children cried for help. None came and an hour later they were found, the boy dead and his sister unconscious.

MASCAGNI ASKS FOR PROTECTION.

Lawrence, Mass., December 6.—Alleged creditors of Mascagni again have failed to attach the receipts of the concert given by the composer and his company here. Later, Mascagni sent message to the Italian Ambassador at Washington and Minister Prinetti at Rome, complaining of difficulties put in his way and asking for protection.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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

Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

WOULD RESIGN ON CONDITIONS

Mr. Jos. Brunet, in the Superior Court this morning, formally offered to tender his resignation as representative of St. James Division on condition that it was not to go into effect unless he lost his appeal to the Supreme Court, in which he denies the legality of the present contestation proceedings.

Mr. F. J. Bisaillon, K.C., however, refused to accept the conditional resignation, and the contestation will be fought to a finish.

Shortly after court opened this morning, with Hon. Justices Tait and Loranger presiding, Mr. J. L. Perron, acting for Mr. Brunet, presented a declaration from his client in which the latter stated that he was willing to confess judgment in the action brought against him, and to admit that without his consent or knowledge certain illegal acts were committed by his agents, which were sufficient to annul his election; but he was only willing to do so on condition that he should not be deprived of the benefit of his appeal to the Supreme Court. That is to say, if the Supreme Court decided that the contestation petition was null and void through not being proceeded with within the required delay, the resignation should not go into effect.

The court advised Mr. Bergeron and his counsel to accept these terms; but they declined to do so, and the case was proceeded with.

THE CANADA GAZETTE.

Kootenay Pass-to-Hudson's Bay Railway Applies for Incorporation. Bank of Montreal Shares Equalized.

Ottawa, December 6.—(Special.)—Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company to construct a railway from a point on the eastern boundary of British Columbia, known as the South Kootenay Pass, thence in a north-easterly direction to the town of Cardston, in the district of Alberta, Northwest Territories of Canada, thence northeasterly to a point on the Crow's Nest Railway between Lethbridge and McLeod, thence north to a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway between Medicine Hat and Gleichen, thence northeasterly to a point at or near the post-office of Battleford, thence northeasterly to a point at or near the town of Prince Albert, thence northeasterly to a point on the west coast of Hudson's Bay, at or near Fort Churchill, with power to construct branch lines from any points on the proposed line not exceeding in any one case fifty miles in length, with power to connect with the railway systems of the United States, also with power to construct, own and operate telegraph and telephone lines, roadways, tramways and roads, together with such other powers and privileges as are usually given to railway companies.

Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by the Bank of Montreal, for an act providing that after passing of the same all shares of the capital stock of said bank shall be of the par or nominal value of one hundred dollars each, and further providing for the due subdivision of all the then existing shares of said capital stock into said shares of the par or nominal value of one hundred dollars each, and for other purposes.

Notice appears in the Canada Gazette that henceforth permits to enter the Transvaal or Orange River Colony will be issued only at South African ports. Persons wishing to proceed to those colonies should therefore apply for permits to the Permit Office at the port at which they propose to land. Such permits may be refused, and in order to avoid disappointment and delay it is suggested that persons about to proceed thither should ascertain before sailing for South Africa from the Permit Office at the point of landing whether permits will be granted to them. Under the peace preservation order now in force in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, persons entering those colonies without permits may be ordered to leave, and if such order is not obeyed within a certain time, they are liable to a fine and imprisonment.

MR. TORY WILL SPEAK.

Professor H. M. Tory, of McGill University, will be the speaker at the Men's Meeting on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock. Mr. W. A. Currie will sing. The committe in charge of this meeting announce that Mr. C. C. Michener, of New York, will be the speaker on Sunday afternoon, December 21st. Mr. Geo. E. Williams, recently of St. John, New Brunswick, will address the Young Men's Meeting on Saturday night at eight o'clock. The Young Men's Bible class will meet on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. This class is following studies in the Life of Abraham, under the leadership of Mr. D. A. Budge, general secretary. All young men are cordially invited.

PERSONALS.

Hon. Jos. Shehyn and Mrs. Shehyn have returned to Quebec from the continent.

The performing Brownies at the Reserve table at the Vics' bazaar are to be an attractive feature.

Miss Polson, of Kingston, Ont., who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. Abraham, leaves for home to-day.

Mrs. Jas. K. McKee will receive at her home, 870 City Hall Avenue, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, the 10th inst.

Captain C. E. A. Patterson was the representative officer of the 85th Regiment by invitation at the Countess of Minto's reception last evening.

On Thursday Mrs. Frederick Abraham entertained very pleasantly at the tea hour in honor of her niece, Miss Bird, of Belleville, and Miss Polson, of Kingston.

Among the passengers on the Oceanic, which sailed from Liverpool for New York on Wednesday were the Countess of Antrim and her sons, Viscount Dunluce and the Honorable Angus MacDonald, Lord Melgund (who is coming home to spend Christmas), Miss Lampton, and Miss Howard. They are expected to arrive at Rideau Hall on December 13.

Oxford.—J. Jones, Buffalo; J. Finn, Cape Breton; W. Howard, New York; H. Richardson, Boston; W. Bailey, New Jersey; M. Hanley, London, Eng.; Mr. A. Cusack, Smith's Falls; J. Roe, Toronto; E. Steward, Ohio; T. Nelson, Philadelphia.

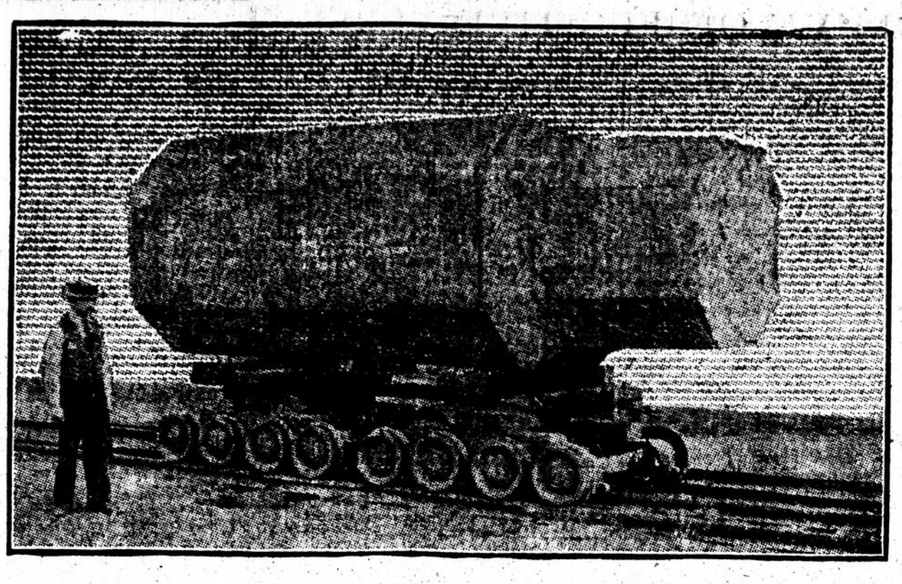
Carslake.—D. Rich, Portland; E. A. Weymouth, Groveton; H. A. Worthington, D. McCray, Sherbrooke; E. S. Swift, New Haven; R. Hows, Toronto; R. McC. Smith, Detroit.

Queen's.—J. F. Birchard, Toronto; T. P. Charleson, Ottawa; G. E. Allen, Moncton, N.B.; J. B. Hart, Brockville; W. P. Nellis, Toronto; J. Harold, Berlin; F. P. Newman, Spencerville; L. Kennedy, Galt; A. M. Campbell, London.

St. Lawrence Hall.—J. H. Pope, St. John, N.B.; R. P. de Lalonde, St. Andrews; E. E. Spencer, Frelighsburg; C. F. Conner, Calgary; J. McMillen, Mt. Forest; J. M. Kilbourne, Owen Sound; H. M. Boise, Quebec; S. R. Pauline, Ottawa; J. Sullivan, Kingston.

Windsor.—W. A. Pelton, St. John, N.B.; A. J. Mark, New York; A. B. Lambe, Toronto; W. T. Burns, Boston; A. A. Dion, Ottawa; R. L. Blackburn, Ottawa; Senator W. M. German, Welland; Ed. Johnson, Ottawa; Mrs. Wm. Sharples, Quebec; W. H. Fanks, Brooklyn.

Place Viger.—R. W. Penecost, B. B. Cronyer, Toronto; Chas. E. Hughes, H. C. Jones, E. Turner, F. A. Conchois, New York; W. Owens, Mrs. W. Owens and children, Montebello; E. Murray, Shawinigan Falls; A. C. Dutton, Springfield, Mass.



LARGEST INGOT FOR GREAT GUN.

Greatest of its kind is the gigantic steel ingot, weighing 99 2-10 tons, from which was made the breech end of the great 16-inch gun which has just been bored and rifled at the Watervliet Arsenal. The ingot was cast for the Government at Bethlehem Iron Works, and is the largest piece of solid steel ever cast in the world.

The length of the ingot was 16 feet 7 inches; diameter 6 feet 2 inches. While still in a molten condition in the mold the steel used in manufacturing the breech end of guns is subjected to hydraulic pressure until the ingot has cooled, thus insuring the solidity of the metal. The upper head of the powerful compresser weighs 125 tons, and the lower one, including the cylinder through which the hydraulic pressure is applied, 135 tons.

The finished gun is to weigh 126 tons, and will be 49 feet long. It will fire a projectile weighing 2,350 pounds, at a velocity of 2,000 feet per second. The powder charge will be 1,000 pounds.

James Bay Lands Are Far From Worthless

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

Quebec, Dec. 6.—In accordance with the resolutions adopted on Thursday last at the meeting of the Board of Trade for the promotion of the Trans-Canada Railway, a deputation consisting of the provisional directors of the projected enterprise waited upon the Provincial Government yesterday in regard to this scheme.

The deputation was composed of the following gentlemen: Ald. Geo. Tanguay, M.P.P., president of the Quebec Board of Trade; Hon. N. Garneau, M.L.C.; Lt.-Col. B. A. Scott; Messrs. Wm. Price, John T. Ross, V. Chateauvert, Gaspard Lemoine, H. M. Price, J. G. Scott, P. B. Dumoulin, Rodolphe Audette, Thos. Davidson and A. E. Doucet, C.E.

The deputation was received in one of the executive council offices, where they were met by the Premier, Hon. S. N. Parent; Provincial Treasurer, Hon. H. T. Duffy, and Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. Robitaille. Mr. Tanguay explained that the deputation had come to ask Government to aid to carry out the projected trans-Canada Railway which was not only important as a national highway, but of the utmost importance to the Province of Quebec. They did not come to ask for a cash subsidy, but to request a mileage subsidy in land of 20,000 acres from Roberval to James Bay, making a total of 8,000,000 acres. Mr. Tanguay reminded the Premier that the Provincial Government had already promised assistance to the promotion of the enterprise, and they called to have a definite answer in order that the company might be in a position to go ahead with the work of organization.

Mr. P. B. Dumoulin, Mr. William Price, Mr. Thos. Davidson and others all spoke, dwelling on the statement that the land in the James Bay district was absolutely valueless unless a railway were built.

PREMIER SAYS LAND IS NOT VALUELESS.

Hon. S. N. Parent made a lengthy reply to the arguments advanced by the deputation. He commenced his remarks by stating that they were altogether mistaken in statement about the land running from Roberval to James Bay being valueless, even in its present primitive condition, and made the announcement that the Government within two weeks had been offered $1.50 an acre for 25,000,000 acres of land in that part of the Province, making in all $37,500,000 for land that the gentlemen thought was valueless, and furthermore, that the Government had not entertained that offer for the reason that they did not consider it adequate. He was well aware that the building of a railway from Roberval would be of great importance and benefit to the Province, and it was on this account that they had no desire to sell at a sacrifice their lands, which meant a sale of mines and mining rights also. He knew that this part of the country and Province abounded in rich mineral resources, and for this reason he and his Government were reluctant to part with the people's property until they received its proper value; consequently he did not wish it to be made public that the land from Roberval was valueless when the contrary was the case.

AWAIT COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Responding to the business of the deputation the Provincial Premier said that personally he was in favor of the trans-Canada Railway, but it would have to be considered that at the last session of the Legislature a commission was appointed by the House to study the question of land grants and subsidies for railways and colonization purposes and the Government would have to receive its report before it could make any promise or hold any encouragement to the trans-Canada or any other railway company seeking provincial aid. He in the meantime counselled the company to perfect its organization and open a subscription list to show that they meant business. Every person should be called upon to subscribe, even in so far as the parties who had attended the public meeting held by the Quebec Board of Trade, to show their sincere interest in the project, and he would join with them in putting down his name for a subscription.

TRANS-CANADA HAS AN ADVANTAGE.

He said that the trans-Canada Railway, even as it was, had an advantage over the Grand Trunk in their scheme, and must depended upon themselves for its ultimate success. Continuing, Premier Parent said that he wanted it understood that the Government was unable to give an immediate answer on account of the business in connection with railway subsidies and land grants being altogether in the hands of the commission spoken of and that they had bound themselves to act in accordance with its recommendation.

DECEMBER.

(By Howard W. Cavanagh).

The summer hours have glided fast away,
The warbling song birds are no longer gay,
The sweetest flowers are dead and cold and gray.
It is December.

No longer do we hear the hum of bees,
No longer see the green leaves on the trees,
No longer feel the soft and balmy breeze,
In bleak December.

We linger not beneath the pale moonlight,
We hurry fast from out the bleaksome night,
We nestle by the warm fire, cherry bright,
In cold December.

We listen to the north winds hurtling go,
We startle as the creaking noises grow,
We huddle to the wood fire's generous glow,
In drear December.

'Tis colder as the rain comes pouring down,
'Tis darker as the leaves fade red and brown,
'Tis dreary as old winter's freezing frown
Grows in December.

'Tis ghostly in the old, old homestead now,
'Tis creepy with the creaking of the bough,
'Tis chilling when the blasts stir up a row
In wild December.

Bookbinding

The Herald Job Department is fully equipped for every class of Bookbinding, from the smallest pamphlet to the largest office ledger or record book.

The Herald Job Printing Dept.,
603 Craig Street.

W. J. TAYLOR, Manager. FRED. BOARDMAN, Supt.

UNITED STATES BUYS CATTLE

London, Dec. 6.—The past few months ahve found in the United Kingdom an unprecedented number of American buyers of thoroughbred cattle, whose purchases of high-class breeding stock aggregate many thousands of pounds. A number of the animals bought are intended for exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition. The prices paid range from $2,100 to over $6,250 per head. Scores of high-priced bulls and cows have been shipped during the past summer and fall. A number of purchases have also been made of Tiny Dexter and Kerry cattle, in Ireland, the breeding of which has recently become quite the fashion in England.

The ruling of Mr. Salmon, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, allowing the importation of Jersey and Guernsey cattle into the United States without the tuberculin test, is expected to greatly stimulate purchases in these islands. The Agricultural Department's agents during the past ten years have inspected over 20,000 head of cattle in Jersey and Guernsey, and have not found a single case of tuberculosis. On the other hand, England and Scotland are badly infected, and breeders here on that account, apprehend the early adoption of more stringent quarantine measures by the United States.

EX-SPEAKER'S ILLNESS CONTINUES CRITICAL

Washington, Dec. 6.—The condition of ex-Speaker Reed this morning is still critical, and if he recovers the process will be exceedingly slow.

Last night's bulletin was as follows: "At the present time Mr. Reed is resting comfortably. Owing to unavoidable excitement this afternoon there was a slight elevation of temperature. This has subsided and his temperature is now normal, 986-10, respiration, 36; pulse, 88. Retains nourishment, mind clear and appendicital symptoms continually abating."

Hon. Thomas B. Reed, ex-Speaker of the Lower House of the Federal Congress, who is critically ill at Washington, served in the capacity of Speaker for eight years, and was succeeded by D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, in 1899.

Speaker Reed was probably the most fearless and determined man that had filled that position for many years. He kept the jingo congressmen in check, and it was he who proved the able supporter of the late President McKinley in withstanding the frenzied oratorical onslaughts of the representatives of the House who clamored by resolutions to force the United States into immediate war with Spain when the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor.

His firm determination that parliamentary rules should not in the slightest be transgressed by congressmen earned for Speaker Reed the title of "Czar."

ONE IN JAIL, ONE IN CANADA.

Member of a Recently-Bankrupt Buffalo Firm is Having a Good Time Hunting Bears.

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

Buffalo, December 6.—The firm of Coleman and Sherman, tobacco dealers, recently went into bankruptcy. A large portion of the assets was missing and could not be accounted for, and Coleman is now serving a lengthy sentence at Auburn in consequece of irregularities in the assignment. Sherman removed himself to Canada in good time, and is now shooting bear in the depths of the New Ontario forests.

THE WISCONSIN IN QUARANTINE.

San Francisco, December 6.—The U. S. battleship Wisconsin has arrived from Panama and gone into quarantine. Admiral Casey is aboard. Everything was quiet when the warship left Panama November 22.

RICHEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD.

Berlin, Dec. 6 Bertha Krupp is now the richest woman in the world. This young woman, the eldest daughter of the late famous gunmaker, is heiress, under the will of her father, to a property valued at $75,000,000 or more. The great gun factory at Essen and subsidiary plants become hers absolutely.

Fraulein Bertha will also receive another giant sum upon the death of her mother, for the whole fortune left by the gunmaker is not less than the fabulous sum of $150,000,000. Out of this Fraulein Barbara Krupp, the youngest sister, will have a splendid provision, of course.

The Widow Krupp and a committee will administer the business until Fraulein Bertha attains her majority.

Herr Krupp left $750,000 for the benefit of his employes, and now the widow, at the suggestion of Fraulein Bertha, has given $250,000, to be devoted to the improvement of Essen.

RECORDER TRIES 17 CASES.

There were seventeen cases before Recorder Poirier this morning. Six were keepers of unlicensed dogs, three were drunks, two were loafers, and the rest were a vagabond, non-licensed vender, an assault, a wages case, and a violation of the health laws.

BLOW COST HIM $34.00.

There was no list in Judge Lafontaine's court this morning. In the Special Sessions yesterday Judge Desnoyers imposed fines and costs totalling $34 on Thomas and James Twohey for assaulting P. J. Kavanagh and damaging his property.

STOCKS TO-DAY DULL AND EASY

The stock markets were on the soft side again this morning, fractional declines being the rule in Wall street up to 11.45.

In Montreal trading was extremely narrow, with Pacific around 127 and 127 1-8 on a fair amount of trading.

$ $ $

SALES UP TO 11.30 O'CLOCK.

25 Twin City at 116.
100 Steel at 55.
50 Steel at 55.
75 Steel at 55.
87 Cable at 175.
1 Bank of Montreal at 270.
20 Bank of Commerce at 159.
3000 Steel bonds at 89 3-4.
2000 Steel bonds at 89 3-4.
250 Pacific at 127 1-8.
75 Pacific at 127 1-8.
5 Pacific at 127 1-4.
25 Coal pfd. at 118 1-2.

$ $ $

Mr. C. D. Monk's messages said:—Americans in London idle and featureless. Northern Securities continued till Thursday at St. Paul. Further publication of details likely to strengthen favorable impression of Manhattan guarantee. Littlefield's bill recommending greater publicity and taxation of watered stock of industrial corporations favorably reported on to Congress. Hill influence said to be an important factor in present operation of Erie. It is claimed that the Soo line is at present earning 9 per cent. on common. Berlin holders reported sellers of Canadian Pacific. Dun's review says business activity continues in excess of previous years. The market will await the bank statement, the quality of which is already pretty well known, it can only be a surprise if it be better than present indications. In such a case the short interest will run to cover, especially as little impression was made on values during the last few days. Apparently there is little stock afloat.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

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

DESCRIPTION.	Dec. 5. Op.	Dec. 5. Cl.	Dec. 6. Op.	Dec. 6. Cl.
Amlgamated Copper.	57	56¾	56¼	56½
Am. Locom've com.	....	27¾	....	....
do do pref	....	119	119	119¼
Am. Sugar Rfg. Co.	92	116½	....	....
do. do. pref	....	....	....	....
A Smelt'g & Ref Co.	38½	38¼	38¾	38¾
Anaconda Mining Co	87	....	....	....
Atch., Top. & St. F.	82½	82	81¾	82
do. do. pref	98¼	98½	98⅛	98⅛
Am. Car & Foundry.	....	....	....	....
Baltimore and Ohio.	98¼	98⅜	98¼	98⅜
do do pref	....	....	....	....
Brooklyn Rapid T.	64¼	64½	64¼	64½
Chic & Alton Com.	....	35½	33½	33½
Canadian Pacific	127⅞	127½	127¾	127¾
Canada Southern	....	....	....	....
Ches. & Ohio	45⅞	46	46	46
Chic., Burl. & Quincy	....	....	....	....
Chicago & N Western	....	....	221¾	221¾
Chicago, R. I. & Pac.	174⅛	177⅜	173⅛	172¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. P	....	28½	....	....
Colorado Southern	....	....	....	....
do do 1 pf.	....	....	....	....
Consolidated Gas, N.Y	211½	210½	211	211
Colorado Fuel & Iron	85	85½	....	....
Cleveland C. C. & St. L	....	96½	....	....
Del. Lack & West.	....	....	....	....
Delaware & Hudson.	159	158	....	....
Denver & Rio G. pref.	....	....	....	....
Duluth S. Sh. & Alt.	....	....	....	....
do. do. pref.	24½	....	....	....
Detroit United Ry.	....	....	....	....
Great Northern pfd.	....	....	....	....
General Electric.	....	176½	....	....
Jersey Central.	....	....	....	....
Hocking Valley	....	....	....	....
Iowa Cen. com.	....	39¼	....	....
Kansas & Texas com.	25	25¼	....	....
Kansas & Texas pfd.	56¼	56¾	....	....
Louisville & Nash	128	127¾	126⅜	127
Man. Elevated	148¼	147⅝	147⅝	148
Missouri Pacific.	105¾	106⅛	105⅝	106
Metropolitan Trac.	140	140	139⅜	139½
N.Y. Cen. & Hudson.	153⅝	154¼	153½	154¼
Erie Railroad	33⅜	33½	33⅝	33¼
do do. 1 pfd	64¼	64⅜	....	....
do do. 2 pfd	45	44⅞	....	....
N.Y. Ontario & West	29⅛	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜
Norfolk & West com	70⅞	71½	70⅝	70⅝
Northern Sec.	....	106	....	....
Pacific Mail.	....	....	....	....
Penn. R. R.	156½	156½	156¼	156¼
Pressed Steel Car.	....	59	....	....
do do pref	....	....	....	....
Peoples Gas.	101	101	101	101¼
Phil. & Reading	59	59	58¾	58¾
do do 1 pref	....	....	....	....
do do 2 pfd	74½	74½	....	....
Pullman.	....	....	....	....
Southern Ry. com.	31⅞	32	....	....
do do. pref	92	92¼	92⅛	92
Southern Pacific	62⅛	62⅜	62⅛	62½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	....	56	55⅝	55⅜
Texas Pacific	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
Twin City	....	....	....	....
U. S. Leather com.	....	12¾	12⅛	12⅛
do do pref	....	....	....	....
U.S. Steel com.	36¼	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜
do do pref	83⅛	88½	83⅛	83⅛
U.S. Rubber, com.	....	....	....	....
do do pref	....	....	....	....
Union Pacific, com.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
do do pref.	91½	92	....	....
Wabash	28¾	28½	28¾	28⅜
do pref.	43	42¾	....	43¼
Western Union Tel.	87½	87¾	....	....
Wh'lin & Lake Erie	....	....	....	....
do pref	....	....	....	....
Wis Cen. com.	25	25½	....	....
do pref	50	50¾	....	....

SHIPPING

FOG SIGNAL.

The Marine Department is making arrangements to introduce the diaphone as a fog alarm at the more important stations on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts. The instrument is sounded by compressed air, like the pneumatic sirens now in use; but it works upon the principal of a rapidly vibrating cylinder, and is capable of emitting a most powerful and penetrating sound, while using less air than the siren. One of these diaphones is to be installed at Cape Race, Newfoundland, the scene of several shipwrecks during past years. In ordinary thick weather this signal will easily be heard at a distance of twenty-five miles from shore, and under most unfavorable conditions for sound transmission its warning note will be audible half a dozen miles away. The improved diaphone is the invention of a Toronto man, who is now manufacturing it up to a size of five inches in cylinder diameter.

DIED AT SEA.

New York, December 5.—The steamer Laurentian, from Glasgow, arrived to-night after a boisterous passage. John Ferguson, of Paisley, Scotland, died November 26, and was buried at sea. Mrs. Martha Robinson, a native of Yorkshire, England, who was returning from a visit to her native place, died December 2. The remains will be forwarded to her home in Toronto.

NOTES.

The R.M.S. Pretorian, Allan line from Liverpool for Halifax and St. John, N.B., sailed from Moville at 4.15 p.m., yesterday. She has 32 first, 62 second and 250 third class passengers.

The SS. Carthagenian, sailed from St. John, Nfld., at 3.30 p.m. yesterday en route from Philadelphia to Glasgow.

The SS. Sicilian, Allan line, from Quebec, for Glasgow, passed Cape Race, at 10.30 a.m. yesterday.

SALVATION ARMY TO FEED 2,000

The Salvation Army under the direction of Brigadier Turner, is making plans to feed two thousand of the poor of the city at Christmas time.

Last year the Army provided good cheer for a thousand people and its generous work was so much appreciated that this year the officers decided to double their contributions.

Baskets of food will be given out at the Alexander Street barracks on the evening of December 22 to all holders of tickets and on the following evening a free tea and suitable gifts will be given to the children, which will include the newsboys. Following this the men's dinner will take place on New Year's Day at the Lighthouse on the wharf. Any donations or promises for this worthy object may be sent to Brigadier Turner, 123 St. Peter Street.

COTTON PRICES

The cotton market in New York opened at a decline of about 4 points. The various options at the opening were quoted as follows: January, 8.22; February, 8.11; March, 8.14; April, 8.15; May, 8.15; July, 8.16; December, 8.20.

Advices to Mr. D. M. Sexton from Atwood, Violett & Co., said: The market was quiet and featureless, with few transactions being influenced by the situation of the money market. The bank statement to-day is not expected to be encouraging.

SILVELA TO FORM SPAIN'S NEW CABINET.

Madrid, December 6.—King Alfonso today charged Senor Silvela to form a Conservative Cabinet, to succeed the Sagasta Ministry, which resigned on Wednesday.

The Cortes will be dissolved, the King having consented to issue a decree to that effect before Christmas.

CAMBON SAILS FOR HOME.

New York, December 6.—Jules Cambon, the former ambassador of France to the United States, sailed for Havre to-day on Le Champagne.

POLICE FOUND PURSE.

A purse containing a sum of money awaits an owner at No. 4 police station, Ontario street.

Too Late for Classification.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL WIRE HAIR fox terrier dog, pup, by Imported Velocity and Otterburn Phantom, $10. Also English bull pup, (female), $15. Ed. Charlton, Earl Street, Kingston. 290x

WANTED— BY RESPECTABLE MAN, wanting few more furnaces or a place in butcher store, good shop man. Address Geo. Barrett, 55 Mayor Street. 292x

TO LET— COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, three bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, bathroom. Excellent furnace. Entry immediately. Apply to Willison Bros., 96 Prince Arthur. 290x

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In the matter of

HOLSTEAD & GRANT,

Montreal, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on 5th December, by an order of the Court, the undersigned was appointed Curator to the property of the said Insolvent, abandoned by them for the benefit of their creditors.

Sworn claims must be filed with me within Thirty Days from this notice.

JOHN McD. HAINS, Curator,
Fraser Buildings,
43 St. Sacrament Street,
Montreal.

Montreal, 5th December, 1902.

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MR. BLAKE'S ADDRESSES.

The reappearance of Mr. Edward Blake upon Canadian platforms was bound to excite more than a passing interest. Mr. Blake has been out of public life in Canada since before the general election of 1891, and from the time that he accepted the invitation to represent an Irish constituency he has been heard but rarely and at long intervals. It is a good five years since he spoke at Toronto upon matters of immediate concern to Canada, and as he is now sixty-nine, and has decided to devote the remainder of his years to the cause he has for the past ten years promoted, the occasions upon which further appearances can be expected may be accounted as few. It is not for nothing that Sir Wilfrid Laurier adheres to his estimate of Mr. Blake as "the greatest of all Canadians," for those of our generation, at all events, have beheld no such combination of transcending ability, undeviating adherence to the line drawn for his guidance by conscience and conviction, and the faculty of readily and convincingly exposing to an audience of men the principles commanding his assent and the arguments by which a position are to be sustained. It is easy for Canadians to believe that the leaders of the Irish party value highly the knowledge and wise counsel Mr. Blake brings to their aid, that they are at times astonished to find him more thoroughly informed than many of themselves about matters of law and of fact so intricate and involved that personal experience of them would appear to be the sole reliable guide, or that the most prominent and most powerful of English statesmen should recognize him as their equal and meet him on that ground.

The cause which Mr. Blake seeks to further, and in support of which his three appearances in Canada this week were made, is for him but a salient detail of the emancipating work in which Liberalism has been engaged all through the centuries. His point of view is that of Gladstone in the days when he was most a Liberal, of Fox, when Liberalism, even if under a cloud, was preparing for the triumphs of the Victorian era. "I know of no way," said Mr. Fox, in 1797, "of governing mankind, but by conciliating them. I know of no mode of governing the people, but by letting them have their own way. I would have the whole Irish government regulated by Irish notions and Irish prejudices; and I firmly believe, according to an Irish expression, the more she is under the Irish government, the more she will be bound to English interests." This hundred and five years' old affirmation of the great Whig statesman might very well have served as a text for the addresses the great Canadian Liberal delivered this week.

TIME TO LOOK ALIVE.

There appears to be some disposition to drop the City Surveyor's report on the roads and sidewalks, because a number of property owners have served notice that they will resist increase of taxation at all hazards. It is to be hoped that fear of pains and penalties does not operate with all the aldermen, or even a majority of them. Whether it does or no, this report ought to be accorded due consideration, within the Council if possible, outside the Council if necessary. Montreal cannot forever be allowed to suffer through sheer inertia. We are going behind, relatively, and the citizens generally must be allowed to have something to say if the proprietors refuse to show a becoming interest. The interest of proprietors of real estate is very great, no doubt, and there is every disposition on the part of the general public to respect their views and meet their wishes, but a notice such as was served the other day, that no degree of urgency will move them to concur in the adoption of the natural and obvious, expedient, cannot fail to materially diminish the influence of those who serve it.

We are coming now, in the regular way, to the apportionment of the revenues amongst the various services. The aldermen are obliged, as at this time every year, to take stock of the city's needs and to map out a scale of operations for next year. In ordinary circumstances, this would be a time for bringing forward all sorts of projects, designed to bring Montreal into rank with other cities of its size, to keep pace with its growth, and to cope with the problems that arise from increasing numbers. In Montreal, unfortunately, all that has to be put promptly aside. Suppose it be said that the schools of the city might conceivably do better work. There is no use discussing it, for there is no money. Suppose it be said that a great industrial centre such as this would have its interest served by a moderate expenditure upon technical schools at which artisans might gain a superior knowledge of mechanical processes; there is no use mentioning it, for there is no money. Suppose it be said that, following the example of other cities, our parks ought to be made a genuine attraction to the people; there is no use wasting time over so laudable an enterprise, for there is no money. Suppose it were suggested, and the suggestion would be acted upon anywhere else, that a small sum should be set aside to provide open air band concerts in the parks in the summer months; whoever proposed it would be accused of profaning the holy of holies, for what money there is will not meet present wants. Suppose it is demonstarted that the police are underpaid, considering the cost of living in Montreal; that the fire department is badly equipped, as shown at several costly fires; that Bonsecours market is in a state of dilapidation and in urgent need of extension; that streets which are important arteries of the city's commerce are mere mudholes; that others, the sole highways to adjacent farming sections, are insufferably narrow; that we make no progress in the substitution of permanent sidewalks for wood, but rather go back; that the system of water pipes is becoming insecure through rust and ought to be carefully gone over; that the water service may break down utterly for want of new pumps; to all this comes the one answer, there is no money. And on top of that comes the hasty assurance of a group of property owners that there will be no money if they can prevent it. The condition is intolerable, and cannot forever be tolerated, even in Montreal.

To press for extra taxation before the needs of the city have been fully considered, and before a sober estimate is made of the sufficiency or otherwise of the present revenue, would be to err as grievously upon the other side. What is plain, however, is that the appearances point to an urgent need of more revenue, and certainly there is enough material in the report of the City Surveyor alone to bring the question of adjusting the revenues to the needs of the city to an early issue. Whatever may be the opposition from proprietors who lack public spirit, the good sense of the community will presently insist that the city shall not be allowed to drop behind all other cities, shall not evade its evident obligations, shall not continue to ignore the comfort and the demands of a growing population, merely because a number of citizens, however excellent in other respects, choose to interpose an unwarrantable veto.

WHO WILL PAY THE BILL?

Just as Mr. Chamberlain was on the point of starting on his trip to South Africa an article which has attracted much attention was written by Sir Percy Fitzgerald, discussing with unusual penetration some of the problems with which it is understood the Secretary of State for the Colonies will deal during his visit. The most pressing and most important of these is the debt created by the late war and the distribution of the taxation that will have to be borne. It is inevitable when a nation goes to war that, no matter who may call the tune, the piper must be paid. The question which Mr. Chamberlain has before him, and it is not an easy one, is who is to pay? Sir Percy Fitzgerald, whose recently bestowed knighthood marks the royal appreciation of his past services in elucidating Transvaal affairs, sets forth the issues involved with a precision that leaves nothing to be desired. He presents the subject in a series of eight questions which he discusses dispassionately and temperately with an evident desire to approach them from an Imperial standpoint and to keep constantly before the mind the large and permanent interests that are involved. The questions are:

(a) Is the present the proper time to decide the matter of taxation and war debt as affecting the Transvaal?

(b) Should any debt be imposed on the Transvaal?

(c) How is the amount to be determined?

(d) What has been the revenue in the past and whence derived?

(e) What other sources of revenue or realizable assets are there?

(f) Do the precedents and experiences of other countries establish the wisdom of imposing a debt?

(g) What are the obvious and natural responsibilities of the Transvaal to the rest of South Africa and to the Empire?

(h) To what purpose should the debt be applied?

It is not necessary to follow the writer categorically in his answers to these questions. What the public will be most concerned about is how Mr. Chamberlain will answer them on his return, but there are some points involved in them to which it may not be unprofitable to direct attention. Sir Percy Fitzgerald assumes, and the question, indeed, is hardly debatable, that the matter of taxation and war debt should be decided at once. It is indisputable that when legislation or taxation is hanging over a particular industry there is uncertainty and probably partial paralysis until the extent and character of the action is known. So it will doubtless be with the Transvaal gold mining industry. The effect upon the Transvaal of recent proposals and discussions was the stoppage of the influx of capital and the collapse of the share market. The share market is to many millions of people an invention of the devil, which ought to be legislated out of existence but it is nevertheless an elementary fact in business that no individual or firm can continue to develop fresh sources without raising fresh capital, which means recourse to the share market in some form or other, or to such other sources as he or they may command, for the amount necessary to meet the new requirements. Hence the condition of the market directly influences the condition of the country. Uncertainty as to the extent to which legislation may affect an industry arouses apprehension in the mind of the investor, and apprehension, when once it exists, will not be removed until some sort of finality is reached. This is a thing apart altogether from the gambling side of the share market.

Taking up the question of the incidence of the war debt, Sir Percy Fitzgerald contends that the war itself was the result of Great Britain maintaining her rights for the protection of her subjects. She maintained her position until a point was reached at which it was impossible to withdraw without confession of hopeless impotence and a tacit admission of her unfitness to hold her place in the civilized world. It was thus a war of the Empire, and the Empire, he contends, ought to pay; but brushing aside this theoretical reasoning, admits that the Transvaal is willing to pay as much as it can afford to pay simply because they can afford to pay, and sought to secure a calm, sympathetic, wise, far-seeing judgment of the position, a judgment that will take account not merely of the South Africa of to-day but of the future. He makes with considerable force the contention that to make a mistake in the direction of imposing too much of the burden upon the Transvaal would be worse than imposing too little. It would produce discontent, probably an immature demand for self-government which might have to be considered under conditions not favorable to its best development. There is also no little force in the observation that the excessive burden would fall upon the British element which the Imperial Government naturally desire to encourage rather than discourage, for the Boer's only taxable asset, his farm, has by the terms of peace been expressly exempted from taxation on account of the war. The gist of his argument is that any direct imposition in the shape of payment for the war would have to be moderate in amount, but that the Government is in possession of valuable rights in the future appropriation of mining claims, from which considerable revenue might be obtained. Thus there are two sources of revenue for partial recoupment of Great Britain which are indicated as possible, but the data available at present is insufficient to determine the amount of either.

COLUMN OF FUGITIVE VERSE

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

(Charles W. Stevenson.)

On the heights where bold wisdom lights
fardaming torch,
In the shade of the classical, musheumisted
porch,
In the valleys where harvests are plenty and
fine,
On the hills where day purples the lifegiving
vine,
'Neath the candle that gleams at the Christmastide cheer,
'Round the hearth where age talks of the
years that are dear,
Wherever men toil and where love holds its
sway
The Voice of the People is regnant alway.

'Tis the thought yet unspoken, the dream
and the deed,
'Tis the best that each wishes in time of
man's need,
The song of the anvil, the shout of brave
toil,
The call of machine to the soul of the soil,
'Tis the money that works in the mill and
the mine,
'Tis respect for all property honestly thine,
And the sum of the whole of the efforts of
man,
Not the wail of the few who are born to the
ban.

The Voice of the People!—it sounds through
the mart
With the thrill of each passionate, penitent
heart,
It rings on the hustings in earnest debate,
Where the faith of the nation doth ultimate
wait.
But custom, that sweeps with its flood-bearing force,
Earth's heroes, that lead us on flame-colored
horse—
All the lessons historic that thunderous roll—
Speak no louder than ballots to a reverent
soul.

AT PARTING.

(Louisa Morgan Sill.)

Alas, that thou must die
All bountiful and blooming as thou art!
Meseems I scarce thy bonny green did spy,
Scarce caught the young blue of thy virgin
sky,
When lo, thou didst depart.

The flowers have, one by one,
Laid by the garments of their antique grace,
Ere life, too briefly exquisite, was done,
Long gazed thy questioning upon the sun,
And mutely in thy face.

The little runnels all
Would lure thee yet with siren roundelay:
"Come back, and bring the shadowy trees,"
they trill,
And wide-eyed fishes lurch from leaves that
fall
And die upon the spray.

Gone is the priestly hum
Of insects. In dim twilight haunts unseen
They lie adoze, their chants and chorals
dumb.
They wearied waiting, for thou didst not
come
With faith-renewing green.

And birds that used to sing
Sleep feather-muffled on a creaking bough,
Or with soft moans comb out a listless wing.
They loved thee, summer, thou bewitching
thing!
But now—ah, where art thou?

THE WAY TO THE VALLEY.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

The way is long to the Valley of Rest,
Down the dim, uncertain years;
But we'll reach the valley when God thinks
best,
And enter its shadows, sweet and blest,
Where is never a rain of tears!

We'll forget the gloom of the weary way
Where the thorns grew red along;
With answers sweet to the prayers we pray,
The Spirit of Peace will speak that day,
And the sigh will be the song!

And deep in the beautiful Valley of Rest
We shall pass from the storm-swept sod;
With tired hands folded above the breast,
We shall say to the Silence how God knew
best,
And dream in the Light of God.

SO DO THE MEN.

(The Club Woman.)

They say that women's clubs are deep
Beyond all comprehension;
That women take a mental leap,
With brains at a loose tension,
Right straight at knowledge's very heart
And scatter it to flinders,
Then coolly land without a smart,
Surrounded by truth's cinders—
But then—
Did you ever hear the men?

They say that women almost sink
Beneath the weight of learning
When their clubs meet; they only think
They'll try to be discerning,
But flounder wildly in the mass
Of facts on all known matters,
And though from chaos they may pass
They leave the theme in tatters—
But then—
What of the men?

They say that women lose their head
When meeting opposition,
With voices high and faces red,
They seem bent on perdition.
They glare about with angry scowls
When silenced for the minute,
Then argue wild in shrillest howls
When told that they're not "in it"—
But then—
So do the men.

L'Envoi—
To find the darkest, hidden deeps
Of topsy-turvy learning,
Opacous thoughts with sudden leaps
Toward questions new and burning,
Or views on themes so very wise
And cautiously related
That one cannot to save his eyes
Say what the club has stated—
Go hear the men.

A RECIPE FOR COMIC OPERA.

(Chicago Chronicle.)

A pot of paste, a pair of shears,
An almanac of bygone years,
This is a good beginning.
A few good jokes, some may be new,
Some music sweet and ragtime, too,
Good songs for chorus singing.

Some handsome boys with voices sweet,
And pretty girls with ankles neat,
To support the prima donna.
A ruler and a chamberlain,
The latter will the law explain,
You'll find in comic opera.

Some ancient puns, a lot of rot,
We quite forgot he had no plot,
But that's not necessary;
One good fellow, the leading man,
Will this explain the best he can,
For that is customary.

Sprinkle some nonsense here and there,
Marches fine and simple air.
As music for the orchestra.
A few good songs interpolate,
And then 'twill be quite up to date,
And there's your comic opera.

Be sure before the opening night
Not to forget to copyright.
It does seem rather funny
That people who should have good sense,
When they have read the press comments,
For such stuff will pay money.

AFTERWARD.

(Chicago Chronicle.)

There's never a storm so wild
But after it follows a calm;
There's never a hurt so great
But somewhere's provided a balm;
There's never a night so dark
But after it follows the dawn.

There's never a shadow falls
But after it follows the light;
There's never a sorrow comes
But after it comes delight.

There's never a sky so gray
But after it follows the blue;
There's never a false friend found
But later you'll find a true.

There's never a heart that breaks
But after a while 'twill heal;
There's never a moan of pain
But after a laughter peal.

There's never a sin so black
But forgiveness is found at last;
There's never a weary day
But some time 'twill all be past;
There's never a night so dark
But after it follows the dawn.

DENMARK'S GREAT CATHEDRAL

The great cathedral of Denmark is situated about eighteen miles west of Copenhagen in the little town of Roskilde, where in former days was a royal residence. Roskilde is on the main railway line running across Zealand to Kursour, the little port on the Great Belt, from whence the boats sail for Kiel and Nyborg. It is a very quiet little town of 6,000 inhabitants, the picturesque houses looking very humble beneath the towering mass of the cathedral standing on the edge of the hill which drops precipitously down to the fiord at its foot. It seems strange to see so grand a pile built entirely of red brick, but the cathedral of Roskilde is of this material within and without.

The original building, erected by King Harald Blaatand in the tenth century, was of wood. This was followed in the next century by a building consisting of a nave and two aisles, constructed of limestone. The present building is believed to have been commenced in 1210, when Peter Suneson was Bishop of Roskilde.

All the Danish royal family are laid to rest in Roskilde; the word "buried" is scarcely applicable, for the royal remains merely stand in great coffins in the various chapels on the north and south sides of the cathedral.

One of the chapels is dedicated to Christian IV.—one of Denmark's most famous kings, who lived in the latter part of the sixteenth and the first half of the seventeenth centuries. The chapel was built partly after the king's own design between 1615 and 1620, but the mural paintings were added later by Christian VIII. In the naval battle of Femarn the King lost an eye, and fell fainting from loss of blood.

Christian IV.'s coffin is of oak, covered with black velvet, and ornamented with silver plates on the sides, and a crucifix and the King's sword on the top. The coffin nearest his is that of Queen Anna Catherina, the first consort of Christian IV., and another belongs to the Prince Christian, who was elected successor, but died before his father.

During Queen Alexandra's recent visit to Denmark most of the members of the royal party at Bernstoff visited Roskilde Cathedral on the anniversary day of the death of the late Queen of Denmark. The coffin is covered with wreaths, and the one sent by Queen Victoria a few years ago, though withered, is still kept with the others which cover the coffin.

NOCULATION FOR TYPHOID

Experiments in inoculation against typhoid fever among the men at Ladysmith showed that the death rate among such as were so inoculated was only one-sixth as high as among those not so treated, says the New York Herald.

We may hope to overcome this dreaded disease at some time. More attention is being paid every year to the necessary sanitary conditions of prevention, also, as well as to the after cure of the patient. In Massachusetts the rapid extension of public water supply, thus doing away with germ breeding wells and cisterns, caused a diminution in the death rate to one-third what it was thirty years ago.

"Watch out for typhoid," is the warning of physicians when you return to town from the country, for the fall usually marks an increase of infection, often brought from the resorts.

It is generally conceded now that it is induced by a germ in the alimentary canal, usually introduced through some form of impurity in either food or drink. Some have been traced to uncooked vegetables, as celery or lettuce, which were grown in fields located near trenches polluted by infection.

The house fly is a busy microbe carrier. One has but to let his imagination dwell for a moment—a very shudderingly short moment, too—and follow up the daily journeys of a common house fly, to get some idea of all the slums visited by this little gamin of the insect world. And what he brings away with him from these peregrinations is too sickening to think of. Yet it is more sickening in the end to allow him in our houses—so "the prudent man forseeth the evil and hideth himself."

EXHIBIT OF WATER COLORS

Messrs. Henry Morgan & Co. have on exhibition in their art gallery a beautiful collection of water colors by Mr. George Chavignaud, which is attracting a great deal of attention.

There are sixty samples of his work, consisting of farm scenes and seascapes and Cornwall and Holland have furnished the scenes for the majority of the sketches, though some scenes in Bruges are perhaps the choicest of the collection.

They are striking bits of work, with the colors so strongly pronounced that the effect is given that they have been done in oils, until closely examined. Mr. Chavignaud imparts to his work the proper atmosphere for each scene, and his collection is agreeably exact in detail.

"Up in the Hills," "The Millstream," "Morning at Sea" and "A Cornish Farm" are some excellent specimens, and show decided talent in the treatment of the light effects. The collection is one of the best that has been displayed in Montreal for a long time.

STATUETTE OF "THE SPRINTER."

The statuette of "The Sprinter," by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, which is regarded by critics as one of the best works of a Canadian, has been done in bronze and stucco, and Messrs. W. Scott & Sons have casts on exhibition at 1739 Notre Dame Street.

The figure is that of a runner in the attitude of starting, and shows a close resemblance to the starting pose of Arthur Duffy, who made a hundred yards in 9 3-5 seconds, the fastest time ever recorded.

CHRISTMAS DAY AT HUDSON'S BAY

Christmas day is welcomed at the Northern fur posts of the Great Hudson's Bay Company by a firing of cannon from the snow-muffled bastions, says Leslie's Monthly. Before the stars have faded, chapel services begin. Frequently, on either Christmas or New Year's Day, a great feast is given the tawny-skinned habitues of the fort, who come shuffling to the main messroom with no other announcement than the lifting of the latch and billet themselves on the hospitality of a host that has never turned hungry Indian from its doors.

A great jangling of bells announces the huskies (dog trains) scampering over the crusted snow drifts. A babel of barks and curses follows; for the huskies celebrate their arrival by tangling themselves up in their harness and enjoying a free fight.

Dogs unharnessed, in troop the trappers to the banquet hall, flinging packs of tightly roped peltries down promiscuously, to be sorted next day. One Indian enters, just as he has left the hunting field, clad from head to foot in white caribou, with the antlers left on the capote as a decoy. His squaw has togged out for the occasion in a comical medley of brass bracelets and finger rings with a bear's claw necklace and ermine ruff which no city connoisseur could possibly mistake for a rabbit. If a daughter yet remain



MR. JAMES OGILVIE, JR.,
Of the firm of James A. Ogilvy & Sons, who left this week for Europe on his semi-annual purchasing trip for the largest dry goods house in Canada.

unappropriated she will display the gayest attire—red flannel galore, red shawl, red scarf, with, perhaps, an apron of white fox skin and moccasins garnished in colored grasses. The braves outdo even a vain young squaw. Whole fox, mink or otter skins have been braided to the end of their hair and hang down in two plaits to the floor. Whitest of buckskin has been ornamented with brightest of beads, and over all hangs the gaudiest of blankets; it may be a musk-ox skin with the feats of the warrior in rude drawings on the smooth side.

Of the feast little need be said. Like the camel, the Indian lays up store for the morrow, judging from his capacity for weeks of morrows.

A French-Canadian fiddler strikes up a tuneless jig that sets the Indians pounding the floor in figureless dances with moccasined heels till midday glides into midnight and midnight to morning. I remember hearing of one such midday feast in Red River settlement that prolonged itself past 4 of the second morning.

SOME FREAK INVENTIONS

(Army and Navy Register.)

What has become of the crank inventors? They have dropped off materially with their freak devices during the past year, and those interested in the unique in the product of human ingenuity have every reason to be apprehensive that the originality of these geniuses has deserted the field. During the past year very little in the way of inventive oddities has been submitted for the consideration of the War Department. The aerial gun carriage, or in other words, the air ship designed for war purposes; seems to have been forgotten. There is still, however, the asphyxiating shell, that weird projectile which on bursting suffocates the enemy. There is also the winged shell to which the rifling is applied instead of to the gun. Our old friend, the ball-bearing projectile, is also represented, but there is little that is new or startling unless we except a "military gaff," a proposition that the toe of a soldier's boot be equipped with a spike, presumably to make his kick more poignant. There are two women who have appeared with contrivances. One, a cousin of Senator Hanna, has a canteen filter which she has annually offered for consideration and which has been as regularly "not recommended." The other has a rubber-covered bridle bit which was offered as a substitute for the steel article supposed to be too hard on the horse's mouth, but inasmuch as the argument for its adoption proposed to make these rubber bits as hard as steel there seemed no special reason for their acceptance. A great many of the suggestions made to the War Department for war material have been rejected on account of their impracticability, but few of them can be regarded as interesting on account of their originality. Of course, the war with Spain induced a good many cranks to offer absurd inventions and to ventilate their ridiculous theories, and perhaps the lack of any prospect of military activity accounts for the absence of contributions from that source now. It may even be that we are getting more serious as a nation, and that the dissemination of technical reports from department bureaus is enlightening the public to such an extent that the productive crank is losing his cunning.

The grand vocal and instrumental concert to be given under the auspices of the Quarterly Official Board of the Westmount Methodist Church, in the Victoria Hall, Westmount, on Friday evening next, promises to be a rare musical treat. Among those who will take part in the programme are such well-known local singers as Miss Audrey C. Bennett (who is only 13 years of age), Miss Bertha Ferguson, Mr. W. J. Johnston and Mr. A. Duquette, besides Master Ernest Manhire (who, though only 13 years of age, has a wonderful command of the violin), the Arion Banjo and Guitar Club (under the leadership of Mr. J. J. Levert), Mr. Robert McGlaughlin, with comic recitations, and Mr. J. Bevans Giles, in French dialect selections. The Rev. Charles E. Bland, D.D., will preside.

SENOR SAGASTA AS PREMIER OF SPAIN

Despatches from Madrid say that Senor Sagasta on Thursday informed the King of Spain that he had become discouraged in his efforts to reconstruct the Spanish Cabinet, and that he felt that he must resign as Premier of Spain.

Sagasta was born in Torrecilla on July 21, 1827, and took part in the unsuccessful insurrection of 1855 and 1856. He was Minister of the Interior in the provisional government of 1868. Three years later he was President of the Cortes, and in 1872 became the Premier or head of the Cabinet. He was Premier for only a short time, though he again became head of the Cabinet in 1874.

When Cortes convened in December, 1880, Senor Sagasta was called upon to form a new Cabinet. On September 20 was inaugurated the first Cortes under the Liberal-Dynastic Government of Sagasta.

Sagasta continued as Prime Minister until the opening of the year 1884, when Canovas again assumed first place and head of the Cabinet. But Canovas also was destined to continue for but a short time and was followed by the promotion of Senor Posada-Herrara, who in his turn was in first place under Don Alfonso for only a few minutes.

At the opening of the year 1884 Canovas accepted the task of forming another Cabinet.

In November of 1885 the King died and the Queen Regent called upon Sagasta to form a Cabinet to succeed that which had resigned upon the ruler's demise. The former Premier complied with the wishes of the Queen and on November 27, two days after the death of Don Alfonso, a Liberal Ministry was instituted. Some months previously Sagasta had made term of agreement with the extreme Liberals of the Monarchial party and accepted their programme of civil marriages, freedom of the press and trial by jury, as well as other provisions of the Liberal Constitution, the abolition of which in 1876 had been the cause of sore and lasting discontent.

Two years later a serious split in the Conservative party greatly strengthened the position of Sagasta and his Liberal Ministry. At the opening of that year the Republicans attempted an interpellation and the Prime Minister prorogued the Cortes.

When the Cortes again assembled in November Sagasta announced a long list of reforms which he and his party intended establishing, among them the long wished for trial by jury and civil marriages. The country was not considered as ready for universal suffrage.

Personal ambitions and party policy are assigned as reasons why none of the promised reforms were earnestly undertaken until 1887, when a beginning was made by the introduction of a bill for jury trial, one of the least important of the measures promised.

But reforms, even when begun, came slowly, too slowly in fact to satisfy the people and the political opponents of the Liberals. The matter became so acute in 1888 that the Cabinet of Sagasta resigned because of a trivial question of military etiquette. The Queen Regent called upon Sagasta to form another Cabinet, which he promptly did. Some of the reforms promised by the Sagasta Ministry were then fulfilled.

Early in 1900 another resignation of the Ministry was announced and again the Queen turned to Sagasta to help her out of the predicament by organizing a new Cabinet, which he did.

In 1891 Canovas again became Prime Minister for a short time. Sagasta, however, was called upon to organize a Cabinet in the latter part of the succeeding year.

A political crisis was precipitated in 1895 by a riotous attack made by military officers upon certain newspaper offices in the kingdom. Because some of the papers denounced the demonstrations as lawless and the Ministers refused to demand a court-martial of the editors for expressing such an opinion and because the Ministers also refused to suppress The Resumen, one of the offending newspapers, the Cabinet resigned, and Canovas again came to the front as an organizer of a Cabinet.

The Cuban troubles came on shortly after and in 1897 Sagasta fiercely arraigned the Government for the manner in which it had conducted its insular affairs. The arraignment resulted in the resignation of the Cabinet. On August 8 Canovas was shot while at Guesalibar.

On October 4 Sagasta formed another Cabinet, which resigned the following May because of variance of opinion as to the ways and means of conducting the Spanish-American War. Between that date and March 1, 1899, Sagasta formed two Cabinets, after which he was out of power until February, 1901. Since the latter date he had continued in power until this time.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES

Germany is gradually dismantling her old-time fortresses. The old fortifications of Mainz and of Cologne have been torn down, and now it is the turn of Ulm, in whose old tower the capitulation of 1805 took place. Part of the walls of Metz have disappeared and at Thionville they are tearing down Vauban's famous ramparts.

As a memorial of their victory in their final and desperate struggle at Platea to hurl back the invading East, the ancient Greeks made a tripod from the golden cups of the Persians' table and the bronze of their soldiers' armor. It bore on its sides the names of every city whose soldiers fought and fell in the supreme moment of a nation's life. That tripod still exists at Constantinople, a national relic which has endured longer than the states whose deeds it consecrated.

Beefsteak is 44 cents a pound in Berlin. That is rather worse than here. Meats generally are reported to be 36 per cent. higher in Berlin now than in 1900, although in Rotterdam, Paris, Vienna and Budapest they are only 10 to 15 per cent. higher. Germany's more rapid advance is attributed to the scarcity of home animals, the exclusion of foreign live stock and the prohibition of canned meats, thus suspending large American imports. The newspapers are talking about the "meat famine."

The bulk of the British preserves is made in London. A reliable estimate gives the weekly output by London makers as 500 to 600 tons, and this output is annually increasing. Taking the average net profit at $20 per ton the total profit amounts to about $11,000 per week, or nearly $600,000 per annum. This very safe estimate does not include the profits accruing from confectionery, candied peel, sauces and other comestibles manufactured by nearly all English preserving firms, which would at least equal the net profits obtained on jams and marmalade.

The people of Formosa have just become up to date enough to have a railroad of their own, and a detailed report of its construction has been forwarded to the stockholders, many of whom are Frenchmen and Englishmen. The rails are English, the locomotives are English and American, the bridge work and girders are American, and the rolling stock is native built on American trucks.

Curious excrescences resembling rude fishers that grow on trees in Terra del Fuego are described by a correspondent of La Nature, Paris. These are found to be due to a parasitic growth, but the "flowers" consist of the inner wood of the trees, which has been formed through the bark and assumes various fanciful shapes, often those of the classical acanthus, seen on Corinthian capitals. The parasite that causes the growth is a relative of the mistletoe.

Don't Strain Your Eyes!

If you have any difficulty in seeing naturally and clearly or any pain or discomfort with your eyes necessitating proper glasses as the only relief, consult

Frank C. Fox,
Refracting Optician,
2297 St. Catherine St.

TEES & CO.
The Funeral Directors and Embalmers,
300 ST. JAMES ST.

PIPER-HEIDSIECK Champagne

"THE OLD RELIABLE."

Piper Heidsieck "Sec"	$18.00 per basket of one dozen quarts
Piper Heidsieck "Sec"	9.00 per basket of two dozen pints
Piper Heidsieck "Sec"	4.50 per basket of six pints

All less 3 per cent. discount for Cash.

PIPER HEIDSIECK "BRUT EXTRA," 1892 VINTAGES.
In Cases of one dozen Quarts, $27.00 per Case.

Less 3 per cent. discount for Cash, and all the Piper Heidsieck Wines delivered free by Express in lots of one or more cases or baskets, anywhere in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

THE FAMOUS MILWAUKEE BEERS.

The Pabst "Export" and "Blue Ribbon" Beers.

A carload fresh from the Brewery and the Brewery's own bottlings.

THE PABST "EXPORT" BEER, $1.40 per dozen Pints.
$13.50 per cask of 10 dozen Pints.

THE PABST "BLUE RIBBON" PERFECTION TABLE BEER.
In white glass bottles, $1.60 per dozen Pints.
$15.00 per cask of 10 dozen Pints.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

The Famous St. Louis Beers.

Brewed and bottled by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, Saint Louis.

THE ANHEUSER-BUSCH "PREMIUM PALE" BEER, $1.40 per dozen Pints.
$13.50 per cask of 10 dozen Pints.

THE "ORIGINAL BUDWEISER" BEER, $1.60 per dozen Pints.
$15.00 per cask of 10 dozen Pints.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

The "World's Best" Lithia Water

LONDONDERRY

	Case.	Dozen.
Quarts (cases of 50 bottles)	$ 8.75	$2.35
Pints (cases of 100 bottles)	11.75	1.55
Splits (cases of 100 bottles)	9.00	1.20
Half-Gals. (cases of 12 bottles)	5.50	5.50

FRASER, VIGER & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, 207, 209 and 211 ST. JAMES ST.

Prairie Hens, Quail,
Broiling Chickens,
Snipe, Plover.

Phelps & Binns 59 VICTORIA SQUARE. Tel., Main 417 and 418

PE-RU-NA IN THE FAMILY

Protects the Entire Household Against Catarrhal Diseases.

Colds Cause Catarrh — Colds Aggravate Catarrh—Pe-ru-na Cures.



There Is Nothing as Good as Pe-ru-na.

Don't Believe Anyone Who Tells You So.

Be Sure to Have Pe-ru-na, and Have It Ready During the Inclement Months of Fall and Winter.

Neglected Colds in Children Often Bring Disastrous Results.

Croup, capillary bronchitis and articular rheumatism are the special banes of childhood. These all alike result from catching cold.

One child catches cold and scares its mother into hysterics by having croup in the dead of night.

Another child catches cold, develops a stubborn cough that will not yield to ordinary remedies. The parents are filled with forebodings.

Still another child catches cold and develops that most fatal malady of childhood, capillary bronchitis. The doctor is called, pronounces the case pneumonia, and if the child is lucky enough to live it has developed weak lungs from which it may never recover.

And yet another child catches cold and articular rheumatism is the result. Ankles, knees, wrists and elbows become suddenly swollen and painful. A long disastrous illness follows. The child may live and become convalescent, a miserable invalid of valvular disease of the heart. All these mishaps are the direct result of neglected cold. Peruna is the safeguard of the family. If a child catches cold, Peruna should be used immediately.

A few doses of Peruna and a child's cold is gone. The apprehensions of the parents flee away. The household is free from fear once more.

Peruna should be kept in the house all the time. Peruna should be kept in every house where there are children. Don't wait until the child is sick, then send to the drug store. Have it on hand. Accept no substitute.

Mrs. Wm. Bowman, Coon Rapids, Ia., says:

"My little boy, Clarence, had catarrh of the middle ear. Whenever he caught cold he would be quite deaf and his ears would be very sensitive to loud noises. I was afraid he would lose his hearing entirely, and took him to different doctors, but none seemed to help him. They said there was nothing the matter with his ears, when he was getting more deaf every day. I wrote you for advice and began giving him Peruna. Now I am thankful to say that he is cured. He can hear perfectly now, and is well and hearty."—Mrs. Wm. Bowman.

Mrs. E. L. Chomer, 5249 Emerald Avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"Our little boy is three years old and was taken ill. He was going into a sort of decline. He had a cough that sounded like an old man, lost his appetite, was restless in his sleep.

"From the first day we gave him Peruna he began improving.

"That was a month ago. He can go out now and there is no danger of his taking cold, for we give him a dose of Peruna before he goes out and when he comes in. It is the first time in two years that he has been without a cough. He has had chronic bronchitis for two years, but he is better of that, too.

"I can, have and will recommend Peruna to my best ability. I remain a firm believer in Peruna."—Mrs. E. L. Chomer.

Mrs. J. M. Brown, Dunnegan Springs, Mo., writes:

"My little daughter three years old was troubled with a very bad cough which remained after an attack of catarrhal fever. The cough was a great deal worse at night. Sometimes she would wake up out of her sleep and cough until I feared she could stand it no longer. Nothing that we could give her seemed to do her any good.

"I then concluded to send for Dr. Hartman's book, which I promptly received. Then I began giving her Peruna. She has taken one bottle through which she has obtained a complete cure. She is now as well and happy as a little girl can be. When our friends say how well she looks, I tell them Peruna did it.

"I shall always be a friend of Peruna, as I consider it the best medicine for coughs we have ever tried."

In a later letter she says:

"Our little daughter still continues to have good health since she has taken Peruna. We call her our Peruna baby."

Thousands of families in all parts of the United States are protected each winter by Peruna. Once in the family Peruna always stays. No home can spare Peruna after the first trial of it.

John H. Anderson, of Covington, Ga., writes:

"This is to certify that my daughter, Blanche Anderson, eight years of age, suffered with catarrh of the head for three years while living in Massachusetts. At times it affected her eyes, so that she could not bear the light and would have to be kept in a dark room for three and four days. It finally went to her ears. She became quite deaf, and one of her ears began to discharge pus that was very offensive. I wrote to Dr. Hartman and he advised me what to do. I followed his directions, and to-day she is enjoying the best of health. Her eyes and hearing are both good. I heartily recommend Peruna for catarrhal affections."

In a later letter he says:

"Your medicine has become a household remedy with my family, and I think Peruna has saved my wife and myself from pneumonia. I would not be without it for anything. I speak a good word for it whenever I get a chance."—John H. Anderson.

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

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

EMBARGO HAS NOT STARVED ENGLAND

Will be Raised as Soon as U.S. is Satisfied Epidemic is Over.

ondon, L Dec. 6.—The Board of Agriculture has intimated its willingness to remove the embargo on cattle arriving from New England ports whenever the American Department of Agriculture considers the outbreak is suppressed. The board issued last night an order enabling the landing of cattle under certain restrictions from the steamer Irishman, which has arrived at Liverpool, from Boston, the steamers Kansas and Victoria, due yesterday at Liverpool from Boston, and the steamer Cambrian, due at London from Boston.

Meantime the importers here say that the quarantine has little effect on the American meat supply, since the bulk comes from the west, and it is merely a question of shipping the cattle by way of New York instead of Boston.

Regarding the general question of opening English ports to Canadian and Argentine live cattle there is not the slightest likelihood of the admittance of Argentine cattle until the Board of Agriculture is satisfied that the foot and mouth disease has been not only stamped out in the Argentine Republic, but until the latter establishes an effectual quarantine against the surrounding infected territory, of which there is no immediate prospect. On the other hand, the importers say that the opening of British ports to Canadian live cattle is not only improbable, but if done would not favorably affect the the English meat supply because it is cheaper to sell Canadian range steers in the United States and ship them dressed to England than to import them alive here to be fattened for the market.

TO DISINFECT CARS.

Albany, Dec. 6.—State Superintendent of Agriculture Charles A. Wieting has notified all railroads doing business in this State that there is an outbreak among the animals in the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut of foot and mouth disease, and orders them to cause all cars in which any animals have been transported since August 1 to be thoroughly disinfected before further use. Forty special inspectors will be on the State borders to enforce the order.

BUSINESS IS HUMMING

With us now, and we are just as anxious to see new customers as ever before. "Furs for the million" is a saying that seems true when applied to our large store. E. M. Ste. Marie, corner St. Catherine and Amherst streets. —Advt.

PROF. JORDAN TO PREACH ANNIVERSARY SERMONS

At the anniversary services in connection with Westminster Presbyterian Church, Atwater Avenue, which are to be held to-morrow, the preacher, both morning and evening, will be the Rev. Prof. W. G. Jordan, D.D., of Queen's University, Kingston.

Prof. Jordan is admittedly one of the most scholarly and accomplished preachers in the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the matter of his sermons especially meeting with widespread approbation.

For some years past, during the absence of Rev. Mr. Herridge on his vacations, Dr. Jordan has invariably been invited to supply the pulpit of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa—a representative pulpit known throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion—and there his ministrations have met with the utmost appreciation.

An Englishman by birth, Mr. Jordan has been in Canada for about fifteen years, having been stationed at Strathroy, in Western Ontario, until called to fill a professional position at Queen's some three years ago.

The people of Westminster congregation have consequently a rich treat in store for them.

Besides being an effective preacher, Dr. Jordan is an author of not a little note, a book from his pen—"Prophetic Ideas and Ideals"—having just been issued in America by the Fleming H. Revell Co. (Chicago), and in Britain by Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier (Edinburgh).

Dr. Jordan is also a constant contributor to the press, both religious and secular.

A CAUSE OF HEADACHE.

One Very Common Cause, Generally Overlooked.

Headache is a symptom, an indication of derangement or disease in some organ, and the cause of the headache is difficult to locate because so many diseases have headache as a prominent symptom; derangement of the stomach and liver, heart trouble, kidney disease, lung trouble, eye strain or ill-fitting glasses all produce headaches, and it we could always locate the organ which is at fault the cure of obstinate headaches would be a much simpler matter.

However, for that form of headache called frontal headache, pain back of the eyes and in forehead, the cause is now known to be catarrh of the head and throat; when the headache is located in back of head and neck it is often caused from catarrh of the stomach or liver.

At any rate, catarrh is the most common cause of such headaches and the cure of the catarrh causes a prompt disappearance of the headaches.

There is at present no treatment for catarrh so convenient and effective as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a new internal remedy in tablet form, composed of antiseptics like red gum, blood root, which act upon the blood and cause the elimination of the catarrhal poison from the system through the natural channels.

Miss Cora Ainsley, a prominent school teacher in one of our normal schools, speaks of her experience with catarrhal headaches and eulogizes Stuart's Catarrh Tablets as a cure for them. She says:—"I suffered daily from severe frontal headache and pain in and back of the eyes, at times so intensely as to incapacitate me in my daily duties. I had suffered from catarrh, more or less for years, but never thought it was the cause of my headaches, but finally became convinced that such was the case because the headaches were always worse whenever I had a cold or fresh attack of catarrh.

"Stuart's Catarrh Tablets were highly recommended to me as a safe and pleasant catarrh cure, and after using a few fifty-cent boxes which I procured from my druggist's, I was surprised and delighted to find that both the catarrh and headaches had gone for good."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold by druggists at fifty cents per package, under the guarantee of the proprietors that they contain absolutely no cocaine (found in so many catarrh cures) no opium (so common in cheap cough cures) nor any harmful drug. They contain simply the wholesome antiseptics necessary to destroy and drive from the system the germs of catarrhal disease.

Victoria Rifles Bazaar,

AT THE ARMORY, CATHCART STREET,

DECEMBER 8th to 13th.

Opening Monday Evening, and Each Afternoon and Evening during the Week.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON—CHILDREN'S DAY.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT—MILITARY NIGHT.
THURSDAY NIGHT—CIVIC NIGHT.

Special Attractions. Admission 10 cents.

CRYSTAL RINK P. W. F. BAND EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

ONTARIO RINK P. W. F. BAND EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

SEASON TICKETS NOW ON SALE. Telephone Up. 1358.

KNOW OF NO MOVE FOR SETTLEMENT

Coal Operators Will Probably Do Nothing Till Evidence is All In.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 6.—The lawyers for the mine workers continued to call witnesses yesterday before the strike commission to testify to the alleged blacklisting methods pursued by several coal companies in refusing to re-employ strikers who took a more or less prominent part in the affairs of the Mine Workers' Union during the recent suspension. All of them said they had been employed before the strike, but were refused their old places after the strike was ended. In most cases, according to the testimony, no satisfactory reason was given why they were not taken back. Two blind men who were also otherwise badly injured by underground explosions, were presented as living evidence of the dangers in the mines. When the commission adjourned, Rev. J. J. Curran, the Roman Catholice clergyman of Wilkesbarre, who took a prominent part in the miners' cause during the recent strike, was on the witness stand. Only one session is being held to-day.

Nothing could be learned here with reference to the reported efforts at a settlement outside the commission. Mr. Wayne MacVeaugh left here, accompanied by Commissioner Parker, at 3.35 o'clock for New York. Mr. MacVeagh before leaving stated that a majority of the operators thought it better to adjourn all efforts to reach by amicable conferences a basis for the award of the commission until both sides had presented all tae testimony they wished to offer. Whether the efforts to reach such a basis will then be resumed can only be decided after the testimony is closed.

OPERATORS SHOULD HEAD OFF TESTIMONY.

Mr. McVeagh added that he personally thought, in view of the extraordinary conditions existing in the anthracite regions, that this was a mistaken attitude for the operators to assume, as it was feared each day's testimony would tend to increase the bitterness of feeling; but it was not only the right, but the duty, of the operators to act on their own judgment of the situation, and he sincerely hoped the result would fully justify the conclusion they reached.

From this expression it is taken that Mr. MacVeagh was opposed to the calling off of the negotiations last week.

The departure of Mr. MacVeagh for New York gave rise to the rumor that he was going to consult with the operators on his settlement scheme, but when seen just before leaving the city he said he did not know whom he would see there. He denied all knowledge of any efforts being made by the large coal companies to absorb the independent concerns. Individual operators who were approached on the subject also said they knew nothing of such a move.

NEW YORK'S WILD STORM.

Kept Even the Stock Exchange Away from Business.—Transportation Lines Badly Tied Up.

New York, Dec. 6.—A heavy wind storm, accompanied by rain and later by snow, struck New York yesterday, and for a time seriously interfered with all railway and steamship traffic, as well as with business in general. Surface car lines, the elevated railroads and all ferry boats were compelled to abandon their schedules and run as best they could. Part of the Third Avenue elevated line was tied up completely, and the Sixth and Ninth Avenue trains were badly delayed. The tie-up was so severe that even the Stock Exchange began with an extremely small attendance. Toward noon the snow ceased to fall, but the wind continued high, and it became much colder. The maximum velocity of the wind was 48 miles an hour.

Telegraph service was much hampered by the storm. Both the Western Union and Postal Companies reported that their systems had been badly shaken. The worst conditions for the telegraph companies were in New England and the Hudson Valley, although business to the south was somewhat delayed.

Despatches from up the state showed that the storm was severe in the country districts, and that the snowfall in the interior was much heavier than in this city.

TRAIN BLOCKED.

The gale blowing across the Jersey Meadows yesterday tore down eleven telegraph poles west of the West Hackensack bridge on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. The fast mail from the west was caught in the mesh of wires and the windows on one side were broken, the flying glass cutting one of the women passengers. The train was blocked three hours.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

Boston, Dec. 6.—After an unusually long period of calm, mild weather, a spirited storm from the Gulf brought grim winter to New England yesterday with great suddenness, and for the first time this season covered the entire region with snow to the depth of about eight inches. The storm was apparently severe in southwestern New England, where there was considerable wire prostration, and some delay in railroad traffic. In other sections the storm had few unusual features.

THE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH VETERANS

The election of officers of the British Army and Navy Veterans' Association took place this week, and resulted as follows:

Hon. president—Capt. G. H. Matthews.
President—W. J. Jones.
Vice-president—J. J. Trimm.
Commander—P. Matthews.
Treasurer—P. S. Morrison.
Secretary—Wm. Hawthorn.
Sergeant-at-Arms—J. M. Butters.
Color-bearers—J. MacDiarmid, for the navy; — Holmes, for the army.

The president announced that through the kindness of Lieut.-Col. Gordon, D.O.C., and of Col. Whiteley and officers of the 6th Duke of Connaught's Hussars, the association would in the near future hold their meetings in the quarters of the 6th Hussars, in the Drill Hall, and that Major Lydon, of the Highland Cadets, had also kindly granted permission to the band of the veterans to use their room for practice when required. The association, he states, is at present in a very flourishing condition, and they had no less than 120 men in the ranks at the church parade held recently; the officers are anxious to see a large increase in the membership and all ex-volunteers are reminded that it is open to them also, and that they will be heartily welcomed as well as all men who have been in the Imperial service.

South African veterans particularly should avail themselves of the invitation to join the ranks of the association, as it will afford them opportunities of meeting old comrades and of talking their battles over again, which they would not otherwise have, in addition to associating with men who have fought in every quarter of the globe. Through the kindness and generosity of Capt. G. H. Matthews, the honorary president, a new and handsome medal is being designed for the members, which will be submitted to Lord Roberts for his approval previous to being issued.

10th Annual Masquerade Assembly

By Prof. Frank H. Norman's Pupils,

FRIDAY, December 12th, at 8.30 p.m., in STANLEY HALL, 127 Stanley Street.

Orchestra. Tel. Up 934. Refreshments.

Tickets now on sale at the Hall or from the pupils.

Classes daily 4 and 8 p.m. Private lessons daily, any hour. No Assembly on 13th.

Special Assembly Monday, 15th.

DANCING! DANCING!

Frederick W. Norman's School,

Conservatory Hall, 2269 St. Catherine Cor. McGill College Ave.

Classes and Private Lessons Day and Evening.

HALLS TO RENT—For Balls, Euchre Parties, Meetings, Etc. Tel. Up 2611.

Art Association.

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

GALLERIES OPEN DAILY.

9 A. M TO DUSK.

ADMISSION, 25 CTS.

Reading Room open to members till 6 p. m.

DANCING ACADEMY

Dancing Classes are now open in Drummond Hall, 79-81 Drummond Street.

Classes meet every Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 8 p.m.

Private lessons every afternoon at 2 p.m.

Come and learn Coronation Waltz. The only one who teaches it.

Tel. Up 1435. FRED NOSEWORTHY.

The Associated Board

Of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music in Conjunction with McGill University.

President for Canada, His Excellency, the Governor-General, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Minto, Visitor of the University.

Examinations for the year 1902-3 will be held as follows:

Theory (written) May 4th;

Practical, during the month of May. (Notice of exact dates will be duly given.)

In addition to the Local Centre and School Examinations, a Teachers' Certificate Examination (for individual Teaching Certificates and title of Licentiate of the Associated board) will—for the first time in Canada—be held on the dates above mentioned.

Entries close on April 1st.

Syllabuses, entry forms, specimen Theory papers, Music, and all information can be obtained from

J. A. NICHOLSON, Registrar, McGill University, Montreal.

Out It Goes!

There is no stopping it. For, owing to the great demand by the public no storekeeper, even if he wished, can keep it on his shelves. The owners of canaries insist on having

BROCK'S BIRD SEED & TREAT

Baldness a Crime

CANTHARIN grows hair on bald heads : : : :

Price $1.00 postpaid. Trial treatment, 10c silver. We will ship $1.00 worth for 25c to agents. A money maker. All readers of this paper should write for our free booklet. Address:

Cantharin Manufacturing Co.,

P. O. Box 618, Dep. H, MONTREAL.

Illegal Bottling.

$50 REWARD.

WM. DOW & CO.,

BREWERS AND MALTSTERS.

Will pay the above reward for evidence leading to the conviction of any person using their name, trade mark, or labels, without their authority.

ACADEMY All This Mat. Week. Special Engagement MR. JAMES O'NEILL As RURIK, THE SEER, in *"The Honour of the Humble"* Management, Liebler & Co. Coming—Charles Hawtrey in A Message from Mars.

All Next Week.

ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS

The Distinguished English Comedian.

CHARLES HAWTREY

In Richard Ganthony's Comedy,

A Message from Mars

As Acted 560 Nights in London.
200 " " New York

Seats Now on Sale.

FRANCAIS MATINEES Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday.

THIS WEEK—The Big Scenic Production, *"TRACY THE OUTLAW."* Strong Situations. Lots of Comedy and Up-to-Date Specialities.

ALL NEXT WEEK

Gus Hill's Comedians

In the Big Musical Success

SPOTLESS TOWN BY WHITCOMB RILEY

CLEVER COMEDIANS, DANCERS, SINGERS COSTUMES, SONGS, GIRLS ARE NICE

50—PEOPLE—50

PRICES—10, 20, 30, 35 and 50c.

PROCTOR'S.

TO-DAY AND ALL NEXT WEEK

BOSTOCK'S

—BIG—

Animal Show

PRICES as usual

CORITA The living Christmas Doll will hold reception after each performance in the Japanese Tea Room.

THEATRE ROYAL - Every Afternoon and Evening

THIS WEEK—DEC. 1.

THE ROSE HILL ENGLISH FOLLY CO.

10—Funny Comedians—10
25—Burlesque Beauties—25

Prices—10c, 20c and 30c. Next Week—"The Scout's Revenge."

Monument National St. Lawrence St.

Week of Dec. 8, Tuesday, 9, Wednesday, 10.

"Il Trovatore," GRAND OPERA.

In Four Acts, by Verdi.

Sung by MESSRS. GUILLE, the Great Tenor; OCCELLIER, the Powerful Baritone.

MME. RICCI, The Wonderful Soprano | MME. BENNATI, The Great Contralto

Chorus of 30 Voices.

Orchestra of 25 Musicians

Thursday 11 Saturday, 13, Evenings,

"MIGNON,"

With MARGUERITE YARRIE.

Reserved Seats, 75c, 50c. Boxes, $5 and $6. Gallery Seats and Admission 25c.

Tickets for sale at the National Pharmacy, St Lawrence Street. Tel. Main 2628.

Monument National Monday, Dec. 8th, at 8 p. m.

THE VIRGIN

A sacred legend by JULES MASSENET. Under the direction of PROF. J. J. GOULET

Tickets on Sale at National Pharmacy St. Lawrence St.

EMMANUEL CHURCH,

The Evening Service will be

IN MEMORIAM

of the

Late Dr. Jos. Parker,

of London, England.

REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A., Pastor, will preach

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

Remember the Date and Make No Other Engagement.

GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

Under the Auspices of the Quarterly Official Board of

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH

IN VICTORIA HALL, WESTMOUNT, Sherbrooke St., near Lansdowne Ave.,

On Friday Evening, 12th December, '02, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

PART I.

Chairman's Remarks ..... Rev. CHAS. E. BLAND, B.D.
Selections — ARION BANJO AND GUITAR SEXTETTE, under the leadership of Mr. J. J. LEVERT.
Comic Recitation ..... Mr. ROBERT McGLAUGHLIN.
Song ..... Miss AUDREY C. BENNETT (13 years of age.)
French Dialect Selections ..... Mr. J. BEVAN GILES.
Song ..... Mr. W. J. JOHNSTON
Violin Solo .... Master ERNEST MANHIRE (13 years of age.)
Song ..... Mr. E. DUQUETTE
Song ..... Miss BERTHA FERGUSON

PART II.

Selections ..... ARION BANJO and GUITAR SEXTETTE
Song ..... Miss AUDREY C. BENNETT
French Dialect Selections ..... Mr. J. BEVAN GILES.
Song ..... Mr. E. DUQUETTE
Comic Recitation ..... Mr. ROBERT McGLAUGHLIN.
Violin Solo ..... Master ERNEST MANHIRE
Song ..... Miss BERTHA FERGUSON
Vocal Duet—Messrs. W. J. JOHNSTON and E. DUQUETTE.
Accompanist ..... Mr. NICHOLAS EICHORN

Tickets, 50c. "God Save the King."

Island Slowly Sinking in Lake Michigan

South Manitou Island, in the northern part of Lake Michigan, is sinking. The south beach is rapidly being swallowed up, and the greatest concern is felt by those living there lest the entire area of 5,000 acres shall suddenly be submerged. The boathouse at the United States Life-Saving Station has already disappeared, and where a month ago there was a high and dry beach deep draught boats now plow through the water, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Vesselmen and officials advance two theories as to the cause of the phenomenon. One is that the island, which seems to be of volcanic origin, has been shaken by the seismic disturbances felt this year in a belt encircling the earth. The other is that the action of the water has undermined sections of the land, thus causing submarine avalanches.

The first intimation received by outsiders that the area of the island was diminishing came from Captain Lafberg, who has charge of the life-saving crew at Sleeping Bear Point, on the Michigan mainland. He sent word to his superiors at Washington ten days ago that the boathouse at South Manitou had dropped out of sight during the night. Further news came from lake captains, who said that many residents were alarmed over indications that the peculiar island may suddenly be swallowed up.

Soundings made during the last few days have served only to add to the alarm. A short distance off shore, where shoal water was formerly from three to five feet deep, the sounding has indicated a depth of from twenty to seventy feet.

The strange sinking of the land is regarded by many as being a warning to leave the island. Several have already left and others are preparing to go. They think they foresee a disaster that will erase South Manitou from the map and drown the entire population. Some are keeping a watch upon an unfathomable lake in the centre of the island.

They fear destruction from two sources and look either for the land to sink beneath the surface of Lake Michigan or for a volcanic eruption to ram fire down upon them. The cataclysm of St. Pierre and the tidal wave at Galveston are recalled and recited by the fearful ones.

The geological formation of South Manitou is different from that of most of the neighboring bodies of land. It is composed of clay upon a rocky foundation, and upon the clay the wind has built great sand domes and hills. Excavations have shown a trace of scoriac rock, which invariably cast up by volcanoes. The elevation of the islet is another thing that gives weight to the theory of seismic disturbances. It is piled up to a height of 350 feet and slopes away gradually to the north. The south side is formed of several plateaus, each of which is reached by precipitous inclines.

South Manitou Island is inhabited largely by Hollanders. All told, not more than one hundred families live upon it. These sturdy settlers have held possession of the majority of the acreage for many generations. The land passes from father to son in unending succession and many of the inhabitants have never been to the mainland. Vessels call at the harbor to take away the products the people have to sell and leave such merchandise as is required by them. The majority of the population is confined to the eastern and northern sides, which is furthest from the section that is rapidly sinking.

A map of South Manitou Island resembles an artist's palate. It is shaped like an imperfect crescent, with the horns pointing southward. Between the horns is a deep harbor. The largest boats can steam in directly up to the beach until their prows rest against the shore. Many deep-draught vessels are taken so close alongside the land that piers are unnecessary and a short plank will reach the gangway.

It is the west horn upon which the lighthouse and life-saving station are situated and which threaten to be the first part to disappear. The boat house, which was swallowed up in the lake, was built on the harbor side of the point. Where it formerly stood there is to-day twenty feet of water. The water is as clear as crystal and a pin dropped into the lake can easily be seen on the bottom.

Near the centre of the island is the bottomless lake. The inhabitants believe this lake is the crater of an extinct volcano, and from this theory has arisen the fear that the origin of the peculiar changes in the island was seismic. This lake is entirely surrounded by dense woods and is almost two miles long. Like the harbor, its waters are as transparent as glass. It is a mysterious body of water and resembles the one in the old crater of Mount Shasta, in California. It is not fed by stream or springs, although its level has not lowered or risen perceptibly during the many long years the Hollanders have lived on the island.

The first indication that the island was in danger of disappearing appeared a month ago. At that time it was discovered that the shoal sands extending two miles out from the western point of the crescent were covered to a greater depth than formerly. Lines let down near some of the buoys showed a like change.

About two weeks ago the beach near the lighthouse appeared to be slightly changed. The water had crept further around the boat house at the life saving station. Lines let down from a tugboat showed the water to be nearly twenty feet deep. The following night the boat house was swallowed up. With it a long strip of the beach disappeared.

Next morning the water was still as clear as on the day before. Many said that the beach had slipped into the lake, but others pointed out that had that been the case the clay and sand would be mixed with the water. A hurried trip was made to the lake. The investigators believed they would find the water gone and only an abysmal pit remaining. The lake, however, was as placid as ever, and a number of Hollanders, who had been fishing since day light, declared they had noticed no peculiar phenomenon.

The entire population of the island then flocked to the beach. The members of the life saving crew and the lighthouse tender expressed the belief that the entire point would soon be completely submerged. The islanders despatched a boat to Sleeping Bear Point, on the mainland of the lower peninsula of Michigan, and asked Captain Lafberg to visit South Manitou.

Captain Lafberg, who is well versed in nautical affairs, was greatly alarmed over the change he saw in the beach. He warned the people to leave the island at a moment's notice. They were told that many oceanic islets had disappeared suddenly and in a manner that defied explanation.

As soon as he returned to Sleeping Bear Point, Captain Lafberg sent word to Washington that in his opinion a great disaster was in store for South Manitou Island. He said that the water at points about the land had increased in depth from three to thirty feet, and that the bed of the lake was greatly changed.

The change will necessitate the rechartering of the shoals in the vessel passage. Until the strange happening there have been only such changes as are caused by the wind and waves. The buoys now anchored in the passage between the Manitou Islands and Sleepin Bear have for many years been guides for the pilots, and it is believed by vessel men that the channel is wide enough to prevent any serious trouble to navigation, even though the island may disappear.

There never was, and never will be, a universal panacea, in one remedy, for all ills to which flesh is heir—the very nature of many curatives being such that were the germs of other and differently seated diseases rooted in the system of the patient—what would relieve one ill in turn would aggravate the other. We have, however, in Quinine Wine, when obtainable in a sound and unadulterated state, a remedy for many and grievious ills. By its gradual and judicious use, the frailest systems are led into convalescence and strength by the influence which Quinine exercises on Nature's own restoratives. It relieves the drooping spirits of those with whom a chronic state of morbid despondency and lack of interest in life is a disease and by tranquillizing the nerves, disposes to sound and refreshing sleep—imparts vigor to the action of the blood, which being stimulated, courses throughout the veins, strengthening the healthy animal functions of the system, thereby making activity a necessary result, strengthening the frame, and giving life to the digestive organs, which naturally demand increased substance—result, improved appetite. Northrop & Lyman, of Toronto, have given to the public their superior Quinine Wine at the usual rate, and gauged by the opinion of scientists this wine approaches nearest perfection of any in the market. All druggists sell it.—adv.

Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism

Safe. Sure. Effective.

All Druggists—50c. and $1.00

EVANS SONS & CO., MONTREAL.



Certificate of Analysis of "Peptonine."

Montreal, 31st August, 1898.

"LA PEPTONINE," submitted to me for analysis, is composed of a very pure wheat, containing nitrogeneous and amylaceous substances together with certain salts in such proportion as to form a complete food.

I have personally inspected the method of manufacturing this excellent food with entire satisfaction. The greatest care is constantly exercised in its preparation and it is absolutely aseptic.

"LA PEPTONINE" is perfectly assimilable and easy of digestion.

(Signed) MELTON L. HERSEY, Public Analyst, M.A.Sc. (McGill) U.S.C.I.

Sold by all grocers and druggists, and wholesale by the proprietor, 382 City Hall Avenue.

THEY WERE NOT ALL PROHIBITIONISTS

Toronto, December 6.—Premier Ross in an interview yesterday stated that he considered the returns from the cities of the province, "a mandate to close the bars." At the same time, considering the large vote in Toronto, Mr. Ross is inclined to accept the view of the licensed victuallers that Conservatives had worked for the act for ulterior motives. For instance, North Toronto last May defeated the prohibitonist candidate, F. F. Marter, by 232, and yesterday it carried prohibition by 1,574. The returns in Stratford, Mr. Ross says, show the same conduct by Conservatives. If Stratford had voted last May as it did yesterday, the result would have been very different at the general election.

TORONTO'S VOTE.

The three sub-divisions of North Toronto, which were missing in last night's returns, alter Toronto's total figures by adding 99 to the total majority to the act, which is 1,630. The figures now stand 14,851 for and 13,221 against.

Five men appeared in the police court this morning charged with personation at the polls yesterday. They are Geo. Armstrong, B. Tyrrell, Vinc. J. O'Neill and J. Taylor. All were remanded for a week and bail was given in each case for $800.

PLANS OF THE CAN. NORTHERN.

No Coast Terminus in Sight Yet.—Will Reach Edmonton in 1904, and Will Not Sell Out.

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

Winnipeg, Man., December 6.—Mr. D. D. Mann, asked as to whether he had made any arrangements for a Pacific Coast terminus during his visit to British Columbia, replied:—"We did not make any contract with the Government of British Columbia in regard to this, and the situation is the same as when the House prorogued. I do not expect anything will be done until the Legislature meets again. We will extend the main line to Edmonton as rapidly as possible and are taking out large quantities of ties for construction purposes. The main line will reach Edmonton by about 1904, via the Grand View extension and also by Prince Albert, the two lines meeting about half way between Edmonton and Winnipeg. Of course the rapidity of construction all depends on the aid we receive from the Dominion Government during the coming session. Our progress naturally will be very much slower if we do not receive Government assistance. We have no intention of selling out or amalgamating with the G.T.R. We have received every encouragement to remain independent from the people along our main line and branches.

The fact that the Grand Trunk is going to build into this country goes to prove that the promoters of the Canadian Northern were far-sighted in building here, and that the road was not built a minute too soon."

TRAVELLERS, 'WARE QUEBEC.

To Do a Direct Business With the Consumer Will Cost $300 in That City After May 1.

Quebec, Dec. 6.—At a meeting of the City Council yesterday evening the following by-law was adopted and will come into force on May 1 next:

1. No commercial traveller, being in the City of Quebec, shall take orders or sell goods in trade or other articles on sample catalogue or price list to persons other than merchants, in the ordinary course of their business, before having obtained for so doing a permit or license from the City of Quebec, which license shall be delivered by the City Clerk.

2. To obtain said license a sum of three hundred dollars shall be paid to the City Treasurer.

3. Any commercial traveller doing said business in the City of Quebec without having obtained said license shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty dollars for each offence, and in default of payment of said fine, with costs and imprisonment for a space of time not exceeding two months.

VICTORIA RIFLES' BAZAAR.

The Most Popular Lady Will be Decided by Ballot.—Prize is Gold Watch.

Who will be the most poular lady in connection with the Victoria Rifles Bazaar? This is the question which will be decided next week by ballot. A handsome gold watch will be presented to the lady receiving the largest number of votes, and the booth to which the winning lady is attached will receive the sum of $25.

The voting will be by secret ballot. At no time will be names of any of the ladies receiving votes be made public, with the exception of the announcement of the name of the winner on the completion of the ballot on Saturday, December 13th at 11 p.m.

Voting will take place every day, and each afternoon and evening bulletins will be posted showing the relative standing of the different booths.

SAM BLAKE'S LOVELY LANGUAGE

Says S. Oxford Was Debauched in Effort to Get Evidence Against Sutherland.

Toronto, Dec. 6.—In the argument of the South Oxford election case at Osgoode Hall yesterday evening, Hon. S. H. Blake, for the respondent, Donald Sutherland, said: "Every unlawful effort that the mind of man could conceive had been made to abuse and crush a constituency and turn it into a carnival of crime. Efforts which must stink in the nostrils of honest men have been made to secure evidence against Mr. Sutherland. No means were too low or too debasing to be gone into to smirch the respondent, but he had come through the ordeal untouched."

The case stands till Monday for decision.

LECTURE ON PARIS.

Six hundred teachers last night attended the second of the series of lectures being given to teachers of the city and district, when Mr. P. E. Leblanc lectured upon Paris.

Mr. Leblanc illustrated his address by colored views, which had been shown in Paris during the exposition, and of which two duplicate sets were ordered by the Government.

Rev. Principal Rexford was chairman, and among those who attended was Prof. Penhallow, chairman of the special committee having these lectures in charge.

People who haven't money to burn, buy their pianos at Leach's, 2440 St. Catherine Street.—adv.

MONTREAL CUSTOMS OFFICER.

Ottawa, Dec. 6.—(Special.)—Hector Lamoureux has been appointed a tide-waiter in His Majesty's customs at the port of Montreal.

NOVEMBER HAS A RECORD.

Last month carries the banner for fire alarms since the organization of the brigade. In all a total of 117 alarms wene sent in, which were officially recorded as follows:—Fires, 68; alarms, 26; malicious false alarms, 20, and 3 automatic false alarms.

Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Society.
Miss Gobeille
—WILL SPEAK ON—
DISEASES AND HEALTH
In the Empire Hall, 1918 St. Catherine St.,
To-morrow (Sunday) Afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Ship Made Overland Voyage



During a very heavy storm the United States new lightship Columbia River, No. 50, was driven ashore and cast high up on the sands. The proper place for the vessel to display her warning light to all approaching vessels was a point about eight miles off the mouth of the great Columbia River, on the Oregon and Washington coast.

The lightship was very securely anchored, being held in position by a massive chain fastened to a ponderous "mushroom" anchor. But so fierce was the gale that the chain was snapped asunder. The vessel went aground near the mouth of the river, going far up on the treacherous sands at extreme high tide.

Persistent efforts were made to pull the large vessel back into the water. However, all such attempts proved unsuccessful. Finally, it was determined to "navigate" the lightship across the neck of the peninsula—a distance of nearly two miles—and get her into deep water.

This overland voyage was finally accomplished, though at much time and expense to the Government. By the powerful tackle the vessel was successfully "navigated" across the land and relaunched in deep water. Necessary repairs were made and the lightship taken back to her proper position and anchored more securely than before.

The land passage of the lightship was regarded as a remarkable achievement. Notwithstanding her very rough experience of the storm and the "voyage," the damages to the vessel were comparatively small.

Regulation English Clocks.

Most tourists who visit England fail to see one of the most interesting instruments in the United Kingdom, the clock that sets the world's time. It would be excusable to pass this celebrated timepiece without noticing its importance, for it is by no means imposing as a "grandfather's clock," and its movement is regulated entirely by certain planets whose course in the solar system has been carefully observed and noted by astronomers for centuries.

The far-reaching effect of this clock's ceaseless movement is interesting to contemplate. As the hours are reached the record is flashed all over the United Kingdom, the clocks of all the important cities being regulated thereby. Simultaneously there is a general dropping of balls placed by the Admiralty along the coast, at the tops of buildings, within the range of vision of the skippers of passing craft. When the ball drops at Dover a gun sends the news echoing along the white cliffs, so that all the residents there know the hour correct to a fraction of a second.

A special government wire communicates the time to what is known as the "time room" at the General Post-Office, and from there it is flashed to hundreds of towns, so that the time of one may be the time of all. All the clocks belonging to the Telegraph Department are corrected twice a day, at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., in order to insure accuracy in the recording of messages. An extension of the system by the post-office enables that department to add to its revenue by informing certain subscribers of the exact time of day hour by hour. No attempt is made to correct the clocks of these subscribers. They are simply informed by wire the exact time according to the Greenwich clock, and are left to set their timepieces accordingly. It is illustrative of the methods in vogue on the other side that while the time is being wired to the post-offices throughout the United Kingdom business is interrupted and no messages are sent until the department has its clocks set to Greenwich measurement.

Marriage Will Be Difficult.

To the world of Bohemia came as a shock the announcement that henceforth it will be difficult to enter matrimony by way of "The Little Church Around the Corner," says the New York Herald. The rector, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, tells the reasons why the church, which has come to be looked on as a sort of metropolitan Gretna Green, has decided to strictly enforce a long standing matrimonial rule.

On account of the proximity of the church to the heart of Bohemia, although it stands within the boundaries of Belgravia, many persons, after making sudden decisions to be married, have applied to the rector to perform the ceremony. Often the idea was suggested to them by words of banter spoken over the wine or by some passing fancy.

Such marriages are seldom successful alliances.

Dr. Houghton, when he became rector five years ago, found that many persons who had no legal or moral right to wed came to make vows. They were dismissed by Dr. Houghton. In order that such as these may keep away, the recter new has issued a public notice that he will solemnize no marriage unless he knows the persons who present themselves or unless they are introduced by some one with whom he is acquainted.

"This announcement," says Dr. Houghton, "is made simply to call the attention of persons who contemplated coming here. On account of the nearness of the church to the heart of the Tenderloin, as the region is called, many persons have come here. Recently I have turned away many who wished to be married.

"On several occasions when men and women came to me to be united in marriage I recognized that the bridegroom was unwilling. I took him aside and talked with him and persuaded him to change his mind.

"Often young girls have come to me with men, saying they wished to be secretly married. I have persuaded them to return to their mothers. From many of these I have received letters saying they were glad they had not taken such a hasty step, and that they had, with the consent of their parents, decided to have a public wedding."

Largest Gun in the World.

Greatest of its kind is the gigantic steel ingot, weighing 99 2-10 tons, from which was made the breech end of the great 16-inch gun which has just been bored and rifled at the Watervliet Arsenal for the United States Government. The ingot was cast for the government at Bethlehem (Pa.) Iron Works, and is the largest piece of solid steel ever cast in the world.

The length of the ingot was 16 feet 7 inches; diameter, 6 feet 2 inches. While still in a molten condition in the mould the steel used in manufacturing the breech end of guns is subjected to hydraulic pressure until the ingot has cooled, thus insuring the solidity of the metal. The upper head of the powerful compresser weighs 125 tons, and the lower one, including the cylinder through which the hydraulic pressure is applied, 135 tons.

The finished gun is to weigh 126 tons, and will be 49 feet long. It will fire a projectile weighing 2,250 pounds at a velocity of 2,000 feet per second. The powder charge will be 1,000 pounds.

TUNISIAN'S PASSENGERS.

The following is a list of the passengers sailing by the Allan line R.M.S. Tunisian, from St. John to-day and Halifax Monday for Liverpool:

Mr. John W. Barker, Captain J. A. Benyon, Mr. Arders Berge, Mr. John Breakey, Mrs. Breakey, Miss Helen C. Breakey, Mr. Harolds Breakey, Mr. Colin Breakey, Mr. Ian Breakey, Miss Bremner, Miss R. T. Brown, Mrs. Caldicott, Col. H. W. A. Chambre, Mrs. Chambre, Captain G. Christian, Mr. J. Comont, Mrs. J. H. D. Foulds, Mr. Gaudin, Mrs. Gaudin, Mr. Leslie H. Gay, Mrs. Gay and child, Miss Gay, Lieut. A. F. Gilpin, Mr. J. C. Green, Mr. Arthur W. Gundry, Mr. E. W. Hart, Miss Hayes, Mr. John Hickey, Miss Hickey, Mr. R. S. Lang, Miss Laurie, Miss — Laurie, Miss — Laurie, Mr. C. S. Miller, Mr. Gerald H. Moore, Miss M. Palmer, Mrs. Pennie, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Pope, Mr. J. N. Ritchie, Miss Schreiber, Mr. Thomas Seldon, Mr. A. C. Starkeley, Miss Kathleen Shaw, Captain Tremearne, Mr. Webster, Miss Webster, Miss — Webster, Mrs. Weiffert, Mr. Lionel Boyle Wilcox, Mr. E. Wilson.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERT.

Yesterday afternoon the Symphony Orchestra gave its second recital of the present season and its forty-ninth since Professor Goulet took over the management. Miss Enid Martin was the soloist, and created a very favorable impression. The last two number of Beethoven's Fourth Symphony and the Aida number with which the programme closed, were the features of the orchestra part of the programme. There was a good attendance.

SAYS WILLISON IS TO HAVE THE NEWS

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

Toronto, Dec. 6.—A very definite report was circulated last night, says the Toronto World this morning, concerning the sale of the Evening News to the Willison-Flavelle syndicate. Those interested have been busy, according to the report, during the past three days arranging details of the transfer, which includes the entire plant. It is commonly understood that several well known newspaper men connected with other papers in the city have been engaged, among others, the chief editorial writer.

When Mr. Willison's attention was called to the report, he said he did not care to speak on the subject, but explained that the details would be given to all the papers when they had been completed. A close friends of the former Globe chief remarked on Wednesday that within a couple of days the full details of Toronto's new daily would be given to the public. The paper is to be retained as an afternoon journal, with a morning edition.

The board of directors and staff of the Globe said farewell to J. S. Willison yesterday afternoon, President Jaffray paying high tribute to his services on the Globe. Afterward the staff gave him an elegant cabinet of silver. In reply, Mr. Willison expressed much gratitude, indicating that he considered that his retirement from the Globe, that he might avail himself of the other position he new accepted, was one of progression and only on this account he said was his resignation justified.

The Globe, editorially referring to the farewell, says: "Without discussing Mr. Willison's plans, we feel safe in predicting for him a brilliant and useful career. Canada is no longer a narrow field for the publicist, whether in journalism or in politics, and there is plenty of scope for men like Willison, of thorough knowledge of public affairs, sound judgment, and high ideals. The Globe can only say heartily, the more the better. We have been speaking of a man of strong individuality and force of character, who is bound to make an impression on any institution with which he is connected and upon the community, and it is impossible to treat such men adequately in a newspaper article. We console ourselves with the thought that this will not be the last opportunity, but that we shall in future have frequent occasion to refer to his public services in the fields of journalism and literature, and perhaps in some other fields in which his gifts of speech and his executive ability will find scope."

HIT BY A TRAIN.

Narcisse Ferland, a shoemaker, of 8 Moot Lane, must have been born under a lucky star. Last evening, shortly after seven o'clock, he was walking across the Grand Trunk tracks at Versailles Street crossing, when the Cote St. Paul train struck him and knocked him quite a distance. When he was picked up it was thought he was dead, but he soon revived, and was sent to the General Hospital, where it was found that a bad cut on his head was the extent of his injuries. His condition is not serious.

A.O.U.W. FRATERNITY.

The A.O.U.W. Lodge at St. Lambert was visited on Thursday by Master Workman D. E. Jennings, Grand Receiver J. J. Ulley and thirty members of Federation Lodge no. 2. The party drove over, and after a very pleasant drive and entertainment, returned at a seasonable hour. The St. Lambert Lodge, headed by M.W. H. V. Hooper, entertained them, and addresses were made by Mr. Ulley, D.D.G.M.W. Pendleton, Mr. W. A. Dougherty, T. D. Holland, and T. D. McRoble. Messrs. E. Picard, D. E. Jennings, T. Hicks, J. A. Duquette and J. J. Ulley contributed songs and recitations.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

BUTCHERS DEFEND THE OLD MARKET

The Butchers' Association made a strong protest before the special library committee of the City Council yesterday afternoon against the demolition of St. Lawrence Market.

The president, Mr. Leduc, presented a petition to have the market preserved, and declared that were it removed, the butchers there would be cut off from their means of living. Not only butchers, but many farmers, went there to dispose of their produce, and the revenue to the city therefrom annually was over $8,000.

Ald. Carter upheld the butchers' claims, stating that it would be unjust to oust them when many had been installed there for 25 years, without sufficient notice to permit other arrangements being made.

No decision was reached by the committee, but there seemed to be a feeling in favor of allowing the market to stand.

LORD ROSEBERY LIVENED DEBATE

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

London, Dec. 6.—The debate on the education bill in the House of Lords last night would have been very dreary but for the intervention of Lord Rosebery, who vigorously denounced the principle of the measure. He demanded a two-thirds popular control for the schools, and declared that the supporters of the voluntary schools reminded him of the children of Gideon, who had imposed on Jeshua with their rags and mouldy bread. The Government scheme was not a national system of education. It was nothing but an ecclesiastical substitute.

BUSINESS PERSONAL.

Mr. Arthur Byrne, of the MacLean Publishing Co., this city, has gone to Toronto, where he will remain for three or four months. Several months ago Mr. Byrne underwent an operation of a very dangerous nature, and his doctor now advises a rest of a few months.

Mr. Seymour Hornibrook, who has been employed in the office of Messrs. Warden, King & Son, of this city, has secured a good position in Calgary.

NOTEWORTHY SCENE IN WESLEY CHAPEL

A Noteworthy scene in Wesley Chapel ..

Under the richly-tinted stained glass of the east window of Wesley's Chapel, before the golden letters on the wall which spelled out the Ten Commandments, there stood yesterday side by side two figures whose meeting was eloquent of many thoughts. One of them was Dr. Clifford, the other the Dean of Westminster. Side by side they stood, the vigorous, bearded, square-faced doctor, the hon of the Free Churches, and the tall, guttered figure of the clerge, with long, thin, thoughtful face, slight ecclesiastical stoop, and hair falong into a curl behind. It was at the funeral of Rev. H. Price Hughes, the protagonist of nonconformity in England. And side by side they joined in singing the hymn which rolled forth with true Methodist fervor from the great congregation that filled the pews and galleries with black:

O God our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home.

What a place was filled by Hugh Price Hughes, not only in Methodism, but a the public life of the nation, was surely never so well seen as now, when he lay silent and still in long elm coffin, which rested before the pulpit. The Dean of Westminster was not the only dignitary of the Church of England who had come to do the last sad honor to a chivalrous opponent and a beloved fellow-worker. Canon Barker was there, so was the Rev. J. J. Coxhead, and the Archdeacon of London was represented. The civic life of London was represented by Sir John MacDougall, Chairman of the County Council; Sir Horace Marshall, ex-sheriff; and Mr. J. H. Lile, of the corporation; and doubtless many others who could not be distinguished in the dense crowd that filled the chapel, overflowed into the schoolroom and the court outside, and lined the city road.

AT THE Y.M.C.A.

The Sunday afternoon meeting for young men will be addressed to-morrow by Prof. H. M. Tory, of McGill. Mr. W. A. Currie will sing. On Sunday afternoon, December 21, the speaker will be Mr. C. C. Michener, of New York. To-night the young men's meeting will be addressed by Mr. Geo. E. Williams, late of St. John, N.B. The young men's Bible class is following studies in the life of Abraham under the leadership of General Secretary D. A. Budge. They meet at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

You buy pianos nearer factory cost at Leach's, 2440 St. Catherine Street, than elsewhere in Montreal. Why?—adv.

THE INVICTA CLUB.

The first concert and dance of the Invicta Club for this season will be given on Thursday evening, December 18, in Drummond Hall. The best local talent will be present, and an orchestra will play during the evening. The club is a new one, which is open to all young men, and during the winter they intend holding snowshoe tramps, skating parties and euchre tournaments. A ladies' night will be held once a month.

FLOOR CAVED IN.

The provision store of A. Laplerre on Gosford Street had trouble last evening. Part of the floor collapsed, and a lot of potatoes in bags fell to the cellar. Some person who heard the crash thought it was fire and turned in an alarm, but the firemen were not needed.

MOUNT ZION CADETS.

The Zion Cadets are called out for drill on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights to prepare for the concert and ball, which will be held on December 17. In addition to the cadets, the following will take part: Misses Goldstein, Michaelson, Sophie Myers, Belle Sessenwein, Prof. Silverstone and Mr. Altschild.

Get a Morris Upright Piano for Xmas. Several dozen received at Leach's, 2440 St. Catherine Street, in oak, walnut and mahogany cases.—adv.

BABY DROWNED.

A little daughter of Mr. J. A. Little, of Bordeaux, met with death yesterday in a rather peculiar manner. While playing about the house she fell into a tub of water and was drowned. Coroner McMahon did not consider an inquest necessary.

A CHURCH FIRE.

A little fire in the basement of St. James' Church, St. Denis Street, gave the fire brigade a bit of work yesterday morning. An overheated furnace caused the trouble, but the firemen got the best of the blaze before it had a chance to do any damage.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED
Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. December 6th, 1902.

Santa Claus Takes to His Boat



WILL BE AT THE GROTTO TUESDAY MORNING.

Dear Mr. Manager (At Carsley's).

Just got to the next telegraph station, but can only spare a few minutes to send a wireless telegram. I feel rather weak after yesterday's accident, which happened in the following way: When the Reliance was doing her level best on smooth ice, we came across a walrus hole, and before I could get the full pressure on the brakes into the water we went flop, both the Reliance and myself, but not the two sleighs. Close by there was open water. The Life Boat kept the Reliance from going to the bottom, so by hitching the deer to the boat and using a pole with a hook at the end, I managed to get the Reliance up on the ice. Then I launched the three boats and got across the water, and soon the good Reliance was tearing on at full speed again. Don't forget to print in the papers that I speak French and English, and any letters you receive from the Children I will answer when I arrive at the Grotto. I hope those Pictures and Candy canes are starting, as I will require thousands of Pictures and thousands of pounds of Candy for the Children Tuesday morning.

Good-bye in haste. Your faithful friend,
SANTA CLAUS.

A Marvellous Toy Success

Wheel Barrows



Steel Body Wheel Barrows, well made.
SPECIAL, 69c

Lead Soldiers



Dexter Horses



Blackboards 15c to $2.45
Picture Blocks 10c to 1.00
Card Games 10c to 1.00
Building Blocks 10c to 1.00
Drums 15c to 1.00

Write for Our New Winter catalogue.

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

FUR-LINED OVERCOATS



Imported Choice Persian Lamb, Seal and Wild Cat

Low Prices.

Don't Forget This, Gentlemen!

We give you 35 to 40 per cent better value than elsewhere for the same prices.

Furs
For MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN.

CHAS. DESJARDINS & CO., St. Catherine St.

RADNOR Sold on the Merit of its Analysis.

ANALYSIS OF RADNOR SPRING WATER:

By J. T. Donald, M.A., Professor of Chemistry, Medical Faculty, Bishop's College, and Analytical and Consulting Chemist and Assayer.

Montreal, June 14, 1894.

I hereby certify that I have analyzed the Sample of Radnor Water received from the Canada Iron Furnace Company, Limited, and find the following results in 10,000 parts of water:

Chloride of Sodium	14.354	Carbonate of Lime	2.040
Chloride of Potassium	.211	Carbonate of Iron	Traces
Sulphate of Sodium	.210	Silica	.145
Sulphate of Magnesia	1.242		
Bromide of Sodium	.080		
Bicarbonate of Sodium	1.697	In 10,000 parts of water	20.899

"This analysis shows that Radnor Water is of the same class as Apollinaris and German Seltzer, and that it contains the valuable ingredients in such proportions that its use as a table water overcomes constipation and acidity of the stomach in a gentle and pleasant manner. That Sodium Chloride is naturally present instead of being artificially added, is most important. And it must not be forgotten that the valuable Sodium Bromide, which is entirely wanting in the German Waters named, exists in appreciable quantity in the RADNOR WATER, making it a most desirable tonic."

BROKE ROUND-WORLD RECORD.

Ottawa, December 6.—To make a time test of a round-the-world cablegram, Sir Sandford Fleming at seven o'clock last evening placed on the C. P. R. telegraph wires the following message to Mayor Cook:—

"Ottawa, December 5.—Round the world to Mayor, Ottawa. Operators please insert local time received after name station following list and immediately transmit, Canso, 7.59; London, Ascension, Cape Town, Durban, Cocos, 1.15; Perth, Brisbane, Fanning, 5.33; Bamfield, 5.59. (Sandford Fleming)."

The message completed the circuit and was delivered to Mayor Cook at 1.03 this morning, having belted the world in six hours and three minutes and breaking former records by many hours. It will be noted that the Fanning and Bamfield time is that of the 180th meridian.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

(Advertising Rates — Birth Notices, 25c; Marriage Notices, 50c; Death Notices, 50c.)

BIRTHS.

BOUDREAU—On November 17th, at St. Pierre, Kent Co., N.B., to the wife of Raphael P. Boudreau, a daughter.

CAREY—On November 29th, at Kingston, the wife of the Venerable Archdeacon of Kingston, of a son.

FATT—At Medicine Hat, Alb., on Nov. 13th, Mrs. F. F. Fatt, a daughter.

GOVANG—At Malakoff, N.B., on Nov. 13th, to the wife of Aime Govang, a daughter.

KING—On Wednesday, Dec. 3rd, at No. 5 Thornton Park (Turcot), a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. P. King.

LILLIE—To Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lillie, Nov. 21st, at Eddyville, Hull, Que., a son.

MACKEY—On the evening of Dec. 3, to Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Mackey, Santa Barbara, Mexico, a son.

MAHON—At Ottawa, on Nov. 19th, the wife of Edward Mahon, barrister, of a daughter.

MARSAN—At Montreal, on Dec. 2, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Marsan, 103 Cherrier Street.

McLEAN—In Glenboro, Man., on Nov. 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. John McLean, a daughter.

McLENNAN—At Campbellton N.B., on the 24th of November, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McLennan, a son.

MINNES—On November 29th, at Kingston, Ont., to Mr. and Mrs. William T. Minnes, a son.

ORR—On Nov. 9th, at Ottawa to Mr. and Mrs. Orr, a daughter.

PYKE—At 2690 St. Catherine street, on December 2nd, the wife of Geo. Pyke, of a son.

SUDDARD—At Gaspe Basin, on Nov. 9, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Suddard.

TAYLOR—Near MacGregor, Man., on the 28th of November, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Taylor, a son.

WIECHMAN—In Treherne, Man., on the 16th of November, the wife of Mr. C. Wiechman, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DOBSON-NOILES—At Amherst, N. S., on November 24th, by Rev. Dr. Steele, Harvey Dobson, of Sussex, and Miss Laurie B. Noiles, daughter of the late Albert Noiles, of Napanee.

DOUCET-LEGERE—At Caraquet, N.B. on Nov. 24th, Mr. Jos. Doucet to Miss Legere, both of Caraquet.

GODFREY—PORTER—On Dec. 1st, at St. John, N.B., by the Rev. A. G. Hamilton Dicker, W. A. Godfrey, jr., of Yarmouth, N.S., to Miss A. Augusta Porter, of St. John, N.B.

GUIDRY-MARTIN—On November 25th, at Campbellton, N.B., by Rev. Father Robichaud, Peter Guidry to Derilda Martin, daughter of Oliver Martin, of Campbellton.

McFARLANE-McCRACKEN—On Nov. 26th, at Ottawa, by Rev. D. M. Ramsay, of Knox Church, W. SandfordMcFarlane, to Ellen, daughter of Mr. James McCracken.

MURPHY-COUGHLAN—At Ottawa, on Nov. 26, by the Rev. Father Sloan, William Murphy, of the C.P.R. to Annie Coughlan, both of Hintonburgh.

SWITZER-STAGG—At Kepler, Ont., on Nov. 26th, by the Rev. J. Tredrea, Sarah E. Stagg to Walter H. Switzer, son of E. Switzer, Switzerville.

WELLINGTON-CHARLONG — At Campbellton, N.B., on November 24, by the Rev. W. A. Watkins, George Wellington to Margaret Jane Charlong.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

DOYLE—John Francis, aged 25 years, son of James Doyle, 309 Rey street, died on November 28, at Dal Sanararion, New Mexico.

JUBB—On Dec. 5, at 92 Fullum St., Albert Edward, son of Tom Jubb, aged 8 years.

LANE—In this city, on the 4th inst., Mary Trihey, wife of J. B. Lane.

MARTIN—At 33 Milton Street, on Dec. 4th, at the age of 69 years, Francis Martin, formerly of Gananoque, Ont.,

MORRISON—At 206 St. George Street, on Friday, Dec. 5th, 1902, Catherine Gleason, aged 54 years and 3 months, beloved wife of P. S. Morrison. Funeral on Saturday, 6th December, at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend x

ROUTHIER—At 89 Forfar Street, on Dec. 3rd, Jos. Routhier, aged 74 years 5 months and 28 days.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

BABCOCK—In Kingston, Nov. 30th, Richard Babceck, aged 93 years 1 month 11 days.

CAMPBELL—At Niles, Ohio, on Nov. 28th, Maggie Scott, wife of Donald M. Campbell, formerly of Ottawa.

CARLETON—In St. John, N.B., on Dec. 1st, Wm. Carleton, aged 87 years.

CONNOLLY—On Nov. 25th, in Cyrville, Ont., Timothy J. Connolly, aged 65 years

COULTER—At Islington, Ont., on Nov. 17th, in his 78th year, John Coulter.

DAVIES—At Ottawa, on Nov. 3rd, Ransom Arundel Davies, M.D., aged 60 years.

FOWLER—In St. John, N.B., on Dec. 1st, Clara A. Fowler, daughter of the late Guilford and Margery Fowler.

HIGMAN—At Ottawa, on Dec. 1st, in her 89th year, Jane Bray Higman, of Cornwall, Eng.

INNES—On Dec. 1st, at her brother's residence, Aspenwall, Virginia, Lizzie, 21 years, daughter of Elizabeth and William Innes, of this city.

CARLETON—At St. John, N.B., on Dec. 1st, William Carleton, aged 87 years. Funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 3rd, from the residence of his daughter, Prince Street, St. John, West.

SAUNDERS—At Gondola Point, Rothesay, N.B., on Nov. 20, Isaiah Saunders aged 76 years, leaving a wife five sons and seven daughters.

DALTON—In St. John, N.B., on Dec. 2nd, Olivia, relict of the late Henry O. Dalton, in the 79th year of her age leaving three sons and two daughters.

Soft Coal on Credit

No Sir—Everyone eats lady charlotte gelatine.

JUST NOW IS THE MOST REASONABLE TIME TO

BUY A MONUMENT

We have them on hand.

THE SMITH BROS. GRANITE CO., 290 Bleury St., just below Sherbrooke.

AMBULANCE HEADQUARTERS.

Bell Telephone Up 2367.

WM. WRAY,

Undertaker and Embalmer,

2456 MARINE STREET.

Between Stanley and Drummond Streets

Established 1840

Jos. C. Wray & Bro.

Undertakers,

290 MOUNTAIN STREET.

(One door from the corner)

142 ST DOMINIQUE STREET

(Above Dorchester)

Wiring for Incandescent Light,
Wiring for Arc Lamps,
Wiring for Bells,
Wiring for Anything Electrical.

Commenced ten years ago, and still in the lead. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

Montreal Electric Co.

1898 NOTRE DAME ST.

Bell Tel Main 2310.

You'll Like the Fram

We put on your Picture. We make perfect frames, and give them an artistic quality to help the artistic character to your picture.

Heasley, The Picture Framer 2047 St. CATHERINE ST., near Bleury

Tel. Up. 1315. Work received promptly.

AN UNUSED ROOM IS AN EXTRAVAGANCE. BOARDING

FOR SALE.

All Advertisements in this column ½c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE—NATHAN'S FAMOUS BED BUG poison, beetle, rat and mouse killer, in tins, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Money returned if it does not clear the house. Wholesale and retail, 71 Main Street. Registered in England, France, United States and Canada. 291x

FOR SALE — A PERSIAN LAMB JACKET, 2 gentlemen's fine lined coats, and 2 fur lined capes. Will sell cheap. Very little worn. Look as good as new. Apply 514 St. Paul st. 28 6x

FOR SALE — PIANO, N.Y., UPRIGHT piano, 88¾; cost-half original cost; terms $10 cash and $5 per month; 7 1-3 octaves, rosewood case, full metal plate; fine tone and fully warranted. All in perfect order. Apply to C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 2366 St. Catherine st., Montreal. x

FOR SALE — AT SECOND HAND, NO. 6 Emma hot water furnaces, with coils, pipes and radiators. Apply United Shoe Machinery Co. of Canada, 102 Nazareth st. 296x

PROP FOR SALE [illegible] 6... 6... 6.... 297x

FOR SALE — NORDHEIMER UPRIGHT, 3895; regular price, $480; terms $50 cash and $7 per month; only six months in use; practically speaking, new piano; rich mahogany case, three pedals, 7 1-3 octaves; will pass for new and guaranteed as a new piano. Apply to C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 2366 St. Catherine st., Montreal. x

FOR SALE — THE KING OF POLISHES, The Royal Wood Food. No smell, no fuss. For furniture, pianos, floors, and all varnished surfaces. For sale by J. D. Smith, Practical Painter, 1604½ St. Antoine st. 297x

FOR SALE—NORWICH CANARIES, BEAUtiful prizebirds and deep clear mules and females. 17 McTavish st. 288x

FOR SALE — NEW YORK WEBER UPright piano, 3850; cost ($500; terms $25 cash and $6 per month; fine tone and action, and appearance like new. A good bargain. Apply to C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 2366 St. Catherine st., Montreal. x

FOR SALE — A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of poultry just received. Buy early if you want reasonable prices. Probabilities very high for Christmas. Palace Meat Market, 118-120 Bleury st. x

FOR SALE — INVALID ROLLING, RECLINing chairs, back rests, bedside adjustable table, bed tray, for breakfast in bed, bidets, combination baby table and walking stand. R. E. Palmchard, 244 St. Lawrence st., opposite the market. 305x

FOR SALE — CONCERT AND SOCIAL badges made to order; also embossed price tickets for cigar store cases, windows, etc. Just the thing to make goods sell. J. P. Memoel, 210 St. James st., Room 7. tf

FOR SALE — FUR LINED COAT, FINE collar, suitable for coachman or driver of any kind. A bargain. Call after six, 113 Mitchenson ave. tf

FOR SALE — KINDLING, FOR THE MILlion. Kindling wood, $2.00. Cut hard wood, $3.00. Mill blocks, $1.75. Tan bark, $2.00. C. McDiarmid, 62 Richmond square. Tel. Up 2553. tf

FOR SALE — TWO NEW HIGH CLASS pianos. Will sell at a bargain for cash. W. J. Taylor, 903 Craig st., city. tf

FOR SALE — LARGE TRIPLE STEEL vault. Herald Pub. Co., 203 Craig st., city.

FOR SALE—SAFES, FIRE AND BURGLAR proof, new and secondhand, at prices that defy competition. Largest stock in city. A. Ahern, Montreal Safe Works, 369 St. James. Telephone Main 814. tf

FOR SALE — CHEAP, SOLID WALNUT bedroom suite. Can be seen 251 St. Urbain street. tf

REAL ESTATE

WALTER RYAN'S LIST.

FOR SALE — 997 WELLINGTON STREET, 9 roomed house, newly built; all modern conveniences; easy terms. Apply Walter Ryan, 25.3 St. Catherine st. x

FOR SALE — COTTAGES, 21 CROMBIE ST., all newly painted and papered; easy terms. Apply Walter Ryan, 2513 St. Catherine st. x

TO LET — TWO STALLS IN STABLE. Apply Walter Ryan & Co., 2513 St. Catherine street. x

SITUATIONS VACANT.

All Advertisements under this heading, 25 words, 6 insertions, 25c.

WANTED — GOOD STRONG BOYS TO LEARN the plumbing and gasfitting; steady work and good wages; those who have been at the work before preferred. Apply between 5 and 7 p.m., Jas. H. Gardner & Bro., 263 Greene ave. x

WANTED — BOY, AT DOWLER'S PHARmacy, 95 Phillips square. 302x

WANTED — BOOT SPINNER, 5 SHUTT WOOLLEN MILL, Davis and Furber machines. Apply at once, Adam Lemas & Son, Sherbrooke, Que. 294x

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT; ONE who can do good plain cooking. Apply 119 Hutchison st. 296x

WANTED — A TRUSTWORTHY PERSON to come to the house a few afternoons and evenings each week, to stay with three children, aged one to five. Apply before 10 a.m. or after 6 p.m., 257 St. Chas. Borromee st. 305x

WANTED — A FIRST CLASS GENERAL SERvant for the country; washing given out; good wages. Apply 307 St. Hubert st., city. 297x

WANTED — BOOT SPINNER, 5 SHUTT wooden mill. Davis and Furber machines. Apply at once, Adam Lemas and Son, Sherbrooke, Que. 294x

WANTED — CLERK FOR INSURANCE OFfice; must be quick and accurate; $60 per month to start. Apply in own handwriting, stating references and experience, to P.O. Box 989. 295x

WANTED — EXPERIENCED COOK AND housemaid. 4429 Sherbrooke st. 298x

WANTED — A TRUSTWORTHY GENTLEman or lady in each county to manage business for an old established house of good financial standing. A straight, bona fide weekly salary of $18.00 paid by check each Wednesday with all expenses direct from headquarters. Money advanced or expenses. Manager, 356 Caxton Bldg., Chicago. 291x

WANTED — JUNIOR CLERK FOR INSURance office, $17.50 per month to start. Apply in own handwriting, stating references and experience, to P.O. Box 989. 294x

WANTED — IN A MANUFACTURING ESTABlishment, one indoor and one outdoor salesman; must be thoroughly experienced. Apply to K 128, Herald Office.

WANTED—BRIGHT BOY, ABOUT 15 YEARS old, for factory office; must write a good hand; references required; good chance for advancement. Apply K 129, Herald. 289x

WANTED — A BOOK CANVASSER. A SALary and commission paid to a man with a first class connection in Montreal and other cities. Apply, stating experience, to W. L. P., Herald Office. 291x

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT FOR family of four; wages $12; no washing. Apply 4407 Sherbrooke st., Westmount. 291x

HONEST, RELIABLE MEN AND WOMEN can make good money working for us at home evenings; steady work; no fake. Particulars free to all. Send self-addressed envelope. Union Supply Co., 32 Union square, New York, Dept. "B." 288x

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL TO HELP WITH light housework in small family, a few hours every day; one who could sleep at home preferred. Apply at 695 Lagauchetiere st'reet. 262x

$15 PER THOUSAND, COPYING LETTERS at home; either sex. Send two stamps for particulars. Blackney & Co., 5607 Halsted, Chicago. x

WANTED — ABOUT 20 BRIGHT, INTELLIgent girls, for work in our laboratories. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., 384 St. Antoine street. 269x

WANTED—BRASS WORKERS ORGANIZER wanted. All brass workers attend meeting, 261 St. James st., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 3, when an organizer will be selected. 286x

WANTED — EXPERIENCED HOUSEMAID; good wages. Apply at once, 70 Union ave.

WANTED — FIRST CLASS EXPRESS AND dray teamer; also horseshoer and jobber; wages three per day; steady. McRae Hall & Co., Vancouver, B.C. 286x

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS— HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

All Advertisements under this heading, 25 words, 6 insertions, for 25c.

WANTED — A PAPER RULER; ALSO A strong boy for envelope department. Apply to 15 Cathedral st. 283x

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, ONE STEAM shovel engineer and two crane's men. Apply James Ogilvie, Supt. Motive Power, Canada Atlantic Railway, Ottawa. tf

WANTED — YOUNG MAN, GOOD TEAMster, first class references, desires position as delivery or express waggon. Apply A., 348 Dalhousie sq'are, city. 290x

WANTED — SMART BOY, BETWEEN 13 and 14 years, for law office, Jacobs, Patterson & Garneau, 97 St. James st. 286x

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MEN FOR DISTributing almanacs; must know the city well. Apply by letter, stating wages, to Box K 126, care Herald Office. tf

WANTED—OPERATORS IN ALL DEPARTments. Good wages and steady work all the year round. We make overalls, pants, shirts, ladies' shirt waists and combinges, collars and cuffs. Apply at main office, The Standard Shirt Co., Limited, 159 to 215 Delorimier ave. x

WANTED — OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED girls can earn from 50c to $1.00 per day. Four improvers with peach girls wishing to learn. Please cut out this ad and bring it with you and apply at office. The Standard Shirt Co., Limited, 217 Delorimier ave tf

WANTED — METAL SPINNER. APPLY, with references, to The Booth Copper Co., 128 Queen st. E., Toronto, Ont. 304x

WANTED — AGENTS, IN EVERY CITY, town and village in Canada, to handle an easy selling probable. From five to ten dollars a day can be made without any trouble. Address Box M 321, Herald. tf

WANTED — TEACHERS WANTING EMployment during holidays, can learn how to make five to ten dollars a day by writing to Box M 320, Herald. tf

HOME WORK, KNITTING, GIVEN HONEST industrious families; every locality; good wages. Ten dollar outfit required. Write Glasgow Woollen Company, Toronto. tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

All Advertisements in this column ½c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

WANTED TO PURCHASE — A RESTAURant, with license; price must be reasonable. All communications strictly private. Address F. B., P.O. Box 963. 290x

WANTED—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR cash. Box K 110, Herald. 259x

WANTED TO BUY A GRIP TEST PENNY-in-the-slot machine, made in Kalamazoo, Michigan; give condition of machine and lowest cash price; must be cheap. W G. Henshaw, Kalamazoo, Michigan. 287x

MONEY TO LOAN.

TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST IN MORTgages, current rates of interest. Doucet & Phillips, Notaries, Canada Life Chambers x

MONEY TO LOAN — $5.00 AND UPWARDS, to responsible parties, on promissory notes and other securities; strictly confidential; no deposit required. A. Fiset, 204 St. James, Room 32. 292x

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — SCIENTIFIC PALMISTRY. Madame Septima gives her services free at any entertainment for charitable purposes. Readings and lessons. 2719 St. Catherine st. Ladies 50c, gentlemen $1.00. 287x

PERSONAL — SCIENTIFIC PALMISTRY taught and hands delineated. 24 City Councillors st. 291x

PERSONAL — EXTRAORDINARY ADVICE. Young or old, seeking good and advantageous marriage, should send five cents for circulars, to Box 983, Montreal. Correspondence confidential. x

FOUND.

FOUND — ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO, A parcel containing doylies and table centres. Found in vicinity of Upper St. Urbain. Owner can have same by proving property. 961 St. Urbain st. tf

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

All Advertisements under this heading, 25 words, 6 insertions, for 25c.

WANTED — POST OFFICE ASSISTANT, willing to learn the candy business. Alex. Shaw, Post Office, Stanbridge East. 288x

WANTED—ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, 22, USED to fish business, requires employment of that or any other description. R. Woods, Riverfield, Que. 296x

WANTED — AN ACTIVE AND ENERGETIC man desires a situation as assistant in office, or collector; has had twelve years' experience in the latter; best of references, or security; salary small. Address K 141, Herald. 292x

WANTED — HOUSE PAINTING, PAPER hanging, calcomining and glazing; charges moderate; best references. Telephone Bast 172, or call to A. Feldman, 378a St. Dominique st. 289x

WANTED — SET OF DOCTOR'S OR DENtist's books to keep. Bills sent out. Accounts collected. K 136, Herald. 290x

CHAIRS CANED BY T. PATTERSON, 173 St. Urbain. Specially fine or high class caning, done soon and carefully executed. Write immediately. 288x

WANTED — AT ONCE, A POSITION BY A first class designer and pattern cutter; reference given. Apply Box K 131, Herald Office. 296x

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT — SMALL UNFURnished flat, central locality. Address, with particulars, J. P. C., St. Lawrence Hall. 286x

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. A. FINLAYSON (SUCCESSOR TO FINlayson & Grant), Customs Broker and Forwarder. Warehouseman. 413 and 417 St. Paul st., Montreal. Heated Storage. Bond or Free. Telephone Main 1302. P.O. Box 624.

LEGAL CARDS.

MACLENNAN, CLINE & MACLENNAN, Barristers, etc., Cornwall, Ont. D. B. Maclennan, K.C., C. H. Cline, F.J. Maclennan

COOKE & MULLIN, ADVOCATES, NEW York Life Insurance Building, 11 Place d'Armes. J. P. Cooke, K.C., Crown Prosecutor; R. T. Mullin, B.C.L. Cable address, "Cookmull."

LEITCH, PRINGLE & CAMERON, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, etc., Cornwall, Ont. Jas. Leitch, K.C., R. A. Pringle, J. A. C. Cameron, LL.B.

BUCHAN & ELLIOTT, ADVOCATES, ETC. Canada Life Building, 183 St. James st., Montreal.

STEPHENS, HUTCHINS & MARGOLESE, Advocates, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Temple Building, St. James street, Montreal. C. H. Stephens, K.C.; Horace A. Hutchins, L. S. Margolesse. Telephone Main 1568. Cable address, "Stepins."

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MONTREAL ART PRINTERS— HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.

Corrected to December 1st.

ST. JOHN, N.B., HALIFAX — Lv. 17.25 p.m. Ar. (x)8.35 a.m.

TORONTO, HAMILTON, CHICAGO—Lv. 18.30 a.m., *10 p.m. Ar. *7.35 a.m., †7.15 p.m.

WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. *9.40 a.m. Ar. *6.30 p.m.

S.S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.05 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m.

OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger †8.20 a.m., †5.45 p.m. Ar. †12.35 p.m., †10.30 p.m. Lv. Windsor St. †8.45 a.m., *9.40 a.m., §10.00 a.m., †4.00 p.m., *10.05 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m., †11.45 a.m., *6.30 p.m., †7.00 p.m., §9.45 p.m.

QUEBEC — Lv †8.30 a.m., †2.00 p.m., §3.30 p.m., *11 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., †2.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m., §6.30 p.m.

BOSTON—Lv. †9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m. Ar. *8.15 a.m., †9.15 p.m.

VAUDREUIL—Lv. †8.45 a.m., †9.30 a.m., *9.40 a.m., §10.00 a.m., (i)1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., (a)5.15 p.m., *10.00 p.m. Ar. *7.35 a.m., †8.40 a.m., †11.45 a.m., †12.15 p.m., *6.30 p.m., †7.00 p.m., †7.15 p.m., §9.25 p.m.

SHERBROOKE — Lv. †8.30 a.m., †4.30 p.m., †7.35 p.m. Ar. (x)8.35 a.m., †11.55 a.m., †7.05 p.m.

JOLIETTE — Lv. †8.30 a.m., †5.10 p.m. Ar. †8.50 a.m., †6.20 p.m.

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STE. AGATHE—Lv. (m)9.00 a.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m., (m)7.05 p.m.

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*Daily. †Week days. §Sunday only. ‡Daily except Saturday. xDaily except Monday. (a) Daily except Saturday and Sunday. (i)Saturday only. (m)Tuesdays and Thursdays. (n) Thursdays only.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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LV. WINDSOR STN., 8.45 a.m., *9.40 a.m., $10.00 a.m., 4.00 p.m., *10.05 p.m.

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LV PLACE VIGER, 8.20 a.m., 5.45 p.m.

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Leave Place Viger 9.15 a.m. for ST. JEROME, and Intermediate Stations. Returning, leave ST. JEROME 3.15 p.m., arrive Montreal 9.45 p.m.

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MONTREAL ART PRINTERS— HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

House Keepers Get Quick Returns From Herald Want Page.

RUNAWAY MATCHES IN ROYAL FAMILIES

(London Tit-Bits.)

So long as sentiment and a love of adventure survive in the human breast there will be an unfailing fascination in stories of elopement, quite regardless of the class of life which the hero and heroine adorn; but, as is perhaps natural, the interest deepens when the runaway bride is a princess of royal blood, and the adventurous swain who carries her off is also of exalted rank.

Almost a quarter of a century ago if any lynx-eyed watcher had stationed himself at a convenient point of observation near a certain large house at Enghein, a suburb of Paris, he might have seen at dead of night a window stealthily open, a slight, hooded figure emerge from it and cautiously descend a ladder, at the foot of which a dark manly figure was waiting to take the descending maiden in his arms.

But he would have been a very keen observer who could have recognized in the lady of the ladder the Princess Isabella of Spain, great aunt of the boy monarch of our day, and in her attendant squire the Count Gurowski, the handsomest and most daring man of his time.

But runaway matches do not always open happiness and this union, so romantically begun, ended in disaster and desertion within a few years, and fifteen years ago the gallant count died, leaving his neglected wife dependent on the charity of relatives who scorned her.

Elopements seem to run in the royal blood of Spain, for the Princess Isabella's sister, Josephine, eloped from a palace in Madrid, and from under the watchful eye of her mother, and with a man of low extraction.

Her lover began his career as a Havana journalist, and his first adventure in the domain of Cupid was as suitor for the hand of a daughter of a wealthy planter. But the planter had more exalted views for his daughter than to see her the wife of an impecunious and obscure penman, and he crossed him off his estate with words of scorn and threats of horsewhipping little knowing that the man he despised would some day successfully aspire to the hand of a royal princess.

Then Senor Rante, for this was the contemned lover's name, carried his fascinations to Spain, where he made a name as a poet, and where his fulsome verses won favor at the Spanish court. The Princess Josephine fell under the spell of his flattery, and this new romance ended in an elopement and a secret wedding.

But the Princess Josephine was not the last of the royal ladies of Spain who took her matrimonial destiny in her own hands. She had a successor and a rival in very recent years in the Princess Elvira, who conceived a passion for an artist who stole her heart in Rome, and this gallant wielder of the brush ran away with his royal love in spite of the threats and frowns of her august relatives at the courts of Spain and Austria.

The royal family of Bavaria is no whit behind that of Spain in its love of romantic weddings, as was proved a very short time ago, when another Princess Elvira fell in love with an impoverished but handsome count, and, turning her back on palaces, ran away with him. More fortunate, however, than some of her predecessors, she was clever enough to win later the sanction of her family to her unorthodox marriage.

But the champion of royal elopers was the Princess Amelia of Bavaria, who experienced the delights of at least three elopements. This good lady's life, however, was marked by such vagaries that a mere elopement may be regarded as quite a commonplace incident in it.

On the occasion, it is said, of a performance at the Court Theatre, she made her way to the stage, and to the consternation of the court and the crowded house, insisted on dancing a pas seul; while on another occasion she is reported to have watched the performance from the insecure eminence of a seat on the balustrade of the royal box with her feet hanging over the heads of the audience.

Another Princess of Bavaria not many years ago startled Europe by a romantic and very irregular wedding. The Princess Elizabeth, a granddaughter of the Austrian Empress had conceived a violent affection for a young lieutenant of good family, but of poor position and prospects. Every effort was made by her family to cure her of her infatuation, but to no purpose; and one morning it was discovered that she and her lover had vanished, leaving no trace behind them.

They made their way into the heart of the Italian Alps and were married there by an obliging and incurious priest, with the great, silent hills as witnesses of their nuptials. For some time they travelled together in Italy until through the intervention of the Emperor of Austria, always a sympathiser with youthful lovers, they were forgiven and taken into favor again.

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George Soten, a London writer, has published a budget of anecdotes, one of which tells of a fashionable woman who appeared before Pope Leo in a very low-necked dress. His Holiness disapproved of the costume so strong

Jessica's Caprice.

BY CLARA MULHOLLAND.

Author of "Kathleen Mavourneen," "Lady Strathmore's stratagem," "John Lawson's Ward," "Two Against One," "A False Step," &c.

I.

"Jessica is sweet to look upon," cried Mrs. Fairbairn, trailing her long, silken skirts over the rich carpet and bending gracefully to kiss a small, delicate woman lying upon a couch at the far end of a big drawing-room in Queen's-gate. "You ought to be proud of your daughter, Marion, and see that she does well in life. Where is she off to now by herself? You really give her too much freedom."

Marion raised her dainty eyebrows and shrugged her shoulders.

"I don't give Jessica freedom; she takes it. I'm not strong enough to cope with a will like hers. You've no idea how delicate I am, Floss dear. A ball or a dinner quite knocks me up, and we have so many to go to nowadays."

"Yet Jessica looks as fresh as a rose."

"She seldom comes with us," laughing. "She's too serious for such frivolities. Now, I dance the night through but Jessica"—she threw up her hands—"is tired and ready to go home, when she does come, after quite a few dances."

"In our day the mothers sat and watched—the young girls danced."

"But that's many years ago. And our mothers were old-fashioned."

"If I had a daughter," thoughtfully, "I'd do as they did. It's the right and proper thing, and evidently dancing does not agree with you, Marion."

"Nothing"—sighing—"does. The days are long, and"—yawning—"I'm bored to death."

"You want a tonic, or, better still, a little work."

"Work! My dear Floss, what nonsense! Why should I work? My husband's wealthy, and I am——"

"Lazy and extravagant. Forgive me Marion, but you know we always speak plainly to each other—since we were at school. I did not, however, mean money-making work. I meant your duty—going out with your daughter——"

"Dear me! I can't go with her. They don't admit chaperons to such places and Jessica is quite able to take care of herself."

"That I am sure of. But, nevertheless, you ought to go out with her more than you do."

"Now"—with a frown—"don't lecture too much, Floss. I won't stand it. I couldn't possibly go out with Jessica to-day. The room is quite small, and not a chair to sit on."

"To her bookbinding class, of course. Oh, I see you have not heard of her latest craze."

"No, in deed, I have not."

"Well, she's learning to bind books at Mr. Sharples in Mudie Street."

"Learning to bind books? For goodness sake why?"

"Don't look so tragic. It's only"—laughing—"a fair maid's fancy, a caprice that does no one any harm. I thought you'd be shocked..."

"I'm not shocked, but I confess to feeling a little vexed. It seems a crying shame that Jessica should waste her time in such a way. The years will soon pass, and she ought to be getting married. Hase she any admirers?"

"What a question! My dear, she might count them by hundreds. But you know Jessica—her head in the clouds, she dreams of a paragon. 'A chevalier sans repreche,' and I'm afraid that in London society such men are rare. So she refuses everyone and goes on—with her bookbinding."

Mrs. Fairbairn swept up and down the room, absorbed in thought.

"And this teacher," pausing suddenly. "Is he——"

"Safe as can be," laughed Mrs. Lennox. "Elderly, plain, rough in manner, so don't be uneasy. Sharples is all he ought to be."

"And the other pupils? Are they——"

"My dear," impatiently, "you want to know too much. It's not likely Jessica would waste her time on a pupil when"—in scornful and scathing tones—"she refused Sir Loftus Dunstable."

"The foolish girl! How unwise. You must really tell her to re-consider—give Sir Loftus another chance. He—for, oh!"—clasping her hands—"supposing anything were to happen—and business is very low in the city—before Jessica is married. Think how awful that would be."

"Don't talk of anything so horrible," shivering. "I declare you are a regular wet blanket to-day. There's no danger of a crash. John is in first rate spirits."

Mrs. Fairbairn looked curiously at her cousin

"I am truly glad to hear that, and one ought never to listen to vague rumors."

"Certainly not. But you ought to talk to Jessica, Floss, and urge her to accept Sir Loftus. I've done so till I'm tired. She doesn't mind one word I say, and just laughs and tells me she prefers bookbinding. Ah! there's the luncheon gong. Thank goodness."

Meanwhile her father's carrige bore Jessica Lennox swiftly on her way. She was in radiant spirits, and little dreaming of her cousin's anxiety for her future. This new occupation, caprice her mother called it, gave her immense pleasure. She had long wanted some scope for her energies, and she now told herself she had found it. Bookbinding was useful, artistic work. It provided her with employment and interest.

"Some day I'll bring home an exquisitely bound volume the cover designed and made by my own fair hands," she cried, gaily as she climbed up the narrow stairs leading to the studio in a small and dingy street not far from New Oxford-street, "and then they'll all be pleased and tell me I'm really quite clever."

Behind a big screen in the corner Jessica removed her lace boa and large picture hat and feathers, and, putting on a long blue overall, which completely concealed her pretty dress, stepped out amongst the pupils and began at once to work.

Half-a-dozen girls and a couple of young men looked up, and smiled as she appeared, then resumed their occupation without a word.

"I've brought a little book I want you to bind for me in your very best style, Mr. Barton," Jessica said, addressing a tall, fair-haired man of about three or four and twenty, who still lingered in the studio, when the other pupils had gone to lunch. "It's a birthday gift for my father, and I would like it very nice. I am willing"—drawing a small volume of poems from her pocket—"to give you any price you please, if only it is well done, as you, with all your artistic taste, can do it."

He took the book from her hand, looked at it, and laid it down upon the table.

"I'll give it to the master. He will do it as you wish."

"But"—Jessica flushed a little—"I wished to give you the order."

"Thank you, but I am going away. I only came to-day that I might say good-bye to you, Miss Lennox."

"Going away? Oh!" impulsively, "I am sorry."

"You are very kind."

His glance rested for a second on her lovely, eager face, and he sighed. She looked at him and their eyes met.

"Not at all," Jessica said, turning away impatiently. "I thought you liked your work."

He smiled a little sadly.

"Liking has nothing to do with it. I must make money."

"Money!" scornfully. "Art and artistic work ought surely to come before money."

"To you who have plenty of money it must seem so."

"How do you know,"—quickly—"that I have plenty?"

He laughed and reddened slightly.

"Everyone here knows that Miss Lennox is wealthy, and that her learning bookbinding is but a passing caprice."

"It is nothing of the kind. And why should it be? 'Tis well to learn something properly. Who knows when one may require to work?"

"Who indeed? But I trust you may never fall upon such days. I have known them long, and now that an uncle has offered me a good berth in his business in New York, I must go and make all the money I can, for the sake of my mother and little brother and sisters."

"You are noble," Jessica cried, looking at him admiringly. "It is splendid to sacrifice oneself for others like that. I could not do it."

"Oh, yes, you could," he said, warmly. "There is strength and determination in every line of your lovely face."

"Really, Mr. Barton," with an uneasy laugh, "you——"

"Forget myself, you would say, and truly. But your coming here has often puzzled me. Without great perseverance and strength of will you could not have given up the amusements and——"

"Oh, amusements" — shrugging her shoulders—"bore me intensely. You have no idea what a dull affair the life of the average society young lady is nowadays. To me it is impossible. And I often wish I were poor that I might——"

"Don't!" he cried quickly. "Poverty would not suit you."

She laughed merrily.

"How serious you are. And now, when are you going?"

"To-morrow. This is my last day in England."

"We shall miss you."

"Will you?"

His face lit up with a look of inexpressible joy, and he moved nearer and laid his hand on hers. Then, with a start and a sudden change of color, he drew back and began to put his tools and work away.

"Some day you'll be coming home again a wealthy man," Jessica said, cherefully, and making an effort to speak in her natural way. "Perhaps, then, we may meet. Who knows?"

"I pray Heaven we may," he cried, his eyes turned full upon her face. "But no," with a nervous, somewhat bitter laugh. "I shall never make a fortune—never"—his voice sank to a dreary whisper—"meet you again. Good-bye, good-bye!" And, before the girl could say another word, he was gone.

II.

For some days Adrian Barton's departure and his prospects of success in America were the subject of many whispered conversations in the studio. Then something new turned up, and his name was mentioned no more. His fellow-pupils appeared to have forgotten his existence.

Missing his kind assistance, his clever advice, and the sympathetic and artistic interest he had always taken in her work, Jessica resented this speedy forgetfulness on the part of her companions, and was inclined to tell them so in a few scornful and indignant words. But fortunately she saw the folly of such a proceeding and wisely held her tongue.

"They are only doing what is right and natural, after all," she told herself. "And I had better follow their example. Adrian Barton was"—smiling and blushing—"too attractive. It is a good thing, perhaps, that he has gone."

That evening Mr. Lennox spoke seriously to his daughter, and urged her to accept Sir Loftus Dunstable's offer of marriage, which he was willing and eager to repeat if only she would give him the opportunity.

"I could not marry Sir Loftus, father," she replied, firmly. "I do not love him."

"Nonsense! Love is only absurd sentimentality. Hard times are upon us, Jessica. Any day I—we may all be on the brink of starvation. Marry this good man——"

"Father," she cried, white to the lips, "this is terrible!"

"You will do as I ask? As Lady Loftus——"

"I could not, Oh, father, don't ask me to sell myself," wailed the girl in anguish. "Anything rather than that."

"You're a fool!" he cried, and swung out of the room angry and indignant.

Months passed, and although every one in the house knew of the grave danger that threatened them, things went on as before in the Lennox establishment. There were dinner parties, luncheon parties and receptions. Mrs. Lennox ordered new and expensive dresses; Mr. Lennox smoked the finest cigars and drank the best of wine, and all the time they were on the edge of an abyss. No one seemed to view the situation in a proper spirit—that is, no one but Jessica. She alone made an effort to retrench; she alone considered seriously what she should do in the future.

"I could not marry Sir Loftus Dunstable, and he would have acted generously towards us all," she would cry, wringing her hands despairingly. "It would be a sin to do so—a sin against him, a sin against myself—when I do not love him. But I must do somehting—work. Mother will want so much. But what can I do? Ah!" a glance of joy in her eyes, "I know. My caprice, as she called it. My bookbinding will save us. Thank heaven, there is at least one thing that I can do well."

At last the crash came, awful and more terrible even than was expected. John Lennox was ruined, and the shock and horror was more than he could bear. An attack of his heart laid him suddenly prostrate one day upon the floor. Before night he was dead!

Upon Jessica now devolved the entire management of everything. Her mother, weak and helpless, was incapable of thought or action. So, cut to the heart, sorrowing, yet brave and courageous, the girl set to work with a will, resolved to do what she could to spare the poor woman all possible pain and suffering. It was a difficult task; but when at last the furniture was sold and they had left the big house in Queensgate for a tiny flat in West Kensington. Mrs. Lennox seemed fairly well satisfied. She praised her daughter loudly for her good management and sweet kindness; and Jesica, feeling well rewarded for her hours of anxiety and fatigue, began to think how she could settle down to make a little money.

"There'll be barely enough left, when all poor father's debts are paid, for the rent and most common necessaries of life," she told herself; "so now work, real work, must be done, Jessica Lennox. No more playing for you. Henceforth you are a working woman.

With this intention she took a couple of small rooms in a street off the High Street, Kensington, and set up with a hopeful and courageous heart as a bookbinder.

In this emergency Florence Fairbairn, her mother's first cousin, proved an invaluable friend. The girl's sturdy independence was a revelation to her, accustomed as she was to the pretty, frivolous maidens she met in society, thinking of little but their own pleasure and adornment, their one object being to amuse themselves first, and ultimately secure a wealthy husband. Compared with these contemptible creatures, Jessica seemed a heroine, and the kind-hearted woman resolved to help her in every way she could. So she went round her rich acquaintances blowing the girl's horn, telling them how beautifully she bound books, and how fashionable it was to have all one's pet poets and authors in one's drawing room in elegant and artistic covers. In a certain set Mrs. Fairbairn was looked up to as a person of taste, and her word was law. So very soon good orders poured into the little studio in Kensington. Two or three nice girls followed as pupils, and in a few months Jessica was fairly well launched, and doing useful and paying work as a binder of books.

"Jessica's caprice will be her saving after all," Mrs. Fairbairn would say. "She's a good girl, and I'm delighted with her; but she deserved a better fate. A good and wealthy husband is what she ought to have, lovely as she is; but, of course"—with a shrug of her shoulders—"all that is over now. Working for her bread, shut up in a studio from morning till night with a set of girls in blue overalls, where on earth could such a being come from?"

Such thoughts as these never troubled Jessica, however. She was happy at her work and deeply thankful that she was getting on so well.

Years went over, and with various fluctuations—for in every business there are good days and bad—Jessica progressed. She had a good deal of artistic taste, and her designs for binding were greatly appreciated and sought after. The work took time and labor; but as she liked it and it paid her well, she was content.

"You are a marvellous girl," Mrs. Fairbairn said one day, glancing round the little studio. "Is there anything more I can do for you?"

Jessica laughed gaily.

"My dear fairy godmother, I think not. I could do very well with another pupil. But——"

"You shall have her. I feel sure I shall find one soon. Au revoir. I'm off to look her up amongst my friends and admirers." And she ran out of the room.

"Floss is more marvellous than I am," Jessica said, smiling, as the carriage bearing her kind and useful friend drove off from the door. "She really is——"

"I have been waiting on the mat for half-an-hour. May I come in?" asked a sweet voice, and looking round Jessica saw a small, exquisitely-dressed little maiden, with a very fair face and a pair of big brown eyes, standing in the doorway.

"Come in, please, I'm sorry you've had to wait." Jessica cried, in some confusion and lifting forward a chair. "I never heard you ring."

"Please don't apologize," the girl said, sitting down. "My time is not precious. In fact, I've nothing in the world to do, and that's why I am here."

Jessica looked at her in some amusement.

"A curious reason for coming. Do you wish me to bind books for you?"

"Oh, no!" laughing a little nervously. "I want you to teach me how to bind them."

"Indeed! You want to become my pupil," Jessica remarked, her eyes wandering over the girl's rich, yet pretty costume. "A caprice," she thought, then blushed deeply, remembering how vexed she had been when people had said that of her own desire to learn bookbinding.

"Yes. I think I might like the work," toying with a gold chain round her neck. "You see, I wasn't always rich, and Adrian says——"

"Adrian?" Jessica started and changed color. It was many years since she had heard that name. But one man of her acquaintance had ever borne it. Still, doubtless there were many other Adrians in the world.

"Yes. He's my brother, you know," went on her visitor. "He has made money—quite a fortune—and so we're all rich. The others seem happy; but somehow it bores me to dress up and read novels all day long, and we don't know many people to ask us out, so Adrian said I ought to learn bookbinding. He's awfuly good at it."

"Indeed! But I'm more persevering than you think; and Adrian says he once knew a girl—a lovely girl—who just for a fad, a caprice—she was quite rich—took up bookbinding and got one splendidly. She liked it, and so might I. May I"—looking up with her big, sweet, appealing eyes—"come and try?"

Jessica's color had changed from red to white and from white to red several times during this speech, and she felt a sudden thrill run through her heart that alarmed her.

"Why should I care? What does it matter if her brother should be the Adrian I knew?" she told herself, severely. "Why need I start and grow scarlet all over because he said I was lovely? I'm an idiot! A——" Then aloud she asked, quietly: "Did your brother, Mr. Adrian——"

"Barton, that's his name," cried the girl, "and he and I live together at Queen's gate, so I shall not have far to come."

"No." Truly things had changed. The Bartons rich and living near her old home, whilst she—— "Did your—Mr. Barton send you to me as a pupil?"

"Oh dear, no!" laughing. "I saw your name somewhere quite by accident. Adrian never heard of you."

Jessica smiled. It was a relief to know that. She would have resented the idea of Adrian Barton looking upon her as a charity and sending his sister to take lessons in bookbinding in order to help her. Now she was persuaded that this was not the case, she was delighted to welcome pretty Phillis as a pupil.

Her days at the studio were pleasant ones for Phyllis Barton, and she conceived quite a romantic affection for her clever and beautiful teacher.

"It is so long since we met," she told herself. She has probably forgotten my very name. It—— Oh, Jessica! I could not bear to be greeted as a stranger. Through all these years I have thought of you, and dreamt of seeing you again, and yet now—— I will not force myself upon you. If we are to meet it must come about naturally; but, thank Heaven, I may see you sometimes, gaze upon you from afar. You are as lovely as ever, and have proved yourself a noble woman. Heaven bless you."

When Phyllis had been going to the studio for some weeks she caught cold, and the doctor forbade her leaving the house till it was quite well. Much vexed at this sudden interruption of her happy days in the society of her beloved friend, she wrote a despairing letter to Jessica, who at once hurried round to Queen's gate to console and comfort her.

Upon the stairs as she was leaving Jessica came suddenly face to face with Adrian Barton, and, looking at him with her sweet, clear eyes, held out her hand.

"You have forgotten me?" she said, softly. "I am Jessica Lennox!"

"Indeed, I have not," he cried; "that would be impossible. I have thought of and longed for this moment since the day we parted, Miss Lennox."

"Oh, that is kind!" with a quick, bright flush. "And"—laughing nervously — "all the things we used to talk about have come true. We have changed places, as it were. I congratulate you on your success in America."

"And I on yours in London, Miss Lennox. You have done well and nobly."

Jessica raised her hand quickly. "Pray say nothing about that. I have had a struggle, but it's over. I shall never"—gaily—"make a fortune."

And then she passed away from him smiling; and he, dazed and bewildered with joy, stood with throbbing heart, and misty eyes gazing helplessly after her retreating figure. During the following week they met frequently by the little invalid's couch, and the awkwardness of the first meeting over they fell back into their old easy ways again. With one on each side of her Phyllis was supremely happy; but as her cold yielded to treatment and she knew she would soon be well, a new terror took possession of her. Jessica would now never come to see her. Their pleasant, cosy evenings would be at an end for ever. It was too bad, and with all the wilfulness of a spoilt child she resolved to malinger a little, just to keep her dear friend near her for some time longer.

Never suspecting what was going on, Jessica grew anxious, and, speaking to Adrian upon the subject one evening, she strongly advised him to bring a specialist to see and examine his little sister.

"She looks fragile," she said. "It would be wrong to allow a cold to settle on her. The results might be fatal."

Adrian smiled. He knew and understood Miss Phyllis better than Jessica did.

"I will think over what you say," he answered. "And I—yes—I know exactly the specialist she requires."

They were walking through a quiet part of Kensington Gardens, she having allowed him to see her home as it was a little late.

"I'm glad of that. If you find the right man the child may soon be all right."

"'Tis not—— Oh, Jessica, dare I—speak?"

The girl started and grew crimson at the sound of her name upon his lips.

"Speak? Oh, yes—I—you know how dear Phyllis——"

"I do not wish to speak of Phyllis, but of myself. I want the same thing as Phyllis. You, Jessica!—I love you! I love you! Oh!"—catching her hand—"tell me I may hope! Tell me you will be my wife!"

Jessica turned and looked at him, and their eyes met; but though her lips trembled she did not speak.

"Jessica!" he whispered, "My darling! Which is it to be 'Yes' or 'No?'"

"Adrian, yes! And now"—with a little sob—"you and Phyllis——"

"Have got our hearts' desire!"

MODERN FABLES

BY GEORGE ADE

THE EFFORT TO CONVERT THE WORK HORSE INTO A HIGH-STEPPER.

Once there was a plain, unvarnished Yank who made his Pile in a Scrub Town, situated midway between the Oats Belt and the Tall Timber. He was a large and sandy Mortal with a steel-trap Jaw and a cold glittering Eye. He made his first Stack a Dollar at a Time on straight Deals, but after awhile he learned a few Things. He organized Stock Companies and then crawled out after hooking up with the Velvet. Everyone called him 'Mister and treated him with Politeness, but, just the same, when he walked into an Office Building they all wondered what he had come after and there was more or less looking of Safes. It is only fair to remark on the Side that he wouldn't take anything which was securely spiked down and the Grand Jury never bothered him, because he worked under a Contract.

The Financier was the high Centre Pole of a Bank and a Department Store and several Factories that gave Young People a Start in the World at something like $2.75 a Week.

He was accustomed to having all the Subordinates stand on one Foot and tremble whenever he showed up. In fact, he was a very hefty Proposition all through the Business District. But when he struck the Street leading to his Home he began to reef his Sails and lower all of his Flags.

In his own Domicile he did not even play Second Fiddle. He simply trailed along at the fag end of the Parade and carried the Music. The Piercing Eye and the Peremptory Manner that caused all the Bookkeepers to fall off from their High Perches and prostrate themselves had no visible effect on Laura and the Girls. Popsy was a High Guy at the Directors' Meeting, but a mighty cheap Souffle at his own Fireside. Any time that his Plans did not coincide with those of the Feminine Bunch, they passed him a back-handed Veto that would cause him to lie quiet for Days at a time.

The Financier loved the boundless West, where the Sack Coat abounds and the Cuss-Word is a common Heritage. Domestic Cigars were good enough for him, and he figured that one good reliable Hired Girl who knew how to cook Steak was all the Help that was needed in any House. But Mother had seen Fifth Avenue in a Dream, and the Girls had attended a Boarding School at which nearly every one knew some one who was Prominent socially. They had done a lot of Hard Work at the Piano and taken a side-hold on the French Language and it seemed to them that they were wasting their Time in loitering on the Outskirts of Civilization when they might be up at Headquarters cutting more or less of a Gash. All the Young Men in this Reub Town wore Derbies with their Evening Clothes and came to Dances with their White Gloves smelling of Gasoline, in addition to which they lacked Repose. If they had stopped to cultivate Repose, most of them would have landed in the Villa set aside for Paupers.

When Laura and the Girls first advocated pulling up Stakes and doing a tall Hike to the East, the Producer emitted a Roar that would have frightened any one except Laura and the Girls. They closed in on him from three Directions and beat down his Defence. When they got through with the living Meal Ticket he was as meek as an English Servant and ready to take orders from any one.

So the Caravansary moved away toward the Rising Sun. At Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, the Heavens opened and a Great Light struck down upon them, transforming all except the one who happened to carry the Letter of Credit. Laura and the Girls suddenly forgot that there was any Land west of Pittsburg and they dropped their H's and got the Kangaroo Walk and began to order their Food in Foreign languages. After that all that Father had to do was follow along and look Pleasant and dig every few Minutes.

The Outfit stopped at the Waldorf three days so as to obtain a Residence, and after that they Registered as being from New York. Then they threw Papa on a Boat, and took him to the Other Side, the Place where Americans are so Popular, if you don't care what you say. By paying off the Mortgage they obtained a Suite at a Hotel patronized by the Nobility and Gentry and supported by People from Iowa. After which they began to present Letters of Introduction and try to butt in. Laura and the Girls felt that if only they could eat a Meal once or twice in the gloomy Presence of those who had Handles to their Names; they would be ready to fall back and die Happy. They had some Trouble about getting into the Tall Game on account of their Money. In the States the general Run of People worship the Almighty Dollar, but in England they hate the Sight of it.

In spite of the Fact that they were sinfully Rich they succeeded in Elbowing their way into several Dinners at which it was necessary to put Ice in the Claret in order to keep it at the Temperature of the Room. The Financier, in his First Part Clothes with an Ice-Cream Weskit, was a Picture that no Artist could paint. His Hair would not stay combed and he hardly ever knew what to do with his Hands.

In England they met a great many Nice People. The Financier knew that they were Nice because they wore Dark Clothes and seldom smiled.

Then the two shapely Daughters went and married a couple of shelf-worn Titles.

The Financier had the Novel Experience of putting up for a Brace of Sons-in-Law, who would not speak to him when any one was around. When served him right, for he had no Business to be in trade. It was very careless of him not to have inherited his Stuff.

Still, it was a great Satisfaction to him to be a Blood Relative of two Howling Swells who had Pedigrees reaching back almost as far as their Debts.

Very often he would take them into a Back Room and turn them around and look them over and recognize the cold, undeniable Fact that they were cheap at any Price.

MORAL: Bunker Hill has been Avenged, over and over

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Life History of Joseph B. Robinson, the South African Millionaire

London, Dec. 6.—No page of romance reads more like fiction than the page of fact that recites the life history of Joseph B. Robinson, the multi-millionaire who discovered the diamond fields of South Africa. He picked up acres of diamond and gold fields for a song, and strange to relate, his fortune was due to the fact that a little girl one day lay on a little cabin floor innocently playing "jacks" with the pebbles that were destined later to make vast fortunes.

Robinson was born in the Eastern Province of the Cape Colony, and spent the greater part of his life in South Africa. When only sixteen years old he commenced business in a mercantile line, besides acquiring several farms at which he carried on the breeding of horses, cattle and sheep.

He had a partner in business, and they were prospering very satisfactorily when, in 1867, an incident occurred which was destined to entirely transform the history of South Africa, and not only to have commercial, but imperial and international consequences. The incident was the discovery of diamonds.

It came about in this way: A man named John O'Reilly, a rare good fellow, who was engaged in hunting in the interior, and in bringing down ostrich feathers to the towns, chanced one day to be staying at the house of a Dutch farmer, named Niekerk, who lived in the Orange Free State, near the Vaal River. Niekerk knew O'Reilly and was always ready to put him up for the night.

PLAYING WITH DIAMONDS.

On this occasion his little daughter was sitting on the clay floor of the cottage playing a game resembling "jacks" with a few pebbles. O'Reilly was watching her, when he noticed that one of the stones had a peculiarly clear, glossy appearance. He picked it up and examined it, and presently called the Dutchman's attention to it. Niekerk said it was only a "fierklip," or firestone, such as was commonly used for striking sparks from pieces of steel.

But O'Reilly, who in his hunting adventures had had plenty of experience of these chips of quartz, felt quite sure that the stone in question was not one. He was strangely attracted by the pebble, and before he took his departure next morning he asked Niekerk to sell it to him. The farmer laughed outright at the idea of selling a pebble, and at once made him a present of it. O'Reilly said he thought it was some sort of a precious stone, and if it proved to be of any value Niekerk should have half the profits of the sale.

O'Reilly then went on to Colesberg, and, entering a hotel, began scratching a glass with his pebble.

He called the attention of some persons there to its cutting qualities. They laughed at him, and one of them produced a piece of common flint, which also scratched the glass. The result was that the stone was thrown out of the window and lay in the street a couple of hours, when O'Reilly, who still felt certain about it, went out and picked it up. O'Reilly subsequently sent it to Cape Town, where it was pronounced to be a diamond. The stone was sold for $2,500 to the Governor of the Cape.

O'Reilly lost no time in returning to Niekerk's farm, where he paid over the $1,250 to the Dutchman, who was duly amazed to hear the stone was a diamond. O'Reilly got the little girl to show him the place where she had found the pebbles, and a few other diamonds of small value were discovered.

HIS CHARM WORTH $55,100.

After O'Reilly had gone Niekerk and his wife discussed the situation, and remembered that some months before a Bushman had passed that way who carried around his neck a little bag in which was a stone, which one regarded as a talisman, and which the farmer and his wife now felt persuaded was a diamond.

The Bushman had long since gone back to the mountains, but one day on starting for the town where he bought his provisions, Niekerk saw the fellow crouching against the gate.

Niekerk asked for the lucky stone. He soon saw it was a diamond, and eventually persuaded the Bushman to sell it. He took it down to Hopetown, and after much negotiation the stone was sold for $55,100. This was a fine fortune for Niekerk.

The stone when cut made a brilliant of about 4 carats, of unsurpassed quality, and received the name of the "Star of South Africa." It was ultimately sold to the late Earl of Dudley for $150,000.

FOUNDATION OF ROBINSON'S FORTUNE.

Of course, this soon reached Mr. Robinson's ears. He saw at once that a fortune was lying about on the ground in the Vaal River district, and he got together some of his men and waggons and trekked for the Vaal River, which he reached near Hebron.

Leaving his men and waggons on the further bank, he swam the river with a horse, and after considerable difficulty—for the river was in flood—he reached the northern bank and made for the native kraals, where he was told that a man had found a stone. But rumors of diamonds had reached the natives, and they had the most extraordinary ideas of their value. Mr. Robinson counted out ten sovereigns and offered him twelve, but the native still said "No!" Then an idea struck Robinson, who said, "How many goats will you take for that stone?

He brightened up at this and offered to sell it for twenty goats. Mr. Robinson thereupon swam back across the river and sent his men scouring the neighboring farms for goats, and by the next day they had purchased twenty, in return for which he got the diamond, which is still in his possession.

As the goats only cost Mr. Robinson a trifling sum, he had the best of the bargain.

Robinson immediately brought up to the Vaal River his fifteen hundred head of cattle and a large number of white and native helpers, and sent two men on his swiftest horses to his partner to buy up more waggons and to come at once.

EXCHANGES COWS FOR DIAMONDS.

Then he set the natives to work searching on the surface for stones, and when they found a diamond he rewarded them with an ox or cow, or, in the case of a specially large one, gave them a waggon.

The enthusiasm was tremendous. A lot of Basutos were brought upon the place, and taught how to distinguish diamonds. By this time Mr. Robinson had secured, either by purchasing or hire, about 20,000 acres of land along the river banks. The land was not worth much then, but within six weeks his Basutos found diamonds to the value of $50,000, and that was the commencement of the diamond fields of South Africa.

It was Mr. Robinson who discovered the diamond fields on the Vaal River. Here he had great difficulty in crossing the Vaal with his natives. At first he constructed a sort of raft, made of barrels and other things which promised to float very successfully. He put a good load of natives on it and started them across. Unfortunately, in the middle of the stream the raft came apart, all the natives being thrown into the stream. Mr. Robinson and his foremen, who were on the banks, "jumped in," and after a deal of trouble, got them all safely to shore. But later he heard the natives summing up the situation something after this fashion: "White man, very clever; very clever, indeed; he makes clever plans for drowning black man!"

From this it was clear that Mr. Robinson would never be able to get them on the raft again. So he picked out the largest ox he possessed and shot him. Then he nailed four boards together to make a kind of frame, and stretched the raw ox hide tightly over them, so that he made a sort of skin boat. The natives solemnly assured him he should never get them across in "that"; but when he got in and showed them that if one sat extremely still and paddled with great care there was no danger, they were reassured. This makeshift boat had to serve Mr. Robinson for many months, till he was able to get some boats brought up from the coast.

FORTUNES MADE BY NATIVES.

The native diamond hunters soon got so many oxen that they were able to retire on their means. A man would come to Mr. Robinson and announce that he was now so rich that he should go back to his country and buy twenty-five wives, and sit and smoke and drink beer while they worked to keep him. Of course, fresh natives were soon got to take their places.

Mr. Robinson discovered the Dutoitspan mine in a strange way. He was camping at a place one night when he heard that an old Dutch woman had picked up some stones at the back of her house. He rose in haste, seized a gun, and galloped off to interview her.

He arrived very early in the morning, and she soon produced two bottles full of pebbles. Mr. Robinson looked them over and fould six or eight small diamonds among them, which he bought for $20, greatly to her delight. She showed him the place at the back of the house where they had been found, and on examination he saw that the loose soil was full of small diamonds. Though they did not know it at the time, this was the Dutoitspan mine.

She told him that a neighbor of hers, living at a farm not far off, had also found some stones. Mr. Robinson proceeded there without loss of time, and bought them. The old Dutch woman showed him where she had found them, and that spot is now the Bultfontein mine.

DIGGING $2,000 WORTH OF DIAMONDS.

After the mine had been opened, so rich was the surface soil, at that period that a man would go out in the morning with a scraper and a bit of board, while his son brought up the loose soil and pebbles in a bucket, and threw it on the plank for him to look through, and at the close of an ordinary day's work he would have $2,000 worth of diamonds to sell. When the old farmhouse on the site of the Dutoitspan mine was pulled down, the very mortar was found to be studded with small diamonds.

Before Kimberley was started Mr. Robinson shot a couple of bucks on what is now the De Beers diamond mine. On that day a Dutchman showed him a stone he had found there. It was a splint. Investigation soon proved that the ground there was full of diamonds, and it is now the De Beers mine.

The discovery of the Kimberley mines originated in a curious accident. A young lady was sitting idly in the shade of a tree and was drawing figures in the sand with her parasol, when she turned up a stone, which proved to be a large diamond of great value. Of course search followed, and the result was the discovery of the Kimberley mines.

That, in brief, is an outline of the way in which he made his fortune, and established his position as a financier.

WHERE POPULAR SONGS COME FROM AND WHY THEY FASCINATE

If a Confederate soldier had been told during the war that "Dixie" was written for a "walk around" by an "end man" born in Maine, his answer would probably have been a word and a blow. To-day he would either listen in courteously incredulous silence, or prove, to his own satisfaction, that the spirit of the melody is inherently Southern. Indeed, it has not been very long since a while-haired Confederate honored me with a long and logical account of the "real origin" of this one of our "popular songs—an origin as far from the truth as the public's impression of where many, if not most, of our popular songs come from.

The audiences who delight in them, the boys who whistle them, and the street musicians who play these melodies are as unconscious of their genesis and significaoce as the average churchgoer and church singer are of the racial characteristics, the religious and sociological history, the definite period of secular artistic development, and the individual creative activity embodied in the Gregorian chants. As far apart as these two branches of music stand, they are not dissimilar in the manner of their composition. Many of the Gregorian chants are incorporations or [illegible] the old folk-songs; many of our popular songs are adaptations or plagiarisms of old melodies. Sometimes the whole melody is taken, as in "The Seven Joys of Mary," familiar to us as "The Man Who Hath Good Peanuts aid Giveth His Brother Nong"; here the only change made is in the chorus of the college song, and this is built up on a phrase of the hymn. Sometimes half a dozen tones are worked into a motive, as in "The Holy City," different parts of which are incorporated into as many different songs and hymns. Sometimes the only change made is that of time and key, as in May Irwin's "Bully," which is the old "Maid of Athens" transposed in key and set to rag-time; or "Annie Rooney," which was originally a Baptist hymn.

SUBCONSCIOUS REMINISCENCE.

To call this transposition of melodies plagiarism would scarcely be fair. When we remember that the musical composer has at his command but seven primary tones, that these can be stretched into only twelve, and that subconscious reminiscence is one of the most ingeniously constructed pitfalls in the way of all original composition, it is not easy to say at what point unconscious reflection or assimilation slips into careless imitation or deliberate plagiarism. D'Albert's "Gismonda" is so dominated by Wagnerian ideals that the listener is teased by an ineffectual effort to remember when and where he has heard it all before, until the act in which he exclaims, "Siegfried's bird song stolen bodily!" and is ready to assert that he has been listening to Wagner paraphrased and diluted. But D'Albert's opera is not Wagner—it is Wagnerian principles and ideals passed through a creative medium in which the reminiscent faculty is so strong that it has colored the original melodic idea.

This insoluble subconscious reminiscence is the cause, effect and explanation of those infant prodigies who never reach musical maturity, and is also an element in the pleasure with which we hear the popular music of the day. We often sing or play these melodies after one hearing because they are largely made up of musical motives or ideas that we are already vaguely familiar with. This familiarity is a composite thing, just as the germ of the popular song is often an unconscious process of selection and rejection from half a dozen—perhaps an even greater number—of vagrant tunes harvested from fields as far apart as the old English melodies in the Bach fugues, and as involuntary in their appropriation as the creative impulse of the genius that makes Schubert the writer of immortal songs, or the instinct that eliminates the obvious and the commonplace from MacDowell's compositions.—New York Post.

COMPLAINTS OF THAMES PILOTS

(By Sir William Laird Clowes, in the London Daily Mail.)

It is greatly to be regretted that in setting forth their conclusions and recommendations with regard to the administration of the port of London, on which the Government proposes soon to legislate, his Majesty's commissioners did not see their way to impress upon Parliament the immense importance of making radical changes in the pilotage regulations of the River Thames.

In a half-hearted way they pointed out the advisability of certain superficial reforms; but they did not demand, as surely they should have done, the utter abolition of the ridiculous, anomalous, and conflicting pilotage rules which at present hamper the access of ships to the metropolis, and which, it is notorious, disgust many ship-owners, even to the extent of causing them, when they can, to send their vessels elsewhere.

Sir Alfred Jones told the commissioners that "the most expensive pilot in England is certainly that of London;" Mr. Anderson, of the Orient line, informed them that the London pilotage charges were distinctly higher than in the competing ports; and other witnesses declared that the whole law of Thames pilotage was in a chaotic state, and was a fruitful source of litigation and trouble. Yet, apparently, a body which was specially assembled to devise means for improving and reviving the commercial facilities of what is still the chief port in the world did not deem it to be within the scope of its duties to speak out plainly and unmistakably about the way in which Thames trade is impeded by the existing fatuous arrangements.

AN ABSURD REGULATION.

The pilotage of the Thames is at present under the authority of Trinity House, and the London pilotage district is divided into two parts, the upper comprising the port of London, from London bridge to Gravesend, and the lower extending from Gravesend to Orfordness on the north and Dungeness on the south. Trinity House licenses the pilots, who may ply their trade in this district; but it does not license any pilot to ply in both parts of it; so that a vessel entering the Thames and needing pilotage must take one pilot below Gravesend and another above. Of course, there may be cases where an incoming pilot is exhausted by the time he reaches Gravesend; but in these days of steamships and quick passages, such is not the ordinary rule. Neither can it often happen that the labor of conducting a ship from London to Gravesend, twenty-six miles down the river, is so onerous as to incapacitate the pilot from proceeding further. Nevertheless, be the man fresh or be he weary, another man must take his place at Gravesend, and charges are increased in consequence.

Not every ship navigating the waters of the Thames is obliged to take a pilot. Modern policy all the world over is opposed to compulsory pilotage; and in many ports of the United Kingdom pilotage, compulsory or otherwise, is free. I should like to see pilotage both non-compulsory and free in the Thames, no vessel being obliged to take a pilot against her will, and every qualified person being able to obtain a pilot's license for all parts of the river. Owners will not deliberately risk their vessels; or, if they do so, they can be punished by the ordinary law. Yet, instead of taking this common sense view, legislation not only declines to admit the principle of free pilotage in the Thames, but also draws such fanciful distinctions between vessels which must take pilots and vessels which need not do so, and limits so narrowly the responsibility of the pilot when he is compulsory, that its provisions are nothing less than childish. Let me give some instances.

COMPULSORY PILOTAGE.

All foreign ships carrying passengers into or out of the Thames are subject to compulsory pilotage. So are British ships carrying passengers into or out of the Thames, some are so subject and some are not. If they come from any place in the British Islands they must have a pilot, although if they come from certain places abroad they need not. Thus, a vessel coming from Boulogne to London is exempt; but, should she touch Ramsgate on her way, and there pick up a single passenger, the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 demands that she shall take a pilot, unless, indeed, her master or mate possesses a pilotage certificate under section 604 of that act.

Again, a ship coming from Boulogne is exempt, but a ship coming from Bordeaux is not. A large non-passenger-carrying ship trading with the Baltic may move in and out of the Thames as often as she pleases without a pilot, while a craft of only a hundred tons burden from Nantes or from Santander must have a pilot always. As one witness puts it: "She may come in several times a year and have to pay this heavy pilotage every time and 20s. for landing money. The captain knows the river, and can handle his little ship much better, but he has to pay £7 for what he does not want. . . . It is this kind of injustice with regard to port charges which gives a port a bad name, and makes owners avoid it whenever possible."

Another irksome anomaly is the very limited responsibility of the pilot, even in the case where his employment is compulsory. He may be fined £100, being the amount of the bond into which he enters with Trinity House, and he may have to forfeit his fee; but that is all. Said a witness, a dock proprietor: "Suppose a ship coming down the river in charge of a pilot runs over my barge. The stuff on my barge may be worth £20,000; but what happens? I am introduced to a gentleman on the bridge (of the offending ship), and he is supposed to have got only £100, and all I can get out of him is that £100. Whereas, suppose that in throwing off my barge from one of the different wharves I knock a hole in a ship and sink it, they will come and take everything I have got; they will make a bankrupt of me if I cannot pay the whole damage." To make matters worse, the pilot may be actually impecunious; for Trinity House does not consider it necessary to withdraw its license from a man who is an undischarged bankrupt; so that it may be quite useless for an aggrieved barge-owner to begin an action for damages against the pilot.

INCREDIBLE ANOMALIES.

The law leads to incredible anomalies, of which I cite one from the report of the commissioners:

A British ship coming from Hamburg to London is not compelled to take a pilot. In the Thames she sinks a barge with a valuable cargo, and her owner, if the ship be in fault, is fully liable, even though he may have chosen to engage the most highly qualified pilot. The same British ship, coming on another occasion from Bordeaux, is compelled to take a pilot, and runs down another barge. In the second case damage can be recovered solely from the pilot, and that up to the statutory limit of £100 only. So that the owner who, for security's sake, voluntarily ships a pilot is in a worse position because he is obliged to do so. If, on the other hand, a barge should, by her own fault, injure the ship on the occasion of another voyage, full damages can be recovered from her owner by the owner of the ship.

It should also be mentioned that pilotage dues are charged upon wrong principles. The charge is so much per foot of the vessel's draught. The result is that while a vessel of 500 tons, drawing 15 feet, pays £7 10s. and 20s landing money, a modern steamer of 3,000 tons may very easily have to pay no more than £11 and 20s. landing money. This is obviously unfair. The charge in all cases should be a tonnage rate.

I will not pursue the subject further, except to repeat that no projects for the improvement of the port of London, and for the increase of the trade of the Thames, can be efficacious so long as these anomalies are suffered to remain for the irritation of shipowners. Trinity House is anxious not to see its rights and privileges curtailed; and, since it is a very influential corporation, besides being historically a most ancient and interesting one, it is very likely to have its way, unless public opinion on the matter be aroused and instructed.

STREET RAILWAYS SECURE TRAFFIC

Railway company directors at recent meetings have issued plaintive laments over tramway competition, writes Robert Donald, in the London Daily Mail.

They point to lost traffic, and almost apologize for having to introduce improvements to ward off further losses. They invite sympathy, and consider that it is unreasonable that tramways should entice away their traffic, and more particularly that light railways should exist. Instead of expecting sympathy for having to meet a condition of things which their apathy has created, they should apologize for having failed in their duty and for neglecting their opportunities.

The Light Railways Act was passed partly in their interest, and they failed to use it with advantage. The light railways which are covering West London and the Thames Valley might all have been promoted by railway companies and used as feeders to their lines. But they too long neglected to use the Light Railways Act in places where it could be applied, and began by despising the trolley which they now fear. The Board of Trade is now more inclined to protect railway companies by rejecting light railway schemes which compete with existing railways, so that through the inaction and jealousy of the companies a check is put on the progress of light electric railways unless they construct the lines themselves.

GOODS BY TRAMWAY.

The railway companies have only felt the first effects of tramway competition. It has not yet seriously begun. Before many Yorkshire, Lancashire, and other industrial counties wil be linked together with tramways. The suburbs of London will be similarly served. A quick trolley service providing for through routes will be appreciated by the public for its elasticity and cheapness. The difficulties of running powers between companies and municipalities will before long be overcome, just as was the case with rival railway companies many years ago.

In Lancashire tramway systems operating 400 miles are being completed which will put all the great industrial towns in communication with each other. These tramways are intended not only to carry passengers, they will also make serious inroads into the goods traffic. Plans have already ben developed for using the cars at night, but a much more comprehensive scheme for goods transit has been planned which will cut into the most profitable part of the railway companies' business.

It is intended that goods shall be loaded direct from the ships in Liverpool, the warehouses and depots, and deposited without further handling at their destination among the towns in Lancashire, between Liverpool, Manchester and Darwen For this purpose it is proposed to make special sidings into warehouses, mills, etc. No shunting operations will be necessary. Goods will be carried not only during the night, but also during the day on trailer cars or otherwise. Already a number of large collieries and manufacturers have agreed to have sidings constructed connecting their establishments with the main tramway routes.

CHEAPER TRANSIT.

While the tramway goods cars will travel at a much slower rate than railways, they will yet be able, through economy in handling and transhipment, to deliver goods all over the county as soon as the railways. In the case of goods now conveyed by rail from Liverpool to Lancashire towns, no fewer than six transhipments are required—in loading at warehouses into lorries, in unloading at the railway company's depot, loading into trucks, unloading the trucks at their destination, loading into lorries, and unloading at the consignee's premises. It is considered possible and practicable to run goods trucks attached to electric cars straight from the ship's side or the warehouse into the factory, and to take the goods from the factory to the docks. The saving in the handling of goods will be enormous, and it is estimated that the tramways can reduce the freight charges by 50 per cent. and still have a fair profit.

The conveyance of goods by trolley cars is already highly developed in America, and has begun on a large scale in some places on the Continent. In Detroit, for instance, the milk cans are carried to and from the city by the tramways. The electric cars also handle goods of all kinds, and have an express service radiating from Detroit for handling baggage and parcels. The tramways are already used for carrying parcels in this country, and the Board of Trade has sanctioned the use of trailer cars for this purpose.

REDUCING FARES ON SUBURBAN LINES.

While the new competition in goods traffic is being developed, the railways are trying to stay the loss of passenger business which has already begun. They are adopting a protective measure by reducing fares where the drain on their business is greatest. Thus, the North London Railway has greatly lowered its fares on routes where it is hard hit by electric cars and "tubes." A third-class season ticket from Acton to the city now costs 5 1-2d per day, exclusive of Sundays. The combined tramway-car and "tube" journey costs 6d. The issue of third-class seasons for short distances is in itself an innovation.

All the districts in the western suburbs served by electric tramsways and the Central London "tube" have now cheaper railway fares, as the District line has had to lower fares just as the North London. The London and Northwestern has also to some extent followed suit, and as electric tramways increase round London the other railway companies will come into line with short distance third-class seasons and lower fares. They will only begin their reform when it is forced upon them by competition.

The railways which serve the suburbs of Manchester are also preparing to meet electric tramways. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company and the Mid have recently lowered season ticket charges about 20 per cent. Monthly and quarterly third-class season tickets are issued. The railways, while becoming more reasonable in their charges and more accommodating with season tickets, have not yet adopted the policy of some tramway companies of allowing travellers to use return half tickets on any day by any car.

ELECTRIFICATION AND LOCAL TRAFFIC.

Lower fares is only the first line of defence against electric tramways. The next and more effective means of protection is electrification. It is coming in London on the District and Metropolitan, and in conjunction with "tubes"; the Brighton Company is considering how it can electrify its suburban lines; the Northeastern Railway has received tenders for working part of its Tyneside traffic by electricity, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway is thinking of electrifying its whole system. This company has already decided electrically to convert its lines between Liverpool and Southport—a distance of 18 1-2 miles. The train service is already good compared with London suburban systems. Forty express trains go right through to Southport every day, doing the journey in twenty-five minutes or half an hour. There are trains every quarter of an hour and oftener at busy hours to Blundell sands. The new electric trains will perform the journey much sooner, and the service will be more frequent.

Lines like the Lancashire and Yorkshire, the North London, and the London District can greatly increase their carrying power by electrification; but what is to become of the suburban traffic on the main lines—the Great Northern, Midland London and Southwestern, and others? These lines have either to face enormous capital expenditure involved in conversion and enlarged terminals—which will not bring a return from increased suburban traffic—or they must sacrifice their suburban business, which is at present the least profitable. American railways have sacrificed suburban traffic without loss, as they improved longer distance travel, which is more profitable. ROBERT DONALD.

CUTTING ENGLAND OUT: GERMANY'S ACTION IN THE YANG-TSE VALLEY.

The action which our cablegram from China shows Germany to have taken in the Yangtse Valley is, says the Daily Mail, of a nature to fill England with surprise. It is the more extraordinary and inexplicable in that it coincides exactly in point of time with the Kaiser's visit to this country. It may well be a matter for wonder that the German Foreign Office should have selected this precise moment for its demonstration, and yet it is not the custom of that office to act without orders.

It will be remembered that by an agreement with China, concluded four years ago, the Chinese Government gave England a "definite assurance" that it "would never alienate any territory in the provinces adjoining the Yangtse to any other Power," while in a subsequent Anglo-Russian agreement the valley of that river was recognized by Russia as a British sphere of influence. No power protested against that agreement. By yet another agreement, concluded this time with Germany, it was stipulated, as between England and that power, that "the ports on the river and littoral of China should remain free and open to trade and to every form of economic activity for the nationals of all countries without distinction; and the two Governments agreed on their part to uphold the same for all Chinese territory as far as they can exercise influence."

So much for the treaties; now for the execution of them. In the course of the operations which followed upon the Boxer rising, Shanghai, at the mouth of the Yangtse, was occupied by detachments of troops of all nations. The German detachment was unnecessarily large, and was not ordered to quit Shanghai when the other powers determined to withdraw their forces. It has, indeed, remained, occupying the port up to the present, and before Germany has consented to the withdrawal she has extorted from China an agreement by which China promises to grant no concessions to foreigners in the Yangtse basin. In other words, British traders will be debarred from holding land and British capitalists from obtaining concessions there, and this in what we were once pleased to regard as a British sphere of interest. It is true that German traders also will be excluded, but as German trade in that quarter was not one-tenth of British trade, that is of no great moment to Germany. She does England an injury at little cost to herself. She does it, too, though England has never claimed for her subjects anything that England was not ready to share with the subjects of other powers, while quite otherwise has been the action of Germany herself in Shantung.

The Ottawa Hockey Club will probably take a trip to New York and Philadelphia during the winter and may possibly play one of the big college teams.

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That one of the nicest things you could give a Gentleman for a Christmas Present is an

UMBRELLA!

We have a swell line of them, with "grape-vine," "cherry," "Brazil," "Congo" and many different wood handles, trimmed with silver, gold, or both. If he has an Umbrella, a pair of Ebony Brushes and a Mirror, a Comb and a Soap-box, put up in a Black Seal Leather Case, isn't bad. Or perhaps you would rather give him something for his face. Then we suggest a nice Shaving Mug and Brush, a Silver-Mounted Razor Strop, a Plain or Nicely Chased Soap-box for Travelling, or a Soap Dish for His Room, a Shaving Soap Case, in Silver, or a Pretty Silver-handled Razor itself, nicely chased.

If you think he needs something for his Desk, give him a Silver Calendar, a Thermometer, a Cut Glass Ink Bottle with Silver Top, or a Silver Desk Sett, which embraces all or some of the following articles:—A Paper Cutter, a Sealing Wax Seal, a Penholder, a Stamp Box, a Stamp Moistener, a Pen-Wiper, a Pencil-Holder, and many other little articles we have for the purpose.

Perhaps you would rather give him a Personal Article—something he can wear. Then we suggest a Pair of Gold Links, or a Locket, either with his monogram nicely engraved on; a Neat Little Pearl Scarf Pin, a Pretty Fob Chain, a Gold Tie Clip, or a Cigar-Cutter that he can wear on his chain, either in gold, silver or gun metal.

You are sure to catch him right with any of the above articles, if he has not already got all of them. If he has, then come right to us, and we will show you so many appropriate articles that you will find your task quite easy in choosing something he has not already got. Come now, and we will help you out of your annual Christmas predicament. No trouble to show goods at our store; all are cordially invited.

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Christmas Window Displays

Have always been a feature of the holiday season. Both young and old are interested as to which display we intend making. We've had some novel and effective window displays in former seasons, as you know.

But, without boasting, we can safely say that our proposed window display this year will entirely eclipse any that has ever been shown in this city, either here or elsewhere.

After a whole month of preparation, working both day and night, we will in a few days raise the shades on the most elaborate and unique window display in Canada. We regret neither the time nor expense, as we are sure it will be the biggest attraction ever seen in this city. We cannot at present give you any further details, but look out for the raising of our window shades early next week.

It Will Interest People Within Miles of Our Store.

We're Busy Getting Ready for Santa Claus

The children are interested as to when Santa Claus comes to our store. We've already had two messages from him stating that he is on the way and will be here in a few days.

The children, as well as Santa Claus will be delighted at the appearance of the beautiful "Beaucage" we have prepared for his receptions. We intend giving the children the chance of procuring a souvenir of Santa Claus' Village that will delight them. For further details, read our ad. in next Tuesday's Herald.

Every Floor is Crowded with Holiday Goods

From the Basement to the Top Floor. Below we give you an idea of where the different class of goods can be found without any enquiry or difficulty. Keep this list for reference:—

IN THE BASEMENT you'll find on the Table
Marked No. 1—Toy Trunks, Animals and Kitchen Sets.
Marked No. 2—Toy Tea Sets, Drums, Block and Work Boxes.
Marked No. 3—Toy Pianos, Slates, Paint Boxes, Tin and Iron Trains.
Marked No. 4—Wood Animals, Horses and Carts.
Marked No. 5—Toy Bureaus and Sideboards, Games.
Marked No. 6—Tool Chests, Tables, Ten Pins.
Marked No. 7—Rattles, Tops, Trumpets, Stables, etc.
Marked No. 8—Rag, Kid and Bisque Head Dolls, Dolls' Heads.
Marked No. 9—Toy Chairs, Beds, Baskets and Balls.
Marked No. 10—Fancy Chinaware and Figures.
Marked No. 12—Decorated Opalware of all kinds.
Marked No. 13—Statuary, Jardinieres and Urns.
Marked No. 18—Fancy Colored Glassware, Vases, etc.

MAIN FLOOR—Gloves, Furs, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Perfumes, Leather Goods, Stationery, Umbrellas, etc.

FIRST FLOOR—Calendars, Cards, Booklets, Books, Toy Books, Albums, Fancy Goods, Flowers and Plants, Photo Frames, Blouse Silks, Xmas Linens.

SECOND FLOOR—Knitted Goods, Silk Waists, Dressing Jackets, Wrappers, etc.

THIRD FLOOR—Curtains, Carpet Sweepers, Japanese Silk Drapes, Jackets, Costumes and Skirts, etc.

We Want Your Silk Waist Trade!

We've been planning for it away back in last June and July, and now we are ready to show you the best styles at the lowest prices in the city. We don't want big profits, as you'll perceive when you see the goods.

The particular line we would call your attention to is a Guaranteed French Taffeta Silk Waist, closely tucked and hemstitched, trimmed clusters of hand-crochet buttons, neat, perfect-fitting, has all the appearance of a $10.00 Waist. Special at $5.50

JAPANESE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, put up in fancy boxes, of a 1-2 dozen:—
Plain Hemstitched borders. Size 13 1-2 x 13 1-2..... Special
Hemstitched Borders, with initial. Size 12 x 12..... 15c

Monday's "Quarter" Event in Groceries:
4 lbs. Cleaned Currants ....3 lbs. Cooking Raisins
2 lbs. Lemon or Orange Peel .. 25c .....1 1-2 lbs. Citron Peel.
2 pkgs. Seeded Raisins ....2 lbs. Breakfast Cocoa.
1 doz. Fresh Eggs ....2 boxes S.-W. Biscuits.
CHOICE EASTERN TOWNSHIP CREAMERY BUTTER, lb..... 22½c

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HOCKEY BOOMING IN MANITOBA

The Winnipeg Tribune Tells of the Rapid Growth of the League.

Nowhere in the broad Dominion, writes Harry Hueston in the Winnipeg Tribune, where conditions are favorable to hockey, has it made such rapid and gratifying strides as in Manitoba and the Northwest. In view of this fact, the men who have control of the game must have exercised unusual foresthought and intelligence in establishing those broad and deep principles upon which the Manitoba and Northwest Hockey League is founded. This is the body which, from a humble beginning, like the game it endeavors to foster and protect, has expanded and grown muscular, till it now bids fair to take a place as one of the most important athletic institutions in the Dominion. It has been unusually fortunate in having had a personnel of the best sporting men that could be selected anywhere, at its head, and so well have they inaugurated the institution that its success is already producing difficulty in management. Clubs all over the country are desirous of securing admission to its protection, and its graduates have already several times held the coveted championship of the hockey world, emblemized by the Stanley Cup.

BIRTH OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The organization was launched on November 11, 1892, and is therefore ten years old. A meeting was held on that date in the old Manitoba Hotel in this city, when representatives were present from the three local clubs, viz., Winnipegs, Victorias and Fort Osborne. The constitution of the C.A.H.L., amended to suit circumstances, was adopted, and the first officers were: President, J. S. Ewart, K.C.; vice-president, F. L. Patton; secretary-treasurer, Victor A. S. Williams. The first council was composed of Captain T. D. B. Evans, now Colonel Evans; F. W. Ashe, J. C. G. Armytage, and G. H. Merritt. Mr. C. C. Chipman, of the Hudsons Bay Company, offered a cup for senior competition, to be won three times in succession before becoming the property of any one club.

Portage la Prairie later that year was admitted to the association, but as the club came in after the schedule was drawn up, it could not compete for the championship. The championship in the senior series that year was won by the Victorias and the Winnipeg intermediates won the honors in that class after a most successful season. The year of 1893 was therefore a good start for the new league.

At the annual meeting of the association in 1894, the Star Hockey Club, of Winnipeg, the Thistles of Rat Portage and the Brandon Hockey Club came into the league.

At the annual meeting in '96, the St. John's Club applied for admission to the association, and the request was granted, while later on Souris was taken in and drawn in the intermediate series with Brandon and Carberry. It may be mentioned that the year before the Victorias, champions of the association, won the Stanley cup, representing the championship of Canada from the Montrealers. In '97 the Victorias of Montreal came to Winnipeg and defeated the Vics, who had again won the Manitoba championship, thereby recovering the cup. The score was 6 to 5 in favor of the visiting team, and the cup went east again.

In 1898 the Vics again won the championship of the senior series and the right to once more challenge for the Stanley cup, while Portage la Prairie, after a most exciting series, succeeded in lifting the intermediate honors. The Victorias went again to Montreal after the Stanley cup, but were unsuccessful. They won the Manitoba championship, however, for '99, while Portage la Prairie captured the intermediate honors. At the annual meeting in '99 Mr. E. B. Nixon became president and Geo. W. Leech secretary-treasurer.

MEMORABLE MATCHES.

In 1900 the Victorias were again winners in the senior series, and went to Montreal the same year to play the Shamrocks of that city for the Stanley cup. The struggle for the trophy is still green in the memory of hockey lovers, for while the westerners were unsuccessful, the games were the most exciting that had yet characterized the contests for the championship silverware.

In 1901 the clubs of the association had another most successful season. The Victorias went east again, and this time won the Stanley cup, bringing it back to Winnipeg, an achievement which was greeted with extreme popularity. On their return from the east the Winnipegs gave them a hot run for the season championship, but the Vics maintained supremacy. In the spring the Shamrocks of Montreal came west and played a series of matches in the city with the Vics and Pegs, in which the western teams showed that they were cup defenders of the first magnitude.

The present year's operations are within the memory of all. The Victorias, champions of the league, unfortunately lost the Stanley cup to the M.A.A.A. team of Montreal, who came here in March last.

Stirling Smoker.

The Stirling Hockey Club will hold their second annual smoking concert at Drummond Hall, 81 Drummond Street, Monday evening, December 8th, at 8 p.m. Judging by the interest taken in this event, the Stirlings ought to have a very successful smoker, especially as they have such favorites as Messrs. Fred. Hickey, A. Moir, J. Donnelly and R. Quigley, on the programme. Geo. Kennedy, champion lightweight wrestler of America, will also give an exhibition of wrestling, lasting twenty minutes.

Union A.A.A. Rink.

The Union A.A.A. have taken under their management for this winter the old Twin City Rink, corner St. Antoine Street and Rose De Lima Avenue, which will be a very suitable size for hockey. The secretary, Mr. G. W. Meldrum, is at room 500 Temple building. The rink will be open all day for skating and every evening from 8 to 10, with the exception of Wednesday evening, which will be reserved for hockey only. Band nights will be announced later.

FIRST OF THE SMASHES.

A Young Man Badly Hurt While Tobogganing in Westmount.

The first of this season's tobogganing casualties occurred in Westmount. Andrew Gorrie was the victim, and he is now in the Royal Victoria Hospital suffering from concussion of the brain. He was coasting on one of the numerous Westmount hills Thursday evening, and ran into an electric light pole at one side of the street. His head met the pole with such force that there was a gush of blood from the mouth, nose and ears. The case was so serious that an ambulance was at once summoned and the young man removed to the Royal Victoria Hospital. He is still there. He is an employe of McIntyre, Sifton & Co., 13 Victoria Square.

Mrs. Inez Tanner Waldon, of Winnipeg, who is spending a week in Montreal, will sing on Sunday evening in the Point St. Charles Baptist Church. Mrs. Waldon is a soloist of great power. The Point St. Charles Baptists are fortunate in securing her services.

DELORIMIER PARK CASE UNSETTLED

N.T.A. Wants More Evidence—A Montreal Owner Under Suspension.

New York, December 5.—The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association rendered this decision to-day:

The case of the b.g. Lyman started by Dane and Burke, of Rowley, Mass., at Newburyport, Mass., July 4 last, was the first one of its kind ever considered by the board. The board decided the horse having been entered as a trotter and having paced all the time after the third heat without protest, was not competent to win. The winnings were ordered to be returned to the horses entitled to them, and Dane and Burke and the horse were suspended until the order is complied with.

In the case of Antonio Wendling, Brockville, Ont., and Fred. Poirier, Montreal, against the Delorimier Park Company of Montreal, an appeal from the decision of the judges in the free-for-all pace, contested October 4, 1902, the evidence was found to be conflicting, and the race was continued for further investigation.

Applications for removal of suspension for non-payment of entrance were denied the following:

F. Gutierriez, Huntington, Pa., and ch.m. Fannie Stubbins, and ch. g. Glencoe; W. H. Moffit, Picton, Ont., and b.s. Sidney Pointer, F. U. Schwartz, Penn-Yan, N.Y., and b.g. Werewolf; A. L. Sawnton, M.T., and b.g. Sherman Wilkes; John Aylward, Syracuse, N.Y., and b.m. Oble, b.m. Laure V., and b.s. Vinto; C. J. Russell, Lewiston, Me., and b.g. Twinkle Wilkes; T. Brisson Montreal, and b.m. May Day.

Applications for removal of suspension were granted as follows:—J. D. Cloe, Clearfield, Pa., and b.m. Alice W.; Thomas Blanchard, Farmer, Mass., and ch.g. Light Star, and b.g. Steve Holt; A. G. Stevens, North Dana, Mass., and b.m. Junb; J. A. Dean, Catskill, N.Y., and b.s. Casco.

Winter Races at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, December 5.—After a conference held here to-day between John J. Ryan, the well-known St. Louis horseman, and Frank Fowler the owner of the Newport (Ky.) track, it was decided to have winter racing at that course.

The meeting will commence on Christmas Day, and run on indefinitely.

Messrs. Fowler and Ryan propose to run the track as an outlaw affair, not under the control of the Western Jockey Club. They propose to put a lot of money behind the movement and a foreign book.

A Match Race.

There was a match race yesterday on the Lower Lachine Road between horses driven by Mr. Deardon and Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown won. The match was for $150 a side.

Mat and Ring.

CANADIAN BOXING.

Windsor People Are Taking it Up, and Will Hurt Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., December 5.—Detroiters will not have the boxing game all to themselves in this locality during the winter. Canadian promoters have secured the big armory in Windsor right across the river from this city and it is the intention to hold twenty-round bouts between the best men in their classes.

The idea, in a general way, is to follow out Fort Erie, which is located relatively to Buffalo very much as Windsor is to Detroit. The Dominion authorities will allow twenty-round encounters, and those who are behind the Windsor Club believe that, with long distance encounters, they can draw from Detroit and the surrounding country just as Fort Erie does from Buffalo and near-by places. The armory will seat 4,000 persons.

There was no difficulty in securing the use of the armory from the authorities, and it is understood that the promoters either filed application yesterday for a charter, or will do so today. This application is made, of course, to Toronto.

Detroit Wants Fight.

Detroit, Mich., December 5.—The Metropolitan Athletic Club of Detroit has agreed to put up a $2,500 forfeit for the Young Corbett-McGovern fight for January 3, and Sam Harris for McGovern and John Considine for Corbett, it is said here have practically accepted the local club's proposition to give 60 per cent. of the gross receipts.

Athletics.

Harvard Made Money.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 6.—The report of the Harvard graduate manager of athletics for the year 1901-02 shows that the receipts for the year in all the branches of sport aggregated almost $100,000. Of this sum almost exactly three-quarters was expended. The credit balance now amounts to $24,000, a gain of more than $8,000 for the year. The combined receipts of football and baseball alone were more than $72,000.

Building Committee Met.

There was a meeting last night at the M.A.A.A gymnasium of the building committee. There was only the report of the completion of the purchase of a site.

A Junior League.

The Crescent Hockey Club, of Point St. Charles, are desirous of forming a league and would like to hear from the Heathers, St. Ann's, White Star, Ivy Leaf, Second Crystals, Second Overlands, Second Ontarios, or any other juvenile teams, with that intention. Address all correspondence to George Kelly, 86 Mullin street, Point St. Charles.

ONLY ONE FAVORITE WAS DEFEATED

Rough Riding Jockey Caused a Bad Spill at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 6.—Jack Demund was the only beaten favorite. In the last race Nobleman stumbled and fell, breaking his leg. It was found necessary to shoot him. There was a general mix-up in the handicap and Haack, on Jessie Jarbo, was suspended for two weeks for rough riding. The mare was disqualified and second place was given to Jack Demund. Kilogram was caught in the jam and fell, but escaped serious injury. Weather clear and cool; track heavy.

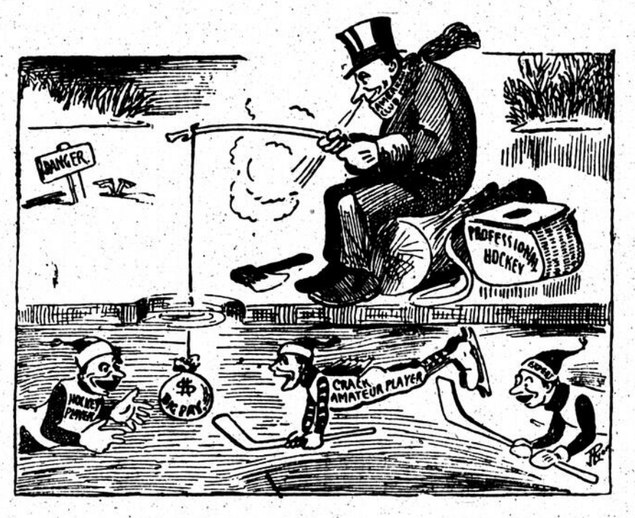
First race, selling, mile—Potheen, 7 to 5; Judge Magee, 16 to 5; Lady Midas, 7 to 1. Time, 1.54.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Bedlam, 13 to 5; Suburban Queen, 5 to 1; Pageant, 4 to 1. Time, 1.22 2-5.

Third race, selling, 6 furlongs—John Peters, 4 to 5; Travers, 6 to 1; Light Hunt, 30 to 1. Time, 1.19 1-5.

Fourth race, handicap, mile—Rolling Boer, 9 to 2; Jessie Jarboe, 9 to 2, finished second, but was disqualified; Jack Demund, 11 to 10. Time, 1.49 1-5.

Fifth race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Atheola, 9 to 5; Compass, 11 to 5; Pierce J., 3 to 1. Time, 1.58 1-5.



THE U.S. POACHER IN CANADIAN WATERS.

Sixth race, 7 furlongs—Ordnung, 1 to 4; Aurie B., 11 to 1; Stratton II., 100 to 1. Time, 1.35 4-5.

Western Racing Dates.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Racing dates for the season of 1903 were allotted to western tracks by the stewards of the Western Jockey Club yesterday afternoon. The dates for the Chicago tracks are as follows:—

Lakeside, April 15 to April 28; November 2 to November 14; 24 days.

Hawthorne, May 23 to June 5; July 20 to August 1; August 17 to August 29; September 14 to September 26; 48 days.

Harlem, June 6 to June 19; August 3 to August 15; August 28 to October 5; 43 days.

Washington Park, June 20 to July 18; 25 days.

Following are the dates assigned tracks not in Chicago:

January 1 to March 14—Crescent City Jockey Club, 68 days.

March 16 to March 21—New Louisiana Jockey Club, 6 days.

March 23 to March 28—Arkansas Jockey Club, 6 days.

March 30 to April 22—New Memphis Jockey Club, 21 days.

April 15 to May 2—Tennessee Breeders' Association, 9 days.

May 2 to May 16—New Louisville Jockey Club, 15 days.

May 2 to June 27—St. Louis Fair Association, 49 days.

May 20 to June 6—Latonia Jockey Club, 24 days.

June 8 to June 20—Detroit Jockey Club, 12 days.

June 20 to August 12—Delmar Jockey Club, 39 days.

August 13 to August 29—Kinloch Park Jockey Club, 15 days.

August 31 to October 2—Delmar Jockey Club, 29 days.

October 3 to October 31—St. Louis Fair Association, 29 days.

October 24 to November 6—Latonia Jockey Club, 29 days.

November 26 to December 31—Crescent City Jockey Club.

At the meeting of the Western Jockey Club the seven stewards were in attendance. They are: Lawrence Young, Washington Park Club; M. Nathanson, Harlem Jockey Club; Valle Revburn, St. Louis; A. S. Cella, Chicago; George G. Perkins, Latonia Jockey Club; C. K. Montgomery, New Memphis Jockey Club.

Officers were re-elected. They are:
Chairman—Lawrence Young.
Vice-chairman—George G. Perkins.
Treasurer—James Howard.
Secretary—George H. Kuhl.

Yachting.

After Canada Cup.

Toronto, Ont., December 5.—A Rochester, N.Y., special says at the annual meeting of the Rochester Yacht Club last night, it was announced that a syndicate headed by Commodore Charles Van Voorhis would build the yacht, which it is expected will be the challenger for the Canada Cup. The yacht will be designed by a Boston firm. The trial races to select the challenger will be sailed off the port of Charlotte early in August next year, and all yacht clubs on the Great Lakes are invited to enter the lists.

A Racing Machine.

Bristol, R.I., December 5.—Smoothing up the lead keel of the new America Cup defender is being finished rapidly. The casting is considered the best ever made at the Herreshoff shops.

Designer Nat. Herreshoff is now awaiting the arrival on a consignment of steel bulb angles for the boat's frames. A large quantity of these were ordered a month ago from Phoenixville, Pa., and their non-arrival is delaying the work of construction.

The same style of construction on the new yacht that was deemed such an innovation in the building of the Constitution will be used. That is, the stiffening frames of nickel steel will extend lengthwise of the boat's hull with rib frames at right angles, extending from keel to rail, placed much further apart than in the usual style of boat building. This plan insures a lighter hull, though considerably more in the way of bracing irons is needed on the inside. Like the Constitution, the new boat will be simply a racing machine.

ENORMOUS PETITION AGAINST DIVORCE BILL.

Rome, Dec. 6.—A petition against the divorce bill, signed by 3,500,000 Roman Catholics was presented in the Chamber yesterday. The petition occupied 177 volumes.

SAYS ASSESSMENT IS EXORBITANT

Mr. Henry Morgan, dry goods merchant, is seeking through a civil action to have the civic assessment on the property on which his building stands reduced.

Mr. Morgan's store, between Union Avenue and Aylmer Street, covers 34,000 square feet of ground. This is assessed at the rate of $6 a square foot.

No property in the immediate vicinity of the store is assessed at a greater value than $2.50 per square foot.

In the legal proceedings which he has undertaken against the city Mr. Morgan seeks to have the assessed value of the property reduced to $300,000. Among the witnesses whom he has called in support of his claim are Mayor Cochrane and Ald. Ames and Lapointe.

The Mayor is quoted as stating that the property on which Mr. Morgan's store is built, if at present upon the real estate market, would not be valued at more than $185,000. Property adjoining Mr. Morgan's on the northwest corner is assessed at $1.75 per foot, property on Aylmer street, opposite the recently finished additions to the store, is assessed at 70 cents per square foot; property on the opposite side of St. Catherine Street at $2.50 per square foot, while the property on which the Methodist Church stands, nearby, is assessed at $1.50 per square foot.

It will easily be seen, therefore, that Mr. Morgan's action is of considerable importance to real estate owners, who are awaiting the decision of Mr. Recorder Poirier, before whom the action has been taken, with a good deal of interest.

The case is also of importance to builders, since if the value of the land upon which they build is increased by the assessor in a direct ratio to the excellence and solidity of the building which they erect, which is what appears to have taken place in Mr. Morgan's case, there cannot be any doubt that it will tend to exercise an unfavorable influence upon the substantiality of buildings.

This point is dealt with in an address recently delivered before the Illinois Manufacturers' Association by Mr. John R. Waters, who has for years been identified with one of the oldest and largest insurance companies in America, and is famed as a writer on economic subjects.

Mr. Waters, in the course of his address, said in this connection:

"Another most important factor in the limitation of the spread of fires is the solidity of the edifice or building and the fireproof or slow-burning qualities of its construction. Great improvements on these lines, brought about by revised building laws, and by the expense of fire insurance, have been effected during the twenty years last past, and if our system of real estate taxation could be so modified by law that buildings would be entirely exempt from assessment and the real estate tax made to impinge on the value of the land only, owners when building, knowing that the character or quality of their improvements would not affect their annual outlay for taxes, would very generally construct more costly and substantial edifices, which not only in themselves would be less subject to loss or damage by fire, but, what is even more important, would serve as barriers or stops to fires originating elsewhere, thus reducing and eventually obliterating the conflagration hazard."

CAMPAIGN IS NEARING CLOSE

Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, held a splendid meeting in Chambord Hall, Marie Anne and Chambord Streets, last evening.

The hall was crowded to overflowing and close on to 1,000 people were present. Mr. Camille Pithe, advocate, was speaking when the Minister entered the hall coming from his other meeting at Petite Cote. His appearance was the signal for a great outburst of applause. Cheer after cheer was given, hats were waved in the air and the greatest enthusiasm prevails as the day of voting approaches, the signs of a stupendous Liberal majority for Hon. Mr. Prefontaine are more and more apparent.

In an eloquent speech, last evening, Hon. Mr. Prefontaine asked the electors to act conscientiously, to judge the case upon its merits. He felt sure they would give their support to the Liberal Government by electing him. He might have gone to Terrebonne where he had been assured of an election by acclamation. He had preferred, however, to stand the contest in Maisonneuve so as to represent the greatest constituency in the province and in the Dominion.

Speaking of the change in the departments Mr. Prefontaine said he had accepted the Department of Marine and Fisheries because he knew that in it he could do more for the Province of Quebec. Mr. Monk, who had charged him with entering the Cabinet through the window would have been satisfied to get in through an air hole.

Hon. Senator Dandurand spoke in eulogistic terms of Hon. Mr. Prefontaine and analyzed for the amusement of those present the motives animating Mr. Monk in his present fight against Mr. Prefontaine.

Mr. Jeremie Decarie who is as popular in Maisonneuve as in his own county of Hochelaga was received with thunderous applause. Mr. Decarie is among the most eloquent of the young Liberal campaigners. He recited one by one the public actions of Hon. Mr. Prefontaine and showed how all his life he had been devoted to the workingmen and to their cause. He paid a glowing tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and waxed eloquent in describing him at the intercolonial conference, insisting upon the preservation of Canada's autonomy. In a magnificent peroration Mr. Decarie appealed to the electors to stand by Liberal principles, to vote for the Government that had given prosperity to the country and to assure on December 9th, the election of Hon. Raymond Prefontaine.

HEARING OF EVIDENCE IN ST. JAMES ELECTION CASE

The hearing of evidence in the St. James election contestation was commenced yesterday afternoon in Superior Court.

Rodolph Hetu, the deputy returning officer at Poll 37, during the contest between Mr. Brunet and Mr. Bergeron, was the first witness.

Hetu said that he took all responsibility for the frauds that had been committed. He had pleaded guilty before the Criminal Court and was now doing his sentence.

He said they had whiskey in the poll; that those in charge had drunk and voters coming in had been treated. Hetu had received $10 from Arthur Brunet and had disposed of it as had been proved.

Names had been falsely entered on the poll book, he said, and ballots cast for Mr. Bergeron had been taken out of the box and replaced by Brunet ballots. He could not say, however, how many ballots had been changed in this manner.

The case was continued until to-day.

DUTY OF SCOTCHMEN TOWARD THE DOMINION

"The Duty of Canadian Scotchmen Towards the Dominion" was the subject of an address by Mr. Alexander Fraser, of Toronto, before the Caledonian Society at the St. Andrew's Home last night.

Mr. Fraser saw in Scottish character and traditions, one of the great safeguards against the growing materialism of the age, and in urging the need of fostering them, he suggested a federation of all the Scotch societies of the Dominion and the importance of preserving the records of the early settlers and their preserving heroism.

Mrs. J. H. Douglas gives a tea next Friday.

The Lend-a-Hand Sewing Circle, in connection with Cathedral Band of Hope will have a small sale of work home made candy, cakes, in the Good Will Club room, 2078 St. Catherine street, on Saturday, from 3 to 9 o'clock.

POINT ST. CHARLES HOLDS BAZAAR

All arrangements are completed for the big bazaar under the auspices of the ladies in the Gymnasium Hall, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week, December 11th, 12th and 13th. Mayor Cochrane, who is honorary president of the association, will formally open the bazaar on Thursday night. The gymnasium is to be handsomely decorated, no pains being spared in this connection. It will be well worth the price of admission, 10c, to see the decorations.

A list of the ladies who are lending their aid follows:

Fancy Booth—Presided over by Mrs. McLean; assisted by Miss S. Mason, Miss L. McLean, Miss Kyle and Miss Collins.

Refreshment Booth—Presided over by Mrs. LaBrish; assisted by Miss M. Cooper, Miss Parsons, Miss N. LaBrish, Miss A. Cooper.

Plain Table—Presided over by Mrs. Dutton; assisted by Miss E. Cooper, Miss Veary, Miss M Morrison.

Candy Booth—Presided over by Mrs. H. Clarke; assisted by Miss C. Dickson, Miss E. Dickson and Miss E. Corner.

Flower Booth—Presided over by Miss N. A. Collins; assisted by Miss Thornley.

Peanuts and Popcorn Booth—Presided over by Mrs. J. Scott; assisted by Miss L. Jenkin and Miss N. Jenkin.

In addition to the good things to be had from the booths mentioned above, a new innovation is to be introduced in the shape of potato fritters. These will be gotten up temptingly, and disposed of at moderate rates. Messrs. McLean, Veary, Holman and Jenkin have this attraction in hand, and expect to land the prize for the booth doing the largest business.

The friends of the association have come forward nobly, many contributions having been made. Among them is a beautiful gold watch donated by Mr. R. Hemsley, Wellington Street, to be drawn for in the tombola, the tickets for which are 25c.

A full dinner will be served on Thursday evening from 7.30 to 8.30, which will have its own special features. Dinner tickets will cost 25c.

The ladies having the affair in hand have worked nobly, and the association should feel complimented to think that the ladies take such an interest in their welfare. It is hoped that a large turnout will be seen on the nights of the bazaar.

KING VISITS IRELAND EARLY NEXT YEAR

Belfast, Dec. 6.—The Lord Mayor of Belfast announced yesterday that King Edward and Queen Alexandra would visit Ireland early next year.

THE CHICAGO HOTEL FIRE.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—Fred. A. Smith, proprietor of the Lincoln Hotel, in which fourteen men were smothered to death, and Night Clerk E. C. Weber, were arraigned in the Police Court yesterday on a charge of manslaughter as accessories before the fact. They were released on bail. The hearing was set for December 15.

THE TRACHOMA SMUGGLING CASE

Utica, N.Y., Dec. 6.—The United States Grand Jury sitting here returned an indictment yesterday against Solomon Osmeansky, a Russian Jew, who was arrested in Ogdensburg yesterday for bringing to the United States another Jew afflicted with a very infectious disease of the eyes, after the man had been rejected by the United States Board of Inspectors in Montreal. The diseased Jew is to be returned to Europe by the steamship Company, and Osmeansky will be tried next week.

HARPER'S BUYS THE TELEGRAPH.

New York, Dec. 6.—The fact was made public yesterday that Geo. Harvey, president of the Harper & Bros., and proprietor of the North American Review, was the purchaser of the Metropolitan Magazine and Daily Telegraph, which were sold by the receiver for $100,000. Mr. Harvey said that the mission of the Metropolitan Magazine would be to tell about New York, and that John Kendricks Bangs would be the editor. The Telegraph, he added, would be devoted to the best interests of sport, the opera and the drama.

CONVENTION FOR OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Dec. 6.—Mayor Cook has received word that the American Veterinary Association has decided to meet in Ottawa in September next. The city's invitation has been accepted. There will be 300 delegates in attendance.

OTTAWA TEACHERS GET THEIR RAISE.

Ottawa, Dec. 6.—After four years agitation for increase of salaries, the public school teachers of the capital have attained their object. At the meeting of the school board last evening a new schedule of salaries was adopted, providing for an increase of gross salaries from, roundly speaking, $57,000 to $65,000—a 14 per cent. advance. This, said one of the trustees, will place Ottawa public school teachers in the position of being the best paid of their class in the Province.

SPIRITUALIST'S INFLUENCE OVER CZAR.

London, Dec. 6.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from St. Petersburg, says that Philippe, who is said to have extraordinary influence over the Czar, and who, was recently reported, had been banished from the court, has returned to Livadia, where the court is now sojourning and is entertaining their majesties and the courtiers with spiritualistic seances.

Rubber Test.



The test of a rubber shoe is the amount of rubber in it.

Some common rubbers have very little rubber in them—and the wear is in proportion.

No man can tell by the appearance of a rubber shoe how much rubber there is in it, but the elasticity is a pretty fair indication.

"Slater Shoe Rubbers" have more elasticity than common rubbers—more wear, less slip.

Made in all "Slater Shoe" shapes.

Branded on soles with name and price.

All styles, from $1.00 up.

Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, London, Quebec, Hamilton
225 ST. JAMES STREET,
47 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.
1580 NOTRE DAME STREET.
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1551 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
200 Agencies in Other Canadian Towns.

Hockey and Skating Boots.

See Our New Line for Men.
Price from $1.50 to $2.50 Pair.

Also Neverslip
RUBBER SOLE BOOTS for Men..... $3.50 to $4.
RUBBER SOLE BOOTS for Ladies, warm lined.. $4 pair

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Examine the Capsule

upon Bottled Whisky and satisfy yourself that the LIQUOR IS PROPERLY AGED

No Whisky bottled in Bond in Canada need be without the proof of Genuineness supplied by the Government Stamp over the Capsule.

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HAVE THIS GUARANTEE OF MATURITY



In the Good Old Winter Time

SHOES SHOW THEIR MERIT

This is the testing time for Shoes. GOOD FIT shoes allow free circulation and give warmth. GOOD LEATHER shoes give the best wear and stand the extreme cold.

STEWART'S SHOES For Winter's Storms

237 St. James Street.
2295 St. Catherine Street.

CLARKE'S For Christmas Presents.

GUN METAL NOVELTIES.

Just opened out, another invoice of GENUINE GUN METAL GOODS, which embraces all that is useful and pretty in

Gun Metal Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Match Boxes, Cigar Cutters, Whistles, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Penholders, Chatelaine Tablets, Gent's Watch Chains, Ladies' Long Chains, Bon-Bon Holders, Folding Pocket Scissors. A large variety of Pencils from 50c. Pocket Stamp Cases, etc. Also some Ladies' Gun Metal Watches.

G. W. CLARKE & CO., 2270 St. Catherine St.

R. & W. Kerr

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Winter Sports.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE is now ready for mailing. It illustrates the best goods for Winter Sports, either indoor or outdoor.

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A Great Variety Kitchen Utensils

Everything to Make the Cook Happy.

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Clement's Furs Are the Best Furs

Caps to Fit any head.
Boas, Muffs, Children's Coats,
All Fine and Low-Priced.

A. E. CLEMENT, 323 St. Lawrence St. 214 Centre St.

METHODS OF THE WALL ST. TRADERS

Jay Gould and Others Used to Let Personal Prejudice Have Sway—Some Features of the Week.

New York, December 5.—The late Jay Gould was a man of small stature and physically insignificant except for a wonderful head. An enemy met him one day in Exchange Place and instead of pummelling him, as might have been done with a large man, he laid hold of the market wizard's collar, whisked him off his feet and dropped him down an areaway.

Gould got briskly up and without pausing to brush himself off rushed back to his office and began to sell the enemy's stocks, causing almost a panic in the market. This happened in the days when men carried personal prejudices into their market operations.

Men have not changed, but Wall Street's methods have, and greatly, too, since then. The stock market is no longer swayed to any extent by personalities.

Years ago James R. Keene was having trouble with the manipulation of a certain stock. Turning to one of his brokers he asked angrily, "Who's selling that stock?" The broker said it was Addison Cammack who was doing it. "What!" shouted Keene, "that nigger trader! I'll send him back to New Orleans broke." Somebody told Cammack that Keene had called him a "nigger trader." "Did he say that?" retorted Cammack. "Before I'm done with him he'll be begging a pass back to San Francisco." And they hammered each other's stocks to great mutual loss without either one doing what he had threatened to do. The stock market, meanwhile, was in a fine turmoil.

A thing like that could hardly happen today. Wall Street sentiment would not tolerate it. Some one bigger than either of the belligerents would step in and prevent the market from being unnecessarily disturbed.

Those reflections have just been borne home to the Wall Street community through the action of Addison Cammack, George Gould on one side and E. H. Harriman and Edwin Hawley on the other, over Colorado Fuel. Keene is out and the possible disturbance in the market. Those men, however, are engaged in numerous financial and speculative undertakings, quite apart from the Colorado Fuel and Iron matter, and the calling each other names by Messrs. Harriman and Hawley changed nowhere near the character of the market that it would have done in the days of Gould and Keene.

Cammack went to George Gould and showed him that his Denver and Rio Grande was so dependent upon the Colorado Fuel and Iron for tonnage, that it couldn't pay dividends without it. Mr. Gould, it seems, had never before looked at the thing in this light. He became deeply interested in the future of the Colorado Fuel Company and began to buy the stock for protection.

It was at about this time, too, that Edwin Hawley got control of the Colorado Southern, and Osgood demonstrated to him that that railroad also was heavily dependent upon the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's tonnage. That put the thing in a new light to Hawley.

There was some danger that if the United States Steel Corporation bought the Colorado Fuel Company's property it might dismantle the mills.

So after the Gates party failed in its purpose to get control of the company, Gould and Hawley got together and Wall Street believed that they would bust Osgood and hold the Colorado Fuel Company for mutual benefit of the Colorado Southern and the Denver and Rio Grande.

Matters seemed to be shaping that way when the row broke so unexpectedly upon Wall Street. The rest remains to be written.

THE LATE EXCITEMENT.

E. H. Harriman is commonly called a disagreeable man. From all reports he must be a very difficult man to get on with. He is a great railroad man, but he is not the master financier the world thinks he is. It is mostly other people's money and property that he has managed. Formerly he was considered to have the Standard Oil party at his back, but George Gould appears to have supplanted him in that quarter, and now it is Harriman's Union Pacific backing Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Jacob Schiff.

It is a notable fact that George Gould's influence in the Rockefeller party has been growing rapidly ever since the Northern Pacific panic of May 9, 1901.

Harriman and Jacob Schiff engineered the Northern Pacific corner which was a disastrous thing for a great many people, and embittered many hearts towards the Harriman-Schiff crowd. Something may

Send for List of Investment

BONDS

THE DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Canada Life Bldg., MONTREAL.

than 82,000 tons having been imported, 52,214 tons of which came from British ports, 22,889 tons from Continental European ports and 6,967 tons from Sydney, Nova Scotia. The pig iron shipped from Great Britain came principally from Middlesboro, 21,977 tons in three lots having been forwarded. Liverpool sent 11,680 tons, Glasgow 8,707 tons, Barrow 5,000 tons, Jarrow-on-Tyne 3,000 tons, and Hull 1,800 tons. Fourteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven tons were sent from Rotterdam, 3,500 tons from Stettin, 3,015 tons from Trieste, 1,297 tons from Antwerp and 300 tons from Sweden.

WANTED.

Your name and address, that we may send you postpaid and free, two trial doses of our Yassa Zutoo Tablets (Japanese Headache Cure), the strictly vegetable compound, that cures Headache and Neuralgia in 20 minutes, and breaks up a Cold in one day. Address B. N. Robinson & Co., Coaticook, Que.

TRADE IN MONTREAL

A considerable number of Montreal wholesalers are either figuring up the year's results, or are preparing to do so, and the volume of business passing is naturally somewhat reduced, but is still good for the season. Quite a fair amount of retail paper, among dry goods retailers, clothiers and furriers, falls due at the 4th, and so far as results can be learned, at present writing the proportion duly provided for is quite satisfactory. Seven defaulting cases are reported for the week, the total one of note being that of a boot and shoe manufacturing concern, with liabilities of some $50,000. The noteworthy changes in market values are a decline of ten cents a cental in domestic refined sugars, which is hard to explain in face of the strong outside markets, an advance of five cents in kimbolins and a pronounced advance of from 7 1-2 to 10 cents a yard in domestic homespuns, owing to some manufacturers. Money on call continues firm at 6 per cent.—Trade Review.

GET THE FIRST CHOICE

By selecting furs from our large stock. It certainly contains some coats and cloaks that will delight you. Claver & Ginchereau, 1437 St. Catherine street.—Advt.

PRICES HIGHER

Dun, Reeves & Co.'s index number of commodities, compiled to consumption, published from August 1st to December 1st, is 10.649, compared with 10.579 a month previous and 10.178 a year ago. In the following table the index number for various commodities is given:

	Dec. 1, 1902.	Nov. 1, 1902.	Dec. 1, 1901.
Breadstuffs	$7.486	$7.564	$10.529
Meats	9.068	10.069	9.259
Dairy and garden	14.656	13.406	16.656
Other food	8.866	8.866	8.666
Clothing	15.750	15.750	15.250
Metals	17.178	17.366	17.700
Miscellaneous	10.627	10.551	10.782
Total	$10.649	$10.579	$10.178

Special Notice

THE NOBBY HATTER AND FURRIER.

It is many a day since Montrealers has had opportunity to get such bargains in hats and furs as are available at the well-known store formerly occupied by Christie Shaw & Co., at 2343 St. Catherine street, opposite Victoria, and since that time as Mr. Arch. Welsh, one of the city's best known business men, now has in stock of the best quality all the latest styles and new effects in hats and furs, and is offering the entire outfit at prices that should delight the Christmas buyer. The stock is new and varied, and includes hats, caps, furs, fur collarettes, fur caps, ladies' and gents' fur coats, fur gauntlets, fur and ladies' fur trimmings of every description, and as he has no prices below wholesale, and these it must be mentioned will not last long as they must be cleared, the public generally receives the benefit of all the choice and of course believer in saving dollars at this time will want to get prices. Anyone never before heard of Mr. Welsh, at 2343 St. Catherine street, Montreal, soon as Mr. Welsh it is a fact the pleasant manner in which he greets all, and the prices quoted, selecting customers will be saved by calling here. Customers from store to store and still be in doubt as to the worth and price of articles, Mr. Welsh's and you certainly will never regret the action. Don't forget the address, 2343 St. Catherine street, opposite Victoria, as next week before Christmas all will be busy, and the best time to be attended to promptly. The fur department is under the practical management of a specialist in that line, and anything in furs or furnishings for the storage of clothing, etc.

SOME NEW INVENTIONS

The following is a list of patents recently granted by the United States Government, through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington:

Information respecting any of these patents may be obtained by applying to the above-named firm.

Timothy James Bourke, Montreal, Que., assignor of one-half to James Bourke, Montreal, Que., Machine for Forming Rivet Heads.

BUTCHER'S BOSTON POLISH

For Hardwood Floors, etc.

SOLD FOR BOOKLET.

McARTHUR & CO., 397 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

INVESTORS!

In view of the coal strike, Dowlan & Wilson are in the market to buy coal lands well interested in anthracite coal, and owns nine tenths of the mining, milling rights, a water right.

A New York stock broker and sell on commission charges.

THE METROPOLITAN STOCK EXCHANGE, Room 2 Stock Exchange Building, Phone Main 2... etc.

A MAN WHO MADE A TYPEWRITER FAMOUS

The announcement recently made that the Remington Typewriter Co. had opened a branch office in the city of Montreal brings to mind some facts regarding this concern which should be of special interest to Canadians. Mr. John F. McClain, the secretary, general manager and active head of the company, is a Canadian and is prominent among the Canadians who have won conspicuous success in the States. He will be known by many of the old-time lacrosse players of Montreal as the captain of the New York Lacrosse Club, which held for so long a time the United States championship, and whose team frequently interchanged visits with the Montreal Athletic Association.

Mr. McClain was born in Toronto in 1865, and from the year 1877 to 1881 worked as an office boy in various Toronto houses. It was during this time, in the year 1879, that he first saw, while on an errand to the office of Dun, Wiman & Co., of Toronto, the then strange and unfamiliar looking piece of mechanism which is now famous the world over as the Remington Typewriter.

His first connection with the sale of the Remington was in April, 1883, when he became associated for a time with the then agent in Toronto, but it was not until March, 1884, that he entered the employ of the company at its head office in New York starting in the capacity of stenographer. In the following years the age of twenty-five was appointed manager of the company's business in the city of New York. These were the early days of the typewriter.

The house of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict had only been organized two years, and the future of the writing machine was full of doubt. In 1886 Mr. McClain was appointed General Manager for the company's business in Northern Europe, with headquarters at Paris. After thoroughly organizing the business in France, Belgium, Italy, Spain and Portugal he was recalled to New York and in 1890 elected to the board of directors and appointed General Superintendent of the entire Sales Department of the Remington Company in January of the present year he became Secretary and General Manager.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict is a corporation and under the name conducts its business throughout the United States and most foreign countries. The separate company has been organized in Canada for the conduct of its business and known as the Remington Typewriter Company, Limited.



MR. J. F. McCLAIN.
General Manager of the Remington Typewriter Company.

The parent company, which Mr. McClain is the active head, has a purchase of $3,000,000 in capital for the manufacture and sale of its product, over 6,000 persons. It is represented in every civilized country in the world, most of which offices do a volume of business that exceeds $5,000,000 annually, and is constantly increasing. The plant is now turning out 20 machines a day, and extensive additions to the capacity are now in the course of erection.

The Montreal office of the company will be in charge of Mr. Dubuc, formerly of Quebec, and who is a graduate of Mr. Remington's class of 1888, and while a student was a member of the long since disbanded

IT'S A FINE DAY

For furs and we have the store to get them. See page two of this paper.

ST. LAMBERT NOTES

It is reported that [illegible]

SOME NEW INVENTIONS

[illegible]

$1,000,000 Will Cannot be Found

New York, December 6.—[illegible]

MAN WHO MADE A TYPEWRITER FAMOUS

[illegible] of nearly a month, has failed to attend the document or a clue to its whereabouts.

Mrs. Hamilton Cassils Gibson is the daughter of Benno Wolf, a wealthy glove merchant of Providence, R.I.

In recent years Mr. Gibson had spent some time in the South on account of ill health, and his recent marriage took place where he died, Asheville, N.C. His first wife was one of the victims of the Windsor Hotel fire in 1899. Two years ago he met Miss Wolf at Saratoga, where he was passing the summer. Before the season ended their engagement was announced.

Early in the fall of the present year Miss Wolf went to Asheville to visit him. But she found him far from well. The period of rally seemed to have passed and he was losing ground. Tenderly and devotedly she nursed him and watched over him. Propped up by pillows the dying man, with the little strength left him, urged that the wedding be solemnized at his bedside immediately.

Kneeling beside the bed, the young woman clasped the hands of the man whose life was slipping so quickly from her, and in tears repeated the words of the ceremony that made them man and wife.

With feverish haste then Mr. Gibson insisted on making his will. The same notary who had joined the couple hurried, at the dying man's request, to find a lawyer. One was soon secured, and in a few minutes the document, giving all the millionaire's fortune to his bride of a day, was executed, signed, witnessed and delivered to Mr. Gibson.

For a day or two after the ceremony the bridegroom again rallied, but he sank as before, and on Saturday, November 8, he died.

As soon as the message of Mr. Gibson's death was received in Providence Benno Wolf hastened to Asheville.

But even before he arrived the will was missed. Diligent search among the dead man's papers and through all his effects failed to reveal it.

Mr. Wolf, on his arrival, continued the investigation, but his efforts also were fruitless.

It has been reported that relatives will contest the deathbed testament, that another will, or a copy of a former document, has been found and will form the basis of proceedings. Mr. Gibson's brother, however, who lives at Providence, declares that these rumors of a contest are unfounded.

YOU ARE WELCOME

To go any place in town and compare our furs with the best. They are undisputably leaders and we repair and remodel. Claver & Ginchereau, 1437 St. Catherine street.—Advt.

$10,000 Piano for Mr. Schwab

Piano made in Boston for CHAS M Schwab

There is being completed at the factory of a piano company at Boston, Mass., what is without doubt one of the most expensive and elaborate pianos constructed for half a century, says the Boston Post.

The instrument is being made for Chas Schwab, the well-known steel magnate. The purchase price is stated to be $10,000, which is the highest price ever paid for a piano bought by an American, and the model is expected to outdo that instrument made by the same company for the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel at the time it was opened some years ago.

The Schwab piano as it now stands in the factory of the company, is a most marvellous creation of mechanical and artistic forces. The instrument is the same as the Waldorf model, and is a middle sized grand of Louis XVI. design. The case is gilded throughout and ornately decorated with leaves and foliage of Watteau pattern. The firm is working upon three instruments of this model and style, but the Schwab piano is the most expensive and ornately decorated of the trio.

Just when the instrument will be ready for delivery is not known, but it is understood that when Mr. Schwab returns from his health-seeking trip abroad the piano will be reposing in the parlors of his new wonderful mansion he is now having erected in New York city.

The instrument is 8 feet 7 inches long, the extreme width 5 feet 2 inches, the height 3 feet 3 inches, and the total weight 1,150 pounds. When boxed and ready for shipment the affair will weigh 1,620 pounds and contain 128 cubic feet. It will have the new overstrung scale, 1 1-2 octaves, three strings, patent Agraffe bridge, Harmonic bar and double fall board.

CRAMPS ARE LIKE BURGLARS.

They come unexpected and when least welcome. Be armed with a one-minute cure in a bottle of Nerviline, which relieves cramp and stomach pains in five minutes. In Colic, Summer Complaint, Diarrhoea, Indigestion, and Nausea, Nerviline is a remedy of remarkable potency and acts promptly and satisfactorily at all times. The competitor of Polson's Nerviline expresses the highest degree of progress of the age, which accounts for its superior merit. Price 25c.

Hamilton's Pills are Good Pills.

60% Per Annum GUARANTEED BY THE California-Nevada Mining Co.

[illegible] per share of stock when [illegible] is completed, or will buy back stock at par, 1 per share.

THE CALIFORNIA-NEVADA MINING Co. now [illegible] claim. Mines are developed with [illegible] tracked on road for the [illegible] is the [illegible] mines [illegible] of Arizona [illegible] Argus Mountains [illegible] CALIFORNIA-NEVADA [illegible] of which [illegible] of [illegible] Mexico. The [illegible] directors [illegible] proved to [illegible] of Phoenix.

The Vivian Mine has $30,000 [illegible] on road to the [illegible] and will [illegible] $50,000 when the tracks [illegible] reach.

A 200-TON PER DAY PLANT [illegible] TREATED FOR [illegible] will be in [illegible] the [illegible] April 1, 1903.

The company [illegible] stand THE MOST RIGID INVESTIGATION [illegible] and challenge [illegible] of similar [illegible] advertised.

IT PAYS GUARANTEED REGULARLY ON THE INVESTMENT UNTIL MILL IS COMPLETED

PRESIDENT McKELVEY states: "The mines are more valuable than [illegible] property, and [illegible] sure that we will [illegible] you [illegible] difference [illegible] the present [illegible] per share [illegible] of stock when [illegible] completed, and the [illegible] of four months.

Present Price 75 Cents Per Share. Par Value $1.00.

FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

Remit by express, bank draft or certified check payable to order of [illegible] Vanderpool Building, Albany, N.Y.

REFERENCE—Broadway and Pine Streets Agencies, Home Bank of the City, Los Angeles, Cal., and many others of the oldest and most prominent mining men.

MONEY IN OIL.

Special Despatch to The Globe and California Oil Exchange.

Chatham, Dec. 1, 1902.

Ten Gusher was turned on to-day and in five hours filled up all the Standard Oil Company's available tankage—ten tanks—and then poured one thousand barrels at the rate of fifty barrels per hour.

[illegible] will commence with this [illegible] of [illegible] per cent. [illegible] certificate of [illegible] THE CLEAN DIVIDEND [illegible] this opportunity [illegible] ONLY A FEW MORE DAYS TO [illegible]

REASONS WHY

Stock in the Ontario and California Oil Co. may prove just as profitable within the next few weeks.

REASONS WHY

Prompt action on your part is required.

[illegible] ONE THOUSAND SHARES [illegible] ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS [illegible] FIVE WEEKS [illegible] ONE THOUSAND SHARES [illegible] Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars in Money [illegible] One Thousand to Ten Thousand Dollars. Money [illegible] and [illegible] opportunity to make a fortune—don't wait now and when sorry [illegible]

ACT AT ONCE—The [illegible] Twenty-five cents per Share [illegible] send for Subscription Blank, Application Forms, etc., and [illegible]

Apply J. L. PERCH, Secretary Ontario & California Oil Company, Limited, Toronto, or

PEK & GIBB, Stock Brokers, Toronto.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED LYE

BEST, PUREST, STRONGEST.

E. W. GILLETT LIMITED

Imperial Bank OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP, . . . $2,868,933
REST ACCOUNT, ... 2,438,595

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

T. R. MERRITT . . . President
D. R. WILKIE, Vice-President and General Manager.
E. HAY, Assistant General Manager.

Montreal Branch, 107 St. James St.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. STERLING EXCHANGE.

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

A Few Odd Lots of

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co's Stock

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

G. J. ADAMS & CO., 26 ST. JAMES ST., CITY.

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LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE

at current rates and on Easy Terms.

Low Charges. No Delays.

Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co., 1763 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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Marine and Fire Underwriters,

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MONTREAL,

Chief Agents for Leading British and Continental Marine Companies.

Exports, Imports, Registered Mail.

FIRE INSURANCE,

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King Crowther,
Ohio and California,
Atlantic and Pacific,
Doremus Vending,
Geo. A. Treadwell Mining
Consolidated Oil
Companies of Cal.
Basket and Barrel Shares.

Make me an offer for any of above or any other advertised stock you may be interested in. Can save you money on any Stock or Bond in this Security Transacted for Investment and Delivery of Certificates.

Write for [illegible] Stock Market Letter.

N. P. BRYANT, Stock Broker, QUEBEC

Dawes & Co.

BREWERS,

Pale Ales and Porter

LACHINE, P.Q. Main 38. Montreal Office 621 St. James Street.

J. H. R. MOLSON & BROS.

Ale and Porter Brewers

Have always on hand the various kinds of

ALE and PORTER

Wood and Bottle.

Families Regularly Supplied.

800 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Stenographers!

[illegible] "Japanese" Ribbons and Carbon paper.

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Modern House For Sale. Mackay Street.

H. L. PUTNAM, 181 Place Temple Bldg.

Old Residence And Grounds For Sale or Exchange

H. L. PUTNAM, 181 Place Temple Building.

Choice Modern House For Sale. Mountain Street. Above St. Catherine.

H. L. PUTNAM, 181 Place Temple Building.

THE WEEK IN MINING STOCKS

Weekly report of transactions on the Montreal Mining Exchange from John L. Gallett, Mining Stock Broker, 61 St. Francois Xavier street.

STOCKS	Closing Sales Bid	Closing Sales Asked	Today	Highest	Lowest	Sales.
North Star	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Payne	[illegible]	[illegible]				2,500
Slocan Sovereign	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Can. Gold Fields Syn.	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Evening Star	[illegible]	[illegible]				2,000
Rambler Cariboo	[illegible]	[illegible]				
War Eagle	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Centre Star	[illegible]	[illegible]				
California	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Evening Star	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Cariboo McKinney	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Virtue	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Rossland	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Rossland Tidal	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Montreal Lon.	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Deer Park	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Granby Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Payne	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Dom. Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Montreal & London	[illegible]	[illegible]				

Curse of DRINK

COLONIAL REMEDY.

[illegible]

Remittances

To England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, United States, Australia, South Africa.

Safest Methods. Best Rates.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA.

Chief Office: St. Peter and St. James Streets. Westminster Chambers Bldg.

THE STEEL TRADE

[illegible]

HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

TOOKE'S SHIRTS

Many people won't have any other make but Tooke's because they know the difference.

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

THE CITY HAS FREQUENTLY BEEN DEFRAUDED BY PARENTS

In the light of the report of the sub-committee, embracing Ald. Carter and Ald. Giroux, appointed to investigate the cases of 140 children whose re-commitment to the Montford Asylum had been requested, presented to the Finance Committee at its meeting yesterday afternoon, the protest made by Mayor Cochrane against the entire system is amply justified.

The sub-committee, after enquiry prosecuted in conjunction with Clerk Bienvenu, of the Recorder's Court, has ascertained that numerous frauds have been perpetrated on the city, the corporation having been required to take charge of numerous children whose parents are quite capable of providing for these offspring themselves.

Some time ago, Mayor Cochrane refused to sign the recommitment papers until an investigation was instituted. While the facts are as stated, the sub-committee cannot see its way clear to refuse to still care for the children, as, otherwise, they would become a direct charge upon the city, but it does recommend more vigilance in future, when demands for further mutual commitments are made.

The report of the sub-committee is as follows:—

"Of the 140 children, 5 should be returned to their parents; 9 have left the institution; leaving 126 to be dealt with, whose parents are unknown. Consequently if these 126 children were not recommitted they should be sent back to the city from Montfort, and would have to be taken care of here.

"We, therefore, recommend that His Worship, the Mayor should sign the necessary papers for the recommitment of the 126 children referred to.

"We are of the opinion that in all cases where application is made to the Mayor for the commitment of children to the several institutions where they would be sent, a careful investigation of each case should be made by a committee composed of two aldermen, with the assistance of Mr. Bienvenu, which committee should adopt such means as they may think necessary to ascertain the facts of each case, and then report.

"We are further of opinion that the system of investigation in force has been defective, and with all the precautions taken, the city has been imposed upon from time to time.

"Children have been sent to the asylum upon the application of their parents, who were well able to support them, simply for the purpose of ridding themselves of the care and expense of providing for them, and thus committing a fraud upon the city."

Ald. Bumbray introduced Messrs. Pierre Filion and Henry Masson, who represented, he said, eighteen small property-owners in Hochelaga ward, who had been called upon to pay $45,000 towards the widening of St. Catherine street east.

Ald. Bumbray explained that his constituents desired that the collection of the roll should be suspended until they had an opportunity to obtain a decision from the Legislature on the question of compelling the city to pay the entire cost, as the people had been promised prior to the annexation of Hochelaga.

Ald. Laporte pointed out that the city had already paid three-fourths of the cost of the work—a larger proportion than had been the case in regard to a similar undertaking in any other thoroughfare.

The widening, it may be explained, took place several years ago, and the Legislature decided that certain proprietors, living on streets running north and south, should also, in addition to those living on St. Catherine street, be taxed for the improvement.

Ald. Bumbray said that the proprietors who had been selected to pay for the work were not bent on making the city pay the entire cost, but that if the people had to pay at all, they thought the area of assessment should be greatly widened.

"From what I know of this case," said Ald. Carter, "not a few of the people have been dealt with severely. The Finance Committee, however, can do nothing in regard to the matter. The Legislature decided what area must bear assessment for the improvement, and that being the case the Legislature should be appealed to if any change is desired.

It was finally decided that, if the city made no additional collections for the present, the proprietors would give a written agreement not to appeal to the Legislature to have the entire cost foisted upon the city, but would merely ask for an enlargement of the area of assessment so that the cost may be more equitably borne by the properties that have been benefited by the improvement.

THE DANSEREAU MORTGAGE.

City Treasurer Robb made a report on the case of Mr. Dansereau, who, some years ago, laid a quantity of sidewalks for the corporation. He said:

In 1896 the city handed over $21,000 of a retained percentage to Mr. Dansereau and accepted in lieu thereof a mortgage on the following properties: One property on Notre Dame street, assessed at $3,500; block 39 to 45 Moreau street, $4,800; block 59 to 65 Moreau street, $4,900; 19 vacant lots in Hochelaga ward, $7,700; total, $20,900.

In June, '97, the Notre Dame street property was sold by the sheriff and bought in by the city for $2,110, but subsequently transferred to Hon. A. Thibedeau, who, however, did not pay the purchase price, but gave a bond and the judgment of distribution is held in abeyance till the city's claim is determined by the court.

In February, '98, three vacant lots were sold by the sheriff in case 2256, Jane Robb vs. Dansereau, but judgment of distribution has never been made.

In July, 1900, six were sold by the sheriff (assessed at $2,600), and bought in by the city for $1,160. The amount distributable under this judgment was paid to the hypothecary creditors, other than the city, on their giving bond to return into court any amount which the city might afterwards be shown to be entitled to. Two sold to Mr. G. W. Parent (value, $900,) for $400.

On September 21, 1900, eight were sold by the sheriff, assessed at $3,400, and bought in by the city for $1,165. Judgment same as in first case, but money not distributed as the city gave a bond instead of paying cash as in the case of July sale.

On June 5, 1902, the Moreau street property, valued at $9,700, was sold by the sheriff for $6,000. Judgment of distribution has been made in this case and the city collocated for $806, for taxes, and $4,760 on account of its mortgage, but both these items are contested.

This disposed of all the properties, but the city's claim have been contested all along, and some of them are inscribed for hearing this month.

"And who contests the city's claim?" asked Ald. Carter.

"Well, Mr. Prefontaine — if I must give the name," replied Mr. Robb.

It was decided to ask the City Attorneys for a monthly report in regard to the progress of the suit, Mr. Robb, in the meantime, to be held responsible for the collection, as heretofore.

Mr. Robb said that he was quite willing to carry out the behests of the committee, but the law department had frequently twitted him regarding his activity in the attempts which he had made to make these collections.

AT THE DE LUSSAN CONCERT.

The magnificent grand piano so much admired by all was a New York Weber Concert Grand. Miss De Lussan uses the Weber piano throughout her entire tour. J. W. Shaw & Co., 2274 St. Catherine street, are the sole agents for the Weber piano.—Advt.



Santa Claus IS AT HOLLAND'S

Don't fail to see him in his Beautiful Park and receive a present from him . . .

ADMISSION, - - 10 Cents

A few of the Giveables to be found here.

FANCY GOODS		SNOWSHOES
DRESSING CASES		MOCCASINS, SKIS
PURSES		TOBOGGANS
WALLETS		GAMES
BRUSHES	DOLLS' CARRIAGES	BLOCKS
MIRRORS	DOLLS' REQUISITES	DOLLS
ORNAMENTS		TOYS
NOVELTIES		BOOKS
WRITING CASES		PICTURES, FRAMES
SEWING CASES		BASKETS, BEADS

The Largest and most Complete TOY STORE Is all ready for your Inspection.

Toys, Toys everywhere—such wonderful Toys as you never saw all together before—many that Santa Claus never saw before — marvellous things that boys and girls never dreamt of possessing. And there is no end to the things to see—aisle after aisle presents new wonders—new things to make the little eyes snap and sparkle; things that every mother wants her boys and girls to have; that no father can pass by who has little ones at home to jump expectantly when he comes.

We have ransacked the Toy World. We have bought beautiful and wonderful Toys wherever they could be found. Holland's is the place of all places for children to come to see things before writing Santa Claus.

Bring the children—we're just as glad to see the children as the parents. All are welcome.

The G. A. Holland & Son Co.

2411-2413 St. Catherine Street



Builders' Hardware

STANDS THE TEST OF TIME.

Everything you put on your house justifies the expense, if the article is right.

Our Large Assortment of Yale and Bohannan Locks

Are what will give satisfaction from time it is put on to the end of the life of the building.

Front Door Locks, complete with knob and large bronze plate. Price $1.75

Inside Locks, with knobs. Price ..... .25

Also Locks for Cupboards, Boxes, Trunks, Valises, Chests, Desks, Drawers, Pianos, Books, etc., etc., at lowest prices.

L.J.A. Surveyer

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TROUSERS, $4

And good ones at that made well and cut after latest designs — altogether very fine value for the money. You could do worse than try a pair.

Robt. Seath & Sons

Merchant Tailors,

1817 Notre Dame St.

The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 603 Craig Street, Montreal. James E. Briarley, Managing Director.

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Whether for old or young, good time is required, and as we import our Movements from Switzerland, direct from manufacturers, we are enabled to give you a first-class Watch at low cost.

In Silver Cases $7.20, $11.70, $16.65, $36.00
In Gold Cases $54.00, $67.50, $90.00, $135.00
In Filled Cases $12.60, $27.00, $31.50

Cases guaranteed for 25 years. Other Watches at other prices.

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We Sell, You Make Profit!

That's all what we expect during our final Liquidation Sale.

You will make from **25 to 75 per cent.** on every purchase of Furniture, Carpets and Curtains.

Special Offerings in Parlor and Dining Room Sets for holiday trade.

We Sell for Cash Only.

The F. Lapointe Co'y

1447-1449 St. Catherine St., East,

CORNER MONTCALM.

Open Evenings Until Ten O'Clock.



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For the Holiday Season.

our stock of ties and furnishings will be particularly rich and handsome. We have everything for men's wear in the haberdasher's line of the best manufacture in neckwear, underwear, shirts, collars, cuffs, socks, suspenders, and our prices will meet the size of all men's purses.

Best values in Shirts at $1.00.
See our Special Hat at $2.15.
Special values in winter underwear and socks. Special prices in these.

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Basement.



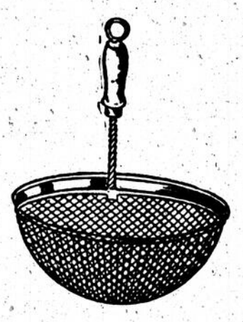
5 gross fine assortment decorated china FLOWER VASES, in new designs. To clear at, each.... .25

Large assortment of STATUETTES and ORNAMENTS, from .12½ up to 7.00

50 CHAMBER SETS, assorted colors. Regular $2.00. At 1.35

SPECIAL 15c TABLE.

China Pin Trays, Collar Boxes, Cuff Boxes, Fancy China Plates, China Cups and Saucers, etc., etc.



20 doz. TIN BISCUIT PANS, very special, 12 cups on frame. To clear ..... .15

5 doz. NICKEL-PLATED TEA KETTLES, good size. Regular 65c. At ..... .35

NICKEL - PLATED TEAPOTS. Regular 65c. At ..... .35

GRAVY STRAINERS 5

Grocery Specials

	Regular.	Sale Price.
9 1-2 lbs. STRATHCONA FLOUR	.25	.25
1 doz. BEST COOKING EGGS	.25	.22
2 tins MORTON'S IMPORTED KIPPERED HERING	.30	.25
2 tins MARSHALL'S IMPORTED KIPPERED HERRING	.30	.25
1 lb. FINE LAYER TABLE FIGS	.20	.15
2 lbs. BEST PULLED NATURAL FIGS	.15	.11
2 lbs. CLUSTER TABLE RAISINS	.30	.25
4 lbs. VALENCIA RAISINS	.35	.25
3 lbs. NEW CLEANED CURRANTS	.30	.20
1 lb. FETHERSTRIP'S COCOANUT	.40	.20

A Biscuit and a cup of TETLEY'S fine bulk tea will be served in the basement.

Scroggie's Cor. St. Catherine and University Sts.

Scroggie's

The Store That Sets the Pace.

Getting Colder

The weather is its own argument. When the thermometer gets near zero you don't need reminding about Jackets and Furs, Gloves and Mitts, Blankets and Comforters. We try to save all the money for you that we can, and that represents trade and plenty of it.

We're doing a big business now in winter goods of every sort. Our buying has been on a larger scale and values loom up this season in better shape than ever before, these are the facts you have to deal with.

Rubber Footwear

We sell only First Quality RUBBERS and OVERSHOES, at prices rather lower than you have been accustomed to pay. Worth while to preserve this list:—

LADIES' VAMP RUBBERS, pair	.50
LADIES' VAMP RUBBERS, fleece lined, pair	.65
LADIES' STORM RUBBERS, pair	.60
LADIES' STORM RUBBERS, fleece lined, pair	.75
LADIES' FINE JERSEY BUTTON OVERSHOES, pair	1.75
LADIES' FINE RUBBER BOOTS, fleece lined, pair	2.00
MISSES' FINE RUBBER BOOTS, fleece lined, pair	1.60
MISSES' FINE JERSEY BUTTON OVERSHOES, pair	1.50
MISSES' VAMP RUBBERS, spring heels, pair	.40
MISSES' VAMP RUBBERS, fleece lined, pair	.50
CHILDREN'S VAMP RUBBERS, fleece lined, pair	.40
CHILDREN'S VAMP RUBBERS, cotton lined, pair	.35
CHILDREN'S FINE JERSEY BUTTON OVERSHOES, pair	1.25
LITTLE BOYS' LONG RUBBER BOOTS, pair	1.35
YOUTHS' HEAVY RUBBERS, pair	.50
BOYS' HEAVY RUBBERS, pair	.60
YOUTHS' BUCKLE OVERSHOES, pair	1.00
BOYS' BUCKLE OVERSHOES, pair	1.25

Dress Goods

We have complete Dress Lengths of almost every popular class of material, at extremely reasonable prices, for Christmas and New Year's Presents.

We further emphasize the fact that we are headquarters for all kinds of Heavy Winter Dress Materials. We pay particular attention to the exactness of keeping our stock well assorted in the colors most in demand, such as:—

HEAVY FREIZE SUITINGS, from	.75 up
HEAVY HOMESPUN SUITINGS, from	.35 up
HEAVY CHEVIOT SUITINGS, from	.50 up
HEAVY BASKET WEAVE, from	.85 up
HEAVY ZIBELINE DRESS SUITINGS, from	.50 up

All these can be had in Navy, New Blue, Black, Fawn, Dark Brown, Oxford and Cambridge Grays, Reseda and Dark Greens. Width, 54 inches.

IN OUR DRESS GOODS SECTION we have a beautiful and extensive range of all kinds and classes in the latest Blouse Materials, including New All-Wool French Flannels and Fine French Challies, just received for our Xmas and New Year's Trade. All these lines are put up in a neat fancy colored box, tied with ribbons, and suitable inscriptions.

BLOUSE LENGTHS COMPLETE, from ..... .75 to 2.50 each

We are confident these various lines will be appreciated, and advise early selection.

44-INCH ALL PURE WOOL "VOILE DE PARIS," in Navy, and Black; also full assortment of all evening shades. Special ..... .75

In Our Flannel Section

You can find a further acceptable Xmas present, done up in ten-yard lengths, for 1.00

Wrapper lengths of beautiful heavy printed CASHMERETTES, in Spots, Stripes, Floral and Conventional Designs, assorted in almost every tone of color. Guaranteed fast colors.

Blankets and Comforters (3rd floor)

We cordially invite inspection of our NEW BLANKET AND COMFORTER SECTION, where every wish of warmth and comfort will be satisfied, our stock being large and prices more than reasonable.

Ladies' Stylish Waists.

CREAM LUSTRE WAISTS, made in every popular new style, with deep tucks back and front, trimmed with black and white piping, and finished with large fancy buttons, lined throughout. Special value 3.25

Black Silk Waists.

HEAVY QUALITY TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, in black only, trimmed with clusters of tucking and several rows of hemstitching, lined throughout. Special, Monday 4.25

Stylish Opera Capes.

SWELL EVENING CAPES, of best quality Shetland Floss, made with a fancy yoke, trimmed with 5 rows of 3-4 inch satin ribbon beading, and finished with silk chain stitch, and large bar and streamers of 2 1-2 inch satin ribbon. What could be more acceptable for Xmas. Monday 4.25

Wall Paper

Our Wall Paper Department is now overflowing with New Goods of next season's designs, in all the latest, fashionable and dainty shades. A visit to this Department will repay any person at all interested in Home Decoration. Our prices are well within reach of all. Monday we offer:—

350 ROLLS EMBOSSED VARNISHED GILT WALL PAPER, in dainty shades of Blue, Cream, Red, Green, Fawn, Ecru, etc., for Parlors, Reception-room, Bedrooms, etc. Variety of designs. Regularly sold at 35c to 50c per single roll. Our price ..... .20

18-INCH MATCH BLENDED FRIEZE, yard 8

Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.

Scroggie Cor. St. Catherine and University Sts.

SECOND SECTION. PAGES 13 TO 24.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SECOND SECTION. PAGES 13 TO 24.

95TH YEAR. NO. 288. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1902. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT.

Development of Electric Power at Niagara Falls, Ontario

Niagara Falls, Ont., December 6.—There is no place in all this wide world where such a wonderful development of electric power is being made as at Niagara Falls, Ont.

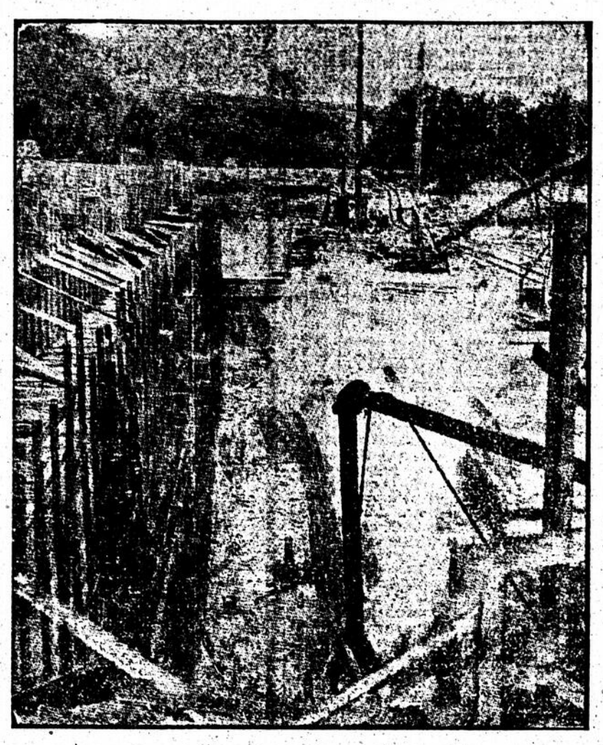
Not only does Canadian Niagara enjoy this rare distinction at present, but so long as the British Empire shall last no other place in all its miles will rival Canadian Niagara.

During the past ten years the people of the world have become more or less familiar with the marvellous power development at Niagara Falls, N.Y., and engineers and scientists have travelled long distances to look upon the wonders of this New Niagara.

Such units, such a tremendous amount of undeveloped power was startling to all, and each and every one who saw the magnificent installation of the Niagara Falls Power Company marvelled at its efficiency and completeness.

But the Canadian Niagara is destined to be a wonder! Each day brings it nearer to a realization of the hopes that have been nursed over since the first sod of the big project was turned on the opposite side of the river. Its power resources equal, if they do not surpass, those on the American side. Two companies are hurrying their projected great works to completion.

These companies are known as the Canadian Niagara Power Company, and the Ontario Power Company. The first-named is practically the Niagara Falls Power Company, the company that has done so much in the upbuilding of the New York side. Having now directed a portion of its capital and energy to the Canadian side, it may be expected to do still more wonderful things here. In its development on the Canadian side the Canadian Niagara Power Company has the advantage of the experience of the Niagara Falls Power Company on the New York site. Its method will be practically the same, and it is now building a wheelpit and a tunnel. Both are big undertakings. Messrs. Dawson & Riley, of St. Catharines, Ont., have the contract for building the Canadian wheel-pit and forebay, and are well along with the work. The plan calls for a wheel-pit and a tunnel which has a length of 266 feet. It is twenty-one feet wide, and when completed will have a depth of about 170 feet. The present depth of this great slot in the earth is about 106 feet, and it is sunk at the rate of about twelve feet a month. The sides are channelled and in every particular the work progresses very much as did the great wheel-pits on the New York side at the time of their construction.



New Harness for Niagara—Excavating the Wheelpit for the Great Turbines of the Canadian Niagara Power Company at Niagara Falls, Ont.

Water is met nearer the surface on the Canadian side than on the New York side, but it is ten feet lower in elevation. The quantity is not quite so much, and it is handled easily, previous works in the Niagara vicinity having given the engineers full control of the inflow to the pits. It is observed that on the Canadian side the wheel-pit excavation strikes a blue limestone not found on the New York side, but which crops out on the Canadian side near Queenston.

While dimensions and other facts relative to the power house to be erected on the Canadian side by the Canadian Niagara Power Company are not yet made public, it may be judged that the building will be of beautiful architectural design and quite in keeping with the fine ideas of the men connected with the great project. On the New York side, in both of the big power houses there in operation, the unit of development is 5,000 horse-power, but on the Canadian side the unit is to be 10,000 horse-power, that is, the turbines and connected generators will have a capacity of 10,000 horse-power. When the 5,000 horse-power turbines and generators were installed in the first section of the big power station at Niagara Falls, N.Y., the world marvelled at their size.

Since that day engineers have become more bold and have advocated the installation of 10,000 horse-power generators in the new station of the Canadian Niagara Power Company. These machines will be even more wonderful to-day than the 5,000 horse-power generators were ten years ago, and it is thus evident that the station of the Canadian Niagara Power Company will contain much that will interest the outside world.

These new generators will be of the internal revolving field vertical shaft type, wound for current of 12,000 volts, three phase, the frequency of which will be 25 cycles in order to retain uniformity with the two big plants on the New York side. The generators will have a speed of 250 revolutions a minute. In diameter they will be about 19 feet, and the weight of the revolving part will be about 141,000 pounds. On the New York side the current is generated at 2,200 volts, but for transmission purposes it is raised to 11,000 volts.

The fact that on the Canadian side the voltage of the generated current will be 12,000 volts is expected to facilitate its transmission to adjoining industrial plants, for the current cannot be used for manufacturing purposes within the boundaries of Victoria Park, in which territory the new station will be located.

Toronto and other Canadian cities may be expected to receive some of the current from this remarkable installation, and for transmission to such distant points the voltage will be raised to 40,000 or 60,000 volts. In adopting a unit of 10,000 horse-power, the Canadian Niagara Power Company effects a lower cost of generator per horse-power, also a lower cost of turbine per horse-power, while the generator that will develop 10,000 horse-power will occupy but little more space than a generator giving only 5,000 horse-power.

Thus, there are advantages in the cost of operation, maintenance, and construction of a plant for a given output. Between this new Canadian plant and the great plants on the New York side connection will be made by three cables carried across the gorge on the upper steel-arch bridge. In this connection a great advantage will result to both sides of the river, for none of the factories connected with either of the installations will ever be without current when the output of three such perfect power stations is available and interchangeable. In the section of pit now building five units will be installed, making the output of this first section 50,000 horse-power, equal to the ten units in power-house No. 1 of the Niagara Falls Power Company. When the pit on the Canadian side is extended to its full length, its output will be 100,000 horse-power.



New Harness for Niagara—Narrowing the Broad Waters of the Horseshoe Rapids to Permit Construction of the New Canadian Power Plant.

John Alexander Dowie, Merchant Prince of Faith Healers, Makes $15,000,000 in Ten Years

Chicago, Dec. 6.—Most remarkable of all the faith healers, prophets or Messiahs who have rushed to the rescue of a sinful world in the last half century is the Rev. John Alexander Dowie, of Zion City, Ill., general overseer of Zion, as he calls himself, or Elijah the Restorer; for he claims to be the reincarnation of Elijah the prophet; or, to be more exact, the third reincarnation.

He is remarkable first for the size of his fortune, for he has accumulated assets estimated by outsiders at $15,000,000 in ten years on a capital of nothing.

He is remarkable for the number of his followers and for his hold upon them. No fewer than 100,000 persons scattered throughout the world profess faith in him.

He is remarkable for having succeeded in founding a model city of 6,000 souls, inhabited solely by his followers.

He is remarkable for the perfection of the organization he has formed. It not only prosecutes missionary work all over the world, but it also conducts a great variety of business enterprises.

He is remarkable for the fact that everything is founded on his own personality. All property is in his name, everything is done by his direct orders and everything depends for its existence on him.

But most remarkable of all is the method by which he has accomplished this. Starting in as an obscure, penniless faith healer in a little cottage on the south side in Chicago ten years ago, he began preaching to a little band in a cheap hall. Soon he had enough of a following and enough contributions to be able to hire the Auditorium, Chicago's largest and handsomest theatre, for his Sunday services. He has been holding meetings there ever since, haranguing crowds of five thousand people at every meeting. His harangues are made up chiefly of wild ravings against the Roman Catholic Church, the Freemasons, doctors and druggists and especially against newspapers. It seems incredible that a frenzied tirade should make a man want to give up his last dollar to the Rev. John Alexander, but it does.

The Rev. John Alexander Dowie is a Scotchman who was once an itinerant Methodist preacher in Australia. Finding life in Australia barren and hard, he came to America, where conditions for him were no better until he wandered into Chicago and bethought him of faith cures.

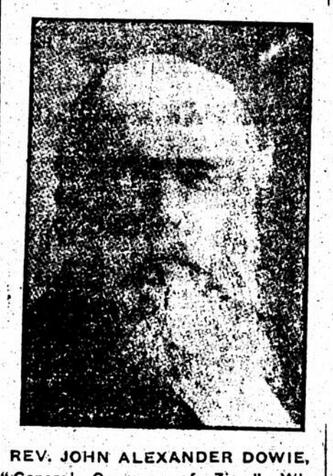
Dowie never charged anything for his "cures." He was too shrewd for that. But he took care that the candidate for healing always acquired an intuition that a generous voluntary contribution would not be refused. Receipts were so liberal that soon the new "healer" was able to hire a cheap hall on the south side of Chicago, where he began to preach a religion of his own.

At first it was not so very different from Methodism. But one day he chanced in the course of his address to denounce the doctors, his rivals in the healing business. It made a hit. Dowie had discovered his forte. He would denounce things. He included the druggists in his anathemas, then the Roman Catholics and the Freemasons. The more things he found to denounce the wider grew his popularity.

The next Sunday and the next he included the newspapers in his jeremiads and his audiences grew to a size that justified the hiring of the Auditorium, the great theatre that is the pride of Chicago, and into which 5,000 people can be crowded.

Soon after the Auditorium meetings began a boy who had been brought to Dowie to be healed had the bad taste to die in the healer's own home. Dowie hustled the body out as quietly as possible without notifying the authorities. A reporter was sent to ask some questions about the case, but the healer, in a fine state of indignation, ordered him out of the house. The reporter hunted up the undertaker who had cared for the body, found the boy's parents through him and obtained the whole story, which was printed on the first page of the paper next morning under a head, the top line of which was "Died in Dowie's Den." The following Sunday Dowie rose to a perfect frenzy of objurgation and anathema against newspapers and reporters, and his audience howled with delight. This settled the matter; hatred of newspapers was established as one of the cardinal tenets of Dowieism. It so happens that the Chicago papers reciprocate the Rev. John Alexander's sentiments with great enthusiasm, so the flame of his wrath never lacks for fuel.

The healing business throve so mightily that soon the Rev. John Alexander was enabled to purchase a large block at Twelfth Street and Michigan Avenue, which he turned into a hotel for the accommodation of candidates for the faith cure and their families and friends. Thus a new source of income was added to Dowie's business.



REV. JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE, "General Overseer of Zion," Who Claims to be the Reincarnation of Elijah, the Prophet.

About this time the evolution of Dowie's beliefs and faith was completed and a new creed was given to the world under the name of the "Christian Catholic Church of Zion," with Dowie under the self-imposed title of "General Overseer of Zion." His wife was made a plain overseer. There were a number of overseers and deacons and elders and "seventies." Members of Dowie's church are made to toe the mark most zealously. The interesting part of the Dowie religion is to be found in these three paragraps in the discipline of the church:

The discipline of Zion is that of an army, which does not vote as to who shall be its officers, but believing that God has given apostles, prophets and teachers, obeys those whom God has set over His kingdom, in so far as these obey the plainly revealed word of God.

Zion requires, first, in accordance with the word of God, a tithe of all earnings to be given into God's storehouse, that there may be "meat" in His house, and that the Gospel may be extended throughout the world.

Zion further expects that the people shall co-operate in all her financial institutions and in the industries which are springing from these, which will find their first embodiment in Zion City, near Chicago, where it is our hope that an object lesson will be taught to all the earth.

He has established a bank in Chicago and a general store, which not only has a thriving local trade, but which also does an enormous mail order business.

His City of Zion, which lies forty-two miles north of Chicago and seven miles from Waukegan, on the shore of Lake Michigan, has an area of ten square miles, 6,000 inhabitants, a large general store, hotel with accommodations for 500 guests and all the other businesses that are usually found in a town of that size.

In addition there is a lace factory with one curtain machine and eight other machines in operation, which turn out a product said to yield a net profit of $20,000 a year. There is also a candy factory which does a thriving small trade. There is a big wooden barn of an auditorium which will seat 6,000 people, which is to be replaced in time by a magnificent temple.

And absolutely everything belongs to Dowie individually, or at least is held in his name. The bank, the store, the printing business are run in his name with other men as managers. The title to all the land in Zion City is in Dowie's name. Not one man who has built a house in Zion has a title to the ground on which it stands. Every business house in Zion has the name "John Alex. Dowie" on it. Even the one peanut stand in Zion bears the name of Dowie as proprietor in large letters across the front.

In fact, the only way to avoid seeing Dowie's name in Zion is to shut one's eyes. The cuffing machine in the lace factory is kept busy turning out pillow shams in the centre of which is woven a portrait a foot in diameter of Dowie with the name "J. A. Dowie" beneath in letters an inch and a half high.

He has named the principal street "Elijah avenue," in honor of himself in his character of Elijah, the Restorer. The hotel is also called "Elijah Hospice." The Zion Banner, which is the only newspaper it is not sinful to read in Zion, carries the name of Dowie in two conspicuous places in large letters as editor and publisher and in a third place capital letters request that all drafts, money orders and the like be made payable to John Alex. Dowie.

The Rev. John Alexander Dowie himself is as uncommunicative as the rest. He announces that he never receives reporters.

Rev. John Alexander Dowie is barely of medium height, with a rotund paunch that bears witness to the abundance of his larder. He is bald, with a fringe of badly kept dark gray locks around the devastated area. A bristling, patriarchal beard, while at the outer edges and shading to black near the roots, hides all his face but a prominent nose. This beard is Dowie's chief glory. His small round purple eyes have a glint in them that suggests the hypnotist. And, indeed, it is a popular belief that Dowie thrives largely because of his hypnotic powers. His voice is pitched rather high. In conversation he is dignified and courteous.

Dowie likes pomp and pageantry. He has a surpliced choir, a band and a corps of Zion Guards, said to number 153, which are turned out for parades and processionals whenever occasion can be found.

The first structure erected at Zion was a tower some 75 feet in height, from which he, the general overseer, might watch all that was going on in Zion. It is not known that he ever dragged his generous avoirdupois up the ladder or that he ever intended to do so. But the tower served his purpose of creating the impression upon all Zionites that the general overseer's eye was always upon them.

In building Zion it became necessary to employ unregenerate carpenters. Spies were set to watch over them to see if any spat tobacco juice on the sacred soil of Zion. Whenever a man expectorated he was promptly collared by a Zion guard, marched up to the timekeeper to get his pay and then escorted to the boundary line.

Will Celebrate Durbar at Delhi, India, With Matchless Splendor, Pomp and Picturesqueness

London, Dec. 6.—Nothing that the present generation has seen in the coronation line—and it has seen the crowning of a Czar of Russia, a Kaiser of Germany, and the kings of Italy and Spain, to say nothing of the ceremony, shorn of its pomp, which made Edward VII. King of Great Britain and Ireland, will compare in splendor and picturesqueness with the coronation ceremony which acknowledges Edward VII. of England as Emperor of India as well.

And yet it will be the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out to a certain extent. For Edward VII of England will not be present at his own crowning as Emperor of India. He will be represented at the ceremony by Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India, and the part of Queen Alexandra will be played by an American girl. Lady Curzon, formerly Miss Mary Letter, of Chicago and Washington, will play a leading lady in the coronation ceremony.

The coronation durbar, which is the climax of the festivities, is to be held on January 1. According to the Century Dictionary "durbar" is an Arab word which means "a state levee or audience, held by the Governor-General of India, or by one of the native princes; an official reception." But according to London society the durbar is not merely the reception, but all the festivities incident thereto and extending over a period of perhaps ten days.

The only previous imperial coronation durbar took place under Lord Lytton's vice regency on January 1, 1877. Then on the same site, twenty-six years ago, the Government was transferred from the East India Company to the British crown and the Imperial assemblage proclaimed Queen Victoria Empress of India.

But that splendor of a quarter of a century ago will fade beside the magnificence of the present ceremony. For one thing, India was then in a pitiable condition. Famine was abroad in the land; cholera, smallpox, disease of all sorts stalked unchecked, reaping rich harvests for death; the industrial condition was of the worst; disorders of all sorts prevailed. Now India is at peace and flourishing. A stable government for a quarter of a century has given her time to settle down. The durbar of the coronation of Edward VII will find different conditions from that of his mother.

The coronation reception, or durbar proper, will begin at noon on January 1, and will be held on the same great plain, with its amphitheatre capable of accommodating 20,000, that saw the other durbar of twenty-six years ago. The Viceroy will once again arrive in state, accompanied by his full military escort, and will occupy a raised dais in the inner recess of the arena, with the ruling chiefs and other guests grouped about him in semi-circular tiers.

The actual ceremony will consist of the followed by the firing of a royal salute. The Viceroy will then deliver his address, which will be followed by the presentation of the reading of the proclamation, which will be ruling chiefs. More than 40,000 troops will be massed at Delhi and paraded to make the pageant more gorgeous and to impress the native chiefs.

On the ensuing evening, January 2, there will be an illumination, in the Indian style, of the Fort and City of Delhi, and a display of fireworks in the open space between the Jumma Musjid and the fort.

On the evening of January 3, a chapter of the Indian order will be held in the Diwan-i-Am, or Throne room of the great Mogul, in the fort. A large number of awards and promotions in the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire may be anticipated in connection with the coronation; and the Viceroy, as the grand master of both orders, will invest the recipients at the formal chapter.

On Sunday, January 4, a state service, conducted by the Metropolitan of India, will be held for the British troops and European guests and visitors.

On Monday, January 5, there will probably be a review of the troops, retainers, elephants and followers of the native chiefs. This will be held on the review ground, where a grand stand will be erected for the accommodation of spectators.

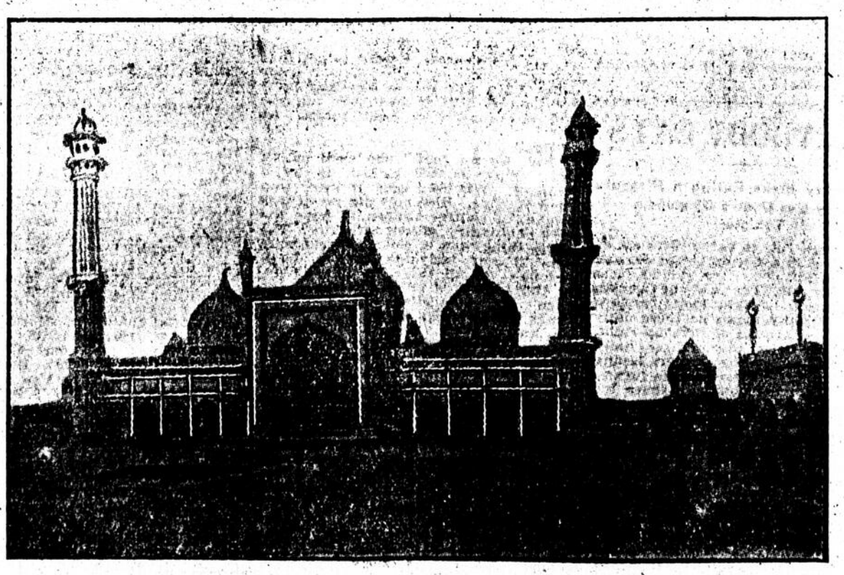
On the evening of January 6, the state ball will be held in the Diwan-i-Am in the fort. A special temporary ball room will be built on to the Mogul Hall of Audience, in reproduction of its main features and style. The supper rooms will be the marble terraces of the Diwan-i-Khas, but the latter will be left absolutely intact.

On the 8th or 9th the Viceroy will hold the great review of the British and Indian troops, who will have been engaged upon manoeuvres on the plains between Umballa and Delhi during the preceding month, and who will converge upon Delhi on Christmas week. Every branch of the Indian army will be represented in the 35,000 to 40,000 troops who will thus be collected together, the anticipated totals being: British troops, about 13,000; native troops, 18,500; Imperial service troops, 4,500; volunteers, 1,000.

On Saturday, January 10, the official proceedings will be brought to a close with the departure of the Viceroy.

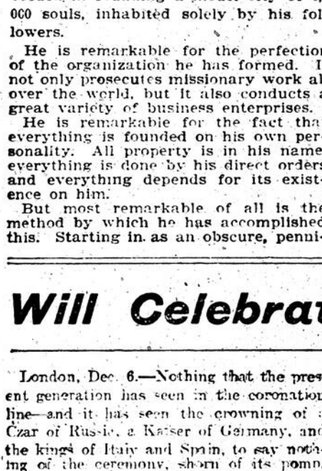
In spite of distance and expense it is calculated that nearly 50,000 English and Americans will be there. What it will cost to stay in Delhi cannot be fully estimated, but it will cost two persons with two servants $3,000 to get there. In Delhi enormous prices will be charged for everything, and many persons have been frightened away by the probable expense. It is said that the hotels are already charging eight times their usual rates, and that all the available town houses have been hired at from $30,000 to $35,000 apiece. The Indian princes are sparing no expense to return the hospitality extended to them in England during the coronation.

The Viceroy's estimate of the cost of the Durbar is $1,000,000, but men acquainted with India say it will be twice that sum.



JUMMA MUSJID, DELHI, INDIA.

Sane Man Held Prisoner for Six Years



WILLIAM S. A. ALLEN.

New York, December 6.—After being imprisoned for six years, shut off completely from the world, deprived of all communication with friends or relatives and treated as an insane patient, William S. Vanderbilt Allen, great-grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt, and an artist of recognized ability and genius, has been released from Dr. Ruland's sanitarium, at Westport, Conn., where he was sent by his sister, Ethelinda V. Ward, in December, 1896.

Accompanied by an attendant from the sanitarium, he came to New York, and on arriving at the Grand Central Station he was told he was free to go and do as he pleased. He immediately went in a cab to the office of his attorney, former Senator Clarence Lexow, and after spending two hours there went out to visit some of his many friends, who, up to a short time ago, when Mr. Allen made an appeal for liberty, had supposed him to be living comfortably abroad. He will make his home in New York for some time with a well known artist, who has for years been one of his closest friends, and will resume his art work in the hope of paying up the debts which are primarily responsible for his misfortune.

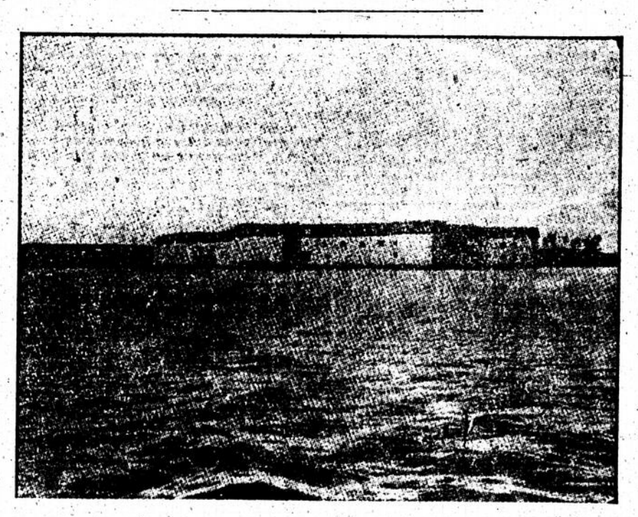
There were numberless dramatic meetings between this scion of New York's leading family and persons whom, years ago, he had known intimately. On all sides, he was welcomed back to life and sympathized with because of the misfortune he had suffered.

Mr. Allen's release was brought about by Mr. Lexow.

Yesterday was the day set for the second sitting of the commission appointed some time ago at the instance of Mr. Allen's relatives to have Mr. Allen adjudged an incompetent, so that his affairs could be managed properly and money which was due him collected. At the first session Mr. Allen, brought in as a supposedly insane man, stepped before the commission which met in New Rochelle, and in a calm, dispassionate manner made a dramatic appeal for liberty. He said he was not insane, but persecuted. His appeal made a profound impression on all who heard it, and, in itself, they afterward said, was sufficient proof to their minds that he was entirely sane. It is to this appeal largely that he owes his present freedom, for it first attracted the attention to him of persons who had been completely ignorant for years of his whereabouts.

Mr. Allen told the commission that he was forcefully taken to the sanitarium; that he had been prevented during his incarceration from sending letters to his friends; that during much of the time he was locked in a hall, and that his efforts to convince the attendants of his sanity were misinterpreted as symptoms of insanity.

An American Fort on Canadian Soil



Curious, indeed, is an American fort which was built on British soil. How many can guess what fort it is and where located? asks the New York Herald. The name is Fort Montgomery, and the location is on an island near the foot of Lake Champlain, about half a mile northeast of Rouse's Point, N.Y.

A short time ago, when travelling in that part of the country, I saw this fort and asked the name of it. "Why, that is Fort Blunder," said my informant. "Did you never hear of it?" I confessed ignorance, and he explained matters.

Just about the time it was completed the joint surveyors fixing the line between the United States and Canada came along, and, after doing a good bit of figuring, announced that Fort Montgomery was on Canadian soil. The northern boundary of New York State was the forty-fifth parallel, and this fort was several hundred yards over the line. Work on the fort came to an immediate standstill, and the matter was made the subject of a special treaty.

It was decided that in view of the fact that the United States had not intentionally encroached on Canadian soil the forty-fifth parallel should be bent a little out of its course at this point, so as to include the fort. That is why the fort is called "Fort Blunder."

It was never armed and has never been occupied by more than one or two men. At present a sergeant of marines is stationed there, and his sole duty is to raise and lower the flag at sunrise and sunset.

Public Opinion on Timely Topics.

MAJOR MEIGHEN AND THE KILTS.

Editor Herald:—

Sir,—As this is the last letter which I shall write in answer to your anonymous correspondent, "Fair Play," I shall reply to him at greater length than I otherwise would.

Anonymity cofers a multitude of sins, or discloses much ignorance, as in "Fair Play's" case. Let us read his letter through and see what it amounts to.

He declares that "a loyal Scotchman stated in the House of Commons that his ancestors pillaged and robbed." Now what business had this "loyal Scotchman" in the House of Commons of Canada, for, according to "Fair Play's" doctrine, a man cannot be a loyal Scotchman or Irishman or anything else, and also be a good Canadian. No doubt this gentleman's constituents, having heard of "Fair Play's" theories, will correct their mistake at the earliest opportunity.

To use "Fair Play's" own words, "truly it would be an attractive spectacle to see a regiment of our loyal Indians, arrayed in their national costume, drawn up on the Champ de Mars." Yes, especially when we know that, although Indians, they are thoroughly loyal to Canada, and would shed their blood in her defence, even when wearing their "national costume."

It is not so long since we had the pleasure of seeing a detachment of East Indians drawn up on the Champ de Mars, wearing, as far as possible, their distinctive national dress, and all Montreal thought it an attractive spectacle, and applauded vigorously.

I am not aware what is "the broad spirit," which, in "Fair Play's" opinion, "should dominate the actions and utterances of a military officer." "Fair Play" may be a great military genius in disguise, but until he discloses his identity, I fear the "military officers" of Canada will not sit at his feet to learn the ways of wisdom, and absorb the broad spirit aforesaid.

I have not overlooked the fact of "kilted laddies wending their way to other shrines than the old Presbyterian kirk." There are many men who wear the kilt who belong to other denominations besides the Presbyterian, and why should they not? They are broad-minded enough to believe that all virtue does not belong to one form of religion.

Because a few cranks like "Fair Play" ho'd certain opinions, it is no just or reasonable argument for even a "few hundred men" falling in with his opinions and divesting themselves of their characteristics.

It is a little hard to understand the meaning of the last paragraph of his letter, as the grammatical construction thereof is somewhat involved, but apparently he means that anyone going to a dinner party in kilt and bonnet would feel slightly out of place. Not at all. I may say, for "Fair Play's" information, that the bonnet would, of course, be removed on entering the house. Further, I may tell him that in many great houses in Scotland not only do all the gentlemen of the family wear the kilt constantly, but the men-servants are also attired in it. Our King himself does not disdain to wear it when in Scotland, or to put a shamrock in his button hole occasionally, but by "Fair Play's" reasoning, because he does these things, he does not show a broad spirit of national pride. If the head of the Empire does wrong, what is to become of the poor ordinary citizens? "If the salt hath lost its savour, wherewith shall ye be salted?"

To sum up "Fair Play's" arguments. "A loyal Scotchman stated in the House of Commons that his ancestors pillaged and robbed," therefore the kilt should be abolished.

"Fair Play" does not think Indians would look well drawn up on the Champ de Mars in their national costume, therefore the kilt should be abolished.

"Kilted laddies sometimes wend their way to other shrines besides the old Presbyterian kirk," therefore the kilt should be abolished.

A gentleman "going to a dinner party in a kilt and bonnet might feel out of place," therefore the kilt should be abolished.

Your readers will at once see what powerful and convincing arguments these are.

In conclusion, if "Fair Play" has anything further to say, let him say it above his own signature.

I shall, however, leave the task of answering his illogical letters to abler pens than mine. Yours truly,

FRANK S. MEIGHEN,
Major Royal Scots of Canada.

WANTS WAR MEDAL FOR ALL CANADIANS

Editor Herald:

Sir,—I see it is reported no war medal or war gratuity is to be given the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Regiments of Canadians by the English Government. This seems to me unfair, and as these loyal men were ready to lay down their lives for Imperial unity, I trust our Canadian Parliament at its first meeting will find some member ready to introduce a bill authorizing the issuing of a distinctively Canadian war medal, to be presented to each man of the above regiments. The men residing all over the country should urge the local member of Parliament to do them this simple act of justice.

JNO. HORN.

STRONG PLEA FOR COUNTRY CLERGY.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—A new missionary society in connection with the Anglican Church is in existence in this Dominion. I wish it every success. But I cannot help protesting against the amount to be received from the Diocese of Montreal, when our own mission fund is in debt to the amount of $15,000. I am sure it is not God's will that we should rob our own devoted men, who are now working nobly on the mean stipend of $500 to $600 a year. I say rob. Is it not robbing them of their just dues when $10,000 can be raised for the general mission fund, when my clergyman and others received this week notice that his stipend is reduced from $600 a year to $550 a year? Is it any wonder that our country clergy are penniless, can hardly support their families? Charity commences at home. I hope, Mr. Editor, an honest effort will be made in city and country to raise this $15,000, and when this is done, then we will help others. I know and feel many who read this, and perhaps the city rectors, who are receiving $2,000 and $3,000 a year, will say that I am a narrow, mean man. Sir, I cannot help it when I know how hard it is for the country clergy to pay their way. I know that there are many to-day in debt, and who dare not preach from the text, "Owe no man anything."

I have enclosed a list of proposed reductions.

COUNTRY CHURCHWARDEN.

Proposed reduction of grants for the year 1903 :—Adamsville, $260, vacant; Alleyne and Cawood, $400, the same as last year; Arundel, $400, remains the same; Aylwin, $400, reduced to $350; Bolton, $400; Brome, $350, reduced to $300; Boscobel, $400, reduced to $350; Buckingham, $200, reduced to $150; Chelsea, $400, reduced to $150; Eardley, $369; Edwardstown, $125, to be arranged with Franklin; Glen Sutton, $400; Iron Hill, $300; Kildare, $400; Lachute, $400, reduced to $350; Mascouche, $191, reduced to $100; Mille Isles, $390; New Glasgow, $400; North Clarendon, $380; North Gore, $392, reduced to $375; North Shefford, $245, reduced to $225; North Wakefield, $400, reduced to $350; Papineauville, —; Campbell's Bay, —; Onslow, $200, to be considered; Rawdon, $400, reduced to $350; Rougemont, $304; River Desert, $116; Sabrevois, $100, grant; South Stukely, $400, to be arranged with Eastman; Thorne and Leslie, $400; Valleyfield, $300, reduced to $200; West Shefford, $200, reduced to $150; Ste. Agathe, $200, reduced to $150; Beauharnois, $100, grant; All Saints, $300, reduced to $150; Outremont, etc., $200, reduced to $100; Cote St. Paul, $350, reduced to $300; Eastman, grant withdrawn, to be united with Stukely; Potton, yet to be arranged.

OBJECTS TO DUTY ON STEEL RAILS.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—The announcement of the Grand Trunk Pacific project marks a new epoch in the progressive and commercial history of Canada. It will not only repeat the development of the resources of the country, which came with the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but by emphasizing the fact that our Northwest is fruitful and rich enough to have two or more transcontinental railways, will create such faith in our claim that we possess the "Granary of the Empire" as to cause an influx of population, capital and industries such as no other event could do. The announcement should certainly set at rest any thought of imposing a duty on steel rails, and thus placing costly and unnecessary hindrances in the way of this great enterprise. The required supply of rails will be so great that there will certainly be scope for the Sault Ste. Marie mills to furnish large quantities, even if German rails come in duty free.

DEALER.

THINKS CITY SHOULD EXPROPRIATE PROPERTY.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—As one who almost daily uses the strip of walk leading from Wellington Bridge to McCord Street, I wish to enter a protest as to its filthy and dangerous condition. The walk is lower than the roadway, the boards are broken and loose and when it rains are covered with water and mud. Ladies passing are continually having clothes damaged by being splashed with the filthy black compound splashed up by the horses feet and in general, the place is a disgrace to the city. In conversation with several prominent residents of both St. Ann's and St. Gabriel's wards I find that there is a general feeling that the strip of land west of this walk should be expropriated by the city and instead of having, as there is now, an unlovely high board fence and a dirty vacant lot, a square be established. This would greatly enhance the value of the property adjoining and would allow of a good walk for pedestrians where they would be in no fear of the mud and dirt splashed up by the continual stream of horses passing there. If the City Council were to take such action thousands who daily use this roadway would rise up and call them blessed. Then, too, there is valuable church property there which is depreceating in value solely on account of the neglected and filthy condition of the place. The aldermen of the two wards might get their heads together and at least make an effort to have something done for their constituents' comfort.

Yours,
ST. GABRIEL.

THE LAWS GOVERNING BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—On March 11 last, during the session, I had the honor of proposing, seconded by Mr. Duhamel, member for Assomption, and it was ordered that a committee composed of Hon. Messrs. Duffy and Turgeon and Messrs. Allard, Bissonnette, Caron, (Maskinonge), Chicoyne, Cherrier, Daignault, Dupuis and Tourigny be appointed for the following reasons.

1.—To make a critical study of the law at present governing mutual and benefit associations in this province and to seek the best means of improving it.

2.—To examine the new projects, or systems of administration which might be submitted to the committee and the House.

3.—To take into consideration all that relates to mutual and benefit associations, to their management and to the guarantee they offer their members, the policy holders and all others interested. (Journal of the Leg. Ass. Vol xxxvi, page 137.)

On the 20th of the same month Hon. Mr. Duffy submitted to the House the first report of the committee on mutual benefit associations which read as follows:

"Your committee has elected Hon. Mr. Duffy as its chairman and recommends that power be given him to hold sittings in such places as he may judge proper in this province during the recess after the session so as to report at the next session.

"Your committee is also of opinion that it is very important for the security of the public of this province to see the various mutual associations abide strictly by the laws and regulations which govern them and especially as regards the obligation of making an annual report to the government inspector of this province, to take immediate action against such societies which have not conformed to each and every one of the exigencies of the law. (Vol. xxxvi. Page 217). It was therefore, the intention of the members of the committee to hold sittings during the recess but having consulted authorities in parliamentary law we have come to the conclusion that it was impossible to proceed regularly in this matter because the constitution does not permit us to summons before us the members of the committee during recess, the witness required and necessary in the interests of the cause which we have the intention of submitting after serious consideration to the legislature of Quebec at its next session. In consequence we believed and still believe we should address ourselves to the officers and members of mutual and benefit associations to ask them and the public generally to kindly send our committee all information, complaints, suggestions, etc., they may see fit to make for the purpose of assisting us in making a law likely to protect the societies and all interested in them.

All suggestions and complaints, all information and advice will be received with pleasure and thanks by any member of the committee and especially by Mr. F. X. Dupuis, M.L.A., La Presse Building, Montreal; Dr. F. H. Daigneault, M.L.A., Acton Vale and by myself. Thanking you for your hospitality, kindly believe me,

Yours truly,
F. J. L. BISSONNETTE.
St. Esprit, November 24, 1902.

WOMEN SHOULD VOTE ON LAWS THEY MUST OBEY.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—Little as most of us realize it, the system of government in the House is the natural one, and therefore on first principles, the most perfect. The man and the woman here direct and organize (the fault is theirs, if there is no co-operation), the reins of government are in either's hand, but to ensure success and justice in their administration, the mental powers of both must have received equal opportunities of development.

Women as well as men must study that most interesting science of political economy, must sift for themselves the grave social problems which surround us, and in spite of individual indifference and apathy are unravelling themselves day by day. Thank God! men and women are beginning to think. Women have become awake to the fact, that perfect legislation can only be provided when both sexes can vote upon the laws that both are called upon to obey. Let the weapons we use against prejudice and indifference be those of justice, toleration and charity. Our object to convince—not to force, never caring how slow the progress made, so long as each and all are conscientious in their endeavors to promote it and finding satisfaction in general improvement rather than in individual success.

Sincerely,
ONE OF THE ELECTORS.

WANT ANOTHER ABATTOIR.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—A matter in which Eastern Township farmers and dealers are interested, is the loss and inconvenience of selling cattle at the Hochelaga Abattoir, as at present. Why should there not be an abattoir within reasonable distance from the G.T.R. yard at Point St. Charles? Formerly we often left here in the evening and sold our stock at Point St. Charles before 7 o'clock next morning. At present stock must be driven six muddy miles to Hochelaga yard, at an extra cost of time and expense, and of drovers and market fees, amounting to about $8 per car load; also shrinkage on cattle of about fifty cents a head, on say 24 head. In all useless loss of about $20 per load.

There is no business thrift in this management. It is a very expensive way of supplying meat to the consumer, with the result that generally he must pay for it with the extra expense added. "Cui bono."

Trenholmville. JAMES DICKSON.

OUR ASPHALTED STREETS.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—Every one is familiar with the struggling teams of horses falling on the slippery asphalt. If the asphalt is the least covered with wet mud or thin ice it becomes slippery as glass for light traffic and impassable for heavy traffic. We have had ten years experience of this kind of pavement. The loss to the community in impeded traffic and ruined horse-flesh would suffice to pay for pavements adapted to this climate. This pavement is very expensive in its advanced age. Last spring Notre Dame Street was repaired, it is now in a dilapidated state again. A strong reason for abandoning the use of asphalt on our streets is that it is a trust property and the price of $3 a yard for repairs is exorbitant, when it is considered that contracts were awarded in New York this year for $1.79. It does seem exorbitant to pay $3 for repairs when there is no concrete to lay. The fact is that all the streets down town ought to be laid with permanent material, granite blocks, Scoria blocks, or the iron slay English brick. Every carter and every cartage firm and merchant is interested in this question. No street where there is any heavy traffic should be laid with asphalt. Good Macadam is better for traffic than asphalt. Granite and Scoria blocks are easily obtainable and good pavements of this material should be laid for about $2.50 per yard. Granite is everlasting. Asphalt as laid in this city is constantly out of repair. Granite blocks are easily taken up for repairs to sewers or gaspipes, etc. Asphalt replaced by the Telephone Company in St. Francois Xavier Street is an annual.

It does not seem to be the duty of anybody in the Road Department to follow up the different companies and compel them to make proper repairs where they cut up the street. Yours truly,

G. W. STEPHENS.

WHY NOT USE PRISONERS?

Editor Herald:

Sir,—I have long thought of the street cleaning problem, and it seems to me that there can be no good or sufficient reason why the men prisoners in our city jail should not be chained together, if necessary, and taken in squads under the charge of armed officers and made to clean the streets during the night. With the electric light going all night long, it appears to me quite a feasible plan. The men would thus earn their board instead of living at the expense of the industrious law-abiding citizens. Possibly, being a woman, who finds it impossible to confine her thoughts and aspirations within the limits of the kitchen or house walls, I may be suggesting something that is not possible without a petition to Quebec for permission; but then the streets have been a disgrace to all concerned, and the pride which Montrealers might naturally have in their beautiful city is turned to humiliation and shame. It would be infinitely more to the credit of our city fathers if they were putting their wits to work to solve the dirty street problem, and many others equally bad, than depriving women of the petty modicum of right they now possess to vote. Women do not purpose being quiescent in this matter.

JUSTITIA.

PRESERVING EGGS.

Mr. T. W. Rainsford, of Montreal, under date of December 1, writes as follows:—

"I find the following article in the Scottish American of New York, and think it may be of interest to many readers of The Herald:"

Many systems, both chemical and mechanical, for the preservation of eggs, have been in use; some tolerably successful, others miserable failures. It is unnecessary to innumerate these, but for the last fifty years lime, either in a creamy state or as lime water, has been most largely adopted, and found to answer well, so far as kitchen and cooking purposes were concerned, but not for the egg cup, as the shells become injuriously affected and the eggs are apt to acquire a slight taint of the lime.

In quite recent years a silicate of soda known under the commercial name of water glass, has been proved to be by far the best and simplest of all preservatives, and because of its cheapness, its easiness of application, and its efficacy, it well deserves all the praise that is given to it. It is an opaque fluid, tasteless, colorless, and of the consistency of treacle, but readily dissolves in warm water. It can be obtained in tins at any good druggists or chemists, with full directions as to the proportions of glass and water.

The following quotation from the London Lancet will at once show how it affects the egg and at the same time gives most valuable testimony as to its merits: "Water glass owes its preservative effects to the formation of a hard, glassy silicate of lime, within the substance of the shell, forming, so to speak, a perfect envelope of glass. It is well known, further, that water glass possesses a powerful antiseptic action. Eggs treated in this way are said to preserve their fresh, milky taste for six months, and to be indistinguishable from an egg taken straight from the nest.

An expert of some years standing also writes thus of water-glass:—"It is not possible for us in our variable and cold climate to provide any but a very limited number of fresh laid winter eggs; but if our summer eggs, or some of them can be preserved, so that they shall, for all practical purposes, be as nearly as possible equal to new laid, the difficulty is overcome, and we need not suffer either from scarcity, quality, or increased price. Many progressive private families have already adopted the water-glass system, and all declare it to be highly successful."—Chambers Journal.

For Love of a Lady.

BY ALICE MAUD MEADOWS.

"On the evening preceding the night of the murder, Jasper and two other men—Charlie Blake and Weston Muir—were in my rooms. Jasper looked at the frame containing the photograph. I had put another over Carline's, and it dropped out. Jasper asked me if it was someone who was in disgrace since I had covered her picture over."

"Did he seem surprised to see it?"

"No; oh no. Jasper is not the sort of man to be surprised at anything, and he did not know Carline."

"Did you explain anything?"

"In a way, yes. I felt I owed it to you, dearest."

She let her hand creep into his, and it lay there soft and cool.

"And now about the keys?" she asked. "Your latch-key—have you more than one?"

Yes, two; one I always kept in the pocket of my dress clothes; the other I used in the daytime. I just put it anywhere when I came in, on the table, mantelpiece, sometimes in my pocket—it didn't matter. I wasn't obliged keep it about me. It didn't matter if I did happen to go out without it. The caretaker had a master key to all the rooms. I could borrow that. At night, it was different, of course."

"You mean, if you had not your key, you would have to rouse someone?"

"Yes."

"And it was your night key with which you let yourself in on the night of the murder, after you left me and went home?"

"Yes."

"And not your day key?"

"It was my day key that we found on the door mat."

"After you had found the dead woman?"

"Yes."

"And you let yourself in with it, then?"

"Yes."

"Do you think you dropped it there?"

"No, I'm sure I didn't; that would have been impossible. I never touched it. I remember distinctly flinging it on the table early in the afternoon of the day you won your case. I remember quite distinctly, because it slid across the table and almost dropped off the other side. I thought it was going to fall, but it did not. It stopped just on the edge. I was going round the table to put it somewhere else when Blake knocked, and I forgot all about it. It seems a trivial thing to have remembered at all, but little things do sometimes cling to us like this."

"And when these men came you left the key there?"

"Yes."

"And afterwards Jasper came?"

"Yes."

"I suppose any of these men might have had the habit of flinging their latch-keys about just as you did?"

"Yes." He turned his lips and kissed her cheek. "What are you thinking of, dearest?"

"Many things. Any of these men, in mistake, might have picked up your key."

"Yes."

"And perhaps dropped it again?"

"Yes, but—"

She laughed a little and stopped him, her hand upon his mouth.

"You see, dearest, I want to get that key, innocently or guilty, outside your door. Then who knows who may have got hold of it? It has your address and the number of your rooms on it?"

"Yes."

"But, for all that," she went on, "I don't think it was picked up by a stranger. Whoever used it knew you knew Carline. Else how did he—it was a man, of course—happen to have the later photograph of her with him? The whole thing was a plot to incriminate you. It may not have been a deep-laid plot, for all that. In my opinion, the thing lies in a nutshell. One of the three men who visited you on the afternoon of the night of the murder was the husband of Carline. The scene that rough man described had taken place. He came on to your chambers after parting with the woman, having promised to meet her again. He knew, or found out, that you would be absent from your rooms that evening; he saw your key on the table and possessed himself of it; he knew when you were safely away, brought the woman there, and murdered her!"

Philip looked almost bewildered.

"But all these men are above suspicion," he said.

"Are they?" she answered. "I suspect one of them. Shall I tell you which?"

"Yes," he answered.

"I suspect Jasper!" she said.

EVERYBODY EATS

And All May Make Eating a Pleasure if They Use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Some people live to eat; others eat to live. Eating is a necessity for all, and a pleasure for some. It should be a pleasure for all. The man or woman whose stomach is right looks forward to the three daily meals as three daily pleasures that are his or hers by right.

Those who miss those three daily pleasures are losers now and are laying up trouble for themselves in the future. And there is no reasonable excuse for not having them. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will both furnish the appetite and make the food of most use to the system. This has often been proved. Miss Lizzie Watling, dressmaker, of 177 King street, Hamilton, has proved it. She writes:

"I had been a sufferer for several years with dyspepsia. Nothing I ate would digest without giving me great pain. I could not get anything to relieve me until a friend advised me to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. I used only one box and was cured."

Torturing Piles

First symptoms—Moisture; intense itching, stinging; desire to scratch, most at night. If allowed to continue, tumors form, which often protrude, ulcerate and bleed. Instant relief, no pain; no knife. Certain cure—simply use

Swayne's Ointment

Harmless; healing. Half a century's test proves that it never fails. At druggists. 50 Cents. To try before you buy, address, Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, who will gladly mail, in plain wrapper, A SAMPLE FREE.

CHAPTER XVII.

Mrs. Strangeways entered the room before Philip could say a word. Leslie glanced up at the clock.

"It's later than I thought," she said.

Mrs. Strangeways looked at Philip. There was no kindliness in her glance. In her opinion he was spoiling the good time the heiress ought to have been having. It was a sin and a shame that she should be troubled about murders when she had just come into a fortune.

"Leslie has had a very trying, worrying day," she said. "I should like her to get a good night's rest."

"I should wish it also," Philip said, a little smile trembling around his lips at Mrs. Strangeway's tone. "I am quite ready to go at once. Shall I go, Leslie?"

She glanced at the clock again. She was rather pale, the expression of her face was a little strained.

"It's not really late," she said; "but perhaps I has better get to bed. Philip, do you think you will be safe going home to-night?"

"I think so, yes. You mean safe from arrest?"

She nodded.

"You don't think the police arrest as late as this?"

He could not help smiling.

(To Be Continued.)

VICS' BAZAAR WILL OPEN ON MONDAY

When the Victoria Rifles bazaar is opened on Monday evening the public will find itself taken back to the days of old English fairs, when various covered stalls were out of doors, decorated with flowers, and exposing to the public view their pretty wares.

The entrance hall is gaily decorated with numbers of flags and banners, and the beautiful tablet to the men of the regiment who went to the war is draped with flags, caught with the badge of the regiment. Up the stairs are more flags, and the upper hall is similarly decorated. The entrance to the hall is in the form of a stone gateway, and all around are the various quaint stalls. On the left of the entrance is the big Red Cross table, done in white, with the red cross conspicuously placed. On the lower part is the Union Jack, with the red cross on both sides. The flower table is to be on the platform, which is beautifully decorated, and the steps leading up are graceful figures holding groups of lights. Above the stage are the royal arms and flags, which are hung in all directions. Electric lights twinkle across the beams, and when the beautiful articles are all placed in the booths and the lights blazing, the scene will be enchanting.

One of the great features will be the tombola. Some of the prizes are a grand piano, a cabinet of silver, a return passage to England, a billiard table, a gold watch, and an Oxford range.

Lieut. W. W. Burland is in charge of the ping-pong tournament, at which the championship of Montreal for both ladies and gentlemen will be played for. The bowling alleys will all be kept busy, and prizes will be played for. In the sergeants' mess there will be a musical programme gone through twice. No. 1 Company will have moving pictures; No. 2 Company, electric photographs; the Red Cross Society will have a children's entertainment, and the Reserve Association, besides the booth in the big hall, where there will be ladies' neckwear, lace handkerchiefs, pictures, etc., will have a Christmas tree in the reserve room, where marvellous attractions are promised for the little ones.

It is a great disappointment to the regiment that their Excellencies will be unable to open the bazaar, as was hoped. Their press of engagements have made this necessary.

Lieut.-Col. Whitehead will open the bazaar, and during the week Lord Dundonald will be present.

NAMES OF LADIES HELPING.

Mrs. Arthur Hamilton, will have the flower table, and will be assisted by Mrs. Hugh Graham, Mrs. Hugh A. Allan, Mrs. E. A. Whitehead, Mrs. G. L. Cains, Mrs. Riddell, the Misses Riddell, Miss Greenshields, Miss Hamilton, Miss Ramsay, Mrs. J. Percy Rae, Miss Macdougall, Miss Rae, Miss McDougall, Miss Marler, the Misses Stearns and Miss Eadie.

Mrs. J. M. Crawford and Mrs. C. P. Davidson will be in charge of the tea rooms and fortune teling. Among those helping will be Lady Tait, Mrs. G. R. Marler, Mrs. Frank Caverhill, Mrs. Henshaw, Mrs. Molson, Mrs. R. Brock, Miss Edith Molson, Miss Cecil Shepherd, Miss A. Cook, Miss L. Peterson, Miss M. Coristine, Miss Mabel Pangman, Miss H. Parker, Miss Porteous, Miss B. Rawlings, Miss J. Taschereau, Miss Amy McLimont, Miss A. Ewan, the Misses Burnett, the Misses Forget, Miss A. Mackay, Miss H. Peck, Miss B. Macdougall, Miss Piers, Miss Caverhill, Miss Browne, Miss A. Sutherland, Miss Riddell and Miss Muriel Stikeman.

Mrs. E. B. Busteed will be in charge of the Reserve Association table and Christmas tree. She will be helped by Mrs. Rodger, Mrs. Donald MacLennan, Miss Rodger, Miss L. Rodger, Miss Yuile, Miss H. Yuile, Miss Ross, Miss L[illegible]s, Miss Lowden, Miss R. Lowden, Miss Monk, Miss Fraser, Miss Finley, Miss Forman, Miss Jean Paton, Miss Copeland, the Misses Davis, Miss Radford.

Mrs. Campbell Stewart will sell candy at No. 1 Company's table, assisted by Miss A. Shorey, Miss M. Burland, Mrs. A. Shearer, Miss Bulmer, Miss Brown, Miss Stephen, Mrs. Raza, Miss Cowen, Miss Black, Miss Clay, Miss Cooke, Miss Q. Gorham, Miss G. Stewart and Miss Macfarlane.

Mrs. Hiam, No. 2 Company, will have lamp, candle shades and cushions for sale. Her assistants will be Mrs. R. Kane, Miss Dunlop, Miss Olive Boulter, Miss Florence Waugh, Miss F. Brown, Miss Wilson-Smith, Miss Muriel Evans, Miss Birchall, Miss Louise Howard, Miss Charlotte Bacon, Miss Shepherd, Mrs. W. J. Malcolm and Miss Lucy Stevenson.

Mrs. Thos. E. Hodgson has No. 3 Company's table for fancy work, and her helpers are Mrs. Wm. Starke, the Misses White, Miss M. Laing, Miss Ross, Miss N. Smith, Miss A. McIntyre, Miss McCombe, Miss Atwater, Miss Wilkins, Miss Agnew, Miss Gibb, Miss McPherron, Miss Gascoigne, Miss Grier, Miss Robb, Miss Thomas, Miss M. McIntyre.

Mrs. W. Rolden, No. 4 Company, will sell men's furnishings, and with her will be Mrs. McAdam, Miss Dunlap, the Misses Riddell, Miss Palmer, Miss Webster, the Misses Boxer, Miss Dora Ross, Miss Climie, Miss Wallance, Miss McWood, the Misses Thackeray, Miss Wainwright, Miss Browne, Miss Fisher, Miss Arnold, Miss Bennett, Miss Murison, Miss Graham.

Mrs. George Nicholson, No. 5 Company, will sell paper goods. She will be assisted by Mrs. Larmonth, Miss Ethel McDonnough, Miss Helen McDonnough, Miss Armstrong, Miss Birks, Miss Legget, Miss Lockerby, Miss Law, Miss E. Law, Mrs. Geo. Tooke, Mrs. W. Irwin, Miss Florence Pelton and Miss Saunderson.

No. 6 Company is for fancy work under Miss Davidson. Her helpers will be Miss F. Davidson, Miss Johnston, Miss Claire Johnston, Miss Eileen Hingston, Miss Sybil Bonin, Miss Georgette Roy, Mrs. Alex. McArthur, Miss May Barclay and Miss Robidoux.

Mrs. H. B. Yates (Stretcher-Bearer) has the Red Cross table. With her will be Miss Roddick, Miss Gillespie, Miss S. Macfarlane, Miss Angus, Miss M. Angus, Miss Stikeman, Miss Lorn Macdougall, Miss Ethel Bond, Miss Strathy, Miss Hilda Marler, Miss Shaughnessy, the Misses Clouston and Miss Ruth Allan.

Mrs. F. D. Henderson will sell smokers' supplies, with the help of Mrs. Peiter, Miss Hemsley, Miss Carson, Miss Arnold, the Misses Munro, Miss Gerow and Miss Hill.

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PRICES RIGHT.

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146 PEEL STREET

Interesting Subjects Which Concern the British Empire

BIRMINGHAM'S GOD-SPEED TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Birmingham has, says the Times, wished Mr. Chamberlain God-speed with a whole-hearted enthusiasm which it is good to witness. The demonstration was one of the most remarkable and memorable tributes ever offered to a statesman by the spontaneous admiration of free citizens. There was no distinction of party and no alloy of the partisan feelings or calculations which sometimes detract from the significance of popular acclaim. Birmingham was unanimous in doing honor on purely national grounds to her most distinguished son, and the only difficulty was to devise means by which popular feeling could arrive at approximately adequate expression. A banquet is indispensable in such circumstances, and the banquet was given with lavish magnificence. The great hall blazed with flowers, while the tables were loaded with plate expressly produced for the occasion. But the banquet could not be expanded, even by the energy and resource of Birmingham, to the dimensions needed for the expression of the universal sentiment. Something more was demanded, and the emergency suggested to some one the happy idea of lining Mr. Chamberlain's homeward route with torch-bearers. There was keen competition among the citizens for a place among the four thousand who were to carry out this striking illumination. The streets were lined from the banqueting hall to the city boundaries, and, as Mr. Chamberlain's carriage passed on its way, the torch-bearers fell in behind it, forming a procession which finally deposited what remained of the torches upon a big bonfire in Canton Hill Park. Taken as a whole, the demonstration was of a character almost as unprecedented as will be the voyage which called it forth. For, secure as is Mr. Chamberlain's hold upon Birmingham, it was the powerful appeal to the national imagination of his resolution to break through all trammels of custom and to investigate the problems of South Africa on the spot which swept away all sectional differences and united the whole body of citizens in enthusiastic approbation. Though Birmingham alone could fitly express approbation in this way, it has done so not for itself alone. On the contrary, it is safe to say that the sentiment of Birmingham on this point is the sentiment of the country, and that all who have national interests at heart applaud the courage and the public spirit which have established a precedent so powerfully making for much-desiderated efficiency in the management of national business.

LORD TENNYSON'S NEW APPOINTMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

The selection of Lord Tennyson to fill the post of head of the Australian Commonwealth, says the Daily News, is an excellent one. Lord Tennyson is not merely the possessor of a great name. It is true that so far as the world knows, the divine afflatus has not descended upon him. Tennyson might have thanked God, as Scott was in the habit of doing, that his sons showed no poetic symptoms. But though he has published no verse, Lord Tennyson is not without literary talent, as his excellent life of his father manifested. That book also showed that he couples faultless taste with filial piety. He has been little in the public eye, and that little chiefly at the other side of the world. But we have seen enough to know that he is a man of sound sense, calm judgment and fine feeling. We shall be disappointed if Lord Tennyson does not fill his great office not merely with dignity, but to the entire satisfaction of our somewhat exacting colonial cousins.

OPERATIONS IN ETA; SOMETHING ABOUT WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

As little is known of the country in which the Waziri Expedition, of which a good deal is appearing in the telegraphic despatches, these particulars from the Times will be of interest. It is a wild and little known district in which the expedition is engaged, which recall the difficulties and dangers inseparable from military operations there. The theatre of the present movements is happily not extensive, the total distance from Thal to Idar not exceeding fifty miles. It consists of a strip of very undesirable territory connecting the Kuram and the Tochi valleys—both points, we need hardly observe, of high strategic importance as they might in certain contingencies afford communication between the Punjab stations and Ghazni, should the Ameer require our assistance on the famous Kandahar-Kabul line. This strip is very narrow, the distances from Thal and Bannu to the frontier of the Afghan province of Khost being no more than twelve and twenty miles. The proximity of the frontier is at once a cause of the misdeeds of the Waziris and a tolerably sure protection to the wrongdoers. They can always slip across the border when the British authorities "want" them, and the Pathan soldiers of the Ameer cannot be expected to show much zeal in delivering up their kinsfolk for committing offences which both parties regard as highly honorable. There are a number of villages dotted along the border which are the regular refuges of robbers and raiders, and apparently all that we can hope to do is to burn them down and destroy the formidable towers, to which the Pathans retire after a successful foray. There are serious drawbacks to the operation, though it is absolutely necessary in order to keep the peace of the frontier. Expeditions, however limited may be their object, stir the blood of the neighboring tribes, as we learnt to our cost when we undertook to punish the men of Maizar in 1897 and brought all the fanatics under the influence of the Mullah Powindah about our ears. We may hope that the lesson then given them will restrain their zeal on the present occasion, and that we shall be left to deal with the Kabul-khels alone. In that case we should have little to fear from their martial qualities, as, unlike many of their neighbors, they are in general poor soldiers. But in any event we have a deadly climate to encounter—a climate certain to be more fatal to our troops than any enemies they are likely to meet.

LADY WHO SLIGHTED DANIEL O'CONNELL SURVIVES HER LOVER.

That the lady who slighted Daniel O'Connell should have survived her lover for fifty-four years is, says the Daily News, a curious circumstance. She was Miss Rose McDowell, whose death at the age of 82 is reported from Dublin. The romance of O'Connell's love for her in his old age had a considerable influence on Irish politics in the stirring days of the late forties. Miss McDowell was the daughter of a wealthy Belfast man, and when the Irish Liberator met her in Dublin she was a young lady of many attractions, and a charming conversationalist. Moving in political and literary circles, she often met O'Connell, and was pleased at the attention paid her by so famous a man, never dreaming that a gentleman old enough to be her grandfather had matrimonial intentions.

When O'Connell proposed to Miss McDowell, his offer of marriage was received with amazement and firmly refused. The disappointment of the aged lover was so keen that his interest in politics became listless. The leadership was allowed to devolve on his son, John O'Connell, a man who had nothing in common with his father but the name. John's halting leadership led to the secession of the Young Ireland Party, and to the ultimate attempt at rebellion.

O'Connell did not survive his disappointment in politics and love for long and died on his way to Rome, in 1847. A bundle of letters which, in his final instructions, he directed to be destroyed, were taken to be those he had received from Miss McDowell, in the ordinary way of friendly acquaintance. This old-age romance of O'Connell's was always treated with honorable reserve by Irish writers of the Young Ireland period.

THE MODERATOR TO HAVE PRECEDENCE IN THE COURT CIRCLES.

Questions of precedence are often the cause of many heartburnings in Court circles and other high quarters, writes a London correspondent. The King, on the advice of the Lord Lieutenant has just settled one in Ireland in what seems to be an eminently fair and politic manner. He has directed that the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland shall be granted precedence in Ireland, and during his term of office, along with the Archbishop of the Church of Ireland, and all Roman Catholic Archbishops in Ireland, according to the date of consecration or election, that is to say, immediately after the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, if the latter is a peer and immediately before him if a commoner. Priority, "according to the date of consecration," will generally place the Moderator of the General Assembly in the last of these places, for the appointment is an annual one.

Lord Tennyson's appointment to his first gubernatorial post—the governorship of South Australia—came as a surprise to the world, and the present appointment was equally unexpected. The names of the Duke of Somerset and Lord Windsor had been whispered in connection with the vacancy, but, as the official announcement shows, rumor was at fault.

THE STRAIN WAS TOO MUCH FOR SOME OF THE BOER GENERALS.

The illness of General Botha will, says the Daily News, awaken the sympathy of all who have learnt to admire a brave and chivalrous man. A few weeks of our London climate has done General Botha more harm than three years' hard campaigning on the veldt. General Botha was in splendid health throughout the war, and when he first came to England looked in the very pink of condition.

But the tremendous strain of the European tour injured the health of all the Generals, as General De Wet has just been testifying to friendly reporters at Capetown. They all came back to England looking very tired and worn, and they have had no opportunity to regain their health. General De Wet, always good at "breaking through," has escaped from his meteorological foes. Since his departure both Gen. De La Rey and General Botha have been ill, and they are now looking forward eagerly to their return to the kindlier climate of Cape Colony.

THE MORLEY BANQUET AS RECOGNITION OF HIS GREAT SERVICES.

The dinner given to Mr. John Morley at the National Liberal Club, was, says the Daily News, a worthy recognition of his great services to the Liberal party. It was a proof that in the long run no public man in this country loses by holding staunchly to views that may be for a time unpopular. Mr. John Morley gave to the world an interesting apology of himself which may with interest be set aside with the picture of himself given to the world by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham. There is a Gallery at Florence of the portraits of painters painted by themselves. We shall soon be provided with a similar gallery of English statesmen. Not all the world have acclaimed the verisimilitude of Mr. Chamberlain's picture. They have accepted the frowning brow, but denied the loving heart behind. But Mr. Morley meets his worst detractors half way. He admits that he is a man of letters. He even claims to be a doctrinaire, though here his friends must intervene for him, and enter a firm denial. He glories in being what Napoleon used to call an "idealougue," and Mr. Chamberlain, in his rough honest Saxon, would call a dreamer. But here he has the hardihood to claim that he has chosen the better part. He points from Jena to Waterloo, and from Austerlitz to St. Helena. Even Napoleon, on that dismal rock, must have sometimes thought that there had been something in the protests of the "idealogues"—these men of ideas? What is the supreme value to the nation of a man of Mr. John Morley's type? It is, surely, that he is a living protest against Government by passion. He believes in cause and effect, right and wrong; it is by these pole-stars that he is constantly correcting our course. Mr. Chamberlain puts himself forward as one who lives the "strenuous life"—the life of action. But the men who live that life are apt to believe that sheer activity is the supreme end—that it is better to head straight for the rocks that not to move at all. And so they sometimes end at St. Helena.

GENERAL VELJOEN'S INTERVIEW WITH MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

General Viljoen's interview with Mr. Chamberlain was of a very interesting character, to judge by the account given by the General to a Central News representative. "I suggested to Mr. Chamberlain," said the General, "that central depots should be established at Pretoria, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, and other places, and that building materials, agricultural implements, etc., should be despatched thither for distribution among the distressed burghers. There seems to be an outcry against the granting of money to the Boers, but I do not think that the Boers are very anxious for money. What they want particularly are the materials necessary to give them a start again in their ordinary vocations. At the present moment help is urgently needed, and if the Boers could get assistance in the direction I have indicated they would prefer it to gifts of money. Perhaps some of them might desire half of the grant to be given them in cash, and half in kind, but money would be practically useless to the great majority of the people simply because the war has left the country quite barren. There are no materials of any kind in the Transvaal or the Orange River Colony, and a Boer given a present of, say, £100 could only sit and play with it. These points I laid before Mr. Chamberlain, and he expressed gratification that this view of the matter should have been brought under his notice."

RESISTING SOCIAL PLEASURE AS THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

Both Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India and Lord Curzon, the viceroy, have earned much commendation for the courage they have displayed in existing social pressure that was brought to bear to allow certain delinquents in the 9th Lancers to escape punishment.

The regiment, says the Daily News, has been collectively punished for collectively shielding—for that is what it comes to—the ruffians who were guilty of murdering a native. The story told by Lord George Hamilton yesterday leaves no room for doubt that some of the men of this regiment were guilty, and that the crime was never seriously treated by the officers until orders came from headquarters for the punishment of the regiment as a whole. We are bound to say, in the light of the facts now disclosed, that these measures were right, and that Lord Curzon deserves the support extendede to him by the Secretary for India. Indeed, to our thinking Lord Curzon has earned the respect of all right-thinking men by insisting that justice should be done, without regard to the obloquy to which he exposed himself. Anyone at all familiar with India will not need to be told of the tornado of Anglo-Indian fury to which Lord Curzon has exposed himself by punishing an entire regiment for shielding the murderers of a native cook. It takes a brave man to face this sort of music, and we cannot help remembering that this is not the first time that Lord Curzon has been execrated for the same offence. The English journals which have attacked the Viceroy for his action may perhaps be ignorant of the contempt in which the natives are held by too many of the white men in India, and of the extent to which brutal assaults may be inflicted on them with comparative impunity. Lord Curzon has made it his business to let the white men know, by every means in his power, that he does not mean to tolerate methods of barbarism, and whatever may be the sentiments of a section of Anglo-Indian society, and whatever our own objections to certain aspects of his government, his countrymen at home are proud of him for the stand that he has made.

ALARMING INCREASE IN THE POPULATION OF MANY COUNTRIES.

Major Craigie, the president of the Royal Statistical Society, in his annual address to that institution, which he delivered in London the other day, drew attention to the fact that the world is growing at a rate that would be alarming if anybody could really take a thing of that kind to heart. In the last seventy years, we are told, it has increased from 857 to 1,600 millions. That is to say, it has nearly doubled itself. But the odd thing, says the Times, is that, according to the figures, the process has been pretty uniform all over the world. The population of Europe has "a little less than doubled in the same period, and that population forms one-quarter of the whole. The population of China is supposed to account for another quarter, but it would be interesting to know whether it is reckoned at nearly double what it was seventy years ago, and, if so, on what grounds. If it has not increased at the average rate, then the remaining half of the world must have been increasing its population even more rapidly than Europe. That the alleged general increase is at the same rate as the increase in Europe is a conclusion which clashes with preconceived ideas, and, we may even say, with probability. That is not a reason for rejecting the conclusion, yet it may reasonably engender some doubt as to the trustworthiness of the statistics. We are, perhaps, on safer ground in dealing with the population of the United Kingdom, which is said to have increased 70 per cent. in seventy years. That is a good deal below the world's average, but we are told that for every ten persons added to our home stock, seven have gone to America and Australia. Emigration, as the president observed, is too large a subject to be dealt with in a general paper, and we venture to doubt whether the statistics have ever been made up with sufficient accuracy to justify any very definite conclusion.

THE NEW IRISH PARTY TREATED AS A JOKE BY MANY IRISHMEN.

The rumored formation of a new Irish party, with Mr. T. W. Healy at its head, is, says the Daily News, treated as a good joke in Irish circles. Mr. Healy returned to Dublin after his meteoric appearance in the House on "closure day," and we are informed that he has been named as "leader" of the supposed new party without his knowledge. Those who know something of the "Member for Uganda" believe that the last thing in politics he would think of is to form a party out of the elements of revolt in Mr. John Redmond's following. Mr. Healy's influence in the House, which is deservedly great, is due to his own remarkable individuality, his eloquence, and his wit. He is not likely to abandon the advantageous position of free-lance for the doubtful honor of leading a party of nine.

Rumors notwithstanding, Mr. Healy will continue to plough his "lonely furrow," and will on occasion raise a very considerable "dust." He is as strong a Nationalist as any of the other Irish members, and is not hostile to Mr. Redmond. Mr. O'Brien is his pet and permanent aversion. A great opportunity awaits him next year in the promised Government Land Bill. He is an acknowledged authority on the Irish Land Question, and is certain to make his voice heard in the discussions.

THE KING'S COLLEGE ENDOWMENT FINDS MANY SUPPORTERS.

The movement to raise £500,000 for the endowment of King's College, "as a constituent of the newly-developed University of London" is one which will have, says the Daily News, the enthusiastic approval of all who are interested in education. We want the career to be open to talent, and to effect this we must provide ladders by which, as the Bishop of London remarked, "the smallest child in the elementary schools can reach the University." A good beginning has been made by the abolition of theological tests, and that has removed one obstacle to the settting up of the ladder. The fund has been started with the benediction of King and Bishops, Ministers and members of Parliament. Nevertheless, the Dean of Westminster was justified in his complaint about the comparatively small interest shown in the college by the "wealthier citizens, who might naturally have been expected to be its generous benefactors." In the States they do these things better. Numerous gifts of vast proportions have been contributed towards the endowments of Colleges and Universities. Indeed, were King's College in New York or Chicago, it would hardly be necessary to advertise its requirements. While the subscription list is slowly creeping up by the aid of smaller donations, we shall hope that some of our millionaires will be touched by the criticism of the Dean of Westminster, and will remove our reproach. If not, perhaps the American plutocrats who are taking so much interest in London now will show that they have not only more energy but more generosity and public spirit than our own wealthy classes.

THE COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY IN THE NEW COLONIES.

It is stimulating, remarks the Daily Graphic, to observe that, notwithstanding the lugubrious prophecies which were current some time back as to the future of British trade in South Africa, the latest available statistics disclose the comforting information that our commerce throughout the great subcontinent is increasing at a rate which must satisfy the most optimistic anticipations. Thus the exports of British goods from the United Kingdom for the first nine months of the current year to the Cape and Natal amounted to £16,850,000, an increase of £5,284,000 on the figures for the corresponding period of 1901. The Transvaal returns are even more encouraging, indicating as they do the rapid rate at which business conditions in our newest colony are working back to the normal. During the first eight months of this year the total imports into the Transvaal are put down at £6,380,000, being an advance of 4 1-2 millions, or over 300 per cent., on the figures for 1901. In view of the keen competition of the maritime colonies for the transit trade of the Transvaal, it is worthy of note that of the foregoing total £3,100,000 was imported via Cape Colony, while £2,700,000 came through Natal and about £600,000,000 by way of the Portuguese port of Lourenco Marques. As, in the case of Natal and Cape Colony, the lion's share of the Transvaal imports fell to Great Britain and the British dominions beyond the seas, it may be safely asserted that as yet there is little danger of the decline of our commercial supremacy in this portion of the Empire.

COLONY OF JAMAICA IS VERY PROSPEROUS; EXPORTS INCREASING.

From the address recently delivered by Mr. Sydney Olivier, Colonial Secretary and Acting Governor of Jamaica, it appears that the revenue of the colony has yielded an increase of some £50,000 in the first six months of the current financial year—that is to say, more than 14 per cent. The chief exports of the island have increased by leaps and bounds, and the increase of revenue is thus largely accounted for by a corresponding increase of taxable imports. Even the depressed sugar industry shows some signs of returning prosperity, for, though the export of sugar itself has increased by over 17 per cent. and the excise duties on rum show an increase of £10,000. Pimento shows an increased export of very nearly 39 per cent., and coffee, which next to sugar and fruit is one of the most important cultivations of the island, has increased by more than 88 per cent. Bananas, now the great staple trade of the island, show an increase of over 36 per cent., from a little less than 8,000,000 bunches to very nearly 11,000,000 bunches. This increase is really prodigious, especially when it is considered that the cultivation of bananas for export is entirely the growth of the last twenty-five years or so; and, as Jamaica alone could probably export twice as many bananas as she does even at present, the wisdom of Mr. Chamberlain's policy in developing a direct trade in fruit between Jamaica and this country is already justified by its results. The export of oranges, again, has increased by over 54 per cent., and that of cocoanuts by over 47 1-2 per cent., the actual figures being enormous in both cases—namely, nearly 27,000,000 oranges as against about 17 1-2 millions, and nearly 16 1-2 million cocoanuts as against a little over 11,000,000. Finally, the exports of dyewoods have increased by over 19 per cent., and those of ginger, never a very extensive cultivation, by over 3 per cent. These figures are eminently satisfactory and full of promise for the future. Nor does Mr. Olivier overlook the increase of prosperity indirectly, if not directly, due to the increase of the tourist traffic.

PARLIAMENTARY LISTS.

The Parliamentary lists are being prepared at the City Hall and it behooves all interested to see that their names are entered before December 20. The basis of the list is prepared by the assessors of the city by taking the names of duly qualified persons who are entitled to vote at municipal elections. Those who by right of qualification on their incomes as sons of proprietors and as teachers, are entitled to vote at elections to the Parliament, or Legislature, do not appear on the municipal lists. Such voters must make application to be put on the lists.

MOTHERLY ADVICE.

To Mothers Who Have Cross or Sickly Babies.

Cross or crying babies are either sick or in pain, and make everyone in the house miserable. Healthy babies are always happy babies, and all little ones can be kept both healthy and happy by the occasional use of Baby's Own Tablets. If your little one is cross, give him a Tablet and see how quickly it will work a change for the better. Mrs. W. H. Austin, Farmington, N. S., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are just what every mother needs when her little ones are cutting their teeth. When my little one cries, I give him a Tablet, and it helps him at once. Mothers who use the Tablets will have no trouble with their babies." These Tablets are sold under a positive guarantee to contain neither opiate nor any poisonous drug, and they will promptly cure all the minor ailments of little ones. Sold by druggists or sent by mail post paid, at 25 cents a box, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

DO YOU LOOK ON THE DARK SIDE?

Are You Blue, Discouraged, Irritable and Depressed? It May be Your Nerves Are Exhausted and You Need

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Irritability and mental depression, sometimes amounting to melancholy and despondency, are marked symptoms of nervous exhaustion.

In the beginning you feel languid and tired, find it difficult to remember, and next to impossible to concentrate your thoughts. The tasks of the day are put off till the morrow, little things worry you, you forget your blessings and look on the dark side of things.

At times there may be nervous headaches, spells of dizziness, indigestion, sleeplessness and general weakness of the body. You dread what the future may bring to you and feel the work and responsibilities of life more than you can bear.

Mr. Joseph Lidgate, laundryman, 21 Anderson street, Montreal, Que., states: "My whole nervous system seemed exhausted and unstrung, and I was so bad at times, and I would become so dizzy, that I could hardly stand on my feet. The least extra excitement brought on weak action of the heart and palpitation. I went to the hospital several times, but did not seem to derive any benefit. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I resolved to try this remedy, and although I have only taken a few boxes, I can say that I have derived more benefit from this preparation than from all the other medicines which I got from the doctors at the hospital."

The wonderful medicinal power of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has been demonstrated in thousands of cases. Gradually and certainly it creates new nerve cells, builds up the system and overcomes the weakness which gives rise to nervous ailments and feelings of depression and despondency. New hopes, new confidence, new vitality are instilled into the body and health and strength takes the place of disease.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, fifty cents a box, six boxes for $2.50. At all dealers, or Edmanson Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder

is a Catarrh Cure That Cures Colds and Catarrh.

Actually, positively, indisputably, irrefutably, Cures Colds and Catarrh! Not always with first application, although even that invariably brings relief in 10 minutes.

But it Cures, it Cures Colds and Catarrh!

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills cure Liver ills. 40 doses 10 cents.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street.—5.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only without the slightest inconvenience or risk, effects a cure, superseding capsules and and astringent fluids.

THERAPION No. 2

for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3

for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of dissipation, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto.

This is it

MELCHERS

Red Cross

Canadian Gin

The Only Pure Gin

that is matured for years under Government supervision.

Finer

that any imported Gin

Because its Old.



Boivin, Wilson & Co., MONTREAL Distributing Agents.

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To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

The Herald's Directory.

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BRING YOUR OCULIST'S PRESCRIPTION for glasses to me. I will fill it with absolute accuracy. All my glasses are made to measure. The right frames; the exact adjustment, so that the lenses are held in just the right position. This is my specialty.

Optician

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All the lots of land within the following limits :—

A line running along University Street, from Pine Avenue to Sherbrooke Street, the lots having a frontage on the southwest side of said University Street included, but to be assessed on a depth not exceeding one hundred and fifty (150) feet.

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Playbills, Programmes and General

HELEN TERRY'S BEATRICE.

(It is announced that Miss Ellen Terry will tour America next year with her own company, independently of Sir Henry Irving.)

A wind of spring, that whirls the feigned snows
Of blossom petals in the face, and flees;
Elusive, made of mirthful mockeries,
Yet tender with the prescience of the rose;

A strain desired, that thro' the memory goes,
Too subtle-slender for the voice to seize
A flame dissembled, only lit to tease,
Whose touch were half a kiss, if only but knows.

She shows by Leonato's love-like daughter
A falcon by a prince to be possessed,
Gay-graced with bells that ever chiming are;
As in the azure-bright Sicilian water.
A billow that has rapt unto its breast
A swayed reflection of a dancing star!

—HELEN GRAY CONE.

Montreal's dream of an independent theatre was dispelled summarily when it was announced that Proctor's Theatre would for booking purposes in the future be controlled by the Sparrow interests. It was not a very promising dream as far as its immediate foreground was concerned, because it must be admitted, with the kindest possible feeling for the independents, that the "theatrical trust" controls almost every touring production of interest on the continent to-day. So we are quite resigned. We shall have to go to New York to see Mrs. Fiske, but anything else we may lose it will not be hard for Mr. Sparrow to compensate us for.

The exact nature of the deal is shrouded in a lot of mystery, and the New York Herald even published on Wednesday a statement alleged to come from Mr. Proctor's New York manager, to the effect that the announcement made in this city was premature. There will presumably be a readjustment of policies between the west end house and the Academy, but the nature of that readjustment it is impossible to guess at. What happened in Toronto when the syndicate people secured control of the newest and furthest west theatre, the Princess, was that the Grand Opera House, till then the theatrical focus of Toronto, became a secondary consideration, and its bookings alternated between first and second class attractions, a good many really first-rate bookings being played there at lower prices than prevailed at the other house.

The most regrettable feature of the change is the possibility of the transfer of Mr. Brunelle to another sphere of usefulness, which would be deeply deplored by almost everyone with whom he has come in contact.

* * *

"The Darling of the Gods" must be granted to have taken New York by storm on Wednesday night. The extraordinary tableaux of which I spoke last week were "put on" with all the delicacy of dreamland, and Mr. Belasco's fame as a stage manager, already overtopping, went up to dizzy heights. The most critical state that the play in itself, while quite good enough not to be unworthy of its setting, is not epoch-making. The illusion of Japanese life and thought and atmosphere is to the lay mind absolutely perfect.

* * *

As if the merits of the Belasco play were not sufficient to ensure success, it is to be made exhibit A in a big plagiarism case, that may be almost as funny as the Victor Herbert libel suit.

Again David Belasco is accused of plagiarism. With Jean Richepin's allegations in the case of "Du Barry" practically unsettled, he is accused of appropriating at least half of the material in "The Darling of the Gods" from Onoto Watanna, now Mrs. B. W. Babcock, of New York.

Frantic efforts were made by Mrs. Babcock's attorneys to obtain an injunction to prevent the production of the play at Belasco's Theatre Wednesday evening, and Mr. Belasco, not to be outdone swore out a warrant for Mrs. Babcock, and swore also several other things.

The lady claims a lot of points of similarity in plot to her "A Japanese Nightingale," the piece which Klaw and Erlanger, who allowed themselves to be distanced in the Japanese play race, have on the stocks. Belasco says that he and John Luther Long never saw Onoto Watanna's play, which the lady says she submitted to Miss Bates' manager.

The probable truth of the matter is that the sources of Japanese plot are very restricted, and such as are available for Anglo-Saxon use still more so, and that Onoto Watanna and Long are actually using the same story. The method of achieving the true Japanese atmosphere is about all on which either author can claim originality, and while a method may be a servile imitation it can hardly be a plagiarism in the eye of the law. What it will be in the eyes of an American judge or jury we may glean some faint idea from the Cyrano de Bergerac decision in Chicago.

* * *

Miss Roselle Knott, who plays here the leading role in Chambers' "Modern Magdalen," the week after next, is a Canadian—a Hamilton girl if I am not mistaken—who has fought her way to a high position through all the lesser ranks of stage work. The play is accused by some of being more than unpleasant; Toronto, where it was played this week, saw it with appreciation and with no lifting of the eyebrows. In any case, it is Haddon Chambers' and cannot be disregarded.

* * *

Strange as it may appear, "The Cardinal," that master-creation of E. S. Willard's repertoire, concerning which we had so long ago given final judgment, had never been seen by New York before Tuesday last. The English actor opened his metropolitan season with it, and it was a success. Not a word of anything but praise is visible in any New York paper concerning the star's impersonation. The Journal savagely attacks his company, the World and others mildly depreciate the melodrama of the story. The Post says it is in literary quality and genuine dramatic invention "one of the most serious and commendable of recent contributions to the pseudo-historic drama. . . . It made a profound impression."

* * *

I note that Mr. Willard's return to Montreal is set for May; almost his last booking before sailing for England.

* * *

The ancient rule that anything that has been approved by Chicago must be "soaked" in New York was once again exemplified on Monday night, when Mr Mansfield laid bare his conception of Brutus before the most critical audience that has yet seen it. He was far from evoking the enthusiasm that greeted him in the West. New York clings to its idols with an almost Oriental tenacity, and Mr. Mansfield has no more respect for Shakespearean tradition than for the feelings of a stage carpenter. It was admitted, however, that it was the most notable revival of "Julius Caesar" since that of Edwin Booth in the early seventies, and perhaps that should be sufficient. The critics missed the "declamatory grandeur" of the older generation. This was especially the case with Brutus himself, owing as the Post remarks to "the vicious intonation with which the actor diminishes the effect of his magnificent voice." His bearing in the quarrel with Cassius is described as noisy, and his excess of terror at the vision of Caesar as unjustifiable. Mr. Haworth tore the passions of Cassius to tatters.

Mr. Mansfield's mad Brutus was no better hailed than his bad enunciation. James Montague remarks in the Journal that "His Brutus is not gentle, nor are the elements so mixed in him that nature can rise up and say to all the world, 'This was a man.' Had she made any obituary utterances last night she must surely have said 'This is a lion, and a roaring, raging lion at that.'"

Arthur Forrest as Marc Antony carried a great share of the honors of the evening. Barry Johnstone, who played Cassius on tour and was to have been in the production on Monday, was then in Philadelphia, principal actor in one of the most terrible real tragedies of recent theatrical history.

* * *

"The Altar of Friendship" was the only other New York novelty in English, and a good deal has been heard of it from the west. It is a harmless and unimportant piece, charmingly adapted to the talents of Nat Goodwin and his beautiful wife Maxime Elliott, Mrs. Madeleine Lucette Ryley is piling up a record for theatrical and machine-made plays that will eventually stand her in evil stead.

* * *

It is impossible to tell whether "Lady Peggy Comes to Town" is good or not, because the personal popularity in Brooklyn of Cecil Spooner, the star, the Spooner family and Francis Ayman Matthews, the playwright, went for everything at the first production on Monday. How far it went will be seen from the fact that the piece lasted till after 1 a.m. and was an enormous success. Brooklyn seems quite sure that Miss Spooner has outgrown the stock company.

* * *

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, whose position in the religious world renders his opinions of incalculable importance in influencing those who prefer the "argument from authority" to the trouble of thinking for themselves (and it may safely be said that this class embraces 90 per cent. of the uncompromising opponents of the theatre), writes to the New York World unstinted praise of the religious aims and qualities of several dramatic productions now running in New York.

A few lines from this letter are worthy the consideration of those who usually refuse to consider anything relating to the stage:

"The time has fully come for the best people in our land to do something for the drama and the opera and for the great orchestral bands. Many a youth is going into the law or into business, or into clothing the people or feeding the people, or pleading for the people, who might well furnish music for the people or write dramas for the people.

"Doubtless there is a drama that is bad and only bad, but the drama can also be good, and only good. Witness the old Morality play that has just been presented in New York City. What sermon could possibly be preached that would be more effective, or is better calculated to produce immediate results in the way of transformation of life and character? There is not one single motive that appeals to the noblest spiritual nature that is lacking in that play, or in "The Only Way," now being presented by Mr. Martin Harvey. And now have also come Mrs. Fiske's "Mary of Magdala," and Hall Caine's "Eternal City," which, if one can trust the statements of critics, represent at least an attempt to stir the deeper feelings that are permanent, instead of those emotions that are temporary and superficial."

"Great is the power of the press and the power of the pulpit! Great is the influence of the college, the lecture hall and the library! All these have become the angels that minister to a better nature. But the time has fully come for the drama to rise up like an angel of light, to put off her dishevelled garments, and to go forth and join the company of music and eloquence and authorship and with them help regenerate and redeem the race."

* * *

Meanwhile the Rev. W. E. Bentley, Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Sepulchre, New York, makes the following announcement:

"The basement of this church is now being reconstructed to adapt it to the purposes of a theatre. It will be made as complete as possible, with a stage, wings, flies and scenery. When the alterations are completed it is our purpose to produce plays there, largely, though not wholly, of a religious character. We hope to do this through the co-operation of our own Dramatic League and with the aid of outside talent.

"So far as I know, this will be the first actual theatre in the world to be opened in a church structure and as an accessory to parish work."

* * *

Mr. Tree is on the horns of a dilemma. He is going to produce Tolstoi's "Resurrection," and he desires that only grown-ups shall witness the piece. (It may be conceded that the mere announcement of his desire is a beautiful advertisement for the play.) Naturally he does not know how to go about the safeguarding of juvenile morals.

But is it really incumbent on Mr. Tree to say who is and who is not of sufficient maturity to witness his play? When one considers the matter, it becomes apparent that there is one place and one place only where the preservation of this variety of youthful innocence can be, and consequently, so far as it is desirable, ought to be, preserved, and that is the home. The big world of which Her Majesty's Theatre forms a part will not cloak its unrighteousness out of consideration for the young. Any child who is free to buy a ticket for the gods at Her Majesty's is free to acquire the knowledge of good and evil in a thousand other places that cannot be closed to it—and is likely to acquire it to much less advantage in some of them than from the dispassionate philosophy of Tolstoi's "Resurrection."

* * *

One Alfred Ayres, whom I believe to have achieved some reputation as an orthoepist, has taken on himself the task of adjusting our perspective of the late Mr. Augustin Daly. It is a timely, if not exactly an enviable, task, for the savor of obituary eulogy still floats about that great manager's memory, and we are now getting far enough away from him and his works to endeavor to see them in their proper light. Mr. Ayres' language is vigorous, of a kind that was used about Mr. Daly in his lifetime, but was then always ascribed to business rivalries, and that has not been heard since his death. He writes in The Theatre that the opinion prevails, "quite erroneously," that "Mr. Daly's influence in the American theatre worked greatly to the bettering of its products." He compares his stock company unfavorably with that of A. M. Palmer, and adds that his theatre was "a good school in which to learn how not to play." Mr. Daly, we are told, expressed his idea of the player's art in just three words, Acting is action. His players "simply did things in order to be doing things. . . . Of the effectiveness of repose Mr. Daly knew nothing." As for Ada Rehan, she "might possibly have neared greatness if she had begun and had continued under art influences," but "she frequently mispronounced, continually misread, often betrayed a misconception of the author's intent, was half the time running up and down, to the right and to the left, and not a little of the other half was in positions that were not advantageous."

Nobody is likely to subscribe to these doctrines in full; we owe Mr. Daly far too much, and we have far too idyllic memories of Miss Rehan for that. But Mr. Ayres may help us to feel that all dramatic light did not leave the world when Mr. Daly left Daly's Theatre.

MUNDAY KNIGHT.

* * *



CHARLES HAWTREY,
The English Actor, in "A Message from Mars," at the Academy.

AT THE ACADEMY.

Theatre-goers next week will have an opportunity of seeing in "A Message from Mars," as interpreted by Charles Hawtrey and his admirable company, the play and star that have won the greatest and most long-continued success that has been achieved in London for many years, and that was acted in New York all last season,—a record entirely without parallel for a foreign star. So greatly did the New York reception exceed Charles Frohman's anticipations, that he was obliged to defer Mr. Hawtrey's other American engagements till the present season and the Boston Museum stage was the second on which "A Message from Mars" was produced in this country.

Mr. Hawtrey has the reputation of being the best of the younger English light-comedians, and, indeed, his only rival may be said to be the veteran Charles Wyndham. It is rather a curious coincidence that during the last 50 years the three best English actors in this line have all been named Charles—the predecessor of the two above-named having been Charles Matthews.

The instant and emphatic success that "A Message from Mars" attained in London and New York is undoubtedly due to its refreshing novelty of theme, thoroughly wholesome tone, and its direct and irresistible appeal to the hearts of its spectators.

Horace Parker, a young Englishman, is thoroughly steeped in egotism. He believes things in this world are admirably adjusted. Some must toil, some enjoy life as a result of the toils of others. That he happens to be of the favored class is merely a part of the social repellant character had not the author endowed him with a clever cynicism which amuses the audience even while it reads his selfishness in his speech and action.

He is deeply interested in astronomy, and especially in the study of Mars. At a critical moment, when the lovely girl, Minnie Templer, to whom he is affianced, has seen through his utter egotism, and has returned his engagement ring, and when he has indifferently settled himself in his chair to read an essay about his favorite planet, there appears to him a mysterious messenger. He is a messenger from Mars.

This being leads the egotist out into the snowy street. Here he is brought face to face with suffering humanity, learns of the loss of his fortune, becomes himself a tramp, at last realizes what a heartless creature he has been, extends a helping hand to a fellow man in distress, and awakens in his comfortable chair to find that it has all been a dream.

But he is a transformed man. A fire breaks out in a lodging house not far from his home. He rushes to it and brings back some of the poor people to share the warmth and food of his own house. The various incidents attending this transformation of character cannot be detailed here, but they are as touching as the story of the prodigal's return.

* * *

REHEARSALS FOR MR. HARRIS'S FESTIVAL.

Everything is in readiness to start the rehearsals of the chorus for the Musical Festival, which Mr. Harriss is undertaking, and the first rehearsal will be held in the Natural History Hall, corner of University and Cathcart streets, next Tuesday, at eight p. m.

The music will be at the hall for the members, a small charge being made therefore, being just sufficient to cover cost.

All those who have enrolled or who intend doing so are requested to attend, as it is important that there should be a full attendance.

* * *

SOME FAMOUS STAGE KISSES.

In the last few years English players have introduced to us a vast variety of stage embraces, and recent reports state that Mrs. Patrick Campbell has added the latest sensation in this line.

The styles have ranged from the gentle peck of the matron of that British drama, Mrs. Kendal, through the clinging embraces of Mrs. Langtry, to the never-let-go method of Olga Nethersole in "Carmen." This last made a sensation in its day, but Mrs. Campbell's innovation is described as not only being of as long duration, but to be accompanied with vibratory movements of her fingers, as they are seen clasped around her lover's form.

But the most singular part of this osculation is that the character played by Mrs. Campbell in "Aunt Jeanne" does not love the man, but is only drawing him on, in order to expose his falsity and save another woman from his snares.

While the notable English stage kisses have hitherto been feminine, it has remained for Charles Hawtrey to introduce the male kiss of the perfunctory order in his play, "A Messenger from Mars." When his sweetheart expresses doubt of the fervor of his affection, he imagines that he can reassure her by taking her hand and imprinting four or five kisses which resemble the sound of a hen clucking over a triumphant achievement in the egg direction.

He explains that he loves her "in a scientific way," and the girl replies very naturally that she thinks she "would like the old way best." After his final awakening, there can be no doubt of his passionate earnestness.

* * *

NOTABLE REVIVAL OF "CASTE."

A notable revival of T. W. Robertson's English comedy, "Caste," will shortly go on tour under the management of George H. Brennen. The company will be made up entirely of prominent players, several of whom have been starred in their own productions. Mary Scott, the beautiful California actress who starred in Frohman's pieces on the Pacific coast, has been engaged for the role of Esther. Robert V. Ferguson, who shared the honors with Kathryn Kidder last spring in Mr. Brennan's revival of "The Country Girl," will be seen in his original role of Eccles. The Countess de Castelvecchio will play the Marquise. Among other artists engaged are William Hazeltine, who occupied a leading position with Augustine Daly's company; Lawrence Griffith, who has appeared in principal roles of many important productions; William Evans, the well-known comedian, and Sadie Handy. The tour will commence the latter part of December. The company will play New York state into Canada, and thence Westward as far as San Francisco. "Caste" has not been revived in America since it was produced by the English actor, John Hare. It is said that more revivals of this sparkling comedy have been made in London than any other of the old plays.

* * *

FUTURE BILLS.

"A Modern Magdalen," the powerful play of Haddon Chambers, which will be produced here for the first time in another week, as suggested by its title, deals with the tribulations of a beautiful woman, who sacrifices her honor to save those she dearly loves, and is a pregnant lesson of the heartlessness of the world in casting stones at the unfortunate. The production includes W. J. Ferguson, Franklyn Roberts, Daniel Jarrett, Victor M. de Silke, Harry Lilford, Bernard C. McGuire, Frederick Leet, Agnes Findlay, Katherine Fisher, Alice Graham, Laura Osborn, Marion Johnson, Eveline Haven and Roselle Knott.

* * *

Mr. Weldon Grossmith, the brilliant English actor, in "The Night of the Party," is substituted for "The Country Girl," in the Academy bookings for New Year. The success of the latter in New York is such that touring plans are postponed.

* * *

When Flaubert wrote his famous novel "Salammbo" it attracted wide-spread attention for the vivid descriptions of life in old Carthage, and the sensuous mysticism of the heroine, the princess of Tanit. The character of Salammbo has great force but many actresses might hesitate to essay the role, because of the sensual incidents of her short life and the demand its adequate portrayal makes for ability in tragedy of a flamboyant sort. Such considerations have not deterred Blanche Walsh from impersonating this daughter of old Hamilcar. She, and the gorgeously-mounted musical melodrama, "The Daughter of Hamilcar," will be at the Academy the week after next.

* * *

BENEFIT FOR GEORGIA CAYVAN.

It appears that Georgia Cayvan, for many years the leading lady of the Lyceum Theatre, who is now in a sanitarium at Flushing, N. Y., has come to the end of her resources. Her stay at the sanitarium is indefinite, and her savings have all been used. The managers of New York propose to give a testimonial performance in her behalf, to take place in the Knickerbocker

Philosophy - By Muuday Knight

Theatre the second Tuesday in January. The arrangements are in the hands of Daniel Frohman. Already there are many volunteers, and no doubt the occasion will be notable. Miss Cayvan has deserved well of the public, and the appeal in her behalf is certain to meet with a liberal response.

* * *

THEATRE DES NOUVEATES.

At the Theatre des Nouveautes next week the grand double bill will be continued, of Moliere's classical comedy: "Le Medecin Malgre Mi" ("Physician Against His Will), and M. Paul Hervieu's high psychological drama: "L'Enigme" ("The Riddle"), will be offered to the public.

Moliere is famous in French literature, and his comedies rank among the masterpieces of modern times. The "Physician Against His Will" is one of the most amusing and interesting in every way.

"L'Enigme" was the "piece de resistance" at the Comedie Francaise during all last season.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, M. Edouard Pailleron's best comedy, "Le Monde ou l'ou S'Ennuie" ("The Society of Bores"), will be produced for the last time. No one should lose the opportunity of seeing a most witty performance, played by a clever company.

There will be a special matinee on Monday next, besides the usual Saturday matinee.

* * *

GRAND OPERA AT MONUMENT NATIONAL.

At last Montreal seems likely to have a good rendition of opera, for next week one from the City Council, of Victoria, B. C., and one from the Mayor of Halifax, N. S., congratulating him upon the successful organization of his series of festivals arranged to celebrate the coronation year in the Dominion of Canada:—

Victoria, B. C.

I am directed to acquaint you that the information of the successful organization of your scheme of festivals has come as welcome news to the City Council, and they desire to extend to you their congratulations in promoting an undertaking so important, and one which cannot fail to be of far-reaching benefit to the Dominion.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
W. G. DOWLER, C.M.G.
Halifax, N. S.

I offer you congratulations and join hands with His Worship the Mayor of Victoria in wishing you every measure of success in having accomplished a work, the magnitude of which will provide Canada with a series of important musical festivals promised under such magnificent auspices. I am sure the young talent of our country will greatly benefit from these festivals, whilst affording generally much pleasureable enjoyment to our public in the forthcoming performances given under such a distinguished personage as Sir Alexander C. Mackenzie, composer, and principal of the London Royal Academy of Music. May your praiseworthy efforts be crowned with all success.

H. B. CROSBY.
Mayor.

* * *

BENTAYOUX IN MONTREAL.

Louis Andre Frederic Bentayoux, a prolific French composer, whose reputation has not reached across the Atlantic very extensively as yet, though his artistic standing is fully vouched for by a notice in the Grand Dictionnaire Larousse, is a temporary resident of the Windsor Hotel. He will stay in Montreal for some weeks, and will at a date not yet fixed, give a piano recital in the Windsor Hall.



THE THREE SISTERS KELCEY,
In "Spotless Town," at the Theatre Francais.

"Il Trovatore," the masterpiece of Verdi, and "Mignon" will be the attraction at the Monument National, which is well situated and fully equipped to receive the Sohmer Park Opera Company. No effort for the comfort of the public has been spared. Tuesday will be the first performance of "Il Trovatore," with Mme. Frida Ricci, the graceful soprano, in the chief role. Mme. Bennati will reappear in the part of Azucena, the terrible gypsy. M. A. Guille, the world renowned tenor, will take the part of Manrique, and Mr. Occellier will sing the part of Comte de Luna. The chorus, numbering thirty good voices, together with an excellent orchestra of twenty-five artists, under the direction of Prof. Goulet, will make these performances notable. "Mignon" will be sung Thursday and Saturday evenings with Marguerite Jarrie in the part of "Mignon," one of her greatest successes on both continents. M. Zerni, the popular tenor, has been engaged to appear in the role of Wilhelm Meister. He should be heard to much greater advantage at the Monument National than he was at Sohmer Park, where, nevertheless, he was a favorite among the lovers of good music. Seats are selling rapidly at the National Pharmacy, St. Lawrence street, and it will be advisable to secure them early.

* * *

CORONATION CHOIR.

The Coronation Choir, who have been touring the United States, are to return to Montreal for a concert on Tuesday, December 16, at Windsor Hall. They have had tremendous success everywhere. Cleveland has had a treat that should live in our memories forever. It was an entertainment as good as it was unique, a feat musically that would be hard to surpass. Such was the dictum of a well-known organist and critic in the Cleveland press on the Westminster Abbey choir party of London, England, when it made its first appearance in Cleveland.

Numbered among the choir are some of the finest singers in England, notably Mr. Edward Branscombe and Mr. Albert Archdeacon, baritone. Accompanying them as lady vocalist is Madame Marie Hooton, one of London's finest contraltos.

The sale of tickets for the Montreal concert opens on Tuesday next at Shaw's, and as all seats are reserved, popular prices and a crowded house is probable.

* * *

TWO MAYORS WHO HAVE A SOUL FOR MUSIC.

Mr. Charles A. E. Harriss has received the following communications,

Cut Rates

You can buy Patent Medicines, Rubber Goods, Perfumes, Toilet Articles and all Sundries at LOWEST CUT RATES at

Harte's Drug Store,

2450 ST. CATHERINE STREET

(Corner Drummond.)

You cannot do better elsewhere.

Prescriptions

WE DO NOT PRETEND to dispense prescriptions at HALF THE PRICES charged by other druggists, but make a reasonable charge for reliable drugs and careful and accurate compounding. Our name is guarantee for the purest and best materials procurable. Goods sent to all parts of the city and to Westmount. Night telephone in clerk's room over store.

one from the City Council, of Victoria, B. C., and one from the Mayor of Halifax, N. S., congratulating him upon the successful organization of his series of festivals arranged to celebrate the coronation year in the Dominion of Canada:—

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* * *

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Bentayoux is a remarkable personality, a true and expansive son of the Midi. He was born at Bordeaux in 1840. He has written twenty-five operas, the most brilliantly successful of which was "Lucrece," produced at the Theatre Dejazer, in 1870; and a patriotic song of his, "Vous n'aurez pas L'Alsace et la Lorraine," written after the siege of Paris, had an enormous vogue. Many of the gems sung at the Parisian cafe-concerts have flowed from his pen. He was a friend of Belanger, the poet, and for a time was all that there is of the most Bohemian. As a pianist he is one of the favorite performers of Paris. As a personality he must be a favorite wherever he goes.

* * *

AT THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.

The successful writer Whitcomb Reilly, has most original methods, as will be seen in the first presentation here of "Spotless Town," next week at the Francais. It has been pronounced by critics the most humorous farcial comedy presented here in a decade. The first act is laid in the pictorial advertiser's town and introduces all the well known citizens, and a score of other funny folk. The second act is the "Hall of Fame," a magnificent set, said to cost over $4,000. Act third is claimed to leave the audience breathless with laughter. Mechanical devices and acrobatic performers, moving scenery, flying vehicles of all kinds make up an extremely hilarious and busy city street scene. The story of the piece is sufficiently lucid to prevent the performance from being rated as a variety show and is interspersed with bright and witty dialogue. The theme is apparent at all times, and it is with joy that one hail sthe absence of those breaks which usually occur in creations of this kind when a specialty is introduced. The specialties and songs introduced are heralded as being absolutely new and up-to-date, and the action of the piece is rapid, with no let up to the fun from the rise of the curtain to its fall in the final act. Gus Hill's comedians are announced as the strongest and most versatile ever organized, and will be headed by Carlin and Brown, the very clever eccentric German comedians. They are ably assisted by the following well known artists, The Electric Trio, Conroy and McFarland, Adelaide Marsden, The Speck Brothers, Marie Richmond, Rose Graute, Lillian Tyce, Three Sisters Kercy, J. T. Hess, Chas. E. Flynn, Geo. W. Kerr and Ed. A. Kerr. The chorus is an important factor, as the piece abounds in music.

* * *

AT PROCTOR'S THEATRE.

Do animals reason? Well I should say so. If you have any doubts go and see the sagacity and intelligence displayed by the animals of the Bostock Show now exhibiting at Proctor's popular theatre. There is a troupe of dogs introduced by Professor Parks that display more than ordinary intelligence, animal mind power that borders on the marvelous. Each dog answers his or her name and takes its seat on a pedestal provided for it. Dewey is a clown and circus dog and acts the part of the horse in the ring; whilst little Daisy the clever equestrienne, jumping from the ground to Dewey's back through hoops and a wicker basket tunnel. Then comes a dancing bear, a Hindoo fakir showing great command over deadly and poisonous rattlesnakes, snakes that rattle, hiss and fight to a finish with all their deadly ferocity. The kicking mule and the singing donkey are a never failing source of amusement to all patrons. Arnoldo's leopards, panthers and pumas and Madame Barlow's interesting group of lions show how wild and savage animals of the forest and jungle can be educated to tricks and performances and made to understand their names and places. Bobby Leo, the acrobat, contributes to the amusement with his silent act of fun, his performance on the Roman rings and the remarkable act of intelligence of his more remarkable fox terrier dog "Ping Pong," a little canine that presents an act little short of marvellous. Barlow's baby elephants display a sagacity that is rarely seen and are ready favorites with their cake walks, stunts and music lesson. The lion Wallace and Arnoldo finish the bill of fare. After which comes Corita, the doll lady, born in Mexico, resplendent in jewels, flashing diamonds, dresses by Worth of Paris, a profusion of golden hair, and a tiny little figures of budding womanhood, 26 inches high, 29 years of age and weighing 36 lbs.

Next week a change of programme will be presented by the animal actors and visitors are assured of an exceptional treat.

* * *

AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

"The Scout's Revenge," which will be played at the Theatre Royal next week, is a melodrama from the pen of John Arthur Fraser, tells a story that runs the gamut of all emotions. The hero of the play, Buck Hanshawe, is not one of those blood-thirsty characters, but a manly young scout in the service of the United States Government. During the action of the piece, the villain, Wilfrid Castro, who is in reality the head of a gang of train robbers and cutthroats, tries to win the girl that Buck Hanshawe loves, either by fair means or foul. From this time on Buck makes the bringing of the gang to justice not only a duty, but a personal affair as well. This work carries him through many thrilling experiences and hairbreadth escapes, but in the end the gang is taken into custody and the chief killed in the attempt to capture him. Buck marries the girl of his choice and everything ends happily. There is also a strong comedy vein running all through the piece, in the character of a dude from Philadelphia, who has come down to Texas to break up all lawlessness and reform the country generally, but who falls in love with Buck's sister, Betty, who loves him in return but causes him a great deal of misery before she tells him so. There are also the old judge, who loves his toddy, and the Eastern school-marm, who is trying to marry the Judge, but wants to reform him first, but in the end she decides (as she is getting along in years) to marry him first and reform him afterwards.

* * *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Sir Henry Irving, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, confirms the statement that Miss Ellen Terry will appear in America next year, under Charles Frohman, with her own company. He says that as there is no part in "Dante" for Miss Terry, an amicable agreement was reached by which she leaves his company temporarily.

* * *

A new farce, by Mr. Leo Dietrichstein, who perpetrated "The Last Appeal," has been accepted by Messrs. Rich and Harris for the use of their comedians, Messrs. John C. Rice and Thomas A. Wise. It will be called "Caught with the Goods."

* * *

Herr Anthes, McGrau's new tenor, has made his New York debut. It seems he is a tenor of rank. He has a good voice, full of body, a bit dull, yet agreeable in quality. He sings in the German declamatory style, with a wilful ignorance of legato. He is a good actor. Herr Emil Gerhauser, who sang Tanhaeuser on Monday, was a grievous disappointment.

* * *

Dan Daly, in "The New Clown," is playing to what the old-fashioned advance agents call banner business in New York state. On December 8 his manager, Walter Yager, has booked him to play at the Grand Opera House, New York, in that comedy, and so the metropolitan critics will have opportunity to compare his performance of the title role with that of Jameson Lee Finney, the juvenile man, who acted the part when the piece was first produced at the Garrick Theatre. Mr. Daly is not worrying.

* * *

Fred. C. Whitney has reports from the Hot Springs of Virginia, where Lulu Glaser is recuperating, that she is progressing steadily toward health, and there is practically no doubt that she will be able to resume her tour in "Dolly Vorden" at Buffalo Christmas week.

* * *

Mr. Kirke La Shelle is busy over the forthcoming production of "Checkers." This popular little novel, which contains more tears and smiles than any publication of its size extant, has been dramatized by the author, Henry M. Blossom, Jr., and will have its opening performance in St. Louis, Mr. Blossom's native town, March 15, at the Century Theatre.

* * *

That "the play's the thing," even with the most famous stars, is again being proven this season by the fact that Rose Coghlan in Pinero's "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" is doing the most phenomenal business of her entire career.

* * *

Mme. Eugenia Mantelli, whose superb work in Mascagni's "Iris" and "Cavalleria" delighted Arena audiences, made her debut on the vaudeville stage at Hyde & Behman's, Brooklyn, on Monday.

The Week's Happenings at McGill University

Principal Peterson is again back at McGill, bringing with him many stories of the respect in which the University is held by not only sister universities, but the public generally on the other side of the water. But one of the evidences of the high esteem in which McGill is held is the fact that at the present time the faculty of applied science is being taken as a model for a large school of technology at Manchester.

While away from Alma Mater Dr. Peterson has represented McGill at many collegiate and other functions, thus being afforded an opportunity to set before the English people, even more clearly than ever the merits of the greatest Canadian University.

The Principal most heartily approves of the scheme that has been formulated for providing a first-class gymnasium for the students, and is gratified to see the energy with which the students themselves are carrying out that scheme. The gym fund now reaches the total of $796, the subscriptions during the past week amounting to $51. Before long the whole amount of $1,000 will have been subscribed, and another building worthy of the University will be added to her already quite large number of handsome buildings.

* * *

The series of games for the McKenzie cups promise to be most hotly contested. Already the captains of the teams have been elected and well attended practices are taking place regularly. The captains are:

Fourth Year—R. McDonald, Med. '03.
Third Year—G. H. Cole, Sci., '04.
Second Year—B. H. Higgins, Sci. '05.
First Year—R. McMeekin, Sci. '06.

Practices take place as follows, and every man at all interested in basketball should turn out.

Freshmen—Wednesday, 5 to 5.35.
Sophomores—Wednesday, 5.35 to 6.
Juniors—Tuesdays, 5 to 5.35.
Seniors—Fridays, 5.35 to 6.
Club practice—Saturdays, 2 to 5.

* * *

This week some very clever water color posters, setting forth the merits of the Outlook, have been "nested" in the various bird dings. The artist is "H. B." and he certainly knows how to depict "Sanny Jim."

* * *

Any students of the faculty of applied science who intend to work in any of the various shops during the Christmas holidays, must notify the different professors of their intention to do so.

Permission to do this work will be granted to a limited number only, depending on the available accommodation.

* * *

On Monday morning, December 8th, there will be no lectures in the faculty of law.

* * *

The annual dinner of the faculty of law will be held soon after the Christmas holidays. The following committee has charge of the necessary arrangements:

The president ex officio.
Third Year—Messrs. McKinnon and Angus.
Second Year—Messrs. MacDougall and Stephens.
First Year—Mr. Duffy.

Mr. Rankin '03, has been appointed as the law representative to the first annual dinner of the agarial students of Laval.

* * *

The class of science '06 has put itself on record as favorable to the class cap scheme. At their last meeting the subject was dealt with, a most enthusiastic discussion taking place.

The majority of the men were decidedly in favor of the new scheme, and were only prevented from adopting a distinctive head-gear on the spot by the plea of the minority, that the question should be first submitted to the other Freshmen years. A number of designs were discussed, and some prices that had been offered by different firms mentioned. The general idea seemed to be that a cloth peaked cap, with the class numerals in silk in front, would be the most suitable style.

A meeting of the Freshmen year has been called, at which the whole question will be settled. The freshmen are to be congratulated upon their enterprize in being the first to take up the new idea.

It is probable that other years will soon follow their example.

* * *

The announcement that John R. Mott, M.A., has consented to visit McGill, and addressed a mass meeting of students on the 24th January next, will be received with great pleasure by the large number who have either heard him, or know of his work.

* * *

At a preliminary meeting of the arts conversat committee Miss M. E. Parkin, Mr. Grant Campbell, and Mr. E. R. Parkine were appointed as a sub-committee to draw up a plan for altering a number of details which in preceding years have caused some annoyance. Among other changes a new system of selling tickets will be inaugurated.

* * *

On Thursday evening the Historical Club held its regular meeting at eight o'clock in the McGill Y.M.C.A. Judge Weir delivered a most interesting and instructive lecture on "Edits and Ordonnances."

* * *

The II Year oral examinations in physiology or respiration, including the nervous mechanism of respiration and the relation of respiration to circulation, will be held on Friday at 2 p.m.

* * *

The medical dinner which is to be held on Monday evening at the Windsor Hotel promises this year to be more of a success than ever before.

His Excellency, Lord Minto has accepted an invitation to be present, and altogether everything points to this year's medical dinner being characterized by "success."

* * *

Dr. Blackader's first grind on therapeutics took place on Wednesday. The grinds on the 10th and 17th of December will be on general and local anaesthetics, and will take place at 4 p.m. It has been decided that no examinations will be held on therapeutics before Christmas.

* * *

The following new books are on view in the medical library:

"Anatomy," by Cunningham.
"Physiological and Pathological Chemistry," by Burge.
"Natural Philosophy," by Atkinson.
"Elements of Physics," by Canbart & Ciute.
"Surgical Treatment," by Cheyne & Burghard.

* * *

Memorials or applications to the faculty of arts should be sent in to the dean on the day previous to the meeting. If not sent in until the day of the meeting it may be found necessary to postpone their consideration until the faculty meets again.

* * *

On Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock, the physical society held its regular fortnightly meeting. The following papers were read: "The Spark Spectrum," Dr. Schenck, and "Thermoelectric Measurement of Stress," by Dr. Coker.

The warerooms of the Mason & Risch Piano Company, at 2469 St. Catherine street, will be kept open each evening until Christmas until 9 o'clock.

ROSIN ON THE CLOTHES AND FLOORS

Supposing one were to rosin the clothes and floors weekly, what would be the result? The clothes would become hard and uncomfortable, and catch all the passing dirt readily, and the floors would be so sticky that they would be the more susceptible to dirt and disease. Yet many women do rosin their clothes and floors weekly without knowing it. Rosin is all very well in its place, but costing, as it does, about one-third the price of pure oils, it is made to take the place of oils in soap, and that is one reason why one can purchase such a large lump of common soap for the same price as a pure tablet of Sunlight Soap. The rosin part of common soap is no value to you; but the reverse. That's why one wash with Sunlight Soap is worth two washes with common soap. Of course, you don't see the excess rosin in common soap; that's part of the trick; but it is there all the same, and the effect is to give you double labor to little result. If you want rosin for your clothes and floors there is no necessity why you should pay for it at the price of oils. 610

CHILDREN'S DAY AT VALIQUETTE'S!



Pity the Child Who Doesn't Know Santa Claus.

Most People We Know are Glad That Christmas Comes but Once a Year as

Santa Claus is our most expensive visitor. With all your planning it is sometimes hard work to make your money go as far as you would like.

Here's a chance Monday to make $2.00 do the work of $3.00 and to give your boy or girl something that will be a joy for many a long day.

If you don't find advertised here what you want pay a visit to either of our big stores, and we are safe to say you'll find it somewhere in our immense stock.

We started to get ready for you months ago and we are proud of the result. Don't wonder how we sell these goods at the prices—we are not in business to lose money—but will be glad to sell all we have at the prices and guarantee to give you exactly what we advertise **every time.** If you don't want them delivered now we will put them away and deliver when wanted.



95c CHILD'S TOY SET.

1 Table and 2 Chairs, in Red or Blue, with Gilt Striping and Transfers. Table has 14 x 21-inch top.

No. 20—TOY SET—Golden Oak Top, with Steel Wire Frame, Copper Bronzed, 2 Chairs and 1 Table. Table Top 16 inch diameter. Regular price $9.00. Monday—

$6.25.

10c—Midget Carpet Sweepers—10c

500 TOY CARPET SWEEPERS, with Wooden Handle, Rubber Tired Wheels, Brush and Dust Carriers. We do not deliver this at this price.



No. 108-2—WILLOW COMMODE CHAIR, very similar to cut. Regular $1.50. Monday—

$1.00.

NO. 2-7—SAME CHAIR, in Rattan. Regular $2.75. Monday—

$2.25.

No. 1 — HIGH CHAIR — Vermilion, with Black Stripes. Special, Monday—

50c.

No. 3-26—GOLDEN ELM HIGH CHAIR, Cane Seat and Embossed Back, with Tray. Regular $2.00. Monday—

$1.45.

EAST END: 1541-1547 St. Catherine Street.

N. S. Valiquette

WEST END: 2446 St. Catherine Street.



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MILTON HERSEY, M.A. Sc. (McGill)

City Analyst, Provincial Analyst, Chemist of the C.P.R.

ANALYSES FOR THE PUBLIC.

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LIMITED.

A New Telephone Directory is now in course of preparation. Orders for new connections, additional equipment, changes of firm names, etc., should be placed at once to insure insertion in this book.

D. C. DEWAR,
Local Manager.

Montreal, December 2, 1902.

INSOLVENCY NOTICE.

In the matter of JOSEPH PICARD, Insolvent:

The undersigned will sell at public auction, at Messrs. Marcotte Bros., 69 St. James St., Tuesday, the ninth of December next, at eleven o'clock a.m., the following immovable property.

A certain lot of ground situated in the city of Ste. Cunegonde of Montreal, civic numbers 1562 and 1564 St. James Street, the said lot known and designated under number eight hundred and two (802) of the official plan and book of reference, of the municipality of the parish of Montreal, with a building, brick encased and other buildings thereon erected.

For any other information apply to

RABY & MOTARD,
Joint Curators,
71a St. James Street, Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.—NO. 590.

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company, a body politic and corporate, duly incorporated by law, having its head office and principal place of business in the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. Frederick Thornton, formerly residing in the Town of Richmond, in the District of St. Francis and elsewhere, and now of parts unknown, Defendant, and Samuel R. Bearce et al., Tiers Saisi.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

E. BRANCHAUD,
Deputy Prothonotary.

Montreal, December 4, 1902.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in 1-4-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

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MONTHLY SAILINGS

FROM MONTREAL AND QUEBEC IN SUMMER, AND FROM ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX IN WINTER.

It is intended that
The first steamer will call at:—CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, and DURBAN.
The second steamer at:—CAPE TOWN, MOSSEL BAY, and EAST LONDON.
The third steamer at:—CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH and DURBAN.
After which they may proceed to DELAGOA BAY if sufficient cargo offers.
The sailings are intended to be as follows:

FROM MONTREAL.

On or about
SS. Melville.....Elder-Dempster Line..Nov. 18

FROM ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX.

On or about
SS. Oriana....Furness Line .....Dec. 18

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ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.
—Or to—
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LIMITED.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.

BEAVER LINE

From St. John, N.B., to Liverpool.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN ..... Dec. 10
LAKE ONTARIO ..... Jan. 2
LAKE ERIE ..... Jan. 9

From St. John, N.B., to Bristol.

LAKE MEGANTIC ..... Dec. 11
*MONTEREY ..... Dec. 26

*Carries First Cabin passengers only.

CHRISTMAS SAILING.

The S.S. LAKE MEGANTIC, sailing for Bristol Dec. 11th, will land her passengers in good time for the Christmas Holidays.

FIRST CABIN—Single, $45.00 and upwards; Round Trip, $85.50 and upwards.

SECOND CABIN — Single, $35.00 and upwards; Round Trip, $68.88 and upwards.

According to steamer, location and number of persons in room.

STEERAGE RATES—To Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast and Queenstown, $24.50 and $26.50, according to steamer.

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6 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.

Intercolonial Railway.

TENDER FOR AN ENGINE HOUSE, ETC., AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Engine House at St. John," will be received until

WEDNESDAY, 10th DECEMBER, 1902,

for the above work.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Terminal Agent at St. John, and at the Chief Engineer's Office at Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specifications must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., 27th November, 1902.

Montreal City & District Savings Bank

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight Dollars and a Bonus of Two Dollars per share of the Capital Stock of this Institution have been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after Friday, the 2nd day of January, 1903.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st of December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

A. P. LESPERANCE,
Manager.

Montreal, November 29, 1902.

FOR RUN-DOWN SYSTEMS

ROBINSON'S UNIVERSAL REMEDY

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A representative will call.

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Pretorian....5,800 tons.

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Calling at Moville.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From St. John.	From Halifax.
20 Nov.	Tunisian	6 Dec.	8 Dec.
27 Nov.	Corinthian	13 Dec.	15 Dec.
4 Dec.	Pretorian	20 Dec.	22 Dec.
11 Dec.	Parisian	27 Dec.	29 Dec.

Special attention is called to the sailing of SS. Tunisian, twin screws, 10,576 tons, on December 8.

Rates, $60.00 and Upwards.

Tunisian is the largest, finest and fastest steamer on the Canadian route. Record passage, Moville to Rimouski, 6 days, 12 hours.

The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ship throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.

RATES.—Cabin, $50.00 and upwards, according to steamer. A reduction of ten per cent. is made on Round Trip Tickets.

Second Cabin.—To Liverpool or Londonderry, $37.50 to $40.00 single, $71.25 to $76 return.

Steerage — To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions cooked and served and every requisite for the voyage, $26.00.

GLASGOW & NEW YORK SERVICE.

Calling at Londonderry (from New Pier, foot of W. 21st Street, New York).

From Glasgow.	Steamship.	From New York.
22 Nov.	Laurentian	Thurs., 11 Dec., 1 p.m.
6 Dec.	Mongolian	Sat., 27 Dec., 10 a.m.

Rates—First Cabin, $48 and upwards; return tickets $81.00 and upwards. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $35; return tickets, $66.50. Steerage, $26.00.

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.

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LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

FROM PORTLAND.		FROM PORTLAND.
*Norseman	Dec. 6	*Irishman Dec. 27
*Ottoman	Dec. 13	Californian Jan. 3
Colonian	Dec. 20	*Norseman Jan. 10

FOR AVONMOUTH DOCK AND BRISTOL FROM PORTLAND.

*Manxman ..... about Dec. 6
*Turcoman ..... about Dec. 20
Englishman ..... about Jan. 3

*These steamers do not carry passengers.

Saloon, $50 and upwards.

BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Merion ..... Dec. 10

Saloon, $50. Third Class, $23.00.

BOSTON TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

New England Dec. 6 Vancouver.... Jan. 10
Commonwealth Jan. 8 New England Jan. 17

For further information, apply to any agents of the company, or to

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Dec. 5	Manchester Importer	Dec. 25
Dec. 20	Manchester Commerce	Jan. 10

Special Steamer for Christmas Markets.

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St. John to London.

FLORENCE ..... Dec. 4
LONDON CITY ..... Dec. 13
EVANGELINE ..... Dec. 23
LOYALIST ..... Jan. 3

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Literature

TO A WELSH PEER.

Pause, my lord, for a moment,
Before you put forth your hand
To drive them bare from their homesteads,
This race from its ancient land,
Count you the cost e'er you crush them!
Weak they may be, and few;
Yet for your own sake, listen—
Think well of the thing you do!

For when the worst has been suffered,
When their children are faint for bread,
They may frame in their hearts a question
As they gaze upon their dead;
And when it is framed and spoken
By the lips of starving men,
Nor bribes, nor honeyed phrases,
Shall buy you a ransom then.

"From whose hands came the mountains
And the riches that lie therein?
Who set the slate in the quarries
For the strength of our hands to win?
We travail and sweat and labor
That your fingers may gather flowers,
By what sign take you the tribute
Of the earth that is God's and ours?"

Do not drive them to ask it!
Their hearts are slow to be moved;
Our word has not availed to stir them,
That have labored for them and loved.
It may be your word is stronger—
Old custom and sacred laws
Shall melt as snow at your speaking,
Therefore we warn you—pause!

—Cecil Chesterton.

LITERARY JOTTINGS

PROPHET IDEAS AND IDEALS.

All down the ages, not the Christian ages only, but in Old Testament times and in new Christian civilizations, some of earth's noblest souls have, as the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews says, "looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God."

This idea lay at the basis of the Israelitish State, which was a theocracy, or an attempted theocracy, very imperfectly realized under the judges, and somewhat less imperfectly under some of the kings. The final failure and disappointment of the theocratic expectations in the actual State, let the minds of the people to look forward to the coming of the better time, and in this way the Messianic expectation arose.

But in the larger world, as Principal Robertson tells us in his Regnum Dei, "The idea of the kingdom of God took shape at first as a philosophy of history, and a philosophy of history presupposes a philosophy of life and experience." In other words, it involves the belief in a purpose and a plan in the great march of history, and in the individual life, a trust, in fact, in what Tennyson calls, "Some far off, Divine event, to which the whole creation moves." Many of the great religious organizations of the world, many, too, of its fanaticisms, have been attempts to organize a Regnum Dei as an external institution. The ideal kingdom which the pious Jews believed in, say in the generation which preceded the advent of Christianity, was to have Jerusalem as its seat and centre, was to be established by the Messiah after a judgment day, was to be the embodiment of all the elements of national well-being, social, ethical, and spiritual, and was to embrace all peoples who would go up to Jerusalem to worship. Filled with this thought, even the disciples never grasped the full meaning of the Master's assurance that the kingdom was within, though Paul seems to have understood it.

In no age of the world's history have so many scholarly minds been occupied with the prophetic theology, and one can readily understand the secret of the fascination. A very noteworthy contribution to the literature of the subject has been made by Dr. W. G. Jorden, of Queen's University, Kingston, whose work, "Prophet Ideas and Ideals," is being issued from the press. The advance sheets of some of the more important chapters justify the expectation that a work of unusual excellence is about to appear.

It consists of a series of studies based upon the prophetic literature of the Hebrew people. The twenty-nine chapters are arranged under such headings as "The Prophet's Defence," "The Prophet as a Statesman," "The Prophet's View of Faith," "The Prophet as a Failure," etc., etc. The author writes with the conviction that the Hebrew prophets have a message for our own time, and that this message can be presented to ordinary people in their own language. This means a careful study of the original literature and history with a view to the presentation of results free from technicalities.

Some conception of the character and value of Professor Jordon's work may be gathered from his treatment of the prophet as a statesman, the subject of his exposition being Isaiah. This prophet, he says, was by his loftiness of character and firmness of principle utterly unfitted to be a popular politician of the baser sort; but as a statesman who cherished a noble ideal of civic and national life, and who saw clearly the duty of the hour, he has left an enduring name. He shows a remarkable combination of spiritual enthusiasm and sanity of judgment, pure idealism and practical wisdom. It is difficult to sketch a systematic biography of the man, or to give a full account of his thoughts concerning the future destiny of his people; but the dominant principles of his life stand out clearly, and we know the position that he took in the great political crises. He is a striking figure, an aristocrat who met on equal terms with kings and courtiers, yet a preacher who makes with peculiar emphasis the demand for humility in the presence of the divine King. A poet who can sing to attract attention, but whose song will surely turn into a sermon. An oriental orator using strange symbolism to impress his message upon the minds of the thoughtless people. His characteristic feature is strength, the strength that comes from clearness of thought, firmness of purpose, and well balanced passion.

We must not make too deep the distinction between poet, preacher and statesman; the prophet himself did not recognize any such divisions. It is difficult indeed to find a man who is more completely one by virtue of loyalty to one central, vital principle, a man whose varied activities are really aspects of the one life, of whom we may justly say that one spirit runs through his manifold ministry. In his teaching there are germs of truth that will require centuries before they reach full maturity, but for the present he has a clear, straight message for the city and the nation. What is the nation in his view? It is not a chance conglomeration of individuals, it is not a creation of cunning politicians. It is a thing that God has made, on which He has spent loving toil and care and from which He expects fruit noble and beautiful. The union of privilege and responsibility is a cardinal principle with this great preacher; on such a soil as this, shallow irresponsible patriotism or narrow religious bigotry cannot grow.

"A vineyard belongs to my friend,
On a hill that is fruitful and sunny;
He digged it and cleared it of stones,
And planted there vines that are choice;
A tower he built in the midst,
And hewed also therein a wine-vat,
And he looked to find grapes that are good;
And it bore grapes that are wild."

BOOK REVIEWS

THE CONFESSIONS OF A WIFE.

"The Confessions of a Wife" is a book that has excited more curiosity and interest on both sides of the Atlantic than any volume of recent fiction, and the curiosity has been intensified by the sense of mystery that prevails with regard to the identity of the writer.

The author signs herself Mary Adams a name unknown among writers of contemporary literature, and that the book is literature in a sense is not to be gainsaid. Whether it is perfectly wholesome literature is another question. It depends upon the mind and temperament of the reader, whether good or ill is drawn from it. The word "ill" is used advisedly in contradistinction from evil, for apart from the morbidness of a highly sensitive and impressionable feminine mind and the deplorable eccentricity of a man who becomes a slave to morphine the book although depressing is not really bad. It possesses a sort of eerie fascination that compels the attention of the reader.

The book is evidently written by a woman, for it is not easy to believe that a man could have depicted with such realism a woman's passions, fears, and ideals—a woman whose temperament is highly strung whose extreme sensitiveness is quick to discern and to magnify the beginnings of estrangement between herself and her husband, whose infatuation leads her to a course which alternating from reproach to self-abasement, widens the breach which she would give her life to close.

The confessions bear a resemblance in many parts to "The English Woman's Love Letters," that would indicate that the writer has felt the influence of that remarkable book in a degree that is unusual; but one can well believe it is the record of a woman's soul. The story is slight and its developments are profoundly unpleasant.

Morna Trent, the daughter of a state Governor is a wild creature—"The Wilderness Girl" she calls herself—a being of the wind and storm, of calm nights and days of sunshine. Her untrained soul rebels against marriage, but her father's handsome secretary Dana Herwin, throws a spell over her that she is powerless to resist.

The opening pages of her journal are decidedly the most attractive and there we read the whirling tale of her wild joys and hopes, of sorrow, degradation and rehabilitation. When she begins her chronicle she has run out into the garden in a raging tempest. There is something of the savage in her nature. "I went out into the garden," she writes "and it stormed as if the skies were breaking up, and coming to pieces on the earth, and burying it under—you might think they were ashamed to see it. And the wind had worked its temper into a hurricane, and, oh, but I loved it! I love it, and I ran around in it and I stiffened myself and fought against it, I turned and drew my waterproof up and fled before it; and I don't know which I liked the better the battle or the flight, for I love everything that such a storm as that can do for you."

The secretary whom she had left reading to her father, followed her. He is superbly handsome and of the masterful type and although chafing against the fetters which she feels for the first time, she yields to his demand. It hardly amounts to persuasion—to return in doors from the raging storm. As they near the house, before the library window and in sight of her father, he tells her that he loves her. She is civil to him but refuses him. Then begins a series of notes from her to him and confidences to her journal leading to her final subjection. After many twists and turns and fierce rebellions and sudden repentances she promises to be his wife.

This part of the journal is finely written. She feels the passion of the wilderness girl struggling against fate. She is like one of the moths whose movements she describes "As I write they whirl and flit and retreat and advance and yield and persist, like half embodied souls entangled in some eternal game. That invisible barrier between them and delight and death seems to tantalize them beyond endurance."

After the marriage the tragedy of her lot overtakes her. Diana Herwin we see through her eyes alone and there is much in his conduct that is inexplicable, but we are made to feel his extraordinary beauty and the charm of his voice and masterful manner, all of which are presented in flashes. She adores him, she pins love letters on his pillow. It is the passion of some wild thing caught and tamed. Never has a woman given the secret of her soul so openly or revealed it in such an abandon of adoration. Then come the perplexing fears and bewildering doubts. Her heart she fears is a ganglion, not a muscle, for it quivers and winces at everything. Here is one of her appeals to him: "It seems to me that if we could go back and try all over again we might be happy yet. Love does not die. Love is the life everlasting. It suffers maladies and syncopes and it may be hard bested and have to fight for its life, but it is alive. Dana; and it must be cherished like any other living thing. We have laws and penalties for the slayers of men. What court sits in judgment on the murderers of love? Somewhere in the spaces and silences there must be such an inviolate bar. Shall you and I go there handcuffed together waiting judgment? Oh my darling, what can we plead? Mighty joy was in our power and we slew it between ourselves."

Dana leaves her, having secured from the President an appointment as consul at Monte Video. During his absence her father dies; her property is found hopelessly entangled; her health gives way, her child becomes ill, and the doctor, Robert Hamilton, who had once been her lover, practically takes charge of her and her affairs. He is the strong character in the book, and it is by his wise influence that she is guided to the restoration of her husband's affection and to ultimate happiness.

It is not until her husband's return from Monte Video that she becomes aware of his habit of morphine. Mr. Robert Hitchins has described the degradation of the morphine victim. Mary Adams describes it as poignantly if with less realism. The strength of the book which is being much discussed, lies in the extraordinary revelation it gives of a woman's soul standing confessed and unashamed. (Toronto: The Copp, Clark Company.)

AUTHORS AND READERS

Messrs. G. N. Morang & Co. have issued an artistic little booklet in which they set forth their literary attractions in a setting that will attract attention. It is entitled "Chests of Gold," and the first chest contains Mr. W. A. Fraser's "Thoroughbreds," which promises to become one of the most widely read books of the season. There are a collection of Kipling books, and "The Romance of Canadian History," edited by Dr. Pelham Edgar, from the writings of Francis Parkman. Seton Thompson's animal stories and a fine collection of MacMillan's publications are among the varied works presented by this publishing house.

One of the handsomest of the holiday books is "Where the Wind Blows," by Katharine Pyle, which has just been published by R. H. Russell, New York. The ten tales of wonder which compose this book, though written somewhat in the manner of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainment," have been drawn from the four quarters of the world. They are told with singular charm and in a narrative style that will fascinate readers of all ages. "When the Wind Blows" is richly illustrated with a series of original drawings in color by Bertha Corson Day.

Nothing is more marked than the prevalence of fashion in literary affairs, as in the more material affairs of dress and custom. Romance begets romance and realism realism, until the publications of an epoch may be overwhelmed in a tide of some particular class of literature. In a lesser degree from year to year we take "moles" like measles or the whooping cough. For example, if any one were asked to characterize the year of grace 1903 from a literary point of view he would say that it was the year of anonymous literature.

It was, no doubt, the English woman's "Love Letters" that began it. And it is said that it was by an accident that Mr. Murray was led to believe that Mr. Laurence Housman's effort of imagination was an authentic work. However that be, the anonymity and supposed bona fides of the "Love Letters" made the success of the book. It was not a genuine success, for it is obvious that what would be interesting if true is not necessarily interesting if invented; and the "Love Letters" were invented, as much as Chatterton's "Rowley."

Since the number of anonymous books has balked quite largely, we cannot pretend to rehearse them all, but here are some of the current season: "An English Girl in Paris," "The Confessions of a Wife," "Betty's Husband," "The Story of Mary Maclane," "The Letters of an Actress." The suppression of name can hardly be attributed in all cases to modesty, and undoubtedly there are certain attractions in anonymity for an inquisitive public. A "confession," or what purports to be a veracious life history or vie intime of any human being, has always been provocative of curiosity. Hence the vogue of Marie Bashkirtseff. But Marie Bashkirtseff had a real personality to discover, whether it was healthy or not.

MEDICAL ETHICS AND COGNATE SUBJECTS.

"Medical Ethics and Cognate Subjects," recently published by Charles P. Sparling & Co., Toronto. Highly endorsed by Drs. Buller, A. Lapthorn Smith, Wm. Britton, and many more of our best known Canadian and American medical men.

This publication is classical, and was prepared for medical students and young practitioners, and although but a few weeks published, nearly one-half of the edition is exhausted. Drs. Buller and Burgess, fellow-students of the author, speaks in flattering words of the capabilities of the author for editing the work, which really is the only one of its kind ever published in Canada or in the United States.

The resemblance of the Doctor to Dr. Goldwin Smith has been noted by many acquaintances. As a writer to the medical journals the Doctor has much merit, being an honorary contributor to six medical journals of the United States and three of Canada. His work, "Medical Ethics and Cognate Subjects," however, has signally distinguished him as a writer.



DR. JAMES S. SPRAGUE, M.D.

Sir Gilbert Parker says of the author and his work: "Medical men and their friends will agree that 'Medical Ethics and Cognate Subjects'" has been published at the right time."

James S. Sprague, M.D., of Stirling, Ont., author of "Medical Ethics and Cognate Subjects," was born in Demorestville, Prince Edward County, Ontario, in 1844. Nostrand Sprague, Esq., J.P., who has been named the hop king of Prince Edward County. In consequence of his having had recently the most extensive hop yards, and besides regarded as the champion of the reform cause, is his father. Dr. Sprague is M.D. Victoria, 1869, vice-president Toronto University Alumni Society; M.D., C.M., 1890, Trinity University; is an undergraduate in arts of Victoria, Hastings; ex-examiner medical jurisprudence Trinity University. Practiced his profession in early medical life in Humboldt County, Iowa, and for twenty-eight years has been in active practice in Stirling, Ont. Since 1880 he has been chairman of the Board of License Commissioners of North Hastings, in which year he was married to the eldest daughter of James Haggerty, ex-M.P.P., and has two daughters.

The Doctor is the author or compiler of the publication, Medical.

AN AID TO EDUCATION.

Mr. H. Craswell, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., writes the Montreal Daily Herald, under date of November 19: "I received the seven volumes of the Encyclopaedic Dictionary all right, and enclosed find payment for the same. I am very well satisfied with the books; they are all they are recommended to be and I could recommend them to any one requiring a dictionary for ordinary uses. They are well worth the price and they are put in on such easy terms as to bring them within the reach of all." See the Herald's Library Club offer in this issue.

THIS BOOK IS FREE

The Mysteries of Hypnotism and Personal Magnetism Revealed.

The American College of Sciences of Philadelphia, Pa., has just published a remarkable book on Hypnotism, Personal Magnetism and Magnetic Healing. It is by far the most wonderful and comprehensive treatise of the kind ever printed. The Directors have decided, for a limited time, to give a free copy to each person sincerely interested in these wonderful sciences. It is the result of the combined effort of twenty of the most famous hypnotic specialists in the world. You can now learn the secrets of Hypnotism and Personal Magnetism at your own home, free.



Hypnotism strengthens your memory and develops a will of iron. It overcomes bashfulness, revives hope, stimulates ambition and determination to succeed and gives you that self-confidence which enables you to convince people of your real worth. It gives you the key to the inner secrets of mind control. It enables you to absolutely control the thoughts and actions of whomsoever you will. When you understand this grand and mysterious science you can plant suggestions in human minds which will be carried out in a day or even a year hence. You can cure bad habits and diseases in yourself or others. You can cure yourself of insomnia, nervousness and business or domestic worry.

You can instantaneously hypnotize people with a mere glance of the eye, without their knowledge, and powerfully influence them to do as you desire. You can develop, to a marvelous degree, any musical or dramatic talent you may have; you can increase your salary; you can develop your telepathic or clairvoyant power; you can give thrilling and funny hypnotic entertainments; you can win the love and everlasting friendship of those you desire; you can protect yourself against the influence of others; you can become a financial success and be recognized as a power in your community.

The American College guarantees to teach you the secret of attaining all these things. It is the largest and most successful school of Hypnotism in the world. It is chartered by the State laws, and carries out every promise faithfully. If you want a copy of its free book, just send your name and address, no money, to the American College of Sciences, Dept. 286 C, 420 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., and you will receive it by return mail, postpaid.

A MAGNIFICENT CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY.

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COST $750,000 TO PRODUCE.

Newspapers and Leading Authorities:

"Takes the Highest Place."

The Encyclopaedic Dictionary takes the highest place as a reference work. The editor has had the assistance of specialists in the technical part of the work, and the authorities he has secured to assist him have been the best obtainable.—London Times.

After a careful examination of the Books, the Belleville, Ont., School Board ordered a set for every school in the city.

Scores of letters from satisfied purchasers from all over Canada.

The Greatest Reference Book Bargain Ever Offered.

Reduced to One-Fourth Regular Price.

The Opportunity of a Lifetime.

This grand work is an ENCYCLOPAEDIA and DICTIONARY combined. It contains 5,368 PAGES, 2,000 ILLUSTRATIONS, 250,000 WORDS ARE DEFINED, 50,000 ENCYCLOPAEDIC SUBJECTS ARE TREATED. The work is bound in seven MAGNIFICENT LARGE VOLUMES.

The knowledge of the entire world is contained in these comprehensive volumes.

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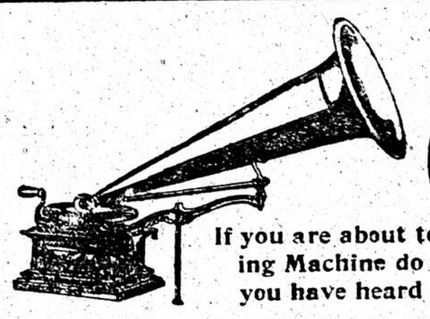
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A City Rises With the Sun

Enid, O.T., December 6.—The site of the town of Snyder, which was opened by the Frisco railroad, Thursday night, is near the southern edge of the Wichita mountains at the crossing of the Blackwell, Enid & Northern Railroad and the Oklahoma & Western Railroad, both now owned by the Frisco people.

Up to Thursday there is not a building on the town site, which embraces nearly a section of land. The surrounding country is thickly settled by farmers, who went in last year. No one was allowed on the town site of Snyder until Thursday, on which day there were no less than 10,000, among whom are bankers, merchants and all classes of business men.

At sunset on Thursday, Snyder was a town without a house, a railroad or an inhabitant.

At sunrise yesterday morning there was a town of 14,000 inhabitants with three banks and passenger trains running through the town on two trunk lines of railway.

The Frisco system has selected Snyder as the double division of its two lines and will erect car shops there.

IT IS AN OFFICER OF THE LAW OF HEALTH.—When called in to attend a disturbance it searches out the hiding-place of pain, and like a guardian of the peace, lays hands upon it and says, "I arrest you." Resistance is useless, as the law of health imposes a sentence of perpetual banishment on pain and Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was originated to enforce that sentence.—adv.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICE.

A special service will be held in St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal Church next Sunday evening to mark the twenty-ninth anniversary of the founding of the Reformed Episcopal Church. The rector, Rev. A. B. Hyde, will preach a sermon appropriate to the occasion. Special hymns will be sung and a bright and hearty service may be expected.

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I had all the symptoms of kidney disease—my back was in large sores from it could hardly walk, my urine was painful and highly colored, my whole body was puffy, and I had terrible headaches. After two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I can recommend them to all others suffering from kidney troubles. They are the best pills I ever took.

Price 50c. per box or 3 for $1.25. All Dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

The Tatler

The Police Puzzle.

Puzzles in general are an innocuous amusement. Even if the "dot" habit gets such a hold temporarily upon an occasional young man that he is embarrassed to find himself absent-mindedly counting the freckels on his sweetheart's nose, one is scarcely prepared to put the "dot habit" on a par with the "drink habit" or the "drug habit."

But it is carrying the conundrum craze just a trifle too far for a city the size of Montreal to turn its police department into a public picture puzzle with the query attached: "Find the Responsible Head?" At any rate, by this time the spectacle has been running long enough for every one who is interested to have registered a guess, and, in my humble opinion, it is about up to the City Council to decide on the correct solution and announce the answer.

It is now nearly six months since Ald. Lebeuf, as chairman of the Police Committee, amended the Sunday trading by-law so that, as he informed us, what selling of fruit, refreshments, etc., was done on the Sabbath day would be done only by "poor widows" and "helpless cripples," who would starve if deprived of one day's profits in seven.

During the summer and autumn there has not been a single Sunday when every fruit store and every tobacco store, big and little, on St. Catherine street and elsewhere has not been running wide open.

When Ald. Lebeuf is approached on the subject, he replies that he has given orders for the enforcement of the by-law, and it is not his fault if they are not carried out. When Chief Legault is applied to for an explanation, he replies that he is carrying out his instructions.

Is it any wonder that the officers of the Lord's Day Alliance complain that they are being trifled with?

●—●—●

The Slaves of Margins.

A writer to the Toronto Globe contributes the following letter on the crying evils of stock margin gambling, which I am glad to republish with my heartiest endorsation. He says:

"As the stock margin gambling has been attracting attention, I think it opportune to say a word in this behalf.

"I have been quite a close observer as to how this stock margin gambling works, and consider it the arch fiend and colossal octopus of all gambling. In horse racing and other systems of gambling the gambler wins or loses, knows where he is at, and, if he is not too big a fool, may stop before he is ruined. In the margin system, the unsuspecting victim is often drawn in by being made to believe the business is the same as the honest buying or selling of stocks or legitimate profits in any business. This is absolutely false and misleading. It is the vampire, blood-sucking system of all systems of gambling. Often the person who can ill afford to lose goes in with his little $50 or $50 and puts up what is called three or five margins on ten shares of stock, intending to win or lose on this. If he is charged ten or twenty points on margins, the victim is often all the more to be pitied. However, he goes in one way or another, and the first thing he knows he is 'called' for one or more 'margins,' as the case may be. Then he considers, 'Well, I might better put up a little more than lose all,' and so the bloodsucking system begins.

"I know a person who was drawn in, and invested $60, intending to win or lose on this. The squeezing margin system worked well, and the victim was bled for about $600, in order to try and save something. This is only one instance of many hundreds.

"Slave of the wheel of 'margins,' what to him
Are Plato and the swing of Pleiades?
What the long reaches of the peaks of song,
The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose?
Through this dread shape the suffering ages look.
Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop.
Through this dread shape humanity betrayed,
Plundered, profaned and disinherited,
Cries protest to the judges of the world.

"Down all the stretch of hell to its last gulf,
There is no shape more terrible than this;
More tongued with censure of the world's blind greed,
More fraught with menace to the universe.

"As I understand the law, the statutes of the country make this stock gambling illegal, and the fact that margins are called and no transfer of stock shows there is no honest sale or purchase. This must then be the essence of gambling, and come within the statute."

A writer in "The Nation," of New York, gives an interesting exposition of the very simple principle which underlies the Cockney's misuse of the aspirant. He says:

"In the interests of realism, may I offer a caution to American writers who have occasion to describe the speech of uneducated Englishmen? The efforts made on this side of the Atlantic to represent the Cockney's misuse of "h" are almost invariably grotesque failures, for the reason that no notice is taken of the difference between accented and unaccented syllables. For instance, the editor of a Boston magazine has lately been giving an account of his experiences in the London streets on Coronation Day, and he makes his policeman say "Hit's a Yank just harrived," "Hit's against horders," "You're one of those Hamerican newspaper chaps." Now if any policeman really spoke in this fashion they were undoubtedly Americans, even though they lived in London, for no one but an American speaks so slowly and with such a lack of vocal inflection as to be able to take breath before an unaccented syllable.

"Horders" is good Cockney, for the aspirate is prefixed to a syllable on which the stress falls, but every other example of the superfluous "h" in these three quotations is an evidence of the reporter's deficiency in exact observation. In his sentence I have just written, "haspirate," "hevery," "heither," "hevidence," and "hobservation" would be possible to an uneducated Englishman; an American journalist would attribute to him also "hexample," and "hexact," and in this would certainly be wrong. The London policeman himself could tell him that "h" is used for "hemphasis."

THE TATLER.

[The Tatler invites subscribers and readers to send questions relative to literary, historical or scientific matters. The initials or nom de plume of the inquirer to be attached to published questions. Name and address (not necessarily for publication) to accompany the questions. Questions to be answered.]

BALLADS OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Georgia.—I. Mention some of the principal ballads of the American civil war written on the Southern side, giving quotations and descriptions.

Ans.—The civil war of 1861-65 may be considered to have constituted at one and the same time both the culmination and the conclusion of the sentimental period, both in literature and as regards the popular opinion of the people. From that time forward the demoralising tendencies of partisan politics pushed to extreme measures, combined with the harder struggle for existence, brought about by a higher taxation, and the growth of a high protective tariff, quenched to a great extent the sentimental aspirations of a patriotic and liberty-loving people. Later literary productions deal more with domestic and ethical ideals, and the mercenary element more or less predominates, though in many instances it is veiled afar. But the challenge of the South, thundered forth at the mouth of Beauregard's guns awoke to action many a bold spirit both in North and South, and prompted to deeds of energy and self-sacrifice reflected in the poetical compositions, and war songs of the period.

If the North fought for liberty, the South fought for their native land, and, accordingly, we find these sentiments expressed in the ballads of the respective combatants. While the North was inspired by the strains of "Hail, Columbia," "The Battle Cry of Freedom," and "John Brown's Body," compositions breathing forth love of liberty and hatred of oppression, the South marched to the tune of "Maryland, My Maryland," "The Bonnie Blue Flag," "Dixie's Land," and "Beauregard's March," songs teeming with local allusions, and reflective of patriotic rather than of democratic and liberty-loving impulses.

Old Montrealers remember hearing these songs rendered by the representatives of the two parties sojourning in this city. The Southerners had their headquarters at Donegana's Hotel (now the Hospital of Notre Dame), from the windows of which edifice floated the then novel strains of "Maryland," and the "Bonnie Blue Flag." Many of the Northerners lived at the St. Lawrence Hall.

One of the best known of the Southern ballads is "Maryland, My Maryland," which was composed by Colonel Randal, of the Confederate service at Points a Coupee, N.C., April 15, 1861. There is a Northern version of this song, which is the one generally heard in Canada. It is much inferior to the original in beauty of diction and spirit. Numerous parodies of this song are extant. All politicians are cognisant of the one ending with the refrain Ontaryreeo, Ontaryreeo, having reference to provincial politics.

The original Maryland begins:

"The despot's heel is on thy shore,
His torch is at thy temple's door;
Avenge the patriotic gore
That flecked the streets of Baltimore,
And be the battle queen of yore,
Maryland, My Maryland."

The second verse demonstrates the aristocratic sentiment of the South as opposed to the broader democratic spirit of the North. None but a cavalier loyalist would write:

"List to thy wand'ring son's appeal,
My Mother State to thee I kneel;
For life, or death, for woe, or weal,
Thy peerless chivalry reveal,
And gird thy beauteous sides with steel,
Maryland, My Maryland."

Compare the following stanzas, with their numerous allusions to local celebrities and limited areas, with the expansive spirit of the Northern lays, "My Country 'Tis of Thee," "Hail, Columbia," etc., etc., viz.:

"I see the blush upon thy cheek,
For thou wast ever bravely meek;
But lo! there surges forth a shriek,
From hill to hill, from creek to creek,
Potomac calls on Chesapeake.

"Lo, 'tis the red dawn of the day,
Come with thy panoplied array,
With Ringold's spirit for the fray,
With Howard's blood at Monterey,
With peerless Lowe, and dashing Mey."

The "Bonnie Blue Flag" is also redolent of the soil.

"We are a band of brothers,
We're natives of the soil;
We will defend our country,
Which we gained with care and toil.
And when war bursts upon us,
Let the cry rise near and far,
Hurrah for the bonnie blue flag
That carries the single star."

The same things may be noted in "Beauregard's March:"

"By blue Patapsco's sunny banks
The tyrant's war shout comes,
Along with the cymbal's fitful clash
And the sound of his sullen drums.
We hear it, we heed it, with vengeful thrills,
And we shall not forgive or forget;
There's life in the streams, there's hope in the hills—
There's life in the old land yet."

There is a German song, "Der Tannebaum (the Pine Tree)," set to the same air as "Maryland." I don't know which is the older, probably the German ballad.

Strains resembling those of "Beauregard's March" are said to occur in the opera, "Ernani."

Beauregard was the very personification of the spirit of the martial, impetuous South. It is said that when he was about to go up to the altar to receive his first communion, that, happening to hear a military band, which was passing the church, he hurriedly left the sacred edifice and followed the soldiers for some distance. He began the war by firing on Fort Sumter—without orders, it is believed.

Among many other Southern ballads of the war period may be mentioned "The Grey and Blue," demonstrating the sentiments of the Southern ladies. "John Bull, My John," set to the tune of "Jo Anderson, My Jo," and calling for British help. "John Brown's Ghost" and "The Yankee Devil," the name given to one of the Northern sloops of war.

Frank Moore's "Southern Ballads" contains a full collection of the lays of this period. Some years ago this book was to be had in Toronto. A copy of it is in the public library of that city.

It is worthy of note that while both the revolution and the civil war produced numerous noble ballads, yet the war with Canada of 1812-14, and the Hispano-American war of 1898 produced no songs likely to live. Perhaps the people of the United States were at heart conscious that neither of these conflicts added much to their national or military reputation.

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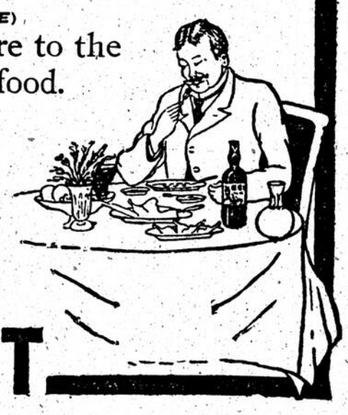
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MONTREAL.

DR. SPROULE ON CATARRH.

The Gateway of Consumption.



DR. SPROULE, B.A.,
English Specialist in Catarrh and Chronic Diseases.

Twenty years ago Catarrh was comparatively unknown. Now no age, sex or condition is exempt from it, and no climate or locality is a cure for it. Catarrh is to be more dreaded than all the yellow fever, cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, and all other epidemic diseases—as it is more fatal. It is in the large majority of cases the forerunner of consumption, and vital statistics show that deaths from consumption in this country have increased more than 200 per cent. in the last five years, nearly all of these cases having been traced back to catarrh as their starting point, and many physicians now contend that catarrh is only incipient consumption. I make the treatment of catarrh a specialty. I do cure catarrh. Catarrh has never been cured by nasal douches, washes or snuffs. Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane and is curable only through the blood, and by medicines peculiarly adapted to each particular case. Medicine that will cure one will not cure another.

It has been determined by microscopists that catarrh has as distinct a germ as any of the noted epidemical diseases, and again and again has it been shown that a patient had been treated for some other disease when catarrhal germs have been present.

A remedy for catarrh must be used constitutionally, and it must possess a direct affinity for the mucous membrane, and of being absorbed by the purulent mucous wherever located. It must be homogeneous and each individual case requires treatment adapted to its conditions. My treatment is based upon these plain theories, and has proved to be infallible. It not only relieves, but it cures catarrh at any stage speedily and surely.

CATARRH OF THE HEAD AND THROAT.

The most prevalent form of catarrh results from neglected colds.

1. Do you spit up slime?
2. Are your eyes watery?
3. Does your nose feel full?
4. Does your nose discharge?
5. Do you sneeze a good deal?
6. Do crusts form in the nose?
7. Do you have pain across the eyes?
8. Does your breath smell offensive?
9. Is your heart beginning to fail?
10. Are you losing your sense of smell?
11. Do you hawk up phlegm in the morning?
12. Are there buzzing noises in your ears?
13. Do you have pains across the front of your forehead?
14. Do you feel dropping in back part of throat?

If you have some of the above symptoms your disease is catarrh of the head and throat.

DISEASES OF BRONCHIAL TUBES.

When catarrh of the head and throat is left unchecked it extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs and develops into catarrhal consumption.

1. Do you take cold easily?
2. Is your breathing too quick?
3. Do you raise frothy material?
4. Is your voice hoarse and husky?
5. Have you a dry, hacking cough?
6. Do you feel worn out on rising?
7. Do you feel all stuffed up inside?
8. Are you gradually losing strength?
9. Have you a disgust for fatty food?
10. Have you a sense of weight on chest?
11. Have you a scratchy feeling in throat?
12. Do you cough worse night and morning?
13. Do you get short of breath when walking?

If you have some of these symptoms you have catarrh of the bronchial tubes.

If you have catarrh, answer the above questions, cut them out of the paper and send them to me with any other information you may think would help me in forming a diagnosis, and I will answer your letter carefully, explaining your case thoroughly, and tell you what is necessary to do in order to get well.

DR. SPROULE, B.A. (formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), English Catarrh Specialist, 7 to 13 Doane Street, Boston.



STEER CLEAR

of badly fitting and cheap looking clothing. Nothing adds so much to your personal attractiveness as a well-fitting, handsomely finished suit of clothing made from English or Scotch fabrics. A good tailor will do more towards giving you a distingué air than anything else, and when your clothing is made by Bannon you know it is always correct in fit, cut and material.

JAS. BANNON

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor

Tel. Up 2734. 2485 St. Catherine St.

Department of Railways and Canals, Canada

Change of Time, Etc., for Receiving Tenders for Steel Rails

Time for receiving Tenders referred to in the annexed advertisement has been changed from sixteen o'clock on 15th January, 1903, to sixteen o'clock on 15th December, 1902.

12,500 tons of the quantity called for to be delivered on the Intercolonial Railway Wharf, St. John, New Brunswick, and 12,500 tons on the Intercolonial Railway Wharf at Halifax.

By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 25th November, 1902.

Department of Railways and Canals, Canada

TENDERS FOR STEEL RAILS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Steel Rails," will be received at this office up to sixteen o'clock on 15th January, 1903, for 25,000 tons of 80-lb. Steel Rails for the Intercolonial Railway.

All the above to be delivered on or before 21st May, 1903.

Conditions, forms of tender and all other information will be furnished on application at this office.

By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 17th November, 1902.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

Department of Railways and Canals.

SOULANGES CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed Tender for ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES and HARDWARE, will be received at this office up to Sixteen O'Clock on Thursday, the 11th of December, 1902, for the supply of certain Electrical Supplies and Articles of Hardware required for the Soulanges Canal.

List of articles required will be furnished on application at this office.

By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, December 2nd, 1902.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Tender for Extension to Car Shop at Moncton, N.B.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Extension to Car Shop, Moncton," will be received until THURSDAY, the 18th day of DECEMBER, 1902, for the above work.

Plans and specification may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., 2nd December, 1902.

FOR SALE—Cheap

WOOD'S FINE CHECK, 50 numbers. Also large stock of Journals, Day Books and Ledgers and general office requisites

The Timmis-Noble Company
—IMPORTERS—
Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, Printers and Lithographers,
764 CRAIG STREET, Montreal.

Curse of DRINK

CURED BY

COLONIAL REMEDY.

No taste. No odor. Can be given in glass of water, tea or coffee without patient's knowledge.

Colonial Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, a "tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for anyone to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using Colonial Remedy.

Indorsed by Members of W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Moore, press superintendent of W.C.T.U., Ventura, Cal., writes: "I have tested Colonial Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and the cures have been many. In many cases the remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and indorse Colonial Remedy Druggists or by mail, $1. Trial package free by writing Mrs. M. A. Cowan (for years secretary of a W.C.T.U.), 2204, St. Catherine St., Montreal. Sold in Montreal by T. R. Goulden, 281 Bleury St.; E. J. Nadeau, Rachel and St. Denis; Gourlay's Pharmacy, 2613 St. Catherine Street.

"Is Gervis', Your Photograpner?"

If not, he should be. Our pictures are noted for their high art value combined with exquisite finish and very latest styles. Our prices vary from $1.50 to $15.00, and in each case are astounding value.

CECIL GERVIS,
Corner of St. Catherine and Metcalfe Streets, above Walter Paul.

Drunkeness and Morphine Habits

Positively cured at home without pain, publicity, or detention from business. Best of references. Call and see our long list of testimonials, or write for our pamphlet giving full particulars. Address:

THE DIXON CURE CO.,
572 St. Denis St., Montreal.
All Communications strictly confidential.

LACE HOUSE.

New Flannelette Nightgowns, in White and Colors, nice Trimmings. Prices from 50c to $2.00 each.

New Corsets, full lines. Prices from $1.00 to $5.00 per pair.

E. M. SKIDDY,
2431 St. Catherine Street

This Paper is Printed With the Queen City Printing Ink Co.'s Ink. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Of Things Military

... By Corporal Crim ...

Garrison A.A.A.

The annual meeting of the 2nd R.C.A. Amateur Athletic Association was held on Wednesday evening. The year has been a successful one, and a handsome balance was reported.

The new officers are:—
Patrons—Lt.-Col. R. Wilson-Smith., Lt.-Col. F. M. Cole.
Hon. President—Lt.-Col. Hibbard.
Hon. Vice-president—Major Barton.
Auditors—Capts. Motherwell and McInnis.
President—S. M. W. G. Fellows.
Vice-president—C. S. M. Wilson.
Treasurer—C. S. M., C. A. Ward.
Secretary—Gun. Aiken.
Asst. Secretary—Br. Doherty.
Committee—Six men per company.
The new committee meet on Monday evening.

Scots' Dance.

The Royal Scots held their annual dance last evening, and the kilted laddies certainly had a jolly time.

Scots Present Prizes.

No. 2 Company 5th Royal Scots held a very successful smoker Saturday night last, at which the shooting prizes won at the company matches were presented. Following is a complete list of prize winners:—

COMPANY MATCH.

Pte. M. Nugent, 88; Col.-Sergt. S. J. Tuck, 87; Sergt. R. E. Tannahill, 87; Pipe Sergt. W. Johnston, 83; Corpl. E. Rashton, 82; Pte. W. J. Wilson, 81; Corp. W. J. Brown, 80; Pte. J. Elliott, 79; Corp. P. Ford, 79; Pte. J. Ferguson, 77; Pte. E. Connors, 74; Pte. E. H. Filer, 69; Pte. A. Mackay, 66; Pte. J. Stuart, 65; Sergt. G Drewitt, 61; Pte. H. Thomas, 50; Corp. J. B. Logan, 58; Pte. G. McGill, 58; Corp. W. Kerr, 56; Pte. F. J. Hyde, 56; Pte. T. W. R. Robinson, 52; Pte. W. F. Coupland, 52; Pte. H. Johnson, 52; Pte. F. J. Reid, 45; Sergt. J. Fallow, 44; Pte. A. Hannaford, 43; Pte. J. McGill, 40; Pte. J. R. Martin, 40; Pte. W. R. Sandilands, 30; Pte. Turgeon, 18.

SECTION COMPETITION.

1st.—No. 1 Section—Col.-Sergt. S. J. Tuck, 87; Corp. W. J. Brown, 80; Corp. P. Ford, 79; Pte. M. Nugent, 88; Pte. A. Hannaford, 43; Pte. E. H. Filer, 69; Pte. H. Johnson, 52; total, 498.

2nd.—No. 4 Section—Sergt. J. Fallow, 44; Pte. E. Connors, 74; Pte. J. Stuart, 65; Pipe Sergt. W. Johnston, 83; Pte. J. Elliott, 79; Pte. W. J. Wilson, 81; Pte. F. J. Hyde, 56; total, 482.

Competition for two best scores, 100 yards:—

1st, Sergt. R. E. Tannahill, 27; 2nd, Pipe Sergt. W. Johnston, 27.

Competition for two best scores at 200 yards:

1st Col.-Sergt. S. J. Tuck, 39; 2nd, Pte. M. Nugent, 38.

Pte. M. Nugent also won special prize for best green shot.

The Army Service Corps section of Montreal concluded a five weeks' course of practical instruction last evening. An examination for officers, non-coms. and men will begin on December 15 and conclude on December 18. Lieut.-Col. Biggar who has had charge of the course, has had an able assistant in Sergeant Hazelton, who took the Aldershot course in company with Col. Biggar. The men have shown great ability and aptitude for the work, and their instructors are greatly pleased at the results.

N.C.O. Classes Next Week.

1st P.W.R.F.—Tuesday.
5th R.S.C.—Tuesday.

The Late G. A. Henty.

Not a few officers, long retired, of course, from active service, heard with regret of the death of Mr. G. A. Henty, one of the ablest and most conscientious of special correspondents in war time, and one of the best of good fellows at all times. For a short period he held a commission in the purveyor's department of the army, and served in the rimea until invalided home, and afterwards in charge of the Belfast and Portsmouth districts. Resigning his commission he took to journalism, and worked as special correspondent to the Standard in the Austro-Italian, Franco-Prussian, Turco-Servian wars, as well as in the Abyssinian and Ashantee expeditions. Possessed of considerable military knowledge as well as experience, he nevertheless always kept his own personality in the background, and in his letters to the press did not, as some later "war" correspondents have done, assume to correct the supposed strategical or tactical errors of commanders in the field. Perhaps this modesty stood in the way of his reputation in that special line, but literature and the public have been the gainers from the line of work he subsequently put himself to. His death has left a gap in that branch of literature which he especially made his own, a gap which will be filled with difficulty. Like Maryat and other writers of sea stories, who so influenced the rising generation of their time, and undoubtedly inspired many an English youth to emulate the naval deeds of his fathers, so Mr. Henty in his books on wars and warfare for many years past has been teaching the British boy a lesson of Empire and leading him on to adopt the noble profession of a soldier. The child is the father of the man, and the hold that Mr. Henty's tales had over his young readers, who probably number tens of thousands, was of enormous importance in assisting them to understand and appreciate the greatness of the British Empire.

Retired Soldiers and Canada.

Editor Broad Arrow:

I read with delight in your issue of the 8th inst., of the encouragement given to immigrants by the Canadian Government and the splendid assistance offered by Sir Alfred Jones, but my heart sank to find that while foreigners are, by the thousand, taking advantage of these encouragements, that splendid prop of the flag, the young army pensioner, gets only discouragement, but who, if he only got fair play—not Liberal treatment—would make an ideal colonist. The young army pensioner has sufficient capital wherewith to settle and thrive if only the Government will permit him to realize it in order to re-invest it in Canada. Under present regulations a pensioner cannot commute until he is fifty years old, when the late autumn of his life has set in and he does not like starting afresh, but even then the Government will only give him £10 15s for each £15 worth of his annuity. Why not treat the young army pensioner more fairly and allow him to make a home for himself and family in Canada, and have there a British race of fighters to counteract the teeming, inflowing foreign element. Why not let him commute at forty to forty-five years? What I would suggest is—give the pensioner the right to commute for the purpose of emigration at forty years, and give him the Government (Post Office) value of his annuity or pension, but give him at first only enough to take himself and family to where he intends to settle, and then when he has taken up grants or satisfied the Government that he will really settle, give him the balance. Canada does not want men who start life at fifty; she wants vigorous men, and why not give them to her? We can spare them with advantage to ourselves. The foreign immigrants in is enormous and very soon it will be too late to plant Canada with British born subjects. The army pensioner sees the promised land; let him not be prevented from entering it. I am, etc.,

CANADA.

Sligo, Nov. 17th.

THE CHURCHES

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

LESSON XI.—December 14.
THE BOY SAMUEL—1 Sam. 3. 6-14.

(Verses 1-5 also should be carefully studied. Read 1 Sam. chapters 1-3.)

GOLDEN TEXT—Speak, Lord; for Thy servant heareth.—1 Sam. 1-3.

TIME—According to Usher, Samuel was born about B.C. 1145 or 1146. He was now twelve years of age, and Usher would date this lesson about 1134 B.C. A safe guess as to the date of Samuel's birth is 1171 B.C.

PLACE—Shiloh, in Central Palestine. It is about seventeen miles north of Jerusalem.

METHODS AND PLANS FOR TEACHING.

Our outline is: 1. The Call of the Lord: to whom it comes; what is it? what are its results? 2. The Revelation of God's Will and Purpose. In this case it was a revelation of doom, (1) Startling; (2) In accordance with prophecy; (3) Righteous; (4) Irrevocable.

Show Samuel's circumstances in the tabernacle: 1. The evil surroundings, formality, wickedness of priests, decline of religion, etc. 2. The good surroundings, example, and instruction by Eli; lessons from the sacrifices; etc. Describe the tabernacle and adjoining priests' apartments, and the probable influence of such an establishment on the town and surrounding country.

Sketch the history of Samuel; his godly father and mother; his dedication to the Lord, and his early ministry in the tabernacle. Such a model youthful character as that of Samuel encourages us in the following requirements even in young scholars: 1. Absolute truthfulness. 2. Implicit obedience to God. 3. Reverence for age and experience. 4. Willing service in religion. 5. Growth in knowledge of divine things. 6. Marks of divine approval. 7. Faith.

A STORY WITH A SEQUEL

MRS. BARNETT'S SUFFERINGS HAPPILY ENDED BY THE AID OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

That Was Four Years Ago, and Now She is Able to Say, "The Cure Was Permanent."

Plattsville, Ont., Dec. 5.—(Special.)—"The cure was permanent." In this one short sentence Mrs. J. Barnett, of this place, gives the sequel to a long tale of suffering and misery. It is about four years since Mrs. Barnett gave to the public the story of her sufferings and their happy ending. In view of the sequel given above it is well worth repeating:

"I had been ailing for years," said Mrs. Barnett. "My symptoms were nervousness, rheumatism in the left arm, pains in the small of the back, up the spinal column and back of the head, through the eyes, left side of the body and occasionally the right side. I grew weak for I had no appetite and I could not sleep. I was a physical wreck.

"I was treated by the doctors, but their medicines afforded me no relief. Then I started taking Dodd's Kidney Pills. Before I had finished one box there was an improvement in my condition. My appetite returned, the pain was lessened, and I was able to sleep. I took twelve boxes and was completely cured. I ascribe my recovery to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

ANGLICAN.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL — VENERABLE Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal; Rev. Frederick J. Steen, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A., assistant. 10 a.m., Holy Communion. Morning prayer, 11 a.m., choral Communion; preacher, Rev. Mr. Boyle. Evening prayer, 7 p.m., cathedral service, preacher, Rev. Mr. Boyle. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Sunday school and Bible classes in Synod Hall, 3 p.m. Vicar's Bible class for men, Chapter House, 3 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, RT. REV. JAMES Carmichael, Coadjutor, Bishop of Montreal, rector. Holy Communion at 9.30 a.m. and after the morning service. Morning prayer, 11 a.m.; preacher, Rev. Dyson Hague. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. Evening prayer, 7.05 p.m.; preacher, Rev. Principal Hackett. All strangers and non-seat-holders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. will be directed to seats before Divine service begins. Tuesday, confirmation class, open to all, 8 p.m. Wednesday, Divine service, 8 p.m. Friday, teachers' meeting, 2.30 p.m.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE — Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A., rector; Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Morning service at 11 a.m.; preacher, Rev. Principal Hackett; subject, "Inspiration of Holy Scriptures." Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m.; preacher, the rector. Seats free at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, COR. DORCHESTER and Champlain Streets. All seats free. Rector, Rev. W. W. Craig, B.A. Holy Communion at 8.30 a.m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and sermon at 7 o'clock.

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

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, COR. ST. DENIS and Marie Anne Streets—Seats free. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Children's service at 3 p.m. Rev. A. C. Ascah preaches. Rev. Prof. O. W. Howard preaches in the evening; subject, "The Hope of Glory." Rector, Rev. Canon Evans, M.A.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, COTE ST. Paul.—Morning prayer at 11 o'clock; preacher, Rev. H. Gomery. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock, preacher, lay reader. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

BEAUCLER MEMORIAL CHURCH, VERDUN — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Lay reader will preach in the morning and the rector in the evening.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, REV. G. OSBORNE Troop, M.A., rector.—Holy Communion, 8 a.m. 11 a.m., special Advent mission services concluded; mission preacher, Rev. Dr. Wilson, of New York. Evening service at 7 p.m. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

TRINITY CHURCH, ST. DENIS AND VIGIER Square. Rev. Charles G. Rollit, rector. — 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m. morning prayer; preacher, the rector. 7 p.m., evening prayer; preacher, the rector. 3 p.m., Sunday school. Strangers welcome.

GRACE CHURCH, WELLINGTON STREET. Archdeacon Ker, D.D., rector; Rev. F. Lewis Whitley, M.A., assistant. — Sunday services: 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 2.30 p.m., Archdeacon Ker's Bible class. Evening prayer, 7 p.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WESTMOUNT Park, Dorchester Street and Atwater Ave.—Morning prayer at 11 o'clock; preacher, Very Rev. the Dean. Sunday school and Rev. H. S. Boyle, M.D. Sunday school and rector's Bible class at 3 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock; preacher, the Dean. Celebrations of the Holy Communion at 8, 10 and 11 o'clock.

ST. MATTHIAS CHURCH, WESTMOUNT — Morning prayer and Communion at 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Preacher, at both services, Rev. Arthur Murphy, M.A., All seats free.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH — SERVICES AT 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Children's service at 3 p.m.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, NOTRE DAME ST. East. Rev. Canon Renaud, rector.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. The Very Rev. the Dean preaches in the evening.

CHURCH OF S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST. Service at 11 a.m., with sermon. Catechism, 3.15 p.m. Evensong, 7 p.m.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION — Children's service, 9.30 a.m. Bible class, 3.15 p.m.

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

Delicious Drinks and Dainty Dishes
ARE MADE FROM
BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA



ABSOLUTELY PURE
Unequaled for Smoothness, Delicacy, and Flavor

Our Choice Recipe Book, sent free, will tell you how to make Fudge and a great variety of dainty dishes from our Cocoa and Chocolate.

ADDRESS OUR BRANCH HOUSE
Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
12 and 14 St. John Street
MONTREAL, P. Q.

METHODIST.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, REV. Thos. Griffith, M.A., Ph.D., pastor.—Reception of members and Communion at close of the morning service. Rev. Hugh Pedley will address the Douglas Brotherhood at 3 o'clock. Public service Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Junior League, 4.30 p.m. Friday, Class meeting and Junior Brotherhood at 10 a.m. Sunday.

SHERBROOKE METHODIST CHURCH, corner St. Charles Borromee Street. Rev. T. G. Williams, D.D., pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning preacher, Rev. Wm. Jackson. Evening, Rev. T. A. Halpenny.

CONGREGATIONAL.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, COR. of Mance and Milton Streets.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. L. A. Edwards preaches in the morning, and the pastor in the evening. Subject, "A New Testament prophecy as fulfilled in the life of the late Dr. Joseph Parker." Strangers always welcome.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH, CORNER CLARKE and Western Avenue, Westmount.—The pastor, Rev. William Munroe, will conduct both services. Morning text, "The True Test." Evening subject, "Inward and Outward."

EMANUEL CHURCH, REV. W. HUGH PEDley, B.A., pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The evening service will be in memoriam of the late Dr. Joseph Parker. The pastor will preach.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL Church. Pastor, Rev. W. R. Harvey.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Guy Street, above St. Antoine. Rev. Ernest H. Tippett, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All welcome. Seats free. Rev. W. Munroe preaches in the morning and the pastor in the evening.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—MORNING SERvice at 11 o'clock, topic of sermon, "All things are possible to him that believeth." Evening service, 7 p.m., topic of sermon, "How Enoch walked with God." Sunday school, 3 p.m. Bible class, 3.15 p.m. Rev. J. Edgar Hill will officiate. Missionary Society, Wednesday, 3.30 p.m.

CHALMER'S CHURCH, PRESBYTERIAN. Corner Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence Street. Divine service will be conducted by the pastor at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. English Sunday school at 3 p.m. Devotional meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. The services are open to all, and strangers are especially welcome. Rev. J. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

CRESCENT ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. The pastor, Rev. John Mackay, B.A., will preach at both services.

ST. GABRIEL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Robt. S. Campbell, D.D., preaches at the evening service, subject, "Self abherrence." Ordination of elders at the morning service. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Bible class, 3.15 p.m. Bible reading, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

Appraising Effects Of Catarrh

It Ruins Digestion, Pollutes the Breath, Saps Strength, and Leads to Consumption.

PROMPTLY CURED BY

CATARRHOZONE

No disease makes such inroads into weak constitutions as Catarrh. It spreads from the place of beginning to the lungs, bronchial tubes, stomach, intestines, and before long all the organs of the body are affected.

A splendid remedy, attended with remarkable success in curing Catarrh, has lately come prominently to the front. Its name is Catarrhozone, and no case is recorded where it failed to quickly relieve and cure.

The strong points about Catarrhozone are that it is both a local and constitutional treatment. It not only affords quick relief to the local symptoms, but also purifies the blood of all Catarrhal poisons, builds up and strengthens the system.

Catarrhozone inhaler supplies an abundance of medicated air, which is breathed in at the mouth, and after passing through every air cell and air passage of the breathing organs, is slowly exhaled through the nostrils.

This penetrating, volatile antiseptic at once kills the germs that cause Catarrh, and prevents the disease spreading when once established. It is so healing and soothing that the inflamed membranes, and sore spots, are restored to normal and healthy condition in a few days.

Catarrhozone cleanses the nose and throat and keeps them entirely free of mucous discharge. It prevents dropping in the throat, cures headache and makes breathing easy and the breath pure and sweet.

To build up and invigorate the system a blood purifier and tonic called Ferrozone should be taken after each meal. In conjunction with Catarrhozone it is a valuable aid in establishing such a healthy condition of the body that Catarrh cannot exist.

Other remedies have been known to give relief, but to permanently eradicate every trace of Catarrh you must use Catarrhozone. It is a commonsense, convenient, clean method of cure that is endorsed by the profession and all intelligent pharmacists.

You are sure to be benefited quickly and positively cured by Catarrhozone. The complete outfit costs only $1.00. Trial size, 25 cts. Sold by Druggists and N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

The Turquoise
DECEMBER'S BIRTHMONTH STONE.

The Turquoise combines beautifully with Diamonds and Pearls, and in Rings, particularly, are they favorites.

This pretty idea of giving Birthmonth Jewellery has become so popular that each month brings from our workshops its particular stone set in a variety of ways.

We quote to-day four styles of December Birthmonth Rings:—

No. 10202—Half-hoop Ring, containing a large Turquoise Centre, with a Diamond on either side, 18 karat gold setting..... $16.00

No. 10196—Half-hoop Ring, containing three Turquoise and four Diamonds, 18 karat setting..... 18.50

No. 10179—Turquoise and Diamond Cluster, 18 karat gold setting..... 35.00

No. 10155—Turquoise and Diamond Half-hoop Ring, 5 Turquoise and 8 Diamonds..... 50.00

Every Stone Guaranteed a Gem of the Finest Quality. Order by Mail.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS
Diamond Merchants.
MONTREAL.



We Have Still a Few "Coronation" Suitings Left.

This line of goods is without exception, the leading novelty of the season. Ask to see our Glen-Urquhart Overcoatings, something entirely new. Beavers and Meltons of first quality, and most suitable for Xmas Present.

Hugh Ross
St James St
206

OURS IS "The Best Credit Store in all Canada"

We recognize no competition. We are not undersold. We give the best qualities. We guarantee our every article. No interest is charged. Every dollar you pay is taken from the principal account. You can't get unreliable goods here at any price.

OUR NEW CREDIT PLAN!

Is the most satisfactory in existence. No red tape, no inconvenience, no annoying features.

And you can pay weekly, fortnightly, or monthly, as suits you best.

Metropolitan House Furnishing Co,
Complete House Furnishers, 1678 & 1680 Notre Dame.

BAPTIST.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH — SUNDAY, the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.A., pastor, will preach Evening service, 7 p.m. The church is on the corner of Mountain and Osborne Streets, near the Windsor Station.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, 41 Closse Street, Western Square.—Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject for the day, "God the Preserver of Man." Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Reading room on the premises open daily to the public, from 10 till 12 noon and 3 to 5 p.m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH — Services at 11 a.m.; preacher, the pastor.

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

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND Homes, Longue Pointe.—Divine service, 3 p.m., conducted by Rev. Thos. Griffiths, D.D.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION, in the American Presbyterian Chapel, 75 Inspector Street.—The pastor, Rev. J. Ohlmg, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. All Scandinavians are invited.

CHURCH NOTES.

THE ADVENT MISSION AT ST. LUKE'S Church is to be conducted by the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., of St. Martin's Church, assisted by the rector, the Rev. W. W. Craig. The services are to be rendered as bright and attractive as possible by the assistance of the parish orchestra, and promise to be full of interest. The table service is as follows:—

REV. W. G. JORDAN, D.D., OF QUEEN'S University, Kingston, Ont., and the Rev. J. W. Flock, M.A., of Knox Church, this city, will preach the anniversary sermons in Westminster Presbyterian Church, Atwater Avenue, on Sunday, December 7th.

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.—adv.

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FOR 1892

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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14.

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NEW AND ORIGINAL
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THE SATURDAY HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT.

95TH YEAR. NO. 388. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1902. PRICE ONE CENT.

By a Woman.

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk With Her Herald Readers . . .

"I'll tell you what nurses should have in their training," said a patient in a hospital. The visitor laughed, for patients' ideas of what nurses need aren't usually very practical ones. This one was an original suggestion with a deal of solid, practical value stowed away in it.

"They ought," said the sick girl, "to be put to bed for a week or ten days, and be used just as if they had something in particular wrong with them. They'd learn how a thermometer feels when it is jabbed under your tongue, how long the half minutes are between the ringing of the bell and the answering of it, how heartless a laugh in the wrong place seems, and how tantalizing a chart just beyond the range of your vision is. They'd learn lots of things," the patient said wearily, and then it was suggested by the visitor that every able-bodied woman should do a little nursing that she might learn the limitations of one pair of feet, one pair of hands and one set of nerves.

"My sister wrote for me to come to her," said a woman the other day, "because she was to have an operation, and I went all to pieces, and simply couldn't go, so I had to send some one else."

Wasn't that too bad? Wasn't it pitiful that the sufferer far away couldn't have her best-beloved sister with her because that sister couldn't control her feelings enough to be of use in an emergency.

"I can't stand a clock's ticking in the room at night," said a friend the other day.

"Well, you ought to make yourself," snapped her hostess.

"Why?" asked Miss Blue Eyes, opening the blue orbs very wide. "Surely it is better," she continued, "to stop the clock instead of having one's rest disturbed by a little thing like that."

"It might be easier to stop the clock than to stop the nerves," her friend made answer, "but those nerves are like babies—they learn to cry for what they get by crying, and the next time it may happen that they will complain to you that the thunder or the street car, the jar of the sleeper or somebody's crying baby, is disturbing them dreadfully. You can't stop any of those noises, and if you've petted your nerves by yielding to them you can't stop them either. Better let them learn their little lesson the night they begin their unreasonable tirade against the unoffending clock.

How easy it is to forget oneself and all the little teasing circumstances of life as we climb a hillside in the clear yellow glow of an early winter afternoon. The brisk air stings the blood to your cheeks, there is life in every breath you draw into your lungs, your lagging feet are winged with a new energy. The present and the companionship of the present is everything, and the city with your street tucked away in it is very far below. What do people do, I wonder, who never shake off the dull care which even the happiest of lives, in some great or small measure, must possess? Do they ever get the thick blood out of their heads, or do they mope along from day to day more dead than alive, sick of the sight of their own four walls and the faces of the folk in their families.

Better than medicine, better than the excitements of society, better than dieting or dumb bells, is the swinging over a good earth road, with shoulders squared and arms swinging free, with the sun of heaven bathing your face, the wind whipping your blood to work, and the fresh air stimulating you to a brisker movement. There's health and content out of doors waiting for us, and we're so dreadfully inclined to cuddle close to the fire and say we don't feel very well, we've a headache or a cold, or some work we really must get done. We're full of tricks, but so long as we keep track of them and don't let ourselves hoodwink ourselves the energetic part of us may be able to persuade the lazy part of us that nothing else very much matters so long as we have our scamper out in the sunshine.

A man correspondent wants to know, bless him, why a woman will buy Turkish rugs when the children need shoes, and why they have turkey for Sunday, beef tenderloin on Tuesday, and shank meat pie for Saturday.

It's a puzzle, isn't it, a lifelong puzzle common to every country and almost every locality. It's the same spirit which prompts a man to buy himself a diamond stud when the allowance he promised to send his mother is overdue, which allows him to buy expensive cigars when he knows his wife needs a new silk petticoat, and persuades him to use for a jolly holiday the money with which he meant to pay the rent. We all have our own little pet extravagances, and the odd thing about them is that while we can see clearly just how we are going to make our economies pay for the extravagances, no one else will believe we have any economies at all. Did you ever try to justify ten dollars' worth of extravagance with a puny little economy of two forty-nine? If you have, you'll know all about the Turkish rugs and the shoes and the beef tenderloin.

There's a curious little window high up in a house overlooking a narrow street. It has no curtain, but it is spotlessly clean, and day after day a little child's face is pressed against the glass. It is a yearning little face, with something very pitiful peering out from behind the big brown eyes. Now and again the little hands are busy with books or pictures on the wide sill, and often a gray cotton pussy cat is shown the wonderful sights in the street below. At noon the little brown eyes watch for sister, and what a handkissing and shrill screaming there is then! Sister watches for him as soon as she turns the corner, for he's her baby brother, and "there's something wrong of his leg," she says. Father comes home late, and now it is so dark that the little lad can't see him in the street below, but he coaxes to sit in the window where daddy may see him. And the strong man strains his eyes just as little sister does to catch the first glimpse of the darling child whose pleasures are so few that "watching" is the chiefest of them all. Poor little pet, with the cruel iron on his leg! Poor little brown-eyed baby, who entered so early in life through the great gates of pain! His mother never leaves him. She toils for him and the other child and the bearded man whose little ones dance at his coming. Hers is the first washing to be out. Her steps are the first cleaned in the room. Her lodgers give her much praise for the neatness of her rooms, her unceasing care, her punctuality, and her politeness. She seldom smiles, and in her eyes there is a shadow somewhat similar to the one in the baby boy's eyes His misfortune is sad for her, for, without any carelessness on her part, she was yet the unhappy cause of that little shrivelled leg. If mother-grief could cure, the crippled foot would long ago have been healed. If mother-love could atone, the boy would never sigh for his freedom. But there are days when the little captive wonders how it has all come about, if it will last always, and why it is his leg, and not the next door boy's, that is bad.

Would it be possible, I wonder, to train girls in the art of buying—train them so they might go through life with their eyes open, insisting upon value for their money, upon well-made goods, and caring not at all for the name or the price, except as they marked true excellence. It is not unusual for girls to pass by Canadian goods with a sneer and pay more of "poppa's" good money for some foreign article which isn't as honest in workmanship and not a whit better in style or fit. Sometimes, I'm afraid, Miss Importance doesn't get foreign goods when shethinks she does. If she's the sort of girl who buys clothes and hats in London and Paris, and makes the names on gown belts and hat crowns do duty in Canadian garments and millinery as long as they will hold together, one can't feel very sorry for her. There's a deal of nonsense in the heads of the giddy shoppers who toss down Canadian goods, and eagerly buy any sort of trash which is made in some other country. It isn't right, of course, to deny oneself true excellence, coming from another country, but surely it is the plain duty, and it should be the pleasure, of every loyal Canadian woman to make it her business to suit herself, if possible, with goods made in her own country. Instead of frowning on home manufactures, to display her fancied superiority, she would be unwittingly showing her real good sense and her loyalty by making acquaintance with the very excellent goods produced in her own country.

Anything boxed up in a fancy way and labelled with mysterious foreign words, captivates the silly shopper. She'd pay twice as much for a sweet hay basket made by a Maine Indian as she would for the same style of basket made from exactly similar sweet hay, by an equally deft-fingered woman from Caughnawaga or the Christian Islands. Love of display, ignorance of real worth, silly worshipping of the blue grass on far-off hills—these all enter into the making of the foolish habit which causes a girl to ignore her own country. "These shoes are American," "These gloves are Parisian, "This was 'made in Germany,'" "We handle the English goods only." That's what the shopman says. He does it very often to please his customers, and to top his goods with little halos. It surprises him when a purchaser asks for Canadian goods and receives his "made in Germany" with the remark "And probably no better for that."

It is foolish to say we must not use anything made out of Canada, for following that argument to its legitimate conclusion, every housekeeper would begin to spin and weave, knit, make bread, plait straw for hats, and have footwear made in the house. We'd get ourselves into a heap of trouble following that line. But where mother makes home-made pickles, it's a curious family which passes them by and interests itself in copper-greened cucumbers swimming in strong acid, just because they came from a shop. If mother's pickles are flabby and not hot enough, no one can blame the boys and girls if they relish honest goods from the grocer's. There are things which can't be made at home. Women ought to know what they are, and why it may be wiser to buy foreign goods in that particular line. Knowledge is at the bottom of it all. We need to know goods. We need to learn fabrics. We ought to study finish. We ought to know prices and duties, and to be able to balance practicality against mere show in the minutes in which we finger goods. The woman who doesn't know values is the prey of the bargain counter man. When all women understand suffs, workmanship, values and the folly of laying goods away to lose interest on your money, there will be fewer bargain counters, more deliberation in buying, and more sound judgment displayed in the selection of goods.

"I can't keep warm," says the shivery woman. I don't wonder. She had three thicknesses of flannel on her arms, and her skin never got one breath of air. It was wadded to death. "Will you do what I tell you?" said the woman doctor. "Ye-es," said the chilly one, wishing she hadn't mentioned the matter at all. "Take off one undervest and that long-sleeved waist, sponge your whole body with cold water every morning of your life, and, as a finishing touch, lean over the bath and splash your arms. Then rub them, and you won't feel cold. You'll die of flannels if you pile them on you like that. Skins need air, and the less air they get, the more often they should be washed. Guarding against a sudden chill is sensible, and in our variable climate perhaps it is necessary to wear warm clothing over the chest, stomach and abdomen. Layer after layer of flannel or cotton destroys the resisting power of the body, and it is just as well that we should begin our care of the health by really caring to the best of our ability for the strength we have. A system in good working order, a skin which does its duty of eliminating waste, a good circulation maintained by exercise, and the self-control which prevents rage and worry and chronic fretfulness—these things make for health. A woman who eats reasonable food, dresses sensibly, keeps her mind above petty things, exercises with regularity, and is immaculately clean in body and soul, ought to have fairly good health, even if she has been bequeathed a delicate organization. It is coming to be thought rather discreditable to have bilious headaches, especially after Christmas time. Gluttony is quite as great a physical evil as other evils more often mentioned, and the aim of the earnest woman of to-day is to keep well that she may do faithfully the work she ought to do, and perform without a word of complaint or a sigh of weakness the disagreeable duties which can be found in almost every life.



A Paris hat of novel design. The frame is covered with white velvet and the trimming consists of a long gray and white ostrich plume, which is attached to the flat crown and droops over the back of the hat, and braided chenille in white and light gray with a chenille ornament on the right side.

It may be that so simple a thing as showering chilly arms with cold water will increase the comfort of ourselves and those about us, for you all know that the perpetually chilly person isn't a comfortable companion, especially if she introduces shivers into her conversation, and insists on all occasions upon berating the winter—the lovely white winter, with its jewels on the snow, its stiffened cascades, its nipping air, and its brilliant burning blue sky.

Sleeplessness.—When the nerves are unstrung and the whole body given up to wretchedness, when the mind is filled with gloom and dismal forebodings, the result of derangement of the digestive organs, sleeplessness comes to add to the distress. If only the subject could sleep, there would be oblivion for a while and temporary relief. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will not only induce sleep, but will act so beneficially that the subject will wake refreshed and restored to happiness.—adv.

Correspondence

[All readers are welcome to these columns. Handwriting is delineated, and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned if stamps are enclosed.—Address Madge Merton, Herald Office.]

Peterkin.—July 19, 1897, fell on a Monday.

Freda.—Energy, candor, intuition, and sensitiveness.

No. 4.—Petulance, self-will, fair hope and fair industry.

B.G.—Sensitive, candid, ambitious, systematic and practical.

Averil.—Hope, sincerity, affection, mirth and determination.

Titmouse. — Originality, intuition, sympathy, hope and decision.

Nickle.—Energetic, methodical, determined, generous and intuitive.

Elsie.—Generosity, persistence, sympathy, mirth and originality.

Sweetheart.—Sympathy, some carelessness, hope, and fair patience.

Gladys. — Ambition, fair industry, sympathy, originality and determination.

No. 3.—Some carelessness, some selfishness, persistence, affection and self-reliance.

No. 2.—Independence, fitful temper, sensitiveness, generosity and persistence.

No. 1.—Imitativeness, fair order, fair candor. This is plainly a labored study.

Inquisitor.—Independent, self-reliant self-controlled, methodical and affectionate.

Forget-Me-Not. — Energy, sympathy, generosity, hope, fair patience, and self-control.

L.F.G.G. — Independence, industry, fair patience, fair endurance and good executive ability.

Hen.—Sensitive, sympathetic, ambitious, resolute and fairly well interested in other people.

High, Low, Jack.—Persistent, fairly industrious, devoted to pleasure, argumentative, pepper-tempered, ambitious and fairly neat.

Shylock. — Determined, emotional, persistent, affectionate, fairly enduring and a little too ambitious to be very particular as to what ambitions rise to stand on.

Olivia. — Ambitious, sympathetic, hopeful, industrious and self-reliant.

Cinderella E.—Determined, sympathetic, generous, hopeful, diligent and rather self-willed and quite artistic.

Audrey—A white waist is prettier than anything else and this year white wool goods are preferred to silk. 2 You are mirthful, impulsive, candid, fairly diligent and fairly enduring.

Toronto.—You probably don't know this about your writing—it is hard to read because it is too large and carries too many long dashes, which are confusing to the eyes. You are practical, resolute, generous, self-controlled, ambitious and fairly self-willed.

Ansonia.—Certainly you may call upon her with your mother or elder sister, or even, alone, under the circumstances. 2. You are generous, practical, sensitive, hopeful and industrious.

Will you come to see me if I give you my address? I think I can help you over the hard place. 2. Write once more and be your real self. 3. You are impulsive, generous, sympathetic, hopeful, ambitious and self-reliant.

Rosybell—A picture- good of its kind—a book, a dainty calendar an embroidered cushion for his couch or writing-table accessories, would be in good taste. 2. You are practical, just a little suspicious, industrious and very attentive to details.

Pan-Am.—I should rather have two plain-backed brushes with business-like bristles than one silver-mounted brush. 2. Ammonia is, I think, rather the best thing to wash hair brushes with. Borax and pearline are often used, but you must be careful to dissolve them perfectly and rinse carefully, else you may have a sediment left at the roots of the bristles which won't do them or your hair and scalp any good.

Sarah.—A ruby is really a very beautiful stone, but I like it rather better by itself than set with diamonds. When you think about it, a diamond is not beautiful. An electric light has the same sort of glitter. It's cold and hard. Diamonds make young faces bold and old ones yellow. A pearl, an opal, a bit of amber, a coral, lend something of their own selves to the wearer. A diamond gathers everything to itself, and flashes out a brilliant white light to challenge admiration by cold, hard glitter.

Mab.—Your croquettes should be moulded and laid away. You must never use flour in them or on them. It hardens into a pasty crust. Mould them while the fish and sauce are warm. Lay them away to chill. Then dip in egg and roll in sifted bread crumbs and fry in deep fat. You should have a frying basket for croquettes and doughnuts. Fritters fry best dropped in without the basket. Mix beef suet, lard, lamb fat and fat from tops of soups. It is better than pure lard, though if you are really a devotee of hygienic cookery you will use nothing but pure olive oil.

P.M.—You are very brave to set to work to right things, but I'm afraid that if you have bins made and fruit closets and shelving you will spend more than you save, (and before you save it, too.) Boxes make good potato bins, and the box can be taken out in the air at clearing-out times and thoroughly cleansed and sweetened with fresh air. 2. As to the other difficulty, there isn't anything to be done, and as you say there are worse happenings. Will you let me send you a copy of a magazine which I have found very useful in connection with housekeeping matters. I'll post it to you directly you give me an address.

Maria.—Yes, I have read "The Confessions of a Wife." The book is attributed to Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, whose marriage with a man so much her junior, was a matter of surprise some years ago. It seems to me that the young girl didn't think those things she is said to have thought but that the woman added woman's thought to the girl's thought. It's not interesting with a good interest for vivesection of hearts is cruel sort of pleasure and we shouldn't gloat over any cruelty. Read "Barbara Ladd," by Charles G. D. Roberts—a sweet, powerful story of love and real life, and a wholesome nature-teaching sweetening it all.

Mother.—You will have all sorts of troubles if you over-feed a sick child or a well one either for that matter. The little patient in bed cannot digest the food that a romping child needs. Restrict his diet to foods that are not a tax upon the digestive organs and see that the system is working well. A clogged skin will help a feverish condition and with an overburdened stomach and a lazy skin, you may look for trouble. 2. The scarlet fever toys should be burned. I wonder you kept them at all. China and fabrics that may be boiled are safe enough, but books, porous wooden toys, pictures and dolls with hair and cloth bodies will be a menace to the health of other little children I'm afraid.

Japanese Baby.—I have not seen the sort of slippers you mention. Hemstitched handkerchiefs make dainty gifts for people you know will appreciate handwork with love in it. Pen-wipers and needlebooks, crochetted shawls, pin-cushions, match scratchers and photograph frames are pretty little gifts. Don't worry that you can't give expensive presents. The friends who prize gifts only for their money value, don't understand the real spirit of Christmas and you must ignore them and go your own way. 2. I'm glad you like it. 3. Don't be stand-offish, but believe me a quiet, dignified girl is three times as womanly as a feather-haired chatterbox.

Judith. —I would throw open the windows of that room every morning, put my outdoor wraps on, and promenade about. 2. Use a thermometer, and when the heat goes over seventy attend to it. Sixty-eight is much better to sit in, and sixty-five or sixty are thought to be right by many people. 3. You wouldn't think of drinking water which someone had rinsed their fingers in, but think of breathing air which has passed in and out of someone else's lungs. Air your bodices before you hang them up in a clothes press, shake the dust from your skirts, and be just as daintily clean as if you lived in a seventeen-roomed house. One can be very happy living in the way you do. I've tried it, and I know you can.

Bessie.—It's easy enough to dress windows so they look pretty and fussy from the outside. But as it matters less to the passing public than the house people whether they are comfortable or not, suppose you study the convenience of those who must live in the rooms. It is foolish to shut out the light and the sun. If you adopt the fashion of hanging a screen of embroidered web over the whole window, you might as well have the glass frosted. It would be easier to keep clean. For anyone who uses eyes, it is best to have the light fall from above upon book or sewing or paper or easel. The bar of light which comes through a slit of window six inches wide from sill to shade is very hard indeed upon the eyesight. Make your rooms as pretty as you can, but don't try to keep out the glorious sun and light.

Irish-love.—Don't think of yourself and your pleasure. Set yourself to work to give somebody else pleasure. Don't wait for friends. Be a friend to others. Now that sounds very silly doesn't it? But you think it out. You'll find the world smiles back at the people who smile at it. You'll get more real happiness in helping or comforting someone than in enjoying life in the orthodox worldly way. There's nothing in it, my dear. Earn your living and be glad you have the strength to do it. 2. Some novels are good. They teach good lessons, and hold up real truths and as long as you don't take to envying the heroine's who have nothing to do but wear pretty gowns and be made love to, they won't hurt you. 3. You are fanciful, sensitive, mirthful, impulsive, fairly sympathetic and very generous and not particularly devoted to work.

Reta M.—I'm glad you considered the delineation correct. Do you see "The Independent"? In one of the recent numbers Charles W. Stevenson had a bit of verse which sang itself over and over in my heart till I copied eight lines of it and pinned them below my calendar inside my secretary. Here they are:—

"Oh, be thou glad in sorrow, and be
thou calm in pain;
There's quiet in the sunshine, there's
melody in rain;
For when the heart is joyous, all ways
lead on to light,
And merely thy well-wishing will make
the future bright.
Oh, wait no more on worry, companion
not with care,
Ever the morning dawneth, and it
dawneth everywhere;
And when the heart is open to loveliness and truth,
From every wind of heaven comes the
world's eternal youth."

Winnipeg. — 1. Serve salad with brown bread sandwiches and plain wafers, coffee and cake, ices and bride's cake, bon bons and salted nuts. 2. The bride puts her knife into her cake as at an ordinary at home, for that is an economy of room. 3. It is nicer to send the cake to particular friends afterwards. 2. Cards are sent by those from a distance and by invalids, but rarely by those who are not able to call upon that day. They merely postpone their call from the post-nuptial reception to the ordinar yreception days. 4. Have the cards engraved, not printed, and if desired attach a small card bearing the bride's maiden name to the one which reads Mr. and Mrs. So and So. These are in readiness at the time of the wedding of course. Write "Mr. and Mrs." on the inner envelope but always address the outer to "Mrs." Your way of addressing the sisters is correct. 5. The bride should have her husband at her right, the groomsman at her left, with the bridesmaid at his left. Yes, she should wear gloves. May I offer my best wishes?



Shirt waist of brown Japanese crepe, embroidered in pale yellow and dull gold. The yoke and undersleeves are made of embroidery, and the latter are trimmed with bands of dark brown satin. Embroidered straps, outlined with feather stitching, decorate the front of the waist and the bell-sleeves. The collar is finished with feather stitching.

About the House.

[Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants; on little economies and big ones; to tell of contrivances for lessening labor in households; of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.]

JUST HOW.

Silver trays used at each meal should be washed after each meal, just as regularly as a bread plate or crumb tray, because you cannot serve a meal without leaving soiled spots and finger marks. Watch the inside of your pitchers. Sediment from boiling water may be easily removed the first day. After that, twice the time at least will be needed to make them clean.

When your silver and dishes are all finished, cleanse your steel knives. Never let the handles touch the water. Hold them in your left hand and wash the blades with the right. After they are washed, scour the blades with bathbrick, or on an emery board. Let the blade rest flat upon the board. This prevents the bending and loosening of the handles.

Once every week your silver should be thoroughly polished and in between times can be kept clean with a chamois cloth. A soft brush is required for cleaning cut glass. A clean towel should be spread on a tray and each piece placed on this as it is wiped. This precaution is especially necessary for dishes that are deeply cut on the bottom, for if placed on a polished surface the moisture produces a white mark. Fine sawdust is a good thing for cut glass. After wiping it bury it in sawdust for an hour or more, or brush off with a soft brush. The sawdust should come from a non-resinous wood, such as basswood or box. Dry after using.

A SOUTHERN MAMMY'S RECIPES.

SOUPS.

Stock is the juice of meat extracted by long and gentle simmering. A piece from the neck of beef, a shank or a chicken will do for stock, which is the basis for all soups. Put it on in cold water, with salt and pepper, allowing a quart of water to a pound of beef. Let it come to a boil, skimming it frequently. Boil slowly several hours. Add a little boiling water from time to time, so as to keep about the same quantity in the pot. Strain. It is now ready for any soup and will keep several days.

OKRA GUMBO.

Cut up one chicken, sprinkle with flour; then add one onion and a quart of okra, both chopped fine. Fry the chicken, pour on three quarts boiling water, one pint chopped tomatoes, and pepper and salt to taste. Boil three hours and serve with rice. The chicken, okra and onion should be fried in the vessel in which the soup is made, and in porcelain or tin lined, as iron discolors okra.

OKRA SOUP.

Take a shank bone, or about three pounds of beef, boil in three quarts of water until tender, skimming often. Cut up in small pieces and return to the pot. Add one quart of chopped okra, one pint chopped tomatoes, one onion cut fine, pepper and salt to taste. Boil slowly three hours. Three ears of grated corn will improve it.

VELVET SOUP.

One large fat chicken, three pints chicken stock, one small onion, cut up; one head celery, cut up; one clove, and as much grated nutmeg as will fit on the point of a penknife. Cover the chicken with three pints of cold water and cook slowly in a covered vessel. Add the above ingredients.

Pitter-Patter.

The hairy fabrics were looked upon with some disfavor early in the season, but without any apparent effect, and they are now accepted as the correct thing. Very elegant costumes of shaggy zibeline are made for calling and dressy street wear, handsomely trimmed with lace and fur, but in general smooth cloths and velvets are preferred for the really swell reception and calling gown, which must be long to be strictly up-to-date.

Rough materials are too heavy for any kind of train, all of which goes to prove that every fashionable woman must indulge in two suits, one of rough material and another in smooth cloth or velvet.

Some very stunning costumes are made of corduroy, in dark blue for example, with a plain flaring habit back skirt decorated with smoked pearl buttons down either side of the front; bands of corduroy, piped with black silk, trim the blouse coat, and black silk stitched with blue forms the collar.

A very serious defect is the drooping lid. This may disfigure one or both eyes. It is said that writers always have drooping eyelids, and that people of romantic temperament are inclined to show the droop of the lid.

If you will look at this matter more closely you will probably see that it is because writers use their eyes a great deal in all kinds of light, and that romantic people read novels after the sun has gone down, in the gloaming, before the gas has relieved the twilight. This will soon make drooping lids, and now comes the chance for the beauty expert to correct the defect.

For the drooping lid there is very little that can be done except by massage. The operator must rub the eyes with the tips of the fingers, using a motion from the nose toward the outer edge of the eyelid. There should be no pressure exerted or the ball of the eye may be seriously injured, but the massage should be very gentle, and the fingers should be dipped in something which will not make the eyes smart.

The money that American women pay for cosmetics would paint 17,000 houses, allowing $75 for each house.

A member of the State Board of Pharmacy makes an even larger estimate and says that American women pay yearly $70,000,000 for paints and powders.

Some one else says that only one woman in New York's 400 paints.

And yet another more reassuringly asserts that the danger arising from the use of cosmetics is greatly overdrawn. The principal trouble comes from the continued application of powders and the closing of the 550 sweat glands to the square inch of the skin's surface.

It cannot be denied, however, that bismuth and zinc oxide, which are important ingredients of most cosmetics, are injurious to the skin, dyeing and parching it and robbing it of all its freshness.

Some of the youthful costumes for early winter are made of golden or sable brown, or Russian blue cloth, with strappings of the cloth piped with Scotch plaid by way of trimming. Very often there is a shirt waist or blouse vest of the tartan, with a matching lining in the walking coat.

Many of the Monte Carlo and other winter coats are cut without a collar, much like the top of a man's vest, and in these instances there is always a wide flat fur boa or a stole-fronted pelerine en suite, to protect that portion of the neck left uncovered by the coat. Some of these collarless models are made of cream cloth faced with black velvet bands scalloped at the upper edge. Others have blue cloth facings, and again are pale blue cloth coats with stitched strappings of the same, piped with white cloth, or made wholly of the blue material.

The new shade of pink called La France rose is almost as pink as a carnation blossom. It is at its best in the brocades and satins for evening toilettes, the sheer wools for house gowns, and velvets and pannes for various effective dress accessories and choice millinery.

How on earth did we secure any decent decorative effects before we discovered the artistic possibilities of the palm" said Felicia, idly, as we sat in the palm garden of one of the hotels, awaiting the arrival of the Man from California, with whom we were to dine.

"We had statuary," I replied vaguely, "and before that shells and wax flowers under glass and haircloth chairs and sofas. But, if you really want to know anything about palms, talk to the Man from California. His mind is a perfect palm garden, stocked with all varieties. He has date ranches on a thousand plains."

"Thanks for the suggestion," exclaimed Felicia, devoutly. "He is the most difficult creature to talk to I ever met. I did not know what subject to try him on."

"Palms!" I replied sententiously, "Palms, and yet palms, and again palms!"

But, joking aside, I never realized how many fascinating facts there were about the "Princes of the Vegetable Kingdom," as old Linnaeus called them, until the Man from California discoursed upon the subject.

He began with the date palm, the one that Mark Twain describes as resembling a gigantic feather duster. This palm alone provides millions of people with sustenance, and its introduction into California and Southern Europe has been most successful.

In addition to the quantities of its young trees in California are those of a larger growth to be seen in the old Mission gardens. In the San Luis Rey Mission is a date palm 150 years old, and very large ones are also to be found at the San Diego and Ventura missions. They were planted by those fathers of the Church who hoped to extend the dominion of the cross not only over the golden Californias, but over all the Western world.

Madge Merton



Beginning to Exhale and Relax the Tension of the Arms.

Teeth the Handmaids of Health

By Ella Adelia Fletcher.

In the category of woman's charms the smile takes a prominent place. And, as the radiant, illuminating smile parts the lips, disclosing the teeth, it will fall short in its power of fascination if the latter be irregular or betray want of care, and it will gain in witchery if rows of well-matched pearls are revealed.

But however important sound and regular teeth may be on the score of beauty, their office as handmaids of health is even greater, for they guard the portals of digestion.

Upon the mothers of a race rests the responsibility for its sound teeth. Not only are their regularity and the ingenuity of their long structure matters of prenatal influence and conditions, but their care during childhood is of immense importance. Teeth were meant to be of the hardest and most durable substance in the physical economy, but nature's plan too often is defeated by the food we eat. It is deficiency of the bone-making foods—the lime salts—which causes frail teeth and the long train of suffering their possession entails.

While it is common to compare beautiful teeth to pearls, their greatest beauty and the color which denotes strength and durability lie in a hue between that of pearls and ivory. The form of the teeth, which for perfection should be neither short nor long, but a happy medium, is subject to many hazards in childhood. Hence the need of the mother's watchful care.

Few realize that the first, or temporary teeth, 20 in number, should receive as much care as the permanent ones, whose health is jeopardized by the decay or loss of the first. When these decay nature refuses to absorb the impure substance, so these disease breeders stay in the jaw, obstructing the permanent teeth, which are forced out crookedly. The whole bony structure in childhood cries out for bone-making foods. When the diet is deficient in these it is easily detected in the frail nature of the teeth, and besides substituting gluten and whole wheat breads and the malted cerals for cakes, white bread and sweets, syrup of laco-phosphate of lime or simple lime water should be given.

To sweeten the breath, as well as to strengthen the teeth, a tablespoonful of lime water in a glass of milk or water is efficacious. Should the teeth be soft and sensitive from deficiency of mineral salts or from the action of acids, either from the food, medicines or disordered secretions, a larger dose can be taken to advantage. Even two or three tablespoonfuls are not unpleasant; the addition of lime water to milk will make it a pleasant and easily digested beverage for many who cannot drink milk in its natural state.

Sometimes, usually through eating such acid fruits as strawberries, strong teeth are temporarily rendered sensitive. Rinsing the mouth with lime water will help to counteract this; and it is more efficacious to apply precipitated chalk freely round the necks of the teeth and between them. This should be done just before retiring, so the chalk may have the whole night in which to do its beneficent work. Upon the first hint of the presence of acid impairing the soundness of the teeth the chalk treatment should be given. The presence of acids is detected through the sudden sensitiveness of the teeth when they are brushed. An infallible test is to touch the tip of the nail to the tooth's neck at the line of contact with the gum. If this causes pain, apply the chalk immediately.

With only an average strength of original structure, these precautions, providing nutriment for the dentine and counteracting the perils of acids, if reinforced with absolute cleanliness, would insure the teeth against decay; and the only other menace to their integrity comes from diseases of the gum, which attack the periosteum, the lining membrane of the socket. This is the most insidious trouble, and is caused by ulcers, abscesses and the encroachments of tartar. Therefore, the health of the gums is of equal importance with cleanliness.

Too great care cannot be exercised in selecting the cleansing agents. The dentrifrices which whiten the teeth in a magic fashion often ruin the enamel. The following formula contains nothing injurious:

THERAPEUTIC DENTIFRICE.

Carbonate of magnesia	300 grams
Carbonate of lime (calcine)	600 grams
Chlorate of potash	60 grams
Essence of rose	2 grams
Essence of anise	2 grams
Carmine, sufficient to color.	

If prepared at home, the powders must be thoroughly mingled and sifted repeatedly through bolting cloth. Then add the essences, toss up lightly and let stand 24 hours in closely shut jar. After another sifting it is ready for use. Essence of wintergreen can be substituted for rose.

The night brushing of the teeth is almost more important than that of the morning. All brushing should be up and down on the teeth, so that the bristles of the brush (for most effective service there should be pointed tufts) can pass between the teeth. The insides require the same care as the outsides, and the brush should be roiard on the contact surface of the molars, in the minute crevices of which decay is likely to start. But brushing is not sufficient, especially when the teeth are set losely in the jaw.

To dislodge the food which is held in such crevices would require a brush so stiff as to wound the gums. Waxed dental floss should be passed between the teeth before and after brush, and its use after every meal, followed by rinsing the mouth with an aromatic antiseptic lotion, insures an agreeable state of purity. Dental floss is safer to use than a toothpick, which has been known to inflict serious injury.

Extremes of temperature in food and drink are a menace to tooth enamel. Ice cream should not be followed by hot coffee nor scalding soup by iced water.

Open-mouthed breathing, especially during sleep, is another source of danger, for the oxygen of the air decomposes the ptyaline of the sallva, rendering it corrosive and slightly acid.

The following lotion has valuable antiseptic properties, will purify the breath and even will arrest the progress of caries:

SALICYLATED MOUTH TINCTURE.

Salicylic acid	7½ drachms
Orange flower water	15 grains
Oil of peppermint	15 grains
Alcohol	1 pint
Filtered water	1 quart

Cut the oil in two ounces of alcohol, add remainder to the water and warm, dissolve acid in this, then add perfumed water and tincture of peppermint.



Finishing the Breathing Exercise.



Acquiring Poise and Magnetism.

Social pleasures or business worries keep women keyed to the highest pitch. They exhaust themselves with their activities or become restless with their inactivities, and the result is that vital force oozes out at the finger tips faster than it can be generated.

Every woman hates to acknowledge that she has "nerves." They are such uncomfortable and unaccountable things one never knows just what they will take a notion to do next. There is little doubt, however, that when they get into a very bad state they are going to make themselves felt in such a way as to seriously interfere with one's habits of life.

There is a case of a charming and famous young actress who recently was compelled to give up her work temporarily because she discovered that she possesses "nerves."

Having "nerves" is equivalent to admitting that one's vital force is well nigh used up; and how few realize that this force comes from the lungs! There are some who affirm that the simplest kind of breathing exercises will soon get rid of the consciousness of nerves.

Besides having a desire to control her nerves, every woman longs to possess that magnetism which will enable her to make her personality felt in every circle in which she moves. This nerve cure and magnetic force work together, so scientists say, and Ahumada, an occulist, has set forth some Hindoo philosophy, accompanied by simple breathing exercises, which he affirms will eventually get rid of any form of nervousness.

In the strenuous life to-day the woman who isn't fidgety is the exception, so for the purpose of acquiring steady nerves the following rules are suggested.

The first position is to stand with the heels together and in an attitude easy, but erect. The arms should be dropped at the sides and the mind should be concentrated upon the work in hand, while the lungs inhale and exhale deeply. When the forces of the mind and body are felt to be well under control the arms should be raised slowly at the sides as a long, deep breath is drawn in. The arms should be somewhat relaxed, so that they are lifted in a drooping position. Then when they are on a line with the shoulder the position may be held for a short time, while several breaths are taken.

With the lungs full of air, the arms should be allowed to drop slowly to the sides, the elbows being held in toward the body and the hand and forearm forming a curve. The movement should be very gentle and the breath should be expelled so softly that the exercise has the effect of being unconscious. At first it produces a drowsiness, but in a little while one becomes aware of an increasing physical self-control as well as of greater mental balance.

The exercises may be repeated frequently so long as there is no sense of fatigue, and they may be varied with the practice of one arm at a time and the closing of one nostril.

The same erect position should be assumed for this movement, and with a finger of the left hand pressed against the right nostril the right arm should be raised in the manner previously described, while the breath should be taken in a deep inhalation. As the right arm gradually falls, the lungs should exhale. This may be practiced several times, and then the movement should be reversed by using the right hand at the left nostril and the left arm to raise and let fall the curve mentioned.

After the exercise has been mastered, tensity should be combined with it in the following manner: With the right arm raised to a horizontal position and the left one held against the right nostril, a deep breath should be taken and held for about five seconds, while the extended arm should be made to stiffen. First it should become rigid from the wrist to the shoulder, then from the finger tips to the wrist. Meanwhile the lungs should be expanded with the imprisoned air.

Five seconds is enough for the first attempt, and then the relaxations should occur in the reverse of the rigidity. As the breath is slowly exhaled the arm should relax from the shoulder to the wrist and then the finger tips to the same point. As the arm slowly becomes limp the fingers should be curved upward and the elbow brought in toward the side of the body.

The other arm should be exercised in the same way, and at the beginning 10 or 12 times for each will be found quite sufficient, and then the two arms may be raised together.

Lack of concentration is one of the great drawbacks to physical self-control, and for the purpose of acquiring this equivalent of magnetism there are the following motionless or dead-still exercises:

The simplest one of these is to sit perfectly quiet in a chair with the eyes fastened on a disk or some well-denned object. There should not be the slightest movement of the body, not even the raising of a finger or the turning of an eye. This should be tried for five minutes the first time, and then the length of absolute motionlessness should be gradually increased until one is able to hold the attitude for several minutes.

That the Hindoos are adepts in the art of mental and physical concentration is evidenced by the fact that they can stand or lie for hours at a time without the slightest movement.

A variation of this concentration exercise may be found in following with a steady eye an imaginary line on a level with the eye. The eye should be moved with jerks and the fixed gaze should not be interrupted by so much as a wink.

These exercises will, so we are told strengthen the eye, keep it from wavering as some have a habit of doing, will create magnetic brain force and impart to the countenance a brightness and beauty, as well as a charming effect of composure. Every woman realizes the value of absolute rest and quiet for her mind as well as her body, and half an hour of such repose is worth hours of flighty restlessness.

A bit of wood or a folded newspaper may be used in connection with breathing exercises for the purpose of aiding in the acquiring of concentration.

Both hands should be clasped firmly about the paper or wood and then the fingers should be slowly freed, while the grasp of the hands become tighter and tighter. When the fingers are completely freed the tension of the hands will be at its greatest, and if possible the breath should be held for five seconds or more, then the tension on the object in the hands may be gradually relaxed while the breath is exhaled very slowly. To do this exercise correctly the lungs should be empty at the end of the exhalation, while the paper should be held very limply in both hands.

The object of this exercise is to produce an effect of repose which should be deepened when the lungs are expanded to the utmost, that is when tension has reached the highest point.

Concentration of mind, which eventually secures control of the nerves, may be practiced in other ways. For instance, if a person can sit perfectly still for a certain length of time, say 10 or 15 minutes each day, when there is no fear of being disturbed, and devote that time upon certain lines of quiet.

Most women are so in the habit of doing things on a one car and out of another that they have no realization of the difficulty to be met with in this art of concentration. Not only should the mind learn from the words, but it should comprehend the meaning and its power for use in other things. In this way the mind may be taught to assimilate as well as to create and in a short time there will be a noticeable difference in the manner of looking at things.

One of the most charming attributes of woman is a pleasing voice, and no one but a magnetic one can be pleasing. This magnetic quality, though rare, may be developed, at least to a large degree, and to make the muscles of the mouth soft and close. To rest the tendons of the throat muscles the hand should be held against the throat while speaking. If they are hard they should be made to relax while the hand is still held against them. The quality and tone of the voice should become soft and smooth when the relaxation of the muscles and of the energies of the body are permitted to flow through and be lost without being interrupted by this tonormal tension the voice should acquire a greater force and vibration which will promote magnetism and magnetism.



Breathing Through One Nostril While Keeping the Opposite Side of the Body Perfectly Tense.



The Dead-Still Exercise, to Acquire Concentration and magnetism.

AS SEEN BY HER.

INFIDELITY.

Have you no more—no more to give to me?
Only this little rose, so soon to fade,
The bitter memory of the time you made
So fair, so sweet, and charmed so tenderly.
Have you no tears to give? Not one regret
For all the happiness since first we met?

"I gave you love," you say, in those first hours
When you seemed my heart's lily, my life's star.
But you are only as the others are,
Nor fairer, after all, than other flowers.
"I have no more to give you now," you say.
"I have forgotten that lost summer's day."

But I believed you strong, and great, and true,
Not frail and heartless, fond of common things.
You never heard the whirr of angel wings,
Nor knew the wonders I have dreamed for you.
Oh! some day think, with just an hour's regret,
Of that lost summer-time when we first met!

Mabel Greenwood.

OUR MONTREAL STREETS.

The happy season has again come around when it is impossible to take half a dozen steps in public without endangering life and limb. Once more the sidewalks present as bad pitfalls to the wary as to the unwary for creeping slowly appears to be very little better than marching with a bold and warlike tread. At least as bold etc., as is compatible with a slipperiness such as is to be found impartially on Sherbrooke Street, or Craig Street.

"Have you no policemen here" sarcastically enquired the man from Toronto, as he went through several curious twisting exercises in the effort to keep his feet.

"Certainly" said the Montreal woman "They are on view on St. Catherine Street on Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays, from three to six wearing their new overcoats—but that's a Montreal reference which, of course, you can't be expected to understand."

"What are they for?" enquired the curious one. It's plain they've nothing to do with keeping the people up to the mark about the sidewalks being cleaned. I never went through such violent exercise in my life. Now here's a stuck-up person who put ashes on the sidewalk, and I suppose if you did keep your part clean and the neighbors didn't, the police would call to complain because your front was below the level and a nuisance to the neighbors?"

"Certainly. You have a wonderful grasp of the subject for a Toronto person. We like to keep our sidewalks like this. You've no idea till you've been here for a short time the amount of interest and excitement we get out of it. There is a certain charm about wondering, as you skate down Bleury Street in the morning, or toboggan down, from necessity, more than choice, whether you will return to your humble home at eventide in the ambulance or be conducted to the nearest hospital to have your bones set. You get quite expert, though, and if the unaccustomed spectator is stirred to wild mirth at the sight of men and women doing daily health exercises (as per the Sunday Women's Page) on their way to their offices, it is because he knows so little about Montreal. After a time he learns that the Montrealer who weighs two hundred odd, doesn't patter affectedly along because he likes it, but because the state of the slippery hilly streets makes it necessary. We have lots of fun in other ways. You've no idea how agile one gets dodging the snow sliding off the roofs, but the gayest time of all is escaping being maimed for life by the children tobogganing on all the up-town cross streets. There is nothing to prevent it. No authority interferes to keep them from killing themselves by dashing into a sleigh coming at right angles, or knocking down some pedestrian who can't get out of the way quickly enough. The sidewalks are sacred to the youth of the town, who devote every afternoon and evening to thus amusing themselves. That many of them are not killed is nothing short of miraculous, yet one rarely hears of an accident.

I daresay I could think of some more things we do here in the winter, but you can tell from what I've said that there's lots of excitement to be had for nothing."

LILIAN BELL ON MARRIAGE.

Miss Lilian Bell, famous for "Her Love Affairs of an Old Maid," and even more so for her very crisp remarks about "The Young Man Under Thirty-Five"

Miss Bell, who was married a couple of years ago, to a Mr. Bogue, one of the despised under thirty-five men, has made a discovery. She announces to an awe-struck and amazed audience of women that every woman even if she be the most brilliant of professionals and a model of independence, yearns, especially at this season, for the simple, homely joys of married life. This is startling. But don't make a mistake as to what is startling. The surprising thing is not the fact itself, but the idea Miss Bell has that she is a discoverer.

Dear Lilian, did you honestly think that was news? Then let us by the hundred, a thousand if you like, undeceive you. And did the Bazaar pay you so much "per column" for telling us that' dear, dear. We none of us knew that such a fact needed to be referred to, or we could have told it ourselves and earned those dollars for Christmas presents.

Several of the things I meant to say on the subject have been said for me by a clever young woman writing in an Ottawa paper. She remarks:

"One would think it was sufficiently evident from the fact that the majority of professional women do marry that they desire marriage. Why, otherwise, should they enter upon that state, for they almost alone, of their sex, have no reason for marrying except preference? They do not have to do it for their bread and butter, nor are they likely to be much influenced by conventional views about the propriety of taking such a step at some reasonably early date in their earthly pilgrimage.

If Miss Lillian Bell had taken the trouble to read the lives of some famous women, before rushing into print with her wonderful bit of knowledge, she might possibly have discovered that it was not so new as she had thought, and if she had sought the acquaintance of a few professional women, the effect might have been equally salutary. It is hardly likely that she would have found anyone so mad as to suppose that success in their profession was all they required to make them happy, or even so foolish as to pretend to entertain that notion."

The trouble is that many people would argue from all the above remarks that any woman would marry any man. Most women feel sure that the right sort of marriage means life under the best conditions, but the whole point lies in "right." Few will risk all it involves unless they feel that it is the right sort. They do not marry for the sake of being married, but because when the one man comes they would be miserable without him. If he never comes they may feel all those yearnings at Christmas time for the plain joys of married life, but manage to jog along, without having sacrificed an ideal to a mistaken idea.

But to talk as if it were a discovery that any normal woman looks upon a happy congenial marriage as the proper state, is nonsense. However there's a lot in the adjectives. The wrong ones make all the difference.

THE MEMSAHIB.

New York's Annual "At Home"

Every woman who has social pretensions endeavors at some day and desgnates [illegible] engraved [illegible] of her visiting [illegible]

Similarly every [illegible] has predominant attractions that might be termed its "at home" season, a time of the year when travelers make that [illegible] because of [illegible] traditions, [illegible]

If New York were to [illegible] city of a [illegible] it would look like this:

NEW YORK CITY
Island of Manhattan.
October and November.

Perhaps no other city is so generally "at home" and so continually receiving and entertaining guests as New York, but at the same time, even with this popularity she has one at home season, October and November.

It is during these months that the hotels, streets, cars, cafes and theatres are filled with out-of-town people who have come to New York's reception as "at home."

In New York's "at home" the usual case is reversed, and she is at home because of her especial attractions during these months. The theatres are offering good performances, every hall is occupied night and afternoon with a musical attraction of some description. Fifth avenue is awake after a sleeping summer, and the shops are filled with the latest styles. The Christmas goods begin to adorn the windows and counters, and altogether the city is ready for her reception list.

Especially well are the West and South represented by their wealthier class of women, who come each autumn to the metropolis to have gowns made and to purchase evening wraps and [illegible] [illegible] New York women [illegible]

[illegible] parade into [illegible] first, there is [illegible] the majority which is made up of women who are remaining a week or 10 days in the metropolis on their way home from Europe. The second class consists of [illegible] women from the large cities [illegible]

[illegible] one can distinguish them in the corridor parlors. And [illegible] conversation in the dining room of the [illegible] these two classes may be separated.

The [illegible] of the women in the former class are [illegible] being worn for the first time. They are madame's latest Parisian creations, and the wearers only remaining in the metropolis to dazzle the feminine dress of her borders. She invariably remains in the hotel just long enough to wear each gown once and then returns to her home town to excite envy in the feminine breast. Many of these gowns are [illegible] Frenchy and perhaps a little striking. But that is the object they must be for. Otherwise, why have a gown made in Paris?

And the second? Are they the creations of the home modiste? No, they are gowns which the wearer has worn to receptions, theatres, teas and "at homes" for a season, and out of which she is now taking a last wearing. The gowns are perfectly good and elegant, without a sign of wearing out, but a fashionable woman cannot afford to jeopardize her reputation for being well dressed by appearing too often in the same garment, even though it be of the finest texture and style.



Tension Exercise With a Rolled Piece of Paper.

Boys' and Girls' Circle

"THOU SHALT NOT GIVE!"

"It's just my luck!" said Jennie Morton and her face was not a Christmas face as she said it, although it was the morning after Christmas.

The letter that she was reading sent the blood flushing into her cheeks and the tears to her eyes. She flung herself on the arm of her big brother's chair and burst into rapid talk. He was a good confidant, for, athletic and jolly as he was, he had a serious way of looking at life when he chose.

"Now, listen, Bob," said the angry girl. "Mother gave me twenty dollars to spend for Christmas presents. I thought it would be enough, but when I began to count up the people I must give something to there were twenty-five of them. Of course I couldn't make a wholesale business of it and buy twenty-five presents at seventy-five cents apiece. I bought quarter dollar neckties for the boys and twelve-cent handkerchiefs for the maids, and felt mean enough doing it, too.

"But there were four girls who gave me presents last year, and not one of them cost less than five dollars. I simply had to give them something, and I was at my wit's end, says the Youth's Companion.

"Hattie Walker was the hardest proposition. She's a perfectly hateful girl, and she's always making spiteful remarks, and if she doesn't happen to like a thing she doesn't hesitate to say so. I made up my mind I'd have to look over some of my boxes and see if I couldn't hunt up something that would do for her. Finally I dragged out a tidy that somebody gave me years ago—a pinky-yellow piece of silk, with gold braid and silver beads. I never could bear it, but it made quite a good show, done up in tissue-paper, and with a sprig of holly and a Christmas card on top.

"So I sent it off with a note to Hattie, saying I hoped she would like it, and that I had had great pleasure in selecting it for her. So I had; that wasn't a lie.

"Now what do you suppose? Here the horrid thing has written to me that I must have taken great pains in selecting it as it is the very tidy she gave me for a Christmas present four years ago! She hopes I didn't intend a joke, as she does not think Christmas a suitable time for jokes; and she will trouble me to return to her also the present she sent me this year—and it was a lovely silver brush, and I don't want to!" and Jennie Morton fairly cried with vexation and disgust.

Then the big brother tried his hand at preaching a short sermon. It came with more force from him than from anybody else, because he was not given to moralizing. The substance of it was that the real trouble lay, not in the smallness of the allowance or in the unfortunate selection of a gift, but in the idea that Christmas is a time for duty gifts. It is an impiety, he said, to assume that favors must be returned, even if half-heartedly, on the anniversary of the most willing, the most loving, the most complete Gift this world has ever seen.

As we value reverence, self-respect and the fitness of things, let us have the courage not to give on Christmas day, as well as the desire to give.

ST. JEROME SUNDAY TRAIN.

On Sunday next, December 7th, and Sundays thereafter until further notice, train leaving Place Viger Station at 9.15 a.m. will run to St. Jerome only, stopping at intermediate stations. Returning this train leaves St. Jerome at 8.15 p.m., and arrives at Montreal at 9.45 p.m.

THE ADVENTUROUS ACORN

"One, two, three, I'm going to jump; last night's frost has made me feel like exercising myself," said an acorn at the top of a tree, to his brothers.

He semed to be the only lively one among them, for they were all stiff and grumpy, and said, "Hum, we're too stiff, after the freezing we got last night, to want any exercise."

"I believe I can jump to that big rock over there, which is fully ten feet from the tree," said the boaster.

This woke up the acorns, and the timid ones begged him to stay where he was, while the others dared him to jump. Of course he would not be dared, so, letting go his hold, he jumped within half a foot of the rock.

"Great squirrrels! but he got near it," said one astonished acorn. "I wonder if I could jump as far." Gathering all his strength together, he took a big jump and hit the rock, which sent him back to the other side of the tree.

"Tinted leaves! did you see that?" said another acorn; "who can beat that?"

"I can, I can, I can," cried three voices at once, and down they jumped, hitting the ground with such force that they were sent bounding into the air again.

"Who thought we were going to have such fun to-day, after grumbling the way we did about the frost last night," said an acorn, as several of them jumped at once.

Pretty soon the ground was covered with acorns, for nearly all had jumped.

At about six o'clock a man, passing that way, stepped upon the first acorn that had jumped, and half buried him in the ground.

"Men's feet, how that did hurt," exclaimed the poor acorn. "I wonder what's going to happen next!"

"I barely escaped," said one that had nearly been stepped upon; and just then a squirrel took him in his mouth and scampered off.

In the morning a little girl came to the woods to look for acorns for her tame squirrel. She only left two or three, the boaster being one of them. The next day was very windy. The wind invited the leaves to a ball. Most of them consented and soon leaves of all colors imaginable were seen falling through the air, and dancing along the ground.

"High winds! look at the beautiful dresses they have got," said the acorns in the hollow.

The following morning found the leaves tired and withered. Nothing could be seen of the acorns, for the leaves had hidden them completely.

A short time after this it began to snow. "White frost! what's coming upon us now?" they said in frightened tones.

"That is snow, children," said their mother, the tree, "It will be your blanket during the long winter."

By night the snow was a foot deep. The acorns had fallen asleep. When spring came they woke up and began to send roots into the ground to find food. Then they sent shoots up above the ground.

They greeted each other and one said, "Were you conscious during the winter? Did you know what was going on around you?" The boaster answered: "Well, a feeling came over me, which I can't exactly describe. I wonder if it is what our mother used to call sleep."

When they were two months old, a rabbit, hopping up, ate all the boaster's leaves.

"Brown caterpillars! I do seem to be the most unfortunate acorn—I mean plant. No, I'm a bush—that ever lived."

The next day two boys, passing by, saw the young oak trees. Taking out their knives they each cut down one for a switch, leaving the boaster alone.

A month passed by, and the tree began to get its leaves again. One afternoon a large twig dropped from a tree near by and fell upon the boaster, bending and pinning him to the ground.

"Heavy twigs!" he said, "I wonder if I'll ever live through this."

And so he remained for a long time.

ALEAXNDER BRAENER.

Young Contributors

All young readers are informed that their stories, sketches, verses, essays and letters are very welcome, and—when good enough—will be published in this column. Make your contribution short and write on one side of the paper only.

FACTS ABOUT HEDGEHOGS.

There are two distinct races into which the hedgehog families are divided, which are called by the names of the common and the uncommon hedgehog. The length of a full-grown hedgehog varies from 6 to 10 inches, and they are seldom known to exceed this ten inches in length, although their sizes are almost innumerable in variation. The bodies of hedgehogs are covered with short spines about an inch long, and soft hair, and they have a peculiar long and thin muzzle. They possess thirty-six teeth—twenty in the upper jaw and sixteen in the lower—which vary considerably in size and strength. The spines on their back are slightly bent near the root, and are strong and sharp, which help them a great deal in their defence and fighting; besides this the spines are very elastic, which allows them to fall from a great height without apparently hurting themselves, rolling into a little ball as they are about to reach the ground. The chief characteristic of hedgehogs is their short ears, although their small neck is also very peculiar. Hedgehogs are quadrupeds, which, natural enough, have on each paw five toes, on each of which is a strong, sharp claw; the short tail on hedgehogs is very funny and forms another of their principal points to be noticed.

Hedgehogs have a wonderful power of resisting poison, which does not seem to affect them, as they can eat Spanish flies, which to a dog would give the greatest agony, without apparent harm. To defend themselves, most people know, hedgehogs roll themselves into a little ball, when they cannot be hurt by their adversaries, and this they do frequently when they are wild and want to kill other animals. No hedgehogs lay up any winter store for themselves, but during that season they are in a torpid state, having no feeling or sensitiveness, but sleeping all the time. Also hedgehogs are the most nocturnal animals in England, and scarcely do anything in the day time—all at night. Hedgehogs are nearly always found in pairs and not alone or in a pack; besides this they are easily tamed and are made great pets of on the other side. A few things may be mentioned as being very peculiar about hedgehogs: When they are young they live in nests, which are made very neatly with a nice little roof to keep out the rain and cold; besides this they are born blind, like many other animals, so that this is not uncommon, but what is very uncommon among any animals whatsoever, and what is found to be the case among all hedgehogs is that they are every one also born deaf—with their ears closed.

When hedgehogs are untamed they live in the forests and thickets (as a rule), but when they have been tamed they will always find amusement in a garden. There are no hedge hogs on this side of the Atlantic, as they all dwell in the eastern continents of Asia, Africa and Europe, where all through the winter they sleep on the moss or leaves in a hole of a tree, or underneath its roots, but in summer they pass their time in such places as are mentioned above.

The principal food of hedgehogs is insects, especially roots and flowers; also reptiles and snakes, which curiously enough they kill themselves by forming themselves into their favorite position, a ball, and using their short but sharp spikes for weapons of fighting as well as of defence; then when they have accomplished their task they will devour them, with the greatest relish, always beginning at the tail. Besides these, they are very fond of small quadrupeds, of which they like the young ones especially; nearly all birds, whose eggs and young they enjoy chiefly; milk, which they like more soaked in bread—real bread and milk; vegetables, which they delight in more when they are cooked; and lastly, porridge, principally when it is seasoned and fixed in the favorite way of human beings.

Nevertheless, hedgehogs are not mere pets of amusement by any means; people in England find them of great use in their houses for killing cock-coaches and other beetles, and besides this in the garden they will destroy all kinds of insects and pests, which the gardeners are always complaining of as eating the flowers. Although it may not seem very nice, it is nevertheless true that many people in the east eat these hedgehogs, but not in England, except some gypsies, who roll them up in clay and cook and eat them without appearing to have any disgust whatsoever.

S. L.

The Post Bag

Letters from boys and girls who read this page will be read with interest by Pandora and replied to in due season.

Gladys W.—Please send me your address.

G. Savage.—Your nice little painting came too late to be mentioned.

S.L.—How can I tell if the story will do until I read it? I fear from the description that it would be much too long.

O.S.W.—Better do the whole thing over. I might look over your sketch or drawing, but of course I can't promise to use it.

Dorothy Nicholson.—Drawing too late to be noticed last week.

H. D. Henry.—"Thursday morning" means Thursday morning, not Friday or Saturday, and yours was one of the late drawings.

Shifty Fritz.—To-day is the birthday, so I wish you many happy returns. The snow is lovely, and we have plenty of fun in the winters. No, I am not going to-night, but I hope you will enjoy it. Yes, I have one. Yes, I saw the ball. Thank-you, dear, for your good wishes.

Carmen.—I am keeping your very interesting letter to use later on. But, oh, why did you write on both sides? I have to copy it all. I hope you will have a lovely time with your clever sister in New York.

Cleopatra.—What a marvellous name that club has. Of course, I wrote French verbs. They are terrors, aren't they? Latin is less confusing.

Carcen.—Several members are asking for you, little girl, and hoping you are better. You are much missed.

Jack.—I hope, Jack, that you and Jill haven't broken your crowns. Yes, most of us are glad that the snow has come.

CHRISTMAS COMPETITIONS

This week we begin our Christmas competitions. We expect more and better stories and drawings than ever before. There are scores and scores of intelligent young members of this Circle, and here is a chance to show what they can do.

Some of you draw well, some write good stories, some write good descriptions. You all have a specialty. Now, every one of you is expected to take part in this competition. The time is short. You only have till Wednesday, December 17. We know by experience that people always leave the writing of stories or drawing of pictures till the last possible moment, so there was no special object in giving you a very long time of preparation. I want the stories to be Canadian. I want you children to cultivate love of our country, and knowledge of our country, and above all pride in our country. Some of the stories sent in deal with places of which you have no knowledge except by hearsay, while what you really know about this beautiful land is silently ignored. This should not be. It is all very well to admire what is done in other countries and by other nations, but there is simply no sense in sitting down and staring wistfully at the other places, while you wish you could have and do what they have and do, while the advantages of Canada are ignored.

However, I am wandering a long way from the story competition. You all are asked to try, big and little.

Do your very best. Here are the rules:

RULES.

1. A prize book will be given for the best story written by a boy or girl under eighteen years of age.

2. A prize book will be given for the best story by a boy or girl of eleven years of age or under.

3. A prize book will be given for the best drawing by any member of the Circle under eighteen years of age.

4. All stories must be written plainly, upon one side of the paper; must be signed by the writer with full name, age and address, and be certified to as original by a parent or guardian.

5. The stories must be suitable to the Christmas season, and have some bearing on Canadian life.

6. The stories must be from 600 to 800 words in length. The drawings should be made large and clear for reproduction.

7. All stories and drawings should reach The Herald Office by noon on Wednesday, December 17, when the competition closes. The results will be announced in The Herald of December 20, and the prizes awarded in time for Christmas.

Monday morning. All members are requested to be present at the Inspector Street Mission on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, to mark and make arrangements for the sale the following afternoon. Those wishing to contribute to the sale should notify Miss M. A. Gibson, 2236 St. Catherine Street. It was also decided at the meeting to give a treat to the Old People's Home, Longue Pointe, at New Year, to consist of music and refreshments; also gifts of aprons, tea and tobacco, etc., to all the inmates, the date to be announced later on.

The next meeting of the Montreal branch will be held at Mrs. Brown's, 173 Metcalfe Avenue, January 6th, 1903.

SOME ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Montreal branch acknowledges, with thanks, books from Mrs. Nelson, also jelly from Mrs. Mitchell, Huntingdon branch. Two ladies have promised a nice Christmas dinner to a poor family (per Miss G. Brown) consisting of three boys and two girls, also toys and candy for their Christmas stockings.

The Montreal branch has sent books and magazines to Rev. G. Belford, Gladstone, Man.; Rev. R. C. Brewer, River Desert, P.Q., and Mrs. T. J. Hay, Blind River, Algoma District, as well as clothing, etc., per the Indian children, care of the Rev. Mr. Johnston, Christ Church Mission, Peace River, N.W.T.

BOOKS FOR THE CHILDREN.

The Aberdeen Society is very much in need of children's story books, picture books and scrap books to send in their Christmas parcels to the Northwest. Thinking of the distance from any centre at which many of the settlers live, and remembering the eagerness with which the children must look forward to something nice for themselves in that Aberdeen parcel, it is not hard to understand how welcome such books, etc., must be. Have any of you—big or little—contributions? If so send to the Aberdeen Society over Bank of Montreal, Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets.

MONTREAL MEETINGS.

The Montreal branch met on Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Godbee Brown.

It was decided to send a case of toys, consisting of dolls, etc., to Mrs. Simonds, St. Mary's rectory, Auburn, N.S., for the Sunday school children's Xmas. All members willing to make dolls to dress. Please call for same at 31 St. Mark Street, Mrs. H. M. Boyd.

The rummage sale under the auspices of the Montreal branch Inspector Street Mission, takes place at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 9th. An express will call at all the members houses for parcels on

SUNSHINE
CANADIAN NEWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUNSHINE SOCIETY

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not meant for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears—
Pass it on.

THE LESSER DEEDS.

The memory of a kindly word
For long gone by
The fragrance of a fading flower
Sent lovingly,
The gleaming of a sudden smile
Or sudden tear,
The warmer pressure of the hand,
The tone of cheer,
The hush that means "I cannot speak
But I have heard!"
The note that only bears a verse
From God's own Word;
Such tiny things we hardly count
As ministry;
Such givers deeming they have shown
Scant sympathy;
But when the heart is overwrought
Oh, who can tell
The power of such tiny things
To make it well

SHERBROOKE BRANCH SALE.

The Sherbrooke branch of the International Sunshine Society held their annual tea and sale on Saturday afternoon. Miss Amy Anderson was fortune teller. The flower table was in charge of Misses Winifred Mundell and Eva Hall; the second-hand book stall was presided over by Mrs. T. B. Brown, Mrs. Davidson and Miss Eva Barlow. The household table, with jams, jellies, groceries, etc., was looked after by Mrs. Day and Miss Grace Mundell, and home-made candy was sold by Misses Lolo Maclagan, Clarie Streeter and Idell Hubbard. The doll table was in charge of Misses Stella Spearing, Kate Lawrence and Jean McLeod. A bargain table had for saleswomen Misses Margaret Dale, Minda LeBaron and Maybird Odell, and the pretty fancy work stall was under the direction of Misses Mabel Blue, Jean Mitchell and Olive Spearing. In the tea room Mrs. H. D. Lawrence, Mrs. Perrault and Miss Sutton presided, assisted by Miss Helen Lawrence. A goodly sum was netted for local charities.

WESTMOUNT NOTES.

The Westmount branch has received donations of books from Linden Carter, Metis, Que.; Charles Baker, Mrs. Stephens, (bound books for the Sunday school), Mrs. Mumford, Mrs. Hosmer, Mrs. Heney, Mrs. Pillow; also kind contributions of Christmas gifts which are being sent to the Northwest.

The next Westmount meeting will be held on Tuesday, 9th, at 3.30, in Victoria Hall. All contributions for the society should be directed to Victoria Hall, Westmount.

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CONSUMPTION CURED

—BY—

Powley's Liquified Ozone



Mrs. Banks Had Three Hemorrhages of the Lungs—Ozone Gave Her a Permanent Cure.

I was afflicted with bronchial and lung trouble for three years. The disease became firmly seated in my system, and I began to despair of ever being well. I had the best medical advice in the city, and spent a lot of money in medicine. I became a complete wreck, physically, at the end of three years, and at night had to be propped up in bed with pillows so that I could breathe. I had three hemorrhages of the lungs. My system was entirely run down, and I suffered exceedingly from female troubles. A friend of mine living in Muskoka told me to try Ozone, the new system of treatment, as she had been greatly benefited by it. I purchased one bottle, but did not get much relief. At the end of the second bottle I felt much improved, and when I had taken nine bottles I had quite recovered.

My husband did not know that I had taken Ozone, and thought I had stopped the doctoring altogether. He said to me:—"Didn't I tell you that you would get well when you stopped taking medicine?" When I told him about Ozone he was surprised, and thought that it would do his eczema good. He took some, with the result that it cured him.

We are both very thankful for Powley's Liquified Ozone, and consider it the best household remedy to be obtained. I have never yet been troubled with a return of my old complaint, and feel wonderfully well.

(Signed) (Mrs.) IRENA J. BANKS, 787 Queen street west, Toronto.

This case is like that of Mr. Wm. McKay, of Sutton, a most remarkable one. It shows the wonderful power of Powley's Liquified Ozone to create a healthy condition of the blood and tissues, in which diseased germs cannot live. If you know of anyone who has lung trouble or consumption draw their attention to these cases. You may be the means of saving life. Write for our Literature; we can interest you.

$1.00 large size bottle, 50c small size. At all druggists. Write the Ozone Co., of Toronto, Limited, 48 Colborne Street, Toronto.

D. WATSON & CO., Sole Agents for Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

Fibroid Tumors Cured

Note the result of Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine.



"Some time ago I wrote to you describing my symptoms and asked your advice. You replied, and I followed all your directions carefully, and today I am a well woman.

"The use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** entirely expelled the tumor and strengthened my whole system. I can walk miles now.

"**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is worth five dollars a drop. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors or female trouble of any kind to give it a faithful trial."—(Signed) MRS. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St., (Roxbury) Boston, Mass. —*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Mountains of gold could not purchase such testimony—or take the place of the health and happiness which Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought to Mrs. Hayes.

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** stands without a peer as a remedy for all the distressing ills of women; all ovarian troubles; tumors; inflammations; ulceration, falling and displacement of the womb; backache; irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation. Surely the volume and character of the testimonial letters we are daily printing in the newspapers can leave no room for doubt in the minds of fair people.

Have You Got a Cold?

Then get a box of HARTE'S GRIPPE WAFERS. A sure cure. Price 25c.

J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST, 1780 NOTRE DAME ST

B Burdock Blood Bitters

Cannot be Excelled by any preparation on the market to-day as

A Cure For Dyspepsia, Boils, Pimples, Headaches, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula,

AND ALL TROUBLES ARISING FROM THE

Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood.

It has been in general use for over a quarter of a century, and every person who has used it has nothing but words of praise as to its curative properties.

MR. R. J. N. HOGG, Sunderland, Ont., writes:—

After having suffered for nearly two years with indigestion and severe headaches, and getting no relief from the numerous doctors I consulted I decided to try **Burdock Blood Bitters.** After having taken a few doses my head began to ease from the continual aching, and by the time one bottle was taken I was completely cured of both the indigestion and headaches.

LETTERS FROM A SELF-MADE MERCHANT TO HIS SON!

The most interesting collection of such letters since Lord Chesterfield. The letters are written by John Graham, head of the House of Graham & Co., Pork-packers, in Chicago, to his son, Pierrepont.

Price, cloth, illustrated, $1.25. By mail, 8c extra.

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HIRAM JOHNSON,
494 ST. PAUL STREET,
Importer, Exporter and Wholesale Dealer in . . .
Raw and Dressed Furs.

A large assortment of Persian Lambs, Gray Lambs, Mink Martens, Sables and all kinds of Dressed Furs always on hand. Cash paid on all consignments of Raw Furs, Skins and Ginseng.

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Investment Brokers,

We offer subject to sale the following first-class securities:

$100,000 4 Per Cent. Bonds, City of Montreal, Due 1942.
$75,000 3½ Per Cent. Bonds, Peterboro, Ont., Due 1931.
$15,000 4 Per Cent. Bonds, St. John, Que. 48 years.
£10,000 3½ Per Cent. Bonds, Government of Newfoundland, Due 1951.
$25,000 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Canada Atlantic Railway, Due 1909.

Prices on application.

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MONTREAL.

Several of my clients forced to sacrifice their

WILSON High-Class **SCALES**



HIGHEST MEDALS at Paris, France.

Dough Mixers and Sausage Machinery.

GASOLINE ENGINES. Get special terms to-day

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43 Esplanade St. East, Toronto, Ont.

Leather Belting

Genuine Oak. Also Mill Supplies Our prices are better and the quality of our goods are too well known to dwell on.

D. K. McLAREN,
751 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL.
BRANCH, TORONTO.

HORSES!

FOR SALE, High Stepping Cobs, matched pairs, Carriage and Saddle Horses, Heavy Draught and General Purpose always on hand.

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We are the pioneers of cheap light and power. Under similar conditions, hours of use and measurements, we defy competition. If our prices do not appear right, "there is a nigger on the fence." Consult an expert before deciding, or await our revised prices for Shawinigan power in January.

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38 VICTORIA SQUARE.
Tel. Main 1745.

The INTERCOLONIAL
COAL MINING COMPANY, LTD.

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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10c per Package 10c per Package

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Meadow Sweet Cheese.

Ask Your Grocer For It.

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MEADOW SWEET CHEESE CO.,
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Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd

The Best Hard Wheat Flour in the World.

Mills at KEEWATIN, 4,500 brls. per day (the largest mill in the British Empire); PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, 1,000 brls. per day. Our flour has been exported to warm and cold countries and is FAR FAMED FOR ITS KEEPING QUALITIES. All grades of hard wheat flour sold in barrels and bags. Quotations and other information on application. Offices, First Floor C.P.R. Telegraph Building, Montreal.

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We have several departments; each department a Special Expert
Tell us your wants, and they will be attended to by

One Who Knows!

Our Lines—

Roofing, Asphalting, Cement Work, Heating and Conveying, Expanded Metal Construction.

George W. Reed & Co.,
785 CRAIG STREET.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

Chlorodyne

The Original and Only Genuine

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the Defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to. — Times, July 10.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

The Illustrated London News, of September 28th, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be the most generally useful, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. — See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, etc.

Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" in the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

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Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awnings, Shirtings, Flannelettes, Ginghams, Zephyrs, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns, Cottons, Blankets, Angolas, Yarns, etc.

ONLY WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED.

D. Morrice, Sons & Co
—AGENTS—
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co.

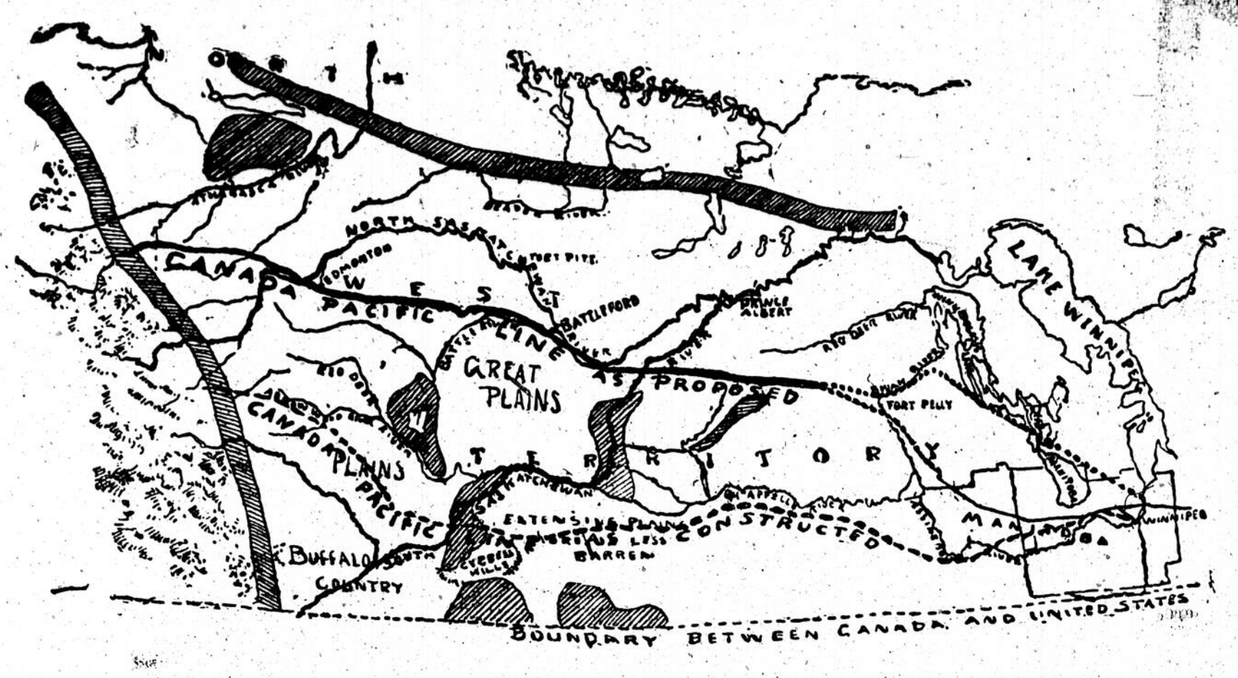
Gentlemen, — My three children were dangerously low with diphtheria. On the advice of our priest my wife began the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT. In two hours they were greatly relieved, and in five days they were completely well, and I firmly believe your valuable Liniment saved the lives of my children.

Gratefully yours,
ADELBERT LEFEBVRE.
Mair's Mills, June 10th, 1899.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that J. Alfred Dauth, doctor in medicine, of the City of Montreal, will apply to the Quebec Legislature, at its next session, to be authorized to practice the profession of Doctor in the Province of Quebec. Montreal, Nov. 20th, 1902. Dandurand, Brodeur & Boyer, Attorneys for Petitioner.

HOW THE C.P.R WAS ORIGINALLY PLANNED



The accompanying map shows the original location proposed for the Canadian Pacific Railway, under what is known as the Mackenzie survey, made by Sir Sandford Fleming, and the route to the southward finally adopted. The shaded portions mark the areas then regarded as of little use for agricultural purposes. The clear spaces indicate the good land. This is the route which has been adopted and is now in process of construction by the Canadian Northern Railway. The main line of the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will, it is understood, run to the north of the line located by the Canadian Northern. If the C.P.R. has developed such enormous traffic on what was then regarded as the least fertile part of the west, what may be expected of the Saskatchewan Valley?

FROM THE CAPITALS OF THE PROVINCES.

DISLIKE EXECUTION AT CHRISTMAS TIME

St. John's Reason for Asking Clemency for the Youthful Murderer.

(From Herald's Special Correspondent.)

St. John, N.B., Dec. 6.—Will Frank Higgins, the boy murderer, be hanged, and will the Canadian Pacific Railway Company be permitted to bring cattle through Maine for shipment from St. John, are the two questions now discussed by everybody. The date fixed for the execution of Higgins by the trial judge is Thursday, December 18, just a week before Christmas. It cannot be said that there is any strong sentiment in the community in the prisoner's favor, for nobody doubts his guilt, and the murder was a most cold blooded one, without, so far as is known, any justification. Despite this fact public sentiment is strongly against an execution right in the holiday season, and this has induced many to sign the petition to the Government asking for executive clemency. The petition, which is to be forwarded to Ottawa in a few days, and will be before the Government when the final decision as to Higgins' fate is made, merely asks that effect be given to the jury's recommendation to mercy because of the youth of the prisoner. No other reason is assigned why there should be clemency, and none other can be urged. Some of those who have signed the petition in favor of a commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment, have done so because of a feeling that, despite the fact that he is a murderer, the Crown is hardly doing the fair thing by Higgins in trying him for murder and his companion Goodspeed for the far less serious offence of an accessory after the fact. Many in the community believe that the same penalty should be meted out to the two boys. This apparently was the view of Judge Landry, who tried the case, for he on more than one occasion expressed the opinion that the murder was in accordance with a pre-arranged plan between Higgins and Goodspeed, and in charging the jury he went so far as to express his view that had both been indicted together the Crown could have made out a sufficiently strong case without the confession of Goodspeed, which brought out the counter confession of Higgins. Those who have followed the case will remember that these two boys, one 16, the other 15, went with their comrade, Willie Doherty, aged 17, to a lonely spot on the outskirts of Rockwood Park, and there one of them—Goodspeed says Higgins, and Higgins says Goodspeed—shot him. Together they buried the body, which had been terribly mutilated, and in the course of the week that elapsed before the body was found they paid at least two visits to the spot. On the day the body was discovered and brought to the city they were among the crowd that hung about the dead house door, and Higgins even went in and identified the corpse as that of his former companion. When the boys discovered that the press and the police were weaving a net around them they fled, were captured at the American border, and brought back to the city. Then Goodspeed, the junior of the two, made a confession to the police, and afterwards repeated it before the coroner's jury. This confession placed the entire crime on Higgins Goodspeed declared he did not know Higgins contemplated murder, and said Higgins, under threats, compelled him to assist in hiding the body.

THE PROSECUTION'S BLUNDER.

A serious blunder was made by the authorities at this stage of the proceedings. The coroner, on hearing Goodspeed's confession, wanted to call Higgins, but the Crown officers advised against that course, and he submitted to the advice. What Higgins would have said if he had been called suddenly to the stand is not known, but nobody believes it would have been the same story that weeks afterwards he got off like a well learned recitation at his trial before the higher court. A remarkable feature of the two confessions was that neither gave any real motive for the crime. Each boy told his story of the horrible deed without any apparent realization of the enormity of the affair. Each was calm and collected, and hours of searching cross-examination failed to shake either story. Goodspeed's tale was probably the most remarkable ever told by a boy criminal in Canada. He showed Higgins, Doherty and himself with others, had planned and executed many daring robberies, one of those he took part in being in the week following the murder. Higgins, on the other hand, made himself out a good boy—altogether too good for the company he was keeping. He knew of their doings, but did not participate in them. When the real truth of the murder is told it will probably be found that a quarrel in the camp was the cause of the crime. There is in some quarters a belief that these criminals could tell how old man Oulton, the miser, was murdered earlier in the summer, and a fear that Doherty might "split" is thought by some to have been the motive that prompted his murder. The youthful gang is now pretty well broken up, for Doherty is dead, Higgins is disposed of for life, a third member, Holm, is serving a term in Dorchester penitentiary, and Goodspeed is awaiting trial. It is thought that the Crown will indict him for some of the robberies he admitted having committed, as well as for being an accessory after the fact in the murder. Unless he chooses to repeat his confessions they may have difficulty in proving his guilt, for the confession is privileged, and cannot be used against him, and none of his companions can be called in evidence. Higgins is at present under close confinement and, like all condemned murderers, is carefully guarded. His parents are allowed to see him but once a week, and nobody else has seen him excepting Rev. Fr. McMurray, his spiritual adviser, and his lawyer. The family visits are made in the presence of a jailer. No food can be sent him until it has first been examined by the sheriff. He is not allowed a pencil or paper, although he is a very clever artist. He is permitted to read and has received many gifts of books. Since his incarceration he has not made any statement of the crime other than at the trial. His parents say he talks home affairs to them. No reporters have been permitted to see him, and so far as known he is not any more concerned over the terrible affair than he was at the very first. Both are truly remarkable boys, and opinion is divided as to which was the leader in the enterprises. A complete and detailed account of their experiences would furnish materials for dime novels of a good deal more thrilling character than many of those that are believed to have had an important and baneful influence on their young lives.

WELSH COAL DOES NOT SUIT TORONTO

City May be "Stuck" With it—Sad Phase of the McDougall Case.

(From Herald's Special Correspondent.)

Toronto, Dec. 6.—The Welsh coal received here for sale by the city authorities to citizens is not satisfactory. Several orders that had not been filled have been cancelled, and there is a probability that with large receipts of hard coal in the near future by dealers, the city will have some of the cargo on its hands, with no purchasers in sight. Through much handling the coal has become much reduced in size, there being a large percentage of screenings in it. As offered by the city therefore it is practically unscreened coal. The sale price is $8, though it cost $10.

John Lewis has been appointed editor-in-chief of the Globe, temporarily, though it is understood that his permanent appointment is only a matter of time. He has for some years been next in rank to Mr. J. S. Willison, the retiring editor. The new paper which the latter is to control is still veiled in mystery, the utmost secrecy being observed in whatever negotiations are in progress. The staff will present Mr. Willison with a handsome silver service. The staff will on Saturday next banquet F. A. Ackland, who recently retired from the position of news editor to accept a more lucrative position.

An order was granted at Osgoode Hall yesterday morning winding up the business of McFarlane, Gray & Southgate, wholesale clothiers, on Front Street. E. R. C. Clarkson has been appointed liquidator. The assets and liabilities of the company are about equal, and are placed at $100,000 each. It is understood the firm will attempt to effect a settlement with the creditors. The capital stock of this company is $200,000, of which $100,000 is paid up.

An element of sadness has been added to the case of Alfred McDougall, who is charged with appropriating about $40,000 of public money. He has been ill ever since his arrest, and now it appears that he is getting worse. It is a question whether he will live long, or even face a jury on the accusation. Dr. Ogden, in his note to Magistrate Dennison, on Thursday, said: "Mr. McDougall is decidedly weaker than he was ten days ago. He is gradually losing strength all the time, and is not able to appear in court in safety."

Mrs. Henry Joseph gave a very delightful tea this week, when the table done in red and white was in charge of the Misses Drury.



SOCIAL HAPPENINGS IN THE SUBURBS.
—McCutcheon, in the Chicago Record-Herald.

LECTURE AT ST. JAMES'.

On Thursday evening, Mr. B. W. Grigg gave a lecture on Shakespeare, in the St. James Methodist Church parlors. Mr. Barrington Foote, of London, Eng., sang very delightfully.

HOCHELAGA COUNTY W.C.T.U. ENTERTAIN

Yesterday afternon a very delightful reception was given by the Hochelaga County Women's Christian Temperance Union in the Y. M. C. A. parlors. The officers: Miss Dougall, president; Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, vice-president; Miss Radford, corresponding secretary; Miss Barlow, recording secretary, and Mrs. Jaques, treasurer, were all present. Miss Dougall presided.

The guests were received by Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Ludington, and Mrs. Charles Cushing.

The decorations were in pink and pale green, and the banners of Hochelaga county and a couple of local banners were hung conspicuously.

The candy table, in pink and green, with green shaded candles, was in charge of Miss E. H. Crossley, Miss Ryan and Miss Thurston, and the tea table, with similar decorations was in charge of Mrs. R. A. S. Allan, Mrs. Messiah, Mrs. Wilkinson, assisted by many of the members.

There was a very good attendance.

The programme opened with the National Anthem, followed by remarks by Miss Dougall, who spoke of the educational value of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Radford and other ladies also gave one minute speeches. Miss Mills sang delightfully, accompanied by Miss Atwater. Miss McKinnon gave a piano solo, Miss Jaques and Miss Bouchard gave a duet. Miss Clarke a song and Miss Craven a violin solo. Rev. Mr. Hurxtable, Rev. Hugh Pedley and Mr. Carter, were also down for interesting speeches, dealing with the temperance question.

MLLE. DE LUSSAN'S PIANO

For sale. The beautiful upright piano used by Mlle. De Lussan during her stay in Montreal will be sold at a reduction. Call and see this beautiful piano at J. W. Shaw & Co.'s piano and music house, 2274 St. Catherine street. —Advt.

HALIFAX HONORS FINANCE MINISTER

Forthcoming Fielding Banquet Will be a Big Affair Indeed.

(From Herald's Special Correspondent.)

Halifax, Dec. 5.—Another move has been made on the library site checker board. Judge Weatherbe has rendered his decision granting an injunction to restrain the City Council from refusing to accept Andrew Carnegie's $75,000. But the game is not yet played to a finish. The question of a site is an open one, and may remain so for a considerable period. The next move is awaited with great interest.

Next Thursday week the Liberals of Halifax and the province generally, will banquet Hon. W. S. Fielding, at the Queen Hotel, in this city. On that occasion we hope to see our new Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Mr. Prefontaine. Other Cabinet ministers and private members have been invited, and Hon. George Murray will preside. Tickets for the banquet have been placed at $5 each. It was at first intended to have a popular price of, say, $3.50, and the committee was equally divided in the matter. Another member of the committee who had been absent during the first part of the meeting came in, and gave his vote in favor of the aristocratic figure, which was there and then decided upon. The gentleman whose vote decided the matter left almost immediately after for Toronto and the Pacific Coast.

Nova Scotia is proud of Mr. Fielding. We are proud of him because he maintains our reputation for supplying the Dominion with brainy men. Halifax is proud of Mr. Fielding because it was here he lived and toiled as a boy and a man in the never ceasing drag of newspaper work, and where he first budded out as a politician. His course has been an honest, fearless and a clean cut one. It was intended to limit the number of tickets to 200, but there is a big demand from all parts of the province, and the Queen dining hall will be taxed to its fullest seating capacity.

Dr. De Costa has been with us. He has lectured on Irish education, and has given us his reasons for leaving the Episcopal Church. It must be said the doctor was a disappointment. He appeared to be an overraised and over-advertised man, and the general impresion is that Bishop Potter got the best of the bargain when he exchanged De Costa for Briggs. The coming to Halifax of De Costa was extremely painful to the Anglicans, and now it is announced that as an offset, a reverend gentleman of the Anglican communion, who was at one time a priest in the Roman Catholic Church, will deliver a series of lectures in this city on why he became a Protestant. This is a case where tweedle dee and tweedle dum shines brightly.

MRS. YOUNG'S CASE

A STRANGE CASE THAT BAFFLED DOCTORS.

None of Her Friends Believed She Could Recover, and Her Case Has Excited Great Interest.

From the Courier, Trenton, Ont.

The case of Mrs. Robert Young, of Stanley street, Trenton, is one that has caused a great deal of talk among those who are acquainted with her. Mrs. Young is now in her seventy-eighth year, and is quite vigorous for a woman of that age. Three years ago she took a chill, which appeared to affect her whole system. Her lower limbs and body swelled to such an extent that she could scarcely move them. Her stomach became so disordered that she could not take solid food, and her heart fluttered so violently that she could not lie in bed, and for two years had to be bolstered up day and night. The chills which were apparently the original cause of the trouble became chronic, and affected her two or three times a week, and after a chill her skin would turn a dark brown color. Her friends did not believe she could recover, but nevertheless did all they could for her. Three doctors tried their skill, but to no purpose, and the strongest consolation they could offer was, "Well, you know we are all growing old." Several advertised medicines were then given her, but with no better results. In August, 1901, Mrs. Young had become so bad that her daughter-in-law had to come from a distance to nurse her. She brought with her some Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and persuaded the old lady to begin their use. In the course of a few weeks there could be no doubt that they were helping her, and the doctor advised continuing their use, and now, after using them for some months, the swelling that had affected her limbs is gone; the chills no longer bother her; her stomach is restored to its normal condition, and the heart fluttering that had made it necessary to bolster her up in bed has also disappeared. It is no wonder that the case has excited much comment, and the editor of the Courier, who has personally investigated it, can vouch for the facts related above. Such marvellous cures as this prove Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to be the best medicine offered the public to-day, and all those who are ailing should promptly give them a trial. All druggists sell these pills, or they can be obtained by mail at 50c. a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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