

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.
FAIR AND COOL.

The Quebec Chronicle.

TEMPERATURES.
24 Hours Ending 8 p.m. Yesterday.
Minimum, 42; Maximum, 48.

ESTABLISHED 1764.

QUEBEC, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1914.

ONE CENT.

To the Officers N. C. O. and Men, of the Overseas Contingent

Should you wish to have anything in our line placed on board the transports, we solicit your orders.
Any order entrusted to us, will have our best attention, and delivered at any hour of the day or night.

A. GRENIER,
GROCER AND WINE MERCHANT,
Telephones 1247-1248. 94 St. John Street.

GERMANY NOW RE-INFORCING ARMY IN EAST PRUSSIA

PREPARATION FOR GENERAL BATTLE ALONG WHOLE OF WESTERN LINE.

London, Sept. 27.—Germany is re-inforcing her army in East Prussia at the rate of one army corps per day," says a despatch from Petrograd to Lloyd's News Agency. These reinforcements are being carried by 250 trains on all four available railways. Other troops are being hurried from Berlin and Schneidemühl to Baltic ports and thence by sea to East Prussia.

"All this is in preparation for the great and decisive battle soon to be fought along the whole western line." "At least 800,000 German troops are now gathered in an effort to balance the Austrian failures. The armies are already in touch and the grand battle is bound to come soon. The Russians will have the advantage, however, because the fighting will be on ground chosen by the Russian leaders."

FATAL CAR ACCIDENT.

New Hamburg, Ont., Sept. 27.—W. Bethner, of this place, and his sister, Miss Alice, accompanied Nicholas Wentzel in his automobile for a short trip in the country. When approaching Wilmet Centre the automobile skidded and turned over, instantly killing the young lady. Mr. Bethner had his spine injured and three ribs broken. Mr. Wentzel was slightly injured.

ARRESTED FOR BREACH OF THE MILITARY ACT.

Toronto, Sept. 27.—A man giving the name of Robert Michaels, and claiming to be a broker from England, was placed under arrest tonight at the King Edward Hotel charged with a breach of the military act. The warrant for his arrest came from Ottawa, and the police authorities refuse all information regarding the nature of the offence charged. He has been staying in the city for some weeks.

ONTARIO GERMANS WILL RAISE PATRIOTIC FUND.

Berlin, Ont., Sept. 27.—The first gun of the patriotic fund campaign in this city was fired last night when a demonstration took place at the Auditorium, preceded by a military and automobile parade on King street, in which Berlin's new city regiment made its first public appearance. At a mass meeting brief addresses were delivered by some of Berlin's most prominent German citizens, including Mayor Euler. It was announced that an effort would be made to raise the sum of \$75,000.

UNION BANK MANAGER CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 27.—A sensation was caused yesterday afternoon when John McKinnon, manager of the East End branch of the Union Bank on Barton street, was arrested on a charge of stealing a large sum of money. John Munn, who is a relative of McKinnon, was arrested at the same time and is alleged to be implicated with McKinnon. For some time past it has been known that money was missing and recently private detectives were called in. McKinnon is charged with being implicated in the theft of a package of money amounting to \$7,000, which was made up in the bank and disappeared shortly afterwards.

CANADIAN APPLES BADLY AFFECTED

SIR GEORGE FOSTER WILL START CAMPAIGN IN IN- TEREST OF HOME MARKET

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—The Department of Trade and Commerce, under the direction of Sir George E. Foster, will conduct a Dominion-wide advertising campaign to increase the consumption of Canadian apples throughout Canada.

Although the finest apples in the world are produced in this country many Canadians have had to content themselves in previous years with apples imported from the United States. This was due to the fact that Europe, appreciating the quality of Canadian apples, imported them in very considerable quantities. The exports of Canadian apples to the United Kingdom have been running 1,500,000 barrels a year. In addition, seventy-five per cent. of all the apples evaporated have been exported to Germany, Austria-Hungary and other countries in continental Europe.

The war has resulted in a curtailment of the market for Canadian apples in Great Britain. It has also resulted in jeopardizing for this year the trade in evaporated apples with continental Europe, for Germany was the clearing base for most of that trade.

In view of these conditions the Department of Trade and Commerce, as a general effort to assist in creating new sources of demand to replace those cut off by the war, has been seeking to devise some means of assisting Canadian apple growers in quickly changing the market for Canadian apples from export to domestic channels. In order to effect the change in the quickest possible way, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Sir George E. Foster, has decided, after several conferences during the past week with the manager of the Canadian Press Association, Mr. John M. Irmie, to use the means that would be adopted by a business concern confronted with a similar situation. To advertise Canadian apples to the people of Canada in order to increase the demand for them in the home market. All that is necessary in order to secure the increased consumption of Canadian apples in Canada is to let the Canadian know the food and other values of the Canadian apple and that instead of using imported fruits they may have this year the products of Canadian apple orchards that in previous years has graced the tables of Europe's nobility.

As the apple crop is now ready for harvesting the announcement of Sir George Foster's plan will be welcome news to the apple growers throughout Canada. As the messages to the public had to follow, immediately and the preparation and handling of the campaign involved a great deal of work that had to be crowded into a short period the Department of Trade and Commerce decided to entrust the whole campaign to J. J. Gibbons, Ltd. who handle the advertising campaigns of many Canadian manufacturers. Expert advertising men are now in consultation with Sir George Foster, Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture and other officials of the Department of Agriculture, and the advertisements in the campaign will commence in a few days in publications throughout Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

MGR. DALY DEAD.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 27.—The Rt. Rev. Monsignor T. J. Daly, Vicar General of the archdiocese of Halifax, died today, aged 75 years. He was rector of St. Joseph's Church and one of the most esteemed Catholic clergymen in Nova Scotia.

In July of 1911 he celebrated his golden jubilee.

CONTINUING THEIR ADVANCE ALLIES HURL BACK GERMANS IN DESPERATE ENCOUNTERS

French Claim Marked Progress---Russians Move Forward In Galicia---Vast Bodies Of Germans Troops Are Being Rushed Into Russia Via East Prussia---Bayonet Charges Are No Thing Of The Past Yet---Typhus Fever Bothers German Forces---Soldiers Are Encouraged To Marry Before Leaving For The Front

London, Sept. 27, 9.15 p.m.—Along almost two-thirds of the great battle line across north-eastern France the armies of the Allies and Germany fought fiercely today, at some points with the bayonet, and tonight's statements from both sides are worded with the optimism which has characterized all these official pronouncements. It was agreed that the Allies had continued their advance.

The French claimed "marked progress," the German announcement from Berlin, though insisting that the advance had been repulsed, nevertheless referred to it as an advance.

Elsewhere along the battle front neither side seems to have achieved any notable success.

The continued forward movement of the Russian troops in Galicia; the appearance of German air craft dropping bombs over various places in Belgium, and again in Paris and Warsaw, and the movement of vast bodies of German troops into Russia by way of East Prussia were chiefly significant in a summary of the events in both theatres of war.

Of the German bombs thrown none seems to have done extensive damage. One man is reported to have been killed in Belgium and one in Paris.

Neither army has achieved anything notable since the Allies have reported progress in one direction. The Allies at one point claim to have thrown back a desperate advance by the crack Prussian Guard, and the Germans insist that today, with a weaker force, their right has checked the advance of a mixed French and British force brought up by rail.

Recurring references to bayonet charges seem to prove conclusively that this picturesque and romantic phase of warfare, which it was thought had been killed by the advent of the great guns and other equipment of modern armies is not all a thing of the past.

The French official communication says that at some points the trenches are only a few hundred metres apart; thus a small portion of the millions engaged have been the stimulation and thrill of hand-to-hand fighting.

Despatches from Petrograd report that fierce fighting still goes on in Galicia, though Cracow, towards which the Russian hosts have been marching ever since Przemyśl was invested and the communications cut, has not yet been attacked.

To the north, the German invasion is assuming vaster proportions, notwithstanding the Russian War Office insists that the Germans are being repulsed at the frontier.

It is estimated here that the German front extends from the Baltic coast to the southern boundary of Silesia, a distance of about 400 miles.

What opposition the Germans have met is believed to have been little more than a cavalry screen. The fighting centered again today along the River Niemen, from Druskeniki, in Suwalki, Russian Poland, to Sopotzkin. The official statement issued tonight at Petrograd said that the German artillery had been unable to assume the offensive at Sopotzkin and that their retreat was more or less general.

There has been a dearth of naval news in the last twenty-four hours, and although the fall of the Austrian seaport of Cattaro has been reported imminent for several days, that event has not yet been recorded.

The German Emperor's illness variously described last week as a severe cold and influenza, is now said to be inflammation of the lungs, due to the Emperor falling into a water-filled ditch.

To the cholera, heretofore reported among the Austrian troops, has been added, according to an Antwerp despatch, typhus fever, which is said to be raging in the German camps around Brussels and near Termonde. It is reported that several hundred Germans have already succumbed to this disease.

Quick to realize, as did Germany, the necessity of a high birth rate to offset the deaths due to the war, a movement has been started in England to reduce the marriage fees and to encourage soldiers and sailors to take wives before leaving for the front. The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed an open letter on the subject to a London paper. In German a similar movement was inaugurated some time ago.

North Sydney, N. S., Sept. 26.—The British steamship Beatrice, employed in the coal-carrying trade between this port and Newfoundland, arrived here this morning from Bay Roberts and reported that she was halted about sixty miles out, while steaming at a fast clip through a light fog, by the Canadian cruiser Niobe. The Niobe fired two shots across the Beatrice's bow, but on the Beatrice showing her colors she was ordered to proceed.

AFTERNOON STATEMENT.

Paris, Sept. 27.—The following official war bulletin was issued this afternoon:

"First.—On our left wing the battle has been continued with perceptible progress on our part. On the front between the Rivers Oise and Somme and on the north of the Somme from the Oise to Rheims very violent attacks by the Germans have been made at several points, some of them being at the point of the bayonet but they were all repulsed. In many places the French and Germans were not more than 100 metres apart.

"Second.—In the centre, from Rheims to Soissons, the Prussian guard had undertaken unsuccessfully a vigorous offensive, being hurled back in the region of Berry-au-Bac (11 miles north-east of Rheims and about 25 miles of Soissons), and Nogent L'Abbesse (three miles due east of Rheims). From Soissons the enemy yesterday morning made a successful attack between the highway leading from Somme to Chalons-sur-Marne, and the line of the railway from St. Menes to Vouziers. At the end of the day our troops regained all the ground that they had lost.

"Between the region of the Argonne and the Meuse, the enemy has not manifested any activity. On the

(Continued on Page Seven)

WAR SUMMARY

For three long days without cessation the Germans have hurled their masses against the French and English along the entire front in Northern France. The French official view is that these operations, the fiercest that have yet taken place, are by high command, meaning possibly instructions from the Emperor himself.

Their purpose has been to break through the allied lines, but both French and British official reports say they have failed. From Paris it is announced that not only have the Germans not been able to achieve their object, but they have lost a flag, munitions and men taken prisoners in the attempt.

The British, as usual, are laconic. "The situation is satisfactory," they say, "and the counter attacks on the British front have been beaten back with heavy losses to the enemy."

The French claim appreciable progress on the left wing and a decisive victory over the famous Prussian Guard in the centre. Of the Wivre district, where the Germans have made gains in the last two or three days, little is said.

One of the remarkable things in this great battle, which has now entered upon its sixteenth day, is the spirit maintained by the troops. British, French and Germans have withstood the most terrific shelling the world has ever known, an almost constant rain of bullets from the rifles, and hand-to-hand encounters with gun and bayonet, but all reports agree that they are fighting with the same determination and tenacity as in the beginning and that even the commanders in some cases are having difficulty in holding their men back.

In the Far East, according to Japanese reports, the Japanese have defeated the Germans on the outskirts of Tsing-Tau, capital of the German protectorate of Kiao-Chow. Though the battle lasted fourteen hours, the losses so far as known were small.

German Zeppelins have dropped bombs on Belgian towns. A German aeroplane has paid another visit to Paris, dropping explosives in its flight, while a Zeppelin has also appeared above the city of Warsaw. But not much damage was done in any of these instances.

The German Emperor is now reported to be suffering from inflammation of the lungs. Only a day or two ago his fifth son, Prince Oscar, was obliged to withdraw from his regiment and is now being treated for a heart affection, the result of overexertion in the field. The Emperor's youngest son, Prince Joachim, has just recovered from a bullet wound.

From Petrograd comes an official statement from the Russian General Staff that the German attempts in Russian Poland have been repulsed and that the German are in retreat.

PORTLAND ENTERS PACIFIC LEAGUE

AMERICAN CITY'S HOCKEY TEAM WILL REPLACE THAT OF NEW WESTMINSTER

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 27.—Vancouver, Victoria and Portland will compete for hockey honors on the Pacific Coast this season. Frank Patrick, President of the Pacific Coast League, announced on Saturday that Portland's application for a franchise had been received and that it would undoubtedly be accepted when the annual meeting is held in October. This will mean the dropping of New Westminster.

The league suffered heavy financial losses in the Royal City last season, and this is one reason advanced for the decision to transfer the team to the American city. Hugh Lehman is mentioned as the possible manager of the Portland club.

The Weather

Toronto, Sept. 27.—The Atlantic disturbance passed quickly north-eastward near the coast of Nova Scotia, accompanied by gales and heavy rain. Cool weather has prevailed from Ontario eastward, while in the Western province it has been for the most part fair and warm.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria...	48	86
Vancouver...	46	54
Kamloops...	50	62
Calgary...	48	66
Edmonton...	46	62
Battleford...	56	70
Prince Albert...	56	64
Medicine Hat...	50	70
Winnipeg...	52	70
Port Arthur...	44	46
Parry Sound...	36	54
London...	47	62
Toronto...	46	59
Kingston...	46	58
Ottawa...	40	52
Montreal...	42	62
Quebec...	42	48
Halifax...	33	58

Forecasts:

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay: Moderate winds, mostly south-easterly; fair and cool.
Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence: Fair and cool.
Lower St. Lawrence: Northerly to westerly winds; fair and cool.
Gulf and Maritime: Northerly winds; fair and cool.
Superior: Moderate fresh south-east to south winds; fair and cool, except local showers near Port Arthur.

Imperial Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 96.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Twelve per cent. (12 p.c.) per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the three months ending 31st July, 1914, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Saturday, the 1st day of August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st July, 1914, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

D. R. WILKIE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 24th June, 1914

CIVIL ENGINEER & L. SURVEYOR

A. LEONARD, 39 St. Jean, QUEBEC. Phone 545

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Necessities of War

Don't forget a

Waterman Fountain Pen

Which is an essential in every soldier's kit.
Call in and let us fit your hand, at

JOHN E. WALSH'S Reg'd.,

11 ST. JOHN STREET

VALIQUET'S RESTAURANT

Formerly of Boston.

12 Fabrique St., Opposite City Hall.

Steaks, Chops, Rolls and Coffee
Our Own Farm Milk Cream Butter
and Eggs

PHONE 1526

GORDON'S LONDON DRY GIN

(UNSWEETENED)

GORDON'S OLD TOM GIN

GORDON'S SLOE GIN

Frillings, Etc

Now is the best of all opportunities to buy Frillings and Ruchings for we are offering some at half price, and even less.

Ruching of Silk Chiffon, also shadow Point d'Esprit and Lace, worth 25c to 35c a yard. Clearing Price 15c

THE PAQUET COMPANY LIMITED.

Retail Division, 157-173 St. Joseph Street.

Torchon Laces

The finest value that could be imagined in laces is this line of all-linen torchon laces, very useful for the making of lingerie, etc., which we are offering at the exceptionally low price of, a dozen yards 50c

Savings in Mens' and Boys' Wear

Men's Fall and Winter Underwear is a right seasonable topic now that the cooler weather has come to stay. It is better to buy now at the old prices than later on when our present stock is sold out and we have to buy new goods at higher prices. Due to the fact that our prices are undeniably lower than others, our stock is being reduced very rapidly. So be advised and buy NOW.

Men's Merino Underwear, in sizes 34-44, just so long as the present supply lasts, per garment 39c
Men's Scotch Wool Underwear, the kind to keep out the cold, per garment 75c

Boys' Shirtwaists, 39c

We venture to say that nowhere else in town could you get such a surprising value in boys' waists. They are made of Duck and Shirting, in plain colors, and also with fine hairline stripes of black and blue, neckband and cuffs are laundered. Sizes 10 to 14. Special, each 39c

These Dresses Are Fashion's Last Word

In seeing these new dresses which have just been unpacked, you are gazing upon the latest and most brilliant inspirations of the cleverest artists in women's dress. Nothing newer in style could be seen anywhere, for we are among the first few in the country to get the earliest glimpse of new designs. We had our orders placed long before many stores even saw samples. You will always see the newest goods here first.

At \$7.50—A Serge Dress, with raglan sleeves and trimmed at neck and cuffs with plaited frill of Tartan silk. Has Russian tunic. Colors Alice blue, light brown and black.

At \$8.50—A Dress of Duchesse Silk with raglan sleeves, turned down collar and frill of plaited silk trimming, also flare cuffs and silk belt, has gathered frill at bottom of skirt. Colors electric blue, black and cardinal.

At \$9.50—A plain dress, with small vest of white embroidery, deep cuffs and round collar of velvet finished with velvet covered buttons. Has long tunic. Colors, brown, blue and black.

At \$10.50—A dress of very fine serge, with long basque waist. Collar and cuffs are of Tartan material. The dress fastens in front with large jet buttons. Skirt in tunic effect. Color, navy blue only.

At \$12.50—A dress of very fine Cord made in basque style, has roll collar of self material and long sleeves, is finished with small black vest and wide gathered belt of Duchesse silk. Fastening at each side with three large jet buttons. Colors, black and navy.

At \$12.50—A dress of soft silk, with basque waist. Has wide silk belt, and Russian tunic. Fastens in front with silk covered buttons. Colors, black, navy blue, and light scarlet.

At \$11.50—A dress made in plain style, with collar and cuffs of striped corded silk, also wide silk belt. Has long tunic edged with black braid. Fastens with small jet buttons. Colors, black, navy, and Copenhagen.

At \$13.50—A two piece dress, with waist made to be worn over the skirt. Has long sleeves with accordion plaited silk. The waist has fancy vest effect, trimmed with small jet buttons. Has long Russian tunic. Colors, black, brick brown and scarlet.

At \$14.50—A dress of fine serge made in fancy style with vest of Roman striped velvet; waist is cut square with tunic, belt, and front of waist trimmed with military braid. The collar is turned down, and made of corded silk. Colors, navy and black.

At \$20.00—A dress of light tan silk, the waist is gathered in basque effect, with turned down collar and silk cravat. Has long Russian tunic, with wide fold of Roman striped Corded Silk.

At \$25.00—A dress of light Coronation shade silk. Has gathered tunic, yoke of fancy net, and standing collar. The belt is of wide Oriental silk. A very fine dress.

At \$30.00—A dress of fine black Taffeta silk, the waist made in basque effect, with collar of heavy corded silk in white, with cord and tassels. The tunic skirt is finely plaited.

Sample Pairs of Ladies' Gloves HALF PRICE

Knowing that we were the best people in town to handle a big lot of samples if the price was right, a manufacturer's salesman offered us a lot of sample pairs of gloves for a low figure, in consideration of a quick purchase. The goods are now on Sale at about half their present day values.

Cashmere and Chamousette Gloves, half silk lined, colors black, tan, brown, slate, etc. Sample Sale Price a pair 25c

We also offer another lot of Gloves at 35c and 40c a pair, which would have retailed last season at 50c and 60c a pair; this season's rise in price means that at present they are worth about double what we are asking.

Good Boots Low Priced

You cannot judge the quality of these boots by the prices. Being the remainder of several broken lines which are really worth considerably more, particularly as leather is going up in price.

The balance of a line of Ladies' Boots of Patent Leather, tan or black Calf, and Dongola. Not all sizes in the lot. Special Clearing Price, a pair\$2.20

The balance of a line of Men's Good Boots in Patent Leather and tan or black Calf. In view of the present high prices these boots are more than special value. Not all sizes. A pair\$2.99

Velvet Cords, Special

Every woman who knows how popular velvet cords will be this season will realize after reading this item that it means a very big bargain. But HOW big will only be fully realized when you see the excellent quality of the goods.

22 and 27 inch Velvet Cords, worth 50c a yard. Special, a yd.....39c

27-inch Velvet Cord, worth 75c a yard. Special, a yd.....59c

What Will You Do for Belgium?

Stricken Belgium calls aloud TO YOU for assistance. Her gallant people are experiencing the extreme limit of human suffering. Thousands are helpless, homeless and destitute. They have lost their all because they chose to be loyal to their pledge and to their friends.

You cannot be deaf to their appeal. Contribute liberally of your means in money or merchandise. We have placed our wagons at the disposal of the local Belgium Committee for the collection of packages, and Mr. Prosper Dubuc, of our store, has been officially authorized to receive donations of money. Telephone 2623, and ask for the General Office, if you wish us to call for a parcel.

Guard the rising generation by using always in the home

Eddy's "Sesqui" Non-Poisonous Matches

Positively harmless to children, even if accidentally swallowed, because the composition with which the heads are tipped, contain no poisonous ingredients.

KHAKI PUTTEES

FOXES SPIRAL NON-FRAYABLE PUTTEES.
JAEGER BRITISH WARMS.
JAEGER SLEEPING BAGS.
JAEGER WAR SWEATERS.
JAEGER WOOL-LINED LEATHER GLOVES.
JAEGER SLEEPING HOODS AND SOCKS.
KHAKI WORSTED STARS AND CROWNS.
KHAKI METAL AND GILT STARS AND CROWNS.
KHAKI ONE, TWO AND THREE BAR CHEVRONS.
OFFICERS' KHAKI CAPS.

John Darlington Registered.
Opposite Post Office

JUST RECEIVED

Harris' Saddle Soap, Edwards' English Dubbin, Viscol, Nugget Polish Brushes, Military Boot "Jacks", Leather Laces and Hob Nails, Boots and Shoes, Riding Leg-gins. Everything in footwear.

W. JACQUES & SONS,
Custom Shoe Makers
42 1-2 Fabrique Street.
Tel. 427

GLIMPSES OF OLD QUEBEC

From the Files of The CHRONICLE, September, 1884, and 1914.

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

Burning of the "Saguenay."

The steamer "Saguenay," thirty years ago, arrived at Point au Pic, from River du Loup at 9.30 p.m. At midnight fire was discovered in the engine works, blocking entirely one of the passages. So that passengers who were in bed at the time had a narrow escape with their lives, so sudden was the fire that many ran ashore with their night clothes only. Not a passenger could save anything; even the sailors lost everything.

The fire was discovered by Mr. Boulet, of Murray Bay, who lost a valuable lot of live stock. The captain, very thoughtfully, when he saw he could not save his vessel, cut the ropes that held her to the wharf and she drifted onto a sand bank, thus saving whatever was possible. We understand that she is a complete wreck. The passengers lost all their baggage and valuables. She lies almost 500 feet from the wharf and at low tide will be high and dry. All the mails were lost. The Saguenay boat had become identified with our lives in Quebec. Many of our readers this morning will regret the disaster which has befallen an old friend of their holiday life, and much sympathy for Captain Lecours in the loss of his vessel.

Quebec Girls.

We throw up our editorial wig to the ceiling when we hear Quebec girls properly appreciated. Occasionally we throw the scissors and paste pot, but not often. This is what the discriminating gentleman from Philadelphia, who has been around taking notes, has to say: "There are no homely girls in Quebec. I have often stood at a window and watched for one in the passing throngs on the sidewalk, but I have never yet seen a Quebec girl who could be described as ugly. I don't claim that they are all absolutely beautiful, but there is something in the clear, invigorating air and perhaps in the soil and surroundings of this lofty and rocky city that gives them sparkling eyes, brilliant complexions and elasticity of step. Montreal is full of pretty women, but Quebec can beat her in that respect. Have you noticed how easily the Que-

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY

Quebec 100 Years Ago.

Whereas His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Claude Denehan, George Waters Allsopp and Keable Sarjeant, Esquires, to be additional cashiers in the army bill office.—Public notice is hereby given, that all army bills hereafter to be issued will be signed by James Green, Esquire, or by Louis Montzambert, Esqr., and that they are duly authorized to sign the same. By His Excellency's command.

NOAH FREER,
Military Secretary.

Noah Freer.

The above named gentleman, after leaving the military service, was appointed cashier of the Quebec Bank. The "Barons of the Bank" represented a strong, respectable board of experienced business men; and the chief executive officer, Captain Freer, who had served with distinction in the army, having been under arms at the reconnaissance at Fort George, Niagara and at the battle of Chateauguay, and at the battle of Plattsburg, was a gentleman of standing in society and although he had no training as a banker, his natural intelligence, industrious habits and honorable conduct secured to him a term of office of cashier of this Quebec institution which brought this local institution to the front as one of the leading banks in the Dominion of Canada.

Repulse at Plattsburg.

The Governor General of the Canadas and Commander-in-Chief of the

Quebec girls climb the steep streets. They don't seem to mind it. They don't lag, they don't get out of breath; they don't stagger from one side of the walk to the other. They just go up as lightly and gracefully as they would on the level. On a pleasant evening on the Terrace, two hundred feet above the St. Lawrence and facing one of the finest views in the world. Yes, sir; just watch them; that is where they get their bloom and the snap in

British forces having invaded the territories of the United States, with their eyes—plenty purse fresh air. avowed purpose of conquering the country as far as Crown Point and Ticonderoga, there to winter his forces with a view to further conquest, brought with him a powerful army and flotilla—an army of 14,000 men, completely equipped—men who had conquered in France, Spain, Portugal, the Indies and various other parts of the globe, and led by the most distinguished generals of the British army. A flotilla also superior to ours in vessels, men and guns, had determined at once to crush us both by land and water. The Governor General after boasting of what he would do and endeavoring to dissuade the loyal inhabitants of the United States from their allegiance, fixed his headquarters at the village of Champlain. He attacked Plattsburg with the whole of his army, and a few days afterwards engaged our fleet with his whole strength. In the space of two hours obliged his strong vessels to strike. The enemy also opened his batteries, but by sunset we had the satisfaction of seeing them return to their camp beyond the reach of our guns.



If you are using an imitation and you don't believe that it is costing you more than the genuine Lea & Perrins, try this:

Order a bottle of Lea & Perrins. Eat one meal with the imitation—eat the next with Lea & Perrins.

See how much you have been missing. The genuine goes further and gives more satisfaction.

It does cost more to buy—but costs much less to use.

The white writing on the Red Label:—

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Indicates the Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
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SCHOOL BOOKS and all SCHOOL SUPPLIES to be had at

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148 ST. JOHN STREET.

THE DOMINION CAR HEATING COMPANY

Manufacturers and Repairers of all Kinds of Machinery, Autos, Etc.

All orders promptly and carefully attended to.

Offices: 119 BRIDGE STREET,

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Ask for prices at the
Quebec Scrap Metal Co. Reg'd.
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for your raw furs, hides and skins and all kinds of scrap material.

Telephone 2777

MILITARY FIELD GLASSES



also
PRISMATIC BINOCULARS

at
P. C. LACASSE
Optician
40 Fabrique Street.

ESTABLISHED 1764.

QUEBEC, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1914.

ONE CENT.

EX-PRESIDENT WM. TAFT
ADDRESSES CANADIAN CLUB

DELIVERS AN INTERESTING LECTURE ON PRESIDENCY OF UNITED STATES BEFORE WOMEN'S BRANCH AT CHATEAU FRONTENAC SATURDAY.

The inauguration of the series of meetings of the Women's Canadian Club for the season of 1914-15 was auspiciously carried out at the Chateau Frontenac on Saturday afternoon when Mr. Wm. Taft, ex-President of the United States, delivered a learned and interesting address on "The Presidency of the United States".

The spacious drawing room at the Chateau never presented a more brilliant appearance than on Saturday afternoon and the attendance at the meeting, which included the elite of Quebec, was one of the largest in the annals of the club.

Among those present were: His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Francois Langelier, Lady Langelier and Miss Langelier, Mrs. Taft, Miss Helen Taft, Sir Louis Jette, Sir Lomer Gouin, Capt. Victor Pelletier, A.D.C. and Mde. Pelletier and numerous others.

The speaker was introduced by Mrs. L. A. Cannon, President of the Club, in brief and fitting terms in the course of which she extended a hearty welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Taft and on behalf of the Club she presented a beautiful bouquet to the latter.

Mr. Taft, in his opening remarks, said that after having visited various parts of Canada and having spent 22 summers at Murray Bay he was beginning to feel that he was something of a Canadian.

In the course of his highly interesting address Mr. Taft spoke as follows: "It requires some courage," said Mr. Taft, "to come into a country like this under the present circumstances, to talk about one's own country. You are at present taking part in the greatest war in history, and are making the sacrifices and bearing the great burdens that such a war entails, and the gloom of war is uppermost in your minds and imaginations."

"As a word of explanation, I may say that this engagement was made long before war was even thought of. I would like to discuss the war, but I come from the United States, where President Wilson has issued instructions, and quite rightly too, that we preserve a position of the most absolute neutrality. We are the only great nation in the world which is still neutral, and it is in the interests of peace and the future happiness of the entire world that such a standard of neutrality be preserved that when the time for mediation comes, there may be no doubt whatever that the United States is a perfectly neutral country."

Coming to the subject of his address, "The Presidency of the United States," Mr. Taft said:

"You may not know it, but I have been President of the United States. A few years ago you might have known it from cartoons in the newspapers, but that is all over now." (Laughter). "When I was called upon to address you, I felt that I would like to talk about something that I really knew about, and so decided to tell you about the Presidency of the United States, its power, its duties, and its responsibilities, and draw some comparison between them and those of the governments of other nations."

"The Government of the United States is, like yours, a confederation inasmuch as there is a central Federal Government, to look after national matters, and State Houses to look after local administration."

"The central government of the United States is divided into three distinct branches, executive, legislative and judicial. There is a rigid line between the executive and the legislative in the United States, while with you they are united in a responsible Government."

"The executive with you is the majority in your Parliament. The Premier is a legislator, and controls the executive power. Your Governor-General is the nominal head of your government, and he has executive functions, but, like the King in England, he reigns but does not rule."

"The President of the United States has the combined powers of the Governor-General or the King, and the Premier, in so far as the executive goes. He has no control of legislation except the power of veto. He may exercise and does exercise a suspensive veto. If he disapproves of a bill, he returns it to the House with his objections, and it takes a majority of not less than two-thirds of the House to overcome the veto, which means that if the President's supporters are strong enough to get a majority of one-third in either House, the veto stands good."

"The King of England has no power of veto. He has under the old British constitution, but it would shake his throne to introduce bills he does not want passed, and if another member introduces one, the Premier has the majority behind him to defeat it. If he has not, he ceases to be Premier."

"The President sometimes has to exercise a veto with a majority against him, and his opposers rise up and accuse him of exercising a 'kingly' pre-

MORE OFFICERS IN
CASUALTY LISTLIST FROM HEADQUARTERS
CONTAINS NAMES OF 35
KILLED.

London, Sept. 27.—A casualty list received from the British General Headquarters in the field under date of September 22nd, gives the names of 35 officers killed, 54 others wounded and 13 missing.

The wounded officers include: Lieut.-Col. R. E. Benson, of the East Yorkshire Regiment; Lieut.-Col. W. D. Bird, of the Royal Irish Rifles; Lt.-Col. A. W. Hasted, of the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment); and Lieut.-Col. F. W. Towsey, of the Prince of Wales' Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).

The casualties in officers among the star regiments included:

The Sherwood Foresters, 4 officers killed and 7 wounded; the Connaught Rangers, 4 killed; the South Lancshires, 3 killed and 3 wounded; the West Yorkshires, 4 killed, 4 wounded, including Col. Towsey, and 8 missing; the Worcestershire Regiment, 3 killed, 5 wounded and one missing; the Durham Light Infantry, 5 killed and 6 wounded, and the East Yorkshires, 5 wounded, including Col. Benson, and three missing.

rogative" in a country which is a republic, and that they object to such "kingly methods." Of course when you are new in the White House you tremble a little in the face of such a tirade, and think of Charles I. and others, (laughter), but you soon get used to it, and explain that far from being "kingly power," it is one which the King of England would not dare to exercise, and that the President is allowed, and in fact, bound, to exercise it under the constitution. The President represents the people better than any member from any district, and so has considerable power. "If a bill contains something the President does not consider fit, or that he thinks ought to be reconsidered, he vetoes it, and a great deal of good had been done by veto."

Passing on to the election of a President, Mr. Taft explained, that the President was formerly to be elected under the constitution by a number of gentlemen who thought they would get the best men in the country elected Presidents, by getting them into an electoral college, the highest voted member of which would be President, and the next Vice-President. The people had cured that theory, however, and very promptly.

"At present," said the lecturer, "the President is elected by the vote of the people, through their representatives in the Government, and the method has never failed. I have never known a member of the Government to go back on the ticket on which he was elected in his electorate. It has been suggested that the vote for President should be made direct, but there would be danger in that, such as for instance the increasing of votes in districts where one party was in predominance."

"The present system is good as was proved by the case of Hayes and Tilden, which resulted in a final of 185 to 184. There are countries south of the Gulf of Mexico where such an election would have led the beaten party into the woods with rifles, but it stood in the United States. The Constitution does not say how a disputed election is to be dealt with, but in this case an electoral commission of fifteen men, largely judges of the Supreme Court, met the emergency. The votes are opened before a joint meeting of both Houses by the Speaker of the Senate."

Contrasting the powers of the Federal and State Governments, the ex-President first drew a comparison between the powers of the local Houses in the United States and in Canada. Under the British North American Act, which has been the result of a Quebec conference in which Sir John A. Macdonald, Mr. Brown, and Sir George Etienne Cartier, had been prominent figures, and which Mr. Taft referred to as one of the greatest acts of statesmanship in history, all powers not delegated to the Provincial Houses were reserved to the Federal Administration.

In the United States all powers were delegated to the States, and residuum belonged to the central or federal government.

In pointing out the increase of the powers of the central government of the United States, the speaker referred to interstate commerce. Formerly the commerce of the States in the

(Continued on Page Ten)

ALLIES REPEL
FIERCE ATTACKS
BY GERMANS

ONSLAUGHTS OF UNPRECEDENTED VIOLENCE FOR THREE DAYS FRUITLESS

Paris, Sept. 27, 11:37 p.m.—The official communication issued tonight says that the Germans continued night and day attacks of unprecedented violence, but have been unsuccessful.

It is confirmed that since the night of the 25th to the 26th and up to far into the day of the 27th, the Germans have not ceased night or day, to renew on the entire front attacks of unprecedented violence, with the determined purpose of trying to break through our lines.

"These attacks were made with a uniformity which denotes instructions from the highest command to seek the solution of the battle."

"Not only have they not been able to accomplish it, but during the action we have captured one flag, some cannons and many prisoners. The flag was taken from the enemy by the 24th Regiment of Colonial Infantry."

"All our army commanders make special mention of the fact that the morale of our troops, notwithstanding this uninterrupted struggle, continues to be excellent and that they themselves even have trouble to hold back the troops in their desire to rush on the enemy who is sheltered in defensive positions."

RUSSIANS BRING
DOWN ZEPPELINTHE RAID ON WARSAW WAS
QUICKLY REPELLED AND
AVIATORS CAPTURED

London, Sept. 27, 4:50 p.m.—A Zepelin airship made a raid on Warsaw at 5 o'clock Saturday morning," says the Warsaw correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company. "The dirigible was shot down near the fortress Modlin and its crew was captured. The operators of the Zepelin previously had dropped two bombs near the station of the Kalisz railroad. Only one of them exploded and this caused little damage."

CHOLERA OUTBREAK
AMONG AUSTRIANS

STATED DISEASE HAS DECLARED ITSELF AMONGST THE WOUNDED AT VIENNA.

London, Sept. 27, 11:15 a.m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegram Company from Rome says that a message received there from Vienna states that government bacteriologists have definitely established the presence of Asiatic cholera among the 70,000 wounded in the hospitals of Vienna.

It has been stated officially that an isolated case of cholera was discovered among Austrian soldiers who had returned wounded from Galicia and unofficial advices received earlier from Vienna by way of Venice said that a total of nine cases of the disease had been discovered among the wounded soldiers. These cases, however, were reported from widely separated points.

INTERESTING RELICS

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 27.—Laboratory plans, automatic revolver cartridges, magazines and different kinds of powder were among the interesting exhibits produced in the case of Gurdit Singh and Belpee, two Hindus who were yesterday convicted in Victoria of manufacturing bombs. Gurdit Singh was sentenced to four years' penal servitude and his companion to two years. The bombs were made of prussic acid, combined with some highly explosive powder.

KAISER'S LUNGS

ARE INFLAMED.

London, Sept. 27.—A despatch to the Times from Geneva says that the Swiss states that the Emperor William is ill with inflammation of the lungs as a result of having fallen into a trench that was filled with water.

PARIS AGAIN
ATTACKED BY
GERMAN AIRCRAFT

TWO KILLED BY DEADLY MISSILES DROPPED BY THE ENEMY'S AEROPLANE.

Paris, Sept. 27.—Four bombs were dropped in the city from a German aeroplane today. One missile, exploding in Avenue Du Trocadero at the corner of Rue Freyinet, blew the head from the shoulders of a man who was standing on the corner with his daughter, and crippled the child. The other bombs did little damage.

Crowds, taking advantage of a beautiful autumn day, were promenading on the banks of the Seine when the aerial warrior appeared almost directly over the Eiffel Tower. It is believed that the first bomb dropped was intended for the wireless station on the tower or possibly for the nearby buildings containing army stores. It landed in Avenue Du Trocadero, not far from the Tower, with a crash and the explosion was heard for many blocks. The houses in the vicinity were badly damaged, many of the walls cracking while windows were shattered. The bomb found its mark distant only a block from the American Embassy at 5 Rue de Chaillot, where Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, who did not accompany the government to Bordeaux, still makes his home.

In the wake of the bomb fluttered a German flag. At the sound of the explosion the promenaders in that section first rushed for shelter and then as the airship moved on they hurried to the scene of the havoc. A cordon of police was quickly thrown about the debris and the mangled body of the man killed was found and removed. Nearby the body of the girl was discovered. Her lower limbs were shattered. Women in the crowd wept audibly as the child was borne to a hospital.

Among the houses damaged was the residence of the Prince of Monaco. The buildings containing army stores suffered considerably. At the time of the attack services were being conducted in the American Holy Trinity Church in Avenue De L'Alma. Many of the congregation fled to the street.

In the midst of the excitement the aeroplane dropped three more bombs. One landing among a herd of cows pasturing on the Auteuil race course. One cow was killed and three others toppled over stunned. A third bomb fell in Rue Venise, and a fourth in Rue De La Pompe, a quarter in which many Americans live. Comparatively little damage was done in either instances.

DELAY IN ITALY'S
SUPPLY OF CANNON

MINISTRY OF WAR CALLED UPON TO EXPLAIN DELAY IN MANUFACTURE

Rome, Sept. 27. (by way of Paris)—Signor Monti-Guaranieri, deputy from Pesaro, has called upon the Ministry of War for an explanation of the delay in the manufacture of cannon ordered from Italian firms. Parliament not being in session the interrogation in the absence of an official reply may cause some uneasiness.

It is semi-officially stated that the question concerns 87 field batteries. The delivery of the guns of 75 millimetres was delayed owing to a modification in the specifications made after the order had been given. However, 400 of the guns already have been delivered and 100 more will be ready before the end of the year.

The War Office has received many applications from people wishing to enlist in the army in case of mobilization. The applicants include deputies, ecclesiastics and journalists.

THEIR MAJESTIES

VISIT WOUNDED.

London, Sept. 27.—King George and Queen Mary this afternoon motored from Aldershot to Farnborough Hill where they visited the residence of the former Empress Eugenie. A number of wounded officers are quartered there. During the forenoon Their Majesties visited the wounded at the Connaught Hospital.

DUCHESS RECEIVES

HANDSOME CHEQUE

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught has received a check for \$282,857.77 from the officers of the Canadian Women's Hospital Ship Fund. Of this \$182,857.77 is to go to the Admiralty for the purposes of the Canadian Women's Hospital at Haslar, near Portsmouth, England, and \$100,000 to the British War Office for imperial military purposes. The name of "Canadian Women" is to be identified with whatever the War Office decide upon.

RUSSIAN ARMY
CONTINUES TO MAKE
GOOD PROGRESS

GERMAN RETREAT TOWARDS SUWALKI STATED TO HAVE BECOME GENERAL.

Petrograd, Sept. 27.—The General Staff today gave out the following official statement:

"The German attempts to cross the River Niemen, near Druseniki (Russian Poland), have been foiled by our fire. The German artillery has been unable to oppose our offensive movement near Sopotkin. The German retreat towards the government of Suwalki has become general. The fortress of Ossowetz continues to resist the German heavy siege artillery with success."

"The fights in Galicia have been marked by special tenacity, particularly at a hill where the Hungarians were dislodged from three positions and withdrew in disorder. We have taken a whole battery and several hundred prisoners. The pursuit of the enemy continues."

"All the communications with Przemska are cut. The defence of the fortress there remains passive. Deserter say they heard that great troubles have been encountered in the garrison."

"The fords of the river Vislok are occupied by the Russians. The Austrian rearguards have fallen back towards Dounaizet."

JAPANESE VICTORY
OVER GERMANS

BATTLE AT TSING-TAU RESULTS IN DEFEAT FOR KAISER'S MEN

Tokio, Sept. 27.—It is officially announced that the Japanese have defeated the Germans in a stubborn battle lasting fourteen hours on the outskirts of Tsing-Tau, seat of the Government leased possession of Kiao Chow, China.

The Japanese casualties so far as ascertained are given as three killed and twelve wounded.

According to the statement the fight began on Sept. 26. German gunboats bombarded the positions of the Japanese troops. Japanese aeroplanes proved effective in reconnoitering expeditions and are reported to have escaped unharmed.

BOER GENERAL
TENDERS SERVICES

GENERAL FRANCIS JOUBERT-PIENNAAR TO FIGHT WITH ALLIED ARMIES

Bordeaux, Sept. 27.—The Boer Gen. Francis Joubert-Piennaar has arrived at Bordeaux to offer his sword to the allied armies.

"I fought against General French in South Africa. Now I am going to fight with him," said the general to the correspondent. "I commanded a Boer army opposed to him at Elandslaagte where I received my baptism of fire in civilized warfare."

"I have offered my services unconditionally and do not know as yet how I will be employed but expect that it will be in an advisory capacity and that I will be attached in this manner to General French's staff."

"The war will be long and fierce. The German army which I know well is the finest fighting machine in the world but we shall beat it in the end because our armies are something better than a machine."

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

New York, Sept. 27.—Espagne, Havre; Philadelphia, Liverpool; Duca D'Aosta, Naples.
Naples, San Giovanni, New York; Verona, New York.

LITERATURE WANTED

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

An appeal is hereby made to the citizens of Quebec for magazines, books, and sound reading matter of all descriptions for the use of the men of the first contingent. Any Quebecers wishing to contribute any literature would kindly leave it at the Baggage Room, Chateau Frontenac, this (Monday) afternoon at three o'clock, addressed care Col. McBain.

RUSSIANS HAVE OCCUPIED
LARGE PART OF PRZEMYSL

SITUATION OF THE GARRISON IS CRITICAL AS IT IS SURROUNDED—GERMANS SUFFER SERIOUS REPULSE IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

London, Sept. 27.—"The Russians on Saturday occupied the greater part of the city of Przemyel (Galicia), according to a message from Vienna," says the Rome correspondent of the exchange Telegram Company. His despatch continues:

"The Russians approached the city from the south-west, forcing the Austrians to take shelter in the eastern forts, where the entire garrison is now concentrated and is preparing to make a final resistance. The situation of the garrison is critical as it is entirely surrounded."

"Russian troops are advancing from Grodek on the Austrian positions, while the right wing continues to attack from the north. Troops are being poured into the city of Przemyel to press the attack from the south-west."

The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Telegraph has forwarded the following semi-official statement regarding the operations in Russian Poland:

"The movement of German troops from East Prussia in the direction of Warsaw has come to nothing. In the government of Suwalki (Russian Poland) the Germans have suffered a serious repulse. The left flank of the Russian army has defeated the troops under the command of General Von Hindenburg, near Suwalki."

"At the same time our troops won a complete victory at Mariampol and the attacking Germans were thrown back ten miles across the Scheschna with a loss of many guns and prisoners. On the right flank at the Niemen River the battle ended in success for us at Sredniki, where a German attempt to cross the river was repulsed with great loss."

TO ENCOURAGE
SOLDIER MARRIAGESARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
URGES REDUCTION OF MARRIAGE LICENSE FEES.

London, Sept. 27.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has sent a letter to all the Bishops urging them to reduce the marriage license fees so that soldiers and sailors summoned to active service may marry before leaving home. The marriage fees aggregate ten dollars, which includes \$2.50 in stamped duty to the government. The Archbishop has decided to waive the payment of this duty in the case of recruits and expects that his request will be granted.

Many dioceses already have lowered the license fee to \$2.50 and the clergymen are waiving their right to personal fees. The wholesale encouragement of marriages on the part of soldiers and sailors of Germany, Austria and France has attracted much attention in England and probably inspired the Archbishop's action.

SIR LIONEL CARDEN
MAKES REPORT

UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE DENIED CERTAIN INTERVIEWS ACCREDITED TO HIM.

London, Sept. 27.—Sir Lionel Carden, British Minister to Mexico, who recently was appointed Minister to Brazil, called at the Foreign Office Saturday and made his report to Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

While no official announcement has been made concerning the interviews credited to Sir Lionel Carden, criticizing the American administration in Mexican affairs, he is understood to have denied such statements.

BOMBARDMENT OF

MALINES RESUMED

London, Sept. 27.—A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans today recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing is also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

JAPANESE SUCCESS.

London, Sept. 27.—4:45 p.m. A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Peking, says it is officially announced that the Pui-Ho was occupied on Sept. 27th by a small Japanese detachment which repulsed 300 Germans.

PREMIER ASQUITH'S
GREAT SEND-OFF

CROWD SANG NATIONAL ANTHEM AND "COME BACK TO ERIN."

London, Sept. 27.—As Premier Asquith, who had been in Ireland addressing recruiting meetings, left Kingstown on Saturday afternoon the great crowd on the pier sang "God Save the King" and "Come Back to Erin."

The singing of the National Anthem at the close of Friday night's meeting in Dublin was the first time that that hymn has been sung in many years at a gathering of Nationalists in the Irish capital.

SAYS GERMANS
KILLED PRIESTS

ENGLISH CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN AT BRUSSELS GIVES DETAILS OF SACKING OF LOUVAIN.

London, Sept. 27.—The English Roman Catholic chaplain at Brussels, who has just arrived in London, gives the following account of the shooting down of a priest after the sacking of Louvain:

"After the sacking of Louvain the fury of the soldiers seemed to be centered on the priests. As the religious orders fled from their convents the soldiers fired on them, including Dominican fathers, and took about 20 Jesuit fathers as hostages of war. They were thrown into dirty carts filled with sacks, and in each cart sat a soldier guard. Before entering Brussels, close by the Congo Colonial Museum of Tervuren, the officers in a brutal fashion searched the fathers, and on one young priest, Fr. Duperieux by name, was found a small diary in which he wrote in quite moderate language his views on the sacrilege committed by the German officers in destroying the Cathedral, university, library, etc., at Louvain. He was immediately dragged out of the cart and told he was to be shot for propagating sedition against the German Army. The other Jesuit fathers, including the twin-brother of Fr. Duperieux, were made to form a semicircle to watch their colleague killed."

"A white cross in chalk was marked on his cassock over his heart, and he was immediately shot."

"It was on their entry into Brussels that I met this melancholy cortege, and inquired of them where they were going, and the sentry threateningly pointed his rifle at me. I was obliged to withdraw. I was informed that the American Minister in Brussels, on the hearing of these priests being made hostages, immediately gave orders to the German authorities for their release, and they were subsequently released and sent to the college of St. Michel, on the outskirts of Brussels."

KAISER'S SON HAS

A WEAK HEART.

London, Sept. 26.—Prince Oscar, Emperor William's fifth son, has been obliged because of heart weakness to enter a hospital, according to a telegram from Berlin forwarded to London by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company.

BERLIN STATEMENT

Berlin, Sept. 27. (by wireless telegraph to Sayville, Long Island).—The following statement on the situation in Northern France was received from the headquarters of the German General Staff last night and made public today:

"The enemy are using their railroads in a general attack on the extreme right end of the right flank of the German army."

"At Bapaume, (in Pas-De-Calais, 14 miles south-east of Arras) an advanced French division was repulsed by a smaller German force."

"In the centre of the battle front we have made slight gains. The forts under bombardment south of Verdun have withdrawn their fire and our artillery is now engaged with forces which the enemy brought up on the west bank of the Meuse."

CANADIANS COMPLIMENTED

The Milwaukee Wisconsin of recent date contained the following announcement in extended display type:

Canada Is Awake—Are We?

"Every industrial fibre in our good Canadian neighbor is already tingling with hope and courage. Canada is shipping her grain and farm products to Europe—she is starting her mills and factories. She sees in the war a duty and an opportunity. It is ours to share in even greater proportion. The world markets are open. We have the raw material—the men—the money—and we are getting the ships. Don't sit around waiting to see what is going to happen—it has happened."

There is in this appeal to Americans a rare compliment to Canadians.

Whether it is altogether deserved or not remains to be seen. Certainly the trade and commerce department at Ottawa is sparing no pains to bring to the attention of manufacturers and others the many trade opportunities which the war has unexpectedly brought to our doors, and stands ready to give every assistance within its power. And there is increasing evidence that advantage is being taken of these opportunities, in so far as it is being made possible for the manufacturers and others to secure necessary financial accommodation through the banks.

As for the British manufacturers, there is abundant evidence that they are up and doing in this same connection. As a sample of what is being done there, a recent circular from the Imperial Motor Transport Council, addressed to the Canadian trade, is suggestive. It draws attention to the fact that the manufacturers of Great Britain are keeping their works going to furnish employment to British workmen, and urges that Canadians should help in this good work by ordering, wherever possible, goods of British manufacture.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ROLLS ONWARD.

With more than a million of his men in Galicia, and about half as many in East Prussia, the Czar of all the Russias is making a brave showing before the world at the present time. His operations during the present conflagration bid fair to cause the world to forget the disastrous campaign against the Japanese a few years ago. There is something terrible in the spectacle of the slow, relentless advance of the Russians upon Germany and Austria. Germany at the outset gave great promise of conducting a swift and terrible campaign. Her blow at France was remarkably swift and sudden, but of late she can lay claim to but very little credit as a military power. For the past week and more she has lost strength rapidly, and is still losing. In a very short time she may find that she has reached beyond her power to recover. The Russian armies, on the other hand, are gathering momentum daily like an avalanche starting from the mountain side, and it is but a matter of time until the standard of the Little Father waves from the citadel at Berlin. The all-conquering march of the mighty cohorts of the Czar is slow, but infinitely sure and terrible in its slowness.

"IF WE BEAT THE ENGLISH."

Reading Sir John French's reports to the British Government of the operations of the army under his command, it is impossible not to feel that the quiet but firm confidence which the British people have as to the outcome of the present war is amply justified. An army composed of men who persistently refuse to balk at any obstacle, who make light of difficulties and who scorn to be downhearted, no matter what befalls, is in all respects worthy of the confidence that is placed in it. This is the class of men Sir John French controls, and it is no wonder that he is proud of them.

One gathers from the Field Marshal's report that part of the plan of the German staff was to scare the British troops by the noise and volume of big gun fire, and by the havoc which the projectiles hurled from these big guns usually wreak. Any such plan has gone sadly astray in actual carrying out, as the German staff has now become aware.

The unsolicited testimony to the skill and bravery of the British troops which is found in intercepted letters written by German officers to their relatives at home, makes very appreciative reading for British people the world over. How great a part the British are playing in the conflict is clearly indicated by a passage in one of these letters: "If we beat the English, the French resistance will soon be broken, and Russia will be very quickly dealt with." It is abundantly

clear from this that the Germans realize that the British are most to be dreaded of their adversaries; and if such is the respect in which the British troops are held when there are not more than 120,000 to 150,000 in the fight, what, it may fairly be asked, is likely to be the effect upon the Germans if a force of half a million or more British get in the field, and that, too, at a time when the Germans are having to fall back upon their second and third rate soldiers? Germany has every one of her best fighting men already engaged in the war, and the number of such men is rapidly getting less as each day's fighting passes; while Britain has scarcely yet begun to send her men to the front.

"If we beat the English." It may be "a long way to Tipperary," but it is nothing like so far away as that "if."

PRESS COMMENT.

This war is going to strengthen the democratic movement in Britain on the side where it has hitherto lagged—that of the breaking down of the class distinctions which have been so marked a feature of her social life. Lord Kitchener's call to arms of the manhood of the nation has been answered from every rank of society. The aristocrat, members of the learned profession, even the church, tradesman and artisan, squire and peasant, employer and employed, are drilling shoulder to shoulder and with their training are also realizing in the best of all schools their equal and common humanity. For however they differed in appearance and garb at the moment of enlistment, the uniform is a great leveler. Even more of the spirit of democracy will come when they brother each other in the field and find by experience the comradeship of arms. Britain will not be the same after this war. Neither will the empire. The war has hastened the change that was already in progress. It will bring the dominions of the great Indian dependency appreciably nearer realization of that idea of close independent copartnership and co-operation which has been the goal of hope. It will demonstrate the strength of union and deepen the sense and sentiment of brotherhood. All this tends to the triumph of free democracy, to the welding not only of the people of Britain but of the peoples of the empire. Sharers in the battle for free institutions, they will be better equipped for the friendly rivalries of peace.—Toronto World.

In the field the German armies have not fought more desperately than the German politicians and publicists have lied in their own press and in the columns of any other papers that would offer them hospitality. Much of their lying is as stupid as their diplomacy, but probably they know their own readers best. Sometimes there is no basis whatever for the stories they have circulated. In one very interesting effort, however, there was the foundation that John Burns had resigned from the British Cabinet when it was decided that Britain would go to war. Some time after his resignation the German papers were full of long accounts of a speech supposed to have been delivered by Burns in Albert Hall, London, to a "spellbound audience." In the course of this speech he is quoted as having remarked:—"What if the news of England's defeat and England's weakness leaks out to the colonies, which have really nothing in common with the Mother Country, and perhaps are waiting for some opportunity to fall away from her? What if France does not win? Enormous possessions are then lost, and British loss of influence on the policy of the Continent cannot for centuries be recovered, because the influence of Germany, in association with her Austrian ally, would become so immense that Germany would let no power on earth interfere further with the construction of her navy. "A people so powerful and so conscious of its strength as the German people can be bound in no fetters that can be forged. With unparalleled self-sacrifice—even if the poorest laborer had to produce the last penny from his pocket—if we destroyed the German navy, Germany would create a navy twice, nay, thrice as strong." Another choice passage is as follows:—"The present situation compels the Turks to range themselves at the side of Germany. Any influence that we may have possessed in the Orient is now destroyed, and with it our role over many, many millions of Mohammedans, who will rise like a devastating hurricane when the Sultan unfurls the flag of the Caliphate and summons all Moslems to the holy war. The flag of Mahomet will be raised in triumph when the flames of revolt shoot high in India. They will take the sacred carpet from the Knabe and carry it on before them when a second Mahdi arises and over

the corpses of the British troops in Egypt inspires the Egyptians with hopes of a reawakening of the people of Mahomet." This "unspoken speech," as the New York Tribune calls it, was not only circulated throughout the German press, where it must have given the liveliest satisfaction to the German people, but in Constantinople it is said to have been widely distributed in pamphlet form, the idea being to light the fires of a holy war, in the flames of which the British Empire in India would be reduced to ashes. Desperate and despicable as was the trick, it has yet its comic side. Apparently, Mr. Herman Ritter, the chief of German press agents in the United States, editor of the New York Staats Zeitung, and publisher of the Fatherland, a paper published in English and devoted to the presentation of the German cause, was deceived by his firm faith in German newspapers, for he translated the Burns speech from the Frankfurter Zeitung, and thus English-speaking people in the United States were given access to it. So now, besides being regarded as a nuisance, Mr. Ritter has some respectable claims to be considered as a joke.—Toronto Mail.

"PEG O' MY HEART" COMING THURSDAY

Oliver Morosco will present at the Auditorium Theatre, Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday matinee his production of J. Hartley Manners' overwhelmingly successful comedy "Peg o' My Heart," which has broken all the dramatic records of a decade at the Cort Theatre, New York City.

"Peg o' My Heart" opened the new Cort Theatre, the most beautiful playhouse in America, and instantly the little white marble palace became the point of attention for the entire city. "Peg o' My Heart" rapidly crept up in public favor, until it was neck-and-neck with that supreme success, "Within the Law," and at last, in early summer, actually passed that piece in point of monetary figures, a lead which it afterwards steadily maintained, and finally outlived that attraction.

The extraordinary success of "Peg o' My Heart" is unquestionably accounted for by its humanity and wholesomeness—two elements which in these days of bizarre mechanical plots and tawdry sexuality are put so far in the background as to be almost mythological.

Peg, the little Irish-American girl, is as witty as a character from Thackeray's pen; she is as philosophical as a Balzac jeune fille, who has the quaint pathos of a Dickens' person—a being from a world of hard facts, certain sorrows and everest joys with a touch of melancholy sobering the brightness of her laughter, and with smiles that tremble for the small irresponsible tears behind them.

"Peg o' My Heart" proved conclusively that New York can still laugh heartily and sincerely at humor which is not coarse, and that a simple story, directly and simply told, is more potent than any plot, fantastic, complex or merely outre.

The following well-known players are in the cast: Marion Denter, Evelyn Vardon, William Yernace, Joseph Yanner, John E. Trevor, Harold West and other equally prominent. The tickets are on sale at 25c to \$1.50 for evening performances and 25c to \$1.00 for the matinee. The box office is open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

TO TAME NETTLES.

The novel task of taming stinging nettles is about to be attempted in England. A public company has been formed for cultivating these plants and utilizing the fibre for various commercial purposes. Discoveries have recently been made which suggest that the time is not far distant when stinging nettles will be used for the manufacture of incandescent mantles, paper, and even "woollen" underclothing. The nettle possesses a fibre similar to that of ramie, which has long been used for the framework of gas mantles. The difficulty encountered in the case of the nettle has been that of degumming the strength. Now this trouble has been mastered. Recent experiments have shown that 10 per cent. of spinnable fibre and 40 per cent. of papermaking fibre can be obtained from the common nettle. The wild nettle, therefore, is to be cultivated. Botanists are wondering whether the nettle in captivity will cast away its stings.

Skin Trouble on the Scalp

Skin Dried and Cracked and Hair Fell Out—Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Eczema is annoying and distressing at any time, but doubly so when it gets into the scalp and causes the hair to fall out. Here is a grateful letter from a lady who was cured by using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mrs. Hector Currie, Tobermory, Ont., writes: "I was cured of a disagreeable skin disease of the scalp by using Dr. Chase's Ointment. The trouble started with itching and pain in the scalp, the skin would get dry and crack, and at times would bleed, and the hair would fall out. I tried three doctors without benefit, and suffered for three years. Reading in the almanac about Dr. Chase's Ointment, I began its use, and am now completely cured. The hair has grown again, and I am as well as I ever was. You are at liberty to use this letter, for I am glad to recommend so excellent a treatment."

Dr. Chase's Ointment has no rival as a cure for itching skin disease,

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NOTICE

IS HEREBY given that the Pier at the mouth of the Cap Rouge River is submerged, as well as the other deep water Pier that was there up to last winter, at the end of the long wharf. The position of the Pier at the mouth of the Cap Rouge River is as heretofore, shown by a flat Buoy by day, and a White Light by night, and the position of the deep water Pier recently taken at the end of the long wharf is in a straight line with the said flat Buoy and about 600 feet to the west.

W. A. KINGSLAND, Agent.

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MARRIED.

FITZGERALD-ROSS.—On the 26th Sept., at St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, by Rev. A. R. Kelley, M.A., John Desmond Fitzgerald, of Hamilton, Ont., to Ethel Taschereau Ross, youngest daughter of Henry Ross, Loretteville.

DIED.

WEATHERLEY.—At Ottawa, Ont., on Saturday, the 26th of September, 1914, F. Stuart Weatherley, Manager, Bank Street Branch of the Bank of Montreal.
Interment at Mount Hermon Cemetery, Quebec, Que.

AUDITORIUM

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Sept. 28, 29, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 5

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NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to the shareholders of "L'Auditorium de Quebec," incorporated under the name of "L'Auditorium de Quebec," that the annual meeting will take place Tuesday, October 6th, at 7.00 p.m. in the office of the Manager of the Auditorium, in the City of Quebec, to elect a Board of Directors and transact other business of the Company.

J. H. PAQUET,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Sept. 24 to Oct. 6

SOCIETE DE PRETS ET PLACEMENTS DE QUEBEC

DIVIDEND No. 90.

A Dividend of Two Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Society has been declared for the current quarter, payable at the office of the Society on the 1st of October next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th to the 30th instant, inclusively.

By order of the Board.
F. F. HOUE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Sept. 23rd, 1914. Spt. 23 to Oct. 1

ICE

As the season for the delivery of ice expires on the 1st of October, P. J. Holden desires to inform his customers and the public in general, that he is prepared to accept orders and continue delivery to anyone who may require an extra supply.

By telephoning 454, all orders will be promptly attended to.
Sept. 26x3

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IN AND ABOUT TOWN

QUEBEC DOCTOR
GOING TO FRONTMAJOR LEBEL AND OTHERS
HAVE RESPONDED TO THEIR
COUNTRY'S CALL

Several well-known Quebec medical men will go to the front in the present war. Dr. E. A. LeBel, who has served some thirty-five years in the army, having taken part in the Riel rebellion in 1885, has been granted the rank of Major in No. 1 General Hospital of the Canadian contingent. Major LeBel has been in the medical service for eighteen years, is also a past President of the Association of Medical Officers of Canada and commanded No. 7 Field Ambulance for seven years.

Capt. Mayrand, who has been appointed to the staff of the stationary hospital, was a professor at Laval and served in the Canadian Militia as a surgeon of the Field Artillery under Major Laliberte.

Major Wright, of No. 7 Field Ambulance, has been appointed second in command of No. 2 Field Ambulance under Colonel Ross, of Kingston, Captains Geo. Boyce and Geggie will both go as medical officers of No. 2 Field Hospital.

Major LeBel and his colleagues have worked hard at the Valcartier Camp, having been on the scene from the first and it speaks well for them as well as the rest of the medical staff that the health of the men encamped was kept in such a splendid state. The Quebec doctors deserve credit for the cheerful response made to their country's call and the important work which they are called upon to perform, as well as the unpleasant circumstances and risks which surround it, entitle them to fully as much glory as the men who are constantly in the firing line.

RECORDER'S COURT

Deputy Recorder DesRivieres had twenty-one prisoners before him on Saturday. All were charged with drunkenness, but two added resisting the police to the first offence, were fined \$7 and costs or fifteen days' jail each. The remaining nineteen were condemned to fines ranging from \$2 and costs or two days' jail to \$5 and costs of eight days.

DEANERY OF ST. MAURICE
MEETS AT ST. URSULE.

The Rural Deanery of St. Maurice met at St. Ursule Falls on Saturday. All except two of clergy, being present. Rural Dean Buckland opened the proceedings with morning prayer and Holy Communion.

Several important discussions took place in the afternoon, in the revision of the Prayer Book.

In the evening a very hearty service was held, the preacher being the Rev. J. Benoit, Principal of Sabrovi College, Montreal.

A SUPERB IDEA.

Patriotic Devotion of Well Known
St. Roch's Merchant.

The firm of Jules Gauvin has just announced a patriotic movement on its part which will be greeted with universal approval. The zealous proprietor never loses an opportunity of doing his share in a public movement which will be memorable. It is learned that the firm of Jules Gauvin is preparing a colossal sale with discount during an entire week for the benefit of the Red Cross and the Patriotic Fund which sale has been duly sanctioned by the committees of these two organizations.

Mr. Gauvin certainly deserves to be congratulated on such a superb idea.—Communicated.

WAR PICTURES

War pictures, photographs of the movements of the formidable armies thrown one against the other by the mad action of an autocrat ruler, illustrations of the scenes of devastation wrought by the Germans, of the panics provoked by their approach to the cities and villages of France and Belgium, such is part of the program offered to the patrons of the Auditorium for the three first days of this week.

In these pictures, we can see a Belgian general reviewing his troops before their departure for the front at Namur, the inspection by King George of one of the most famous regiments of Great Britain on the eve of its departure for the front on the continent. And then pictures of huge crowds waiting outside of a savings bank in Brussels to withdraw their savings for fear the Germans might get hold of their money; monuments destroyed by the modern savages that call themselves soldiers of a civilized country, non-combatant men, mothers and children driven out of their homes, chased from the cities by German cavaliers.

These motion pictures are very touching and instructive at the same time to the people of Canada who have no idea of the atrocities for which the German soldiers are responsible.

Some of the pictures give the natural color of the uniforms so that you can distinguish the different regiments and tell the richness of decoration of the monuments and buildings razed by the savages.

The prices will be the same as usual, 10, 15 and 25 cents for the evening performances and 10 cents at the matinees.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT
ROYALLY RECEIVEDWAS ENTERTAINED BY SIR
FRANCOIS LANGELETT AND
SIR LOMER GOVIN

A most hospitable reception was tendered to Mr. William Taft, ex-President of the United States here on Saturday when, on his return from Murray Bay he came here to deliver a lecture before the Women's Canadian Club, a report of which will be found in another column.

Mr. Taft, accompanied by Mrs. Taft and their niece, Miss Helen Taft, came to Quebec on board the Canadian Government Steamer the Druid which had been placed at his disposal by the Federal authorities. Captain Victor Pelletier, A.D.C. to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Francois Langelier, went to Murray Bay to meet the party and accompany them to Quebec.

The ex-President was the guest of Sir Francois Langelier at Spencer Wood but on his arrival in Quebec he was entertained at luncheon at the Garrison Club by Sir Lomer Gouin and the guests present were His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Francois Langelier, Sir Louis Jette, Hon. Geo. E. Amyot and Dr. Camac.

Mr. Taft and Miss Taft were the guests of Mrs. L. A. Cannon, President of the Women's Canadian Club, to luncheon at her home.

In the evening a brilliant dinner party was given at Spencer Wood by Sir Francois Langelier in honor of the party. The guests were:

Mr. Taft, Mrs. Taft, Miss Helen Taft, Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes and Mrs. Hughes, Sir Lomer and Lady Gouin, Hon. Chief Justice and Mrs. Lemieux, Col and Mrs. Williams, Hon. L. A. Taschereau and Mrs. Taschereau, Hon. P. S. G. and Mrs. MacKenzie, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Carroll, Hon. Justice and Mrs. McCorkill, Judge G. Willich and Mrs. Willich, Sir Louis and Lady Jette, Hon. Chas. Langelier and Mrs. Langelier, Col. McBain, Mrs. Alex. Allwyn, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Burdall, Captain Victor Pelletier, A.D.C. and Mrs. Pelletier.

The guests were received by Miss Langelier in the absence of Lady Langelier who was confined to her room through illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Taft were charmed with the reception accorded them and yesterday morning they attended service at the English Cathedral, leaving by the Quebec Central yesterday afternoon for New Haven, Conn.

FATAL ACCIDENT
AT STADACONAPTE. HOWE, OF C.H.A., KILLED
BY CAR NEAR EXHIBITION
GROUNDS.

Pte. Howe, of the Canadian Horse Artillery, and a member of the Canadian contingent, met with a sad fate Saturday night, near the Quebec Exhibition Grounds, when he was struck and killed by a car belonging to the Q. R. L. & P. Co., which was on its way to the city.

Howe, it seems, was walking on the track towards the village from the grounds, and the night being dark, the city lights being out at the time, he failed to notice the approaching car until too late, with the result that he fell between the rails and was crushed by the motor. At the spot where the accident happened the roadbed is much lower than the fender, otherwise the unfortunate victim might have been caught by the fender.

The body of Howe, who was aged about thirty years, was conveyed to Moisan's Morgue.

CORRECTION

A slight error was made in Saturday's issue relative to the gift of the W. C. T. U. to the volunteers at Valcartier Camp. What the Women's Christian Temperance Union gave the men were: 500 pairs of Quebec-made dongola kid heel protectors.

PATRIOTIC DECORATIONS.

The Mechanics Supply Co., Limited, have displayed on their warehouses on St. Andrew street (along which the troops are passing) a number of flags and mottoes, "God Save our Gracious King," also "God Bless our Soldier Boys." This is a good example for other citizens to follow.

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Dysentery,
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Piles,
Gonorrhea,
Syphilis,
Scabies,
Eczema,
Psoriasis,
Ringworm,
Tinea,
Fungal Infections,
Skin Diseases,
All Skin Affections,
Infectious Diseases,
Venereal Diseases,
Sexual Disorders,
Prostate Gland,
Kidney Diseases,
Bladder Diseases,
Uterine Diseases,
Ovarian Diseases,
Menstrual Disorders,
Fertility Problems,
Contraception,
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Pregnancy Complications,
Childbirth,
Postnatal Care,
Infant Health,
Pediatric Diseases,
Vaccinations,
Antibiotics,
Surgery,
Dentistry,
Optics,
Hearing Aids,
Prosthetics,
Cosmetics,
Hair Care,
Nail Care,
Spa Treatments,
Mental Health,
Substance Abuse,
Addiction Treatment,
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Longevity,
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Medical Research,
Innovation,
Technology in Medicine,
Artificial Intelligence,
Robotics in Medicine,
Space Medicine,
Future of Medicine.

PERSONAL

Mr. W. F. O'Brien, of Montreal, is registered at the Chateau.

Mr. Alex. Sinclair, of Toronto, is a guest at the Chateau.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Doherty, of Montreal, are guests at the Chateau.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Curtis, of Rochester, are among the arrivals at the Chateau.

Messrs. G. B. Morrison and J. T. Forningham, of Toronto, are registered at the Chateau.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Pailon arrived in the city from Montreal yesterday and are staying at the Chateau.

Mrs. E. A. Whitehead, of Montreal, has returned home from a short visit to the city and Valcartier.

Mrs. MacGeorge Davies, of Winnipeg, is spending a few days in the city, a guest at the Chateau.

Mr. H. E. Henning, of Wilmington, Del., arrived in the city yesterday and is staying at the Chateau.

The Misses L. White and Margaret W. Mills arrived in the city yesterday from Montreal and are guests at the Chateau.

Mr. A. G. Parker, of Ottawa, came to the city over the week-end to say good-bye to his two sons, who are leaving for the front.

The marriage recently took place very quietly in Christ Church, Valcartier, of Miss Mary Hale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Ambeest Hale, Sleepy Hollow, Sherbrooke, to Mr. Joseph H. Atkinson, C.P.A.S.C., of Kingston.

The engagement is announced of Capt. Dale King-Mason, of "D" Co., of the 5th Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, now stationed at Valcartier, eldest son of Capt. King-Mason and Mrs. King-Mason, of Saskatoon, Sask., and Constance Eugenie James, of North Battleford, Sask., youngest daughter of the late Mr. A. E. James and of Mrs. James, of Greenwich, London, Eng.

A pretty wedding was solemnized in St. Matthew's Church on Saturday morning when Miss Ethel Taschereau Ross, youngest daughter of Mr. Henry Ross, of Lorette, became the bride of Mr. John Desmond Fitzgerald, of Hamilton, Ont., connected with the First Field Troop, Canadian Engineers, going to the front. The Rev. A. R. Kelly officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a blue tailor-made suit. The groom was accompanied by Mr. W. C. Teakle, brother-in-law of the bride.

Captain Robert Myrand, of the 1st Stationary Hospital Corps was the guest at a dinner given in his honor at the Garrison Club on Saturday evening previous to his departure to the front. A purse of gold was presented to the departing Captain, the gift of a number of his friends, which was accompanied by the warmest wishes for his safe return to Quebec. The health of the guest was proposed by the chairman, Mr. G. H. Brunet, and a warm response came from the doctor for the kind expressions from his Quebec friends. Other speakers followed and a most enjoyable evening closed with the singing of: "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." A very appetizing menu had been arranged by the club Stewart, Mr. Jones. The following were among those present: Dr. R. Myrand, G. H. Brunet, Justice Carrière, C. Ed. Taschereau, Hector Connolly, Gus Simard, L. Harry Gaudry, T. Donohue, Major D. Gendron, Col. A. Lavergne, Deputy Recorder DesRivieres, J. E. Dube, C. Donohue, J. K. Leonard, Dr. R. LaRue, Felix Faure, Ed. G. Tanguay, A. Valliere, Allyn Taschereau, Rich. LaRue, Jos. Simard, Geo. Belleau.

The marriage was quietly solemnized in the Church of The Evangelist, Montreal, on Saturday afternoon, of Miss Kathleen de Courcy, daughter of the late Mr. Henry M. Holland and of Mrs. Holland, to Mr. Alexander L. H. Renaud, son of the Rev. Canon Renaud and Mrs. Renaud, of Montreal. The ceremony was conducted by the bridegroom's father, Rev. Canon Renaud, assisted by the rector, the Rev. Arthur French. The bride was robed in ivory tulle with pearls and silver trimmings, the bodice veiled in silk shadow lace and the long train caught at intervals with clusters of orange blossoms. Her veil of Brussels net was worn with a coronet of orange blossoms and she carried a shower of white roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Gertrude Holland, who was her sister's maid of honor wore mauve brocade crepe de Chine and a black velvet hat, while the bridesmaid, Miss Amy Renaud, sister of the bridegroom, wore a frock of Nile green crepe de Chine. She wore a black velvet hat. Both attendants carried pink asters. Mr. Reginald Renaud acted as his brother's best man and the Messrs. James Lelshman and Mortimer Holland, the latter a brother of the bride, were the ushers. Mrs. Holland, the bride's mother, was gowned in soft black satin with tunic of crepe de Chine and carried purple chrysanthemums; the bridegroom's mother was attired in black tulle with over-dress of brocade taffeta and wore a black velvet hat with black mount. She carried Killarney roses; Mrs. Bryan O'Hara, of Quebec, aunt of the bride, wore claret colored tulle with over-dress of Chantilly lace and a black velvet plumed hat. She carried a bouquet of red roses; Miss F. Gleeson, of Toronto, was gowned in white satin with an accordion pleated over-dress of crepe de Chine. Her flowers were pink roses. A small reception was held at the residence of the bride's mother, after which Mr. Renaud and his bride left on their wedding trip, the latter going away in a tailor-made of Royal purple cloth with hat to match. On their return they will reside in Outremont, Montreal.

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9:40 ar	Quebec City	lv 7:15	4:55 ar	Kingston
10:10 lv	Quebec City	ar 6:45	1:30 lv	Kingston
A.M.		A.M.		A.M.
1:21 lv	Grand Mere	ar 3:30	5:15 lv	Belleville
3:40 ar	Joliette	lv 1:15	5:50 lv	Trenton
A.M.		P.M.		P.M.
6:30 ar	Montreal	lv 11:30	6:45 lv	Cobourg
4:00 lv	Joliette	ar 12:30	6:55 lv	Port Hope
10:00 ar	Ottawa	lv 7:15	9:15 ar	Toronto
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The girl with the poor complexion complains, "I have to touch up my cheeks. I am sallow and a sight, and only my makeup saves me."

Now, as a matter of fact, more women spoil their good looks than improve them with cosmetics. The practice certainly is unnecessary, now that the virtues of ordinary mercurized wax as a beautifier have become known. It has been found that the wax has wonderful absorbent powers. It causes the faded or discolored scarf skin to flake off in minutes, almost imperceptible particles, so gently, gradually, as to cause no inconvenience at all. In this way the old complexion is actually removed—like-wise all fine lines, freckles, pimples, blotches, moth patches and other surface defects. A new complexion appears—a clear, smooth, youthful, healthy, hued skin such as no paint, powder or lotion can produce. Mercurized wax, to be had at any drug store in convenient size package, is applied like cold cream.

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Rooms, \$1.00 upward; with board.
Special rates by the week.
Breakfast (6:30 to 10 a. m.), 35c.
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Open from 6:30 a. m. until 1 a. m.

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American Plan from \$2.50 per day.
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We Want You to Know These Hosiery.
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To every one sending us 50c to cover shipping charges, we will send, subject to duty, absolutely free:
Three pairs of our famous Men's AMERICAN SILK HOSE with written guarantee, any color, or
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It is for the lips and mouth. It gives full, perfect lips and directions invaluable to ladies. WINDSOR SMILE CO., Windsor, Ont.
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Latest Sporting News

PROVIDENCE THE PENNANT WINNER

JERSEY CITY WILL BE DROPPED FROM THE INTERNATIONAL NEXT SEASON.

New York, Sept. 27.—The international baseball league's season officially closed today, with Providence as the pennant winner for the first time since 1905. The race was the closest in years and it was not until Friday that the club leadership was decided. In the closing days of the game Rochester dropped from first to third place, Buffalo taking second position by two points.

President Edward A. Barrow said tonight that although some of the clubs lost considerable money this season the league will be in the field again next year, with changes in the circuit. Jersey City is to be dropped from the circuit, he said, and the franchise in another city may be transferred.

Following is the official standing:

International League			
	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Providence	95	59	.617
Buffalo	89	61	.593
Rochester	91	63	.591
Toronto	74	70	.514
Newark	73	77	.487
Baltimore	72	77	.483
Montreal	60	89	.403
Jersey City	48	106	.312

American League.
(Sunday Games)

At Cleveland:—
First game: R.H.E.
Cleveland 100 031 00—5 7 2
New York 101 000 100—3 7 0
Morton and Egan; McHale, Brown and Sweeney.

Second game: R.H.E.
Cleveland 000 020 000—2 6 1
New York 004 000 010—5 10 1
Tedrow, Bowman and Egan; Cole and Nunamaker.

At St. Louis: R.H.E.
St. Louis 000 000 000—0 4 2
Philadelphia 010 103 001—6 12 0
James Lavernez and Agnew; Bender and Schlang.

At Detroit: R.H.E.
Washington 000 000 020—4 6 9 2
Detroit 000 200 000—2 6 1
Johnson and Ainsmith; Reynolds, Covelskie and Stange.

At Chicago:—
First game: R.H.E.
Boston 000 401 012—8 15 1
Chicago 200 000 400—6 11 3
Ray Collins and Carrigan; Faber, Jasper, J. Scott and Kuhn.

Second game: R.H.E.
Boston 100 200 0—3 9 1
Chicago 100 200 1—4 7 2
(Called: darkness.)
Bedient and Thomas; Benz and Schalk.

International League.
(Sunday Games)

At Newark:—
First game: R.H.E.
Newark 410 020 20—9 15 4
Jersey City 320 000 000—5 5 2
Holmquist, Brown and Heckinger; Drucke and Tyler.

Second game: R.H.E.
Newark 001 121 3—8 16 4
Jersey City 300 120 3—9 12 1
(Called by agreement.)
Lee and Heckinger; Vickers and Reynolds.

American League.
(Saturday Games)

At Cleveland:—
(First game.)
Cleveland 410 020 20—9 15 4
(Second game.)
Cleveland 320 000 000—5 5 2
At Detroit:—
(First game.)
New York 320 000 000—5 5 2
(Second game.)
New York 300 120 3—9 12 1
At St. Louis:—
(First game.)
Boston 001 121 3—8 16 4
(Second game.)
Boston 300 120 3—9 12 1
At Chicago:—
(First game.)
Philadelphia 010 103 001—6 12 0
(Second game.)
Philadelphia 000 020 000—2 6 1

National League.
(Saturday Games)

At Boston:—
(First game.)
Boston 000 020 000—2 6 1
(Second game.)
Boston 000 020 000—2 6 1
At New York:—
(First game.)
Pittsburg 000 020 000—2 6 1
(Second game.)
Pittsburg 000 020 000—2 6 1
At Brooklyn:—
(First game.)
St. Louis 000 020 000—2 6 1
(Second game.)
St. Louis 000 020 000—2 6 1
At Philadelphia:—
(First game.)
Cincinnati 000 020 000—2 6 1
(Second game.)
Cincinnati 000 020 000—2 6 1

Federal League.
(Saturday Games.)

At Baltimore:—
(First game.)
St. Louis 000 020 000—2 6 1
(Second game.)
St. Louis 000 020 000—2 6 1
(Called: darkness.)

At Brooklyn:—
(First game.)
Chicago 000 020 000—2 6 1
(Second game.)
Chicago 000 020 000—2 6 1
At Pittsburg:—
Indianapolis 000 020 000—2 6 1
At Buffalo:—
Kansas City 000 020 000—2 6 1

International League.
(Saturday Games.)

At Providence:—
Providence 000 020 000—2 6 1
At Newark:—
Newark 000 020 000—2 6 1
At Toronto:—
First game: R.H.E.
Rochester 000 100 000—1 7 2
Toronto 002 002 00—4 10 2
Hoff and Williams; Herbert and P. Kelly.

Second game: R.H.E.
Rochester 010 400 0—5 6 1
Toronto 000 002 0—2 7 2
Upham and Williams; Johnson and Kelly.

MONTREAL LOST BOTH GAMES.
(International, Saturday.)

Buffalo, September 26.—The Bisons made amends for their poor showing last week by taking both ends of a double header from the Royals here this afternoon by 3 to 1, and 9 to 2. The visitors profited by errors in both games.

First game: R.H.E.
Buffalo 010 000 002—3 13 0
Montreal 000 000 001—1 9 3
Beebe and Lalonde; Dowd and Madden.

Second game: R.H.E.
Buffalo 000 231 3—9 12 0
Montreal 002 000 0—2 7 9
McConnell and Lalonde; Couchman and J. Smith.

BASEBALL GAMES HERE POSTPONED
The league baseball games scheduled in Quebec and Levis yesterday were postponed on account of the unfavorable weather. They will be played on a later date.

SOME PRESERVING HINTS.
You may "can" your grouches and worries.
Set away in a cool, dark room.
And when you are hank'ring for such things,
Just tap them alone in the gloom—
But sunshine and laughter and singing—
The fruits of your honest good cheer—
Just pass these on fresh to your neighbor
At any old time of the year.
If you've rais'd some jokes by your lonely,
Just pull them and pass them along.
If happiness tickles your heartstrings,
Then hand the joy in a song:
If sunshine falls warm in your garden,
Don't wall it and shut it apart.
But throw the gates wide to your neighbor
And give him the fill of his heart

The old world is never too busy
To tender a welcome worth while
To one who is thoughtful of others,
Who brightens the day with a smile—
The person who strives to "can" troubles
And closets them where we can't see.
Who trots out the laughter of living
And "divvies" with you and with me.
—Eleanor Robbins.

GREAT IDEA.
Interested Party—You say this boat cannot upset?
Inventor—It's impossible. The tanks are filled with righting fluid.—Buffalo Express.

This sale is to make friends. We want you to know it. Tailor-made Overcoat in fine Steel Gray Vicunas. Always sold at \$18.00. Special this week for \$11.50. Order early this time.
FAGUY, LEPINAY & FRERE.

PETER VOLO AND NATIVE SPIRIT WON

CAPTURE FIRST MONEY IN DIFFERENT EVENTS OF TROTTING FUTURITIES

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Horse Review trotting futurities were raced this afternoon as part of the fifth day program of the Columbus Grand Circuit meeting. Peter Volo did not have to extend himself at any time to win the three-year-old division. Native Spirit, third choice took the 2-year-old race. She earned third and fourth money also, \$2,250 in all, by shutting out Bondella and Luke A. in the first heat.

May Mack reduced her record to 2:06 3/4 while winning the 2:09 trot. Summaries:

2:19 Class Trotting, 3 in 5; Purse \$1,200, (three heats Friday)

Virginia Brooks, b.m., by Margen, (V. Valentine) 1 1 4 1
Abdella Watts, b.m., by General Watts, (McDevitt) 9 8 1 7
Blue Feather, br.m., (Cox) 2 3 2 2
Palmer De Forrest, br.g., (Osborn) 3 2 3 6
Lusitania, blk.m., (Marvin) 6 4 5 3
Junior Barongale, b.h., (Finley) 4 7 8 4
Billy Bing, b.c., (Albin) 7 6 6 5
Countess Mable, (Jamieson) 5 5 7 dr
Bessie Axtell, ch.m., (Castle) 8 9 dr
Time 2:12 1-2; 2:11 1-4; 2:12 1-4; 2:11 1-2.

2:09 Class, Trotting, 3 in 5; Purse \$1,200

May Mack, b.m., by Arthur Wilkes, (Deryder) 2 1 1 1
Dorsh Medium, blk.m., by Red Medium, (Geers) 1 7 3 4
Judson Girl, b.m., (Cox) 3 2 2 2
Wilgo, b.h., (Marvin) 5 3 7 5
The Wanderer, b.g., (R. Macey) 7 8 6 3
Tommy Finch, b.h., (Hall) 4 4 5 7
Peter Billiken, ch.h., (Nuckols) 8 5 4 6
Vanity Oro, g.m., (C. Valentine) 6 6 8 8
Time 2:08; 2:09; 2:06 3/4; 2:07 1-2.

Horse Review Futurity, three-year-old trotters, 2 in 3; Purse \$3,000

Peter Volo, b.c., by Peter The Great, (Murphy) 1 1
*Lady Wanetka, b.f., (Cox) 2 3
*Lee Aworthy, b.c., (Andrews) 3 2
W. J. Leyburn, b.c., (McCarthy) 4 4
St. Frisco, b.c., (Geers) 5 5
Ortolan Axworthy, b.c., (McDonald) 5 5
—Divided second and third money
Time 2:07 1-4; 2:08 3-4.

Horse Review Futurity, 2-year-old trotters, 2 in 3; Purse \$3,000

Native Spirit, b.f., by Native King, (Cox) 1 1
Sparkie Watts, ch.f., (Geers) 2 2
Bondella, b.f., (Murphy) dis
Luke A. ch.c., (Long) dis
Time 2:13 1-4; 2:09 3-4.

2:10 Class, Pacing, 3 in 5; Purse \$1,200

Jaystone, b.h., by Redfield, Jr., (Snow) 7 2 1 1
Rastus, b.g., by Liberty Boy, (McDonald) 1 1 2 2 4
Edna Hamlin, b.m., (Berry) 2 3 6 3 3
Marna G., b.g., (Garrison) 3 4 5 4 2
Miss Miriam Rom, (C. Valentine) 8 8 3 7 ro
T. C. S., b.g., (Murphy) 4 6 4 5 ro
The Christian, b.h., (Forrest) 6 7 7 6 ro
Coastess Mabel, b.m., 5 5 8 dis
Time 2:07 1-4; 2:05 1-4; 2:06 1-2; 2:06 1-4; 2:08.

2:18 Class, Pacing, 3 in 5; Purse \$1,200 (Unfinished)

Vera, ch.m., by Lorenzo Hamlin, (Pitman) 2 6 1 1 2
Baron Marquie, ch.c., by Sir Marquie, (Murphy) 1 1 3 7 4
Tuah Worth, blk.m., by Joe Patchen, (J. Benyon) 9 10 7 2 1
Richard, b.g., (C. Valentine) 8 2 2 3 3
Jessie C., b.m., (Hedrick) 3 4 4 2 ro
Madam Mack, br.m., (Deryder) 4 9 9 4 ro
Red Mike, ch.g., (McAllister) 5 8 4 8 ro
Sir O., b.g., (Green) 10 7 5 6 ro
Anna Glyn, br.m., (Talbot) 6 3 6 dis
Governor Tod, b.g., (Boyd) 7 5 10 dr
Time 2:07 1-4; 2:07 1-2; 2:07 1-2; 2:11 1-4; 2:12 1-2

BOSWELL'S INDIA ALE

Fifty years ago when Quebec was a garrison city, Boswell's Ale and Porter were the standard beverages both for officers and men. Today they are even more popular with everyone.

THE BOSWELL BREWERY

THE NATIONAL BREWERIES LIMITED 3-6-13

THE FASHIONABLE STORE
T. D. DUBUC
Successor to
THOS. DONOHUE

Very special offer for one week only
LADIES WINTER COATS MADE TO ORDER FOR \$14.69 & \$19.95

Fall and Winter Coats, made to your measurements, in a choice of all-wool plain and fancy coating; warmly lined in good quality farmer satin; special \$14.69

Winter Coats, made to order, in a large collection of heavy wool cloakings in fashionable shades, slike lined. Special \$19.95

Ladies' Dresses to order for \$19.15 and \$23.65

Ladies' Dresses, made to order, by our guaranteed dressmaker, in fashionable materials and new colorings. Special \$19.15

Your Winter Gowns, made to your measurements and in your own style, from a collection of the latest fabric and shades. Special \$23.65

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Successor to
THOS. DONOHUE
188 and 194 ST. JOHN STREET

STEVENSON'S WHIMSICAL ATTIRE

Here is a picturesque glimpse of Stevenson's whimsical attire as given in the "Collected Essays of Edmund Gosse":

"Stevenson was not without a good deal of innocent oddity in his dress. When I try to conjure up his figure I can only see a slight, lean lad in a suit of blue sea cloth, a black shirt and a wisp of yellow carpet that did duty for a necktie. This was long his attire, persevered in to the anguish of his more conventional acquaintances. I have a ludicrous memory of going in 1878 to buy him a new hat, in company with Mr. Lang, the thing upon his head having lost the semblance of a human article of dress."

THE SWEETEST DAYS

After all, I believe the nicest and sweetest days are not those on which anything very splendid or wonderful or exciting happens, but just those that bring simple little pleasures, following one another softly, like pearls slipping off a string.—L. M. Montgomery.

AUTO TIRES;
All makes 15% from lists
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THE SILENT INDIAN MOTOCYCLE
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Camp and Cottages to rent by month or for the season.

Apply
R. ROWLEY, Proprietor
Lake Edward, P. Q.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1914.

WAR NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

heights of the Meuse nothing new has developed. In the southern part of the Woëvre district the Germans occupy a front which passes by St. Mihiel and to the north-west of Pont-a-Mousson.

"On our right wing in Lorraine, the Vosges and Alsace there has been no important change."

ROUMANIANS TO FRONT

Petrograd, via London, Sept. 27.—A Bucharest despatch to the Novoye Vremya says it is rumored that the first Roumanian army corps has been ordered to the Austrian frontier.

NAVAL SURVIVORS

LEAVE FOR HOME

Flushing, The Netherlands, via London, Sept. 27.—Two hundred and sixty-seven survivors of the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy sailed for England last night.

GERMAN SHIP SEIZED

Falmouth, Eng., Sept. 27, via London.—The German ship Osso, of 1800 tons, bound from Portland, Oregon, for Ipswich, with a cargo of wheat and barley, was brought into this port Saturday, having been captured by a British warship.

EIGHTEEN TRAINS OF

WOUNDED GERMANS

London, Sept. 27.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Central News says, on authority of a despatch from Maestricht, that between the hours of 8:30 and 1:30 Friday, eighteen train loads of wounded Germans passed through Aix-La-Chapelle from France.

SPAIN OFFERS TO

CARE FOR WOUNDED

London, Sept. 27.—The Biarritz correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Co. says the newspaper Radical, of Madrid, states that the Spanish Government has offered to accommodate 30,000 wounded soldiers in various hospitals. Six thousand men would be taken care of in Madrid alone.

GERMAN OFFICIAL

CASUALTY LIST

Berlin, Sept. 27, (by way of London 9:10 p.m.).—The total German casualties in dead, wounded and missing as officially reported to date are 104,589. The casualty list announced today adds a total of 10,527 casualties to those previously announced.

MARTIAL LAW

IN NETHERLANDS

Paris, Sept. 27.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Amsterdam says that in order to prevent the exportation of contraband articles to Germany the Netherlands Government has declared martial law in the eastern provinces.

FRENCH ANNIHILATE

GERMAN REGIMENT

London, Sept. 27.—"The French have surrounded and annihilated the 109th Regiment of German reserves," says the Basel correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company in a message sent by way of Rome. The despatch adds: "The German wounded include a colonel, a major, two captains and two lieutenants."

AUSTRIAN ARMY RETIRES

Petrograd, Sept. 26.—An official communication issued from the headquarters of the General Staff today says that in the region of Druskenhik, the Russian troops engaged the Germans on Sept. 25.

The Austrian army is now retiring westward, utilizing the railroads leading to Cracow. After defeating two regiments of Honveds the Russian troops occupied Turka.

GERMAN ZEPPELIN

TOURS BELGIUM CITIES

London, Sept. 27.—A German Zeppelin made a bomb dropping tour of several Belgian cities last night, according to a despatch from the Reuter correspondent at Ostend. The airship visited Alost, Ghent, Dinez, Melleke and Rollegem, dropping five bombs at Dinez, which mortally injured an old man and damaged the roof of a hospital. One bomb was dropped at Rollegem but did no damage. The Zeppelin disappeared in the direction of France.

RED CROSS OFFICERS

ARE EXCHANGED.

Paris, Sept. 27.—At Basel, Switzerland, yesterday German and French Red Cross officers were exchanged and will return to their respective countries. The interchange was supervised by Swiss officers. The French and Germans held a friendly meeting, exchanging cards, drinking the health of one another and discussing their war experiences.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT

ENEMY AT USKON.

London, Sept. 27.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Petrograd, says:

"A big column is retreating along the road towards Sanok from Przemysl, Galicia, after having been shelled from the heights by a Russian battery. In their hurried retreat, the enemy left parts of their train of motor cars."

"The Russians defeated the enemy at Uskon in the Carpathians, capturing artillery and many prisoners. Continuing their pursuit the Russians have entered the borders of Hungary."

Bordeaux, Sept. 27.—The Cabinet met today and adopted two decrees. One decree continues the moratorium during the month of October, but increases the amount of current bank accounts that may be withdrawn to

one-fourth the total receipts. The other decree makes all contracts between Frenchmen and subjects of the belligerents drawn since the outbreak of hostilities null and void.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

London, Sept. 27.—A Reuter's despatch from Athens says that in connection with the recent decree by the Porte declaring Turkish institutions free from foreign tutelage the administration of the Ottoman post office at Smyrna has notified the foreign post offices that they must remove their signboards Oct. 1, and hand over all mail to the Ottoman postal authorities in order that the delivery of letters and newspapers may be made by the latter.

SERVIANS UNAFRAID.

Nish, Serbia, via Paris, Sept. 27.—According to reports reaching here from Belgrade when a representative of the Austrian commander, bearing a white flag, was admitted to the presence of the Serbian commander with the demand for the surrender of the capital, the Serbian officer replied: "Return to your camp and in three hours you will receive my answer from the cannon's mouth."

Three hours later a Serbian battery opened fire upon the Austrian positions across the Danube.

JAPANESE TROOPS

OCCUPY WEI-HSIEN.

Wei-Hsien, Sept. 26, via Peking, Sept. 27.—Two hundred Japanese entered Wei-Hsien Friday evening and occupied the railway station, capturing four Germans.

The Chinese troops encamped nearby are fraternizing with the Japanese soldiers. Rail communication to the east and west of this town has been terminated.

Wei-Hsien is an important city in the Chinese province of Shan-Tung about 50 miles to the north of the German concession of Kiao-Chow with which it is connected with railroad.

ZEPPELIN DROPS

BOMBS ON WARSAW.

Warsaw, Sept. 27.—(By way of Petrograd).—This morning (probably Saturday) at 5 o'clock, a German Zeppelin appeared above the city and dropped many bombs, killing three soldiers.

The airship was fired upon but succeeded in escaping to the vicinity of Novo-Georgiewsk (formerly called Modlin, 20 miles north-west of Warsaw), where the guns of the fortress brought it down.

"The above obviously refers to the same Zeppelin raid as was described in an earlier despatch from Warsaw by way of London."

DAMAGE TO FAMOUS

RHEIMS CATHEDRAL

London, Sept. 27.—A Reuter despatch from Paris says that Thiebault Sisson, are critic of the Temps, has visited the Cathedral at Rheims and gives the following description of the structure as it now stands:

"To judge of the damage it was necessary to ascend the towers. There I saw the bells completely melted. The roof, which was made of lead plates, had entirely disappeared; the magnificent campanile, made of wood and lead, erected at the crossing of the transepts and apse had vanished. The vaults are still standing, and the nave was not touched by fire."

The writer thinks, however, that the autumn rains and frost will play havoc with the stones and that measures must be taken immediately to strengthen the walls.

GERMAN EXCUSE IS

NOT MUCH GOOD.

Washington, Sept. 27.—The French Embassy made public the following communique today:

"The French government has been ment officially alleges that the bombardment of the Rheims Cathedral (first denied, and now openly acknowledged by its authors) had been caused by a French post of observation having been established on the Cathedral."

"A telegram of General Joffre to the Minister of War shows that the destruction was, as stated before, without the shadow of an excuse. The telegram was as follows:

"The fifth (French) army had occupied Rheims until the 18th of September and then was relieved by the 9th. Both declare that they established no post of observation on the Cathedral, the systematic bombardment of which began on the 19th at 3 p.m."

JAPANESE TROOPS

AROUND FANG-TSE.

Peking, Sept. 27.—Japanese troops operating against the German concession of Kiao-Chow are making progress in the direction of Fang-Tse, a town fifteen miles south of Wei-Hsien on the Kiao-Chow railroad, according to advices received from the province of Shan-Tung. At Fang-Tse there are valuable coal mines under German control.

Reports to the Chinese government from various towns in the wake of the Japanese army corroborates the despatches from Lai-Chow of the wounding by Japanese of about 12

KEEP LIVER AND BOWELS REGULAR WITH CASCARETS

NO MORE HEADACHE, BAD COLDS, SOUR STOMACH AND CONSTIPATION.

Get a 10-cent box now.

No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get the desired results with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets tonight; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, backache and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress if you will take a Cascaret now and then. All druggists sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a gentle cleansing, too.

ONTARIO'S NEW LIEUT.-GOVERNOR

LT.-COL. HENDRIE, OF HAMILTON, WILL SUCCEED SIR JOHN GIBSON AS EXPECTED

Toronto, Sept. 27.—Lt.-Col. Hon. J. S. Hendrie, of Hamilton, up till this time Minister without portfolio in the cabinet of Sir James Whitney, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, in succession to Sir John Gibson. This fact, generally accepted as a foregone conclusion, became a reality yesterday afternoon, when the necessary Order-in-Council making the appointment was announced at Ottawa.

TYPHOID FEVER AMONG GERMANS

EPIDEMIC HAS NOW BROKEN OUT AMONG THOSE AROUND ANTWERP

London, Sept. 28.—"An epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out among the Germans in the field before Antwerp and large numbers of the invaders have been stricken," says the Antwerp correspondent of the Daily Express. His despatch continues:

"The Belgians have re-occupied Hofstade from which place Malines was bombarded. The magnificent chateau there has been destroyed. Empty champagne bottles are found everywhere in the German trenches."

"A Red Cross official from Brussels states that German bullets which have been extracted from wounded German soldiers are proof that as the result of bungling the Germans fired on each other."

Renewed Vigor in Old Age

This Letter Brings a Message of Cheer to the Aged—Results of Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

New, rich blood is what is most needed in the declining years to keep up energy and vitality. That Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a wonderful help in maintaining good health and prolonging life is attested by the writer of this letter.

Mr. Stephen J. Leard, North Tryon, P.E.I., writes: "At seventy-five years of age my heart gave out and became very irregular and weak in action and would palpitate. My nerves also became weak, and I could do nothing but lie in bed in a languishing condition, losing strength and weight. In that condition I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and am cured. Had I not obtained this treatment I would now be in the box with the roof over my nose. At eighty-one I have an energy which means good, and I am writing this letter to show old people like myself may prolong their health and strength by using this great medicine." 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50. For sale by all dealers.

Chinamen. According to the government advices a number of Chinese have been killed while attempting to prevent attacks on their women. The Chinese minister at Tokio has been instructed by his government to appeal to the Japanese Foreign Office in behalf of the inhabitants of Shan-Tung.

The activities of the Emden and other German cruisers which, accompanied by colliers, departed from Tsing-Tau early in the war seem to prove that the German official declaration stating that the cruisers remained within the harbor were intentional fabrications.

Correspondence

To the Editor, Quebec Chronicle;

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly inform your readers what exactly is meant by the terms "Brigade" and "Division" and of what each consists. Also do you consider this campaign against buying German goods already in stock in different shops advisable? Will not the shop-keepers be the only losers?

Thanking you in advance for answering these questions,
Yours truly,
AN ENQUIRER.

Note.—A brigade of infantry consists of four infantry battalions of about 1,000 men each.

A brigade of artillery consists of three batteries of artillery. A division is three brigades of infantry and three brigades of field artillery together, with various other corps, engineers, ambulance, army service corps, transports, etc.

A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT

Quebec, Sept. 25, 1914.

To the Editor of The Chronicle: Dear Sir:—The enclosed cutting from the Morning Post, London, was to me so deeply thrilling that I thought you might consider it of sufficient general interest and inspiration to publish it in your paper.

Yours truly,
INTERESTED.

Interest in our victory in the North Sea naturally centres in the two destroyers which bore the brunt of the fighting, the Laurel, (first reported as Laertes) and the Liberty. Both destroyers are in the Third Torpedo Flotilla, and to their division, composed of four destroyers, was entrusted the innermost and most dangerous berth when the Flotilla approached the Heligoland Bight on Friday morning. The object of the advance was apparently to lure the enemy's destroyers known to be lying there, into the open sea under the guns of our cruisers, which were awaiting their arrival.

Despite the thick mist of the early morning the approach of our flotilla appeared to have been discovered before the enemy was sighted, some say by a waterplane. However that may be, the German destroyers, on obtaining word of their approach, issued out, and the flotilla turned about and made at a leisurely pace for safety, sending word ahead by their wireless to the ambushed cruisers. There may have been some miscalculation as to the distance of these, or the fog may have rendered their arrival later than expected, for whom the division, led by the Laurel, turned about to face the oncoming destroyers, it not only found itself unsupported by its own craft but saw looming out of the haze ahead of it shapes that resolved themselves into the light cruisers of the enemy. Nothing daunted, the division opened out and opened fire, the Laurel, which was in the inside berth, having for some time to face the fire of one cruiser and two destroyers.

The men engaged make light of the German marksmanship, declaring that they ought to have been sent speedily to the bottom but the hull bears witness to the fact that, despite the speed of the contest, the German gunners managed to get a certain proportion of their shots home. The first shell to hit the Laurel, unfortunately, found its way to the engine-room, killing four men, and doing a very serious amount of damage. The second struck the forward gun, jamming the charge which was just about to be fired, disabling the mounting and killing three men. The third shell to strike her wounded the Commander, Frank Rose, seriously in the left leg; but, though urged by his men to go below, he shifted his weight on to the other leg, and continued to issue his orders as though nothing had happened, for all this time the Laurel was making it desperately uncomfortable for the two destroyers with which she was engaged—one of which shortly afterwards went to the bottom—and giving as good as she was getting from the cruiser as well.

A piece of a fourth shell struck the Commander again, this time on his sound leg, and brought him down on the bridge, but he still declined to give way, though his signalman insisted on tearing off his trousers to prevent his wounds from being poisoned, an act of thoughtful devotion to which he may have owed his life. He continued to fight his ship until he lost consciousness, just after he had learnt from his gunners that they had managed to extract the charge from the damaged gun. As he lay unconscious on the bridge one of his petty officers fastened tenderly a lifebelt round him, for by this time only three rounds of ammunition remained, and though the British cruisers had appeared on the scene, it appeared impossible that the Laurel could live much longer in the fire to which she was then exposed.

A final shell struck her amidships, enveloping her in a dense cloud of dust and smoke, and all on board were certain that she was going to the bottom. That last shell, however, was to prove her salvation, for the dense and inexplicable cloud clung to her as she lay helpless on the water, and though it was split in all directions by the enemy's projectiles not one of them succeeded in finding her in the heart of it. At that moment not a man expected any better fate than to be sunk or taken, but there was not the slightest sign of hurry, though even the satisfaction of fighting had been taken from them. "Good-bye, old man," said a blue-jacket, bleeding to death on the forecastle to his mate stretched on the deck beside him. "My time's up, too," replied the other calmly, reaching out



Get the full benefit of your food, - use Windsor Table Salt

BELGIAN TROOPS GAIN SUCCESSES

DETACHMENT OF GERMANS WAS SURPRISED ON MARCH FROM BRUSSELS.

London, Sept. 28, 2.51 a.m.—The following official statements, issued at Antwerp yesterday, has been received by Reuter's Telegram Company:

"Yesterday (Saturday) a detachment of German troops, comprising one brigade of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and two heavy and four light batteries of artillery was surprised on the march from Brussels to Termonde via Alost. Attacked on the front and flank, they retired in disorder towards Assche, leaving in Belgian hands many prisoners, wounded and caissons."

"Today (Sunday), apparently in revenge for this check, Malines was bombarded by long range guns and our front between Malines and Alost was subjected to a general attack by strong forces. Towards Alost the Belgian cavalry division succeeded in taking the German left wing on the flank and generally our troops maintained their positions."

"At Malines the railway station suffered severely from the bombardment. Numerous houses are in ruins and others have been burned. A dozen civilians were killed and many wounded."

JAPS OUTSIDE TSING-TAU.

Tokio, Sept. 27.—It is officially announced that the Japanese have won a stubborn battle of fourteen hours outside Tsing-Tau. The casualties were few among the Japanese, it is said.

BRITAIN EXPLAINS

WHAT IS CONTRABAND.

London, Sept. 26.—The British government is daily making its position clearer as to what is regarded as contraband of war. Foodstuffs assigned to neutral countries accessible to Germany will not be permitted to enter unless the governments assure England that the food is not destined for Germany and not intended to replace other supplies destined for Germany. England, however, desires that neutral countries shall have an adequate food supply for their own people.

VICTORY FOR SIDE THAT HAS THE FRESH FORCES

SUCH IS PREDICTION OF CORRESPONDENT — BATTLE CONTINUES WITH UNABATED FURY, BUT CANNOT LAST MUCH LONGER.

London, Sept. 28, 2.25 a.m.—The correspondent of the Telegraph, behind the French front, sends the following:

"The great effort on the part of the Allies to drive back the right wing of the German army continues with unabated fury. Both sides seem determined to fight the issue to a definite conclusion in the north-east of France and to ignore for the time being Alsace-Lorraine."

"In the Allies' centre both sides are too strongly entrenched to allow any great offensive movement on the part of either toward the left wing. If the German right can be turned the Germans must abandon the fortified positions on other parts of the long line and withdraw their immense forces either through Belgium or Luxembourg."

"The armies cannot keep up the struggle much longer and unless one side soon obtains a decided advantage we shall see a stalemate result all along the front. Then victory can be won only by the side which is able to bring up absolutely fresh forces which have not felt the strain of two months of continuous fighting."

"The strain of this modern fighting is something never known before. The troops are under fire sometimes for days. If they escape the rifles and machine guns they are within reach of the deadly shrapnel, and if they are too far off for shrapnel they come under the range of the howitzers and siege guns. One may be under fire anywhere within seven miles of the enemy."

"Officers from the front declare that the Germans are more formidable adversaries when on the defensive than when advancing to an attack. They dig themselves in extremely well and they figure mathematically every range, making their rifle fire deadly while the field artillery finds the target with precision."

"It is worth noting that officers from the front universally lament the absence of accredited press correspondents at the front. They say the official bulletins only feebly convey an impression of the tremendous nature of the war operations, while the soldiers' letters and interviews with hap-hazard returners from isolated sections from the front give a distorted, imperfect and often incorrect idea of what is going on."

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Cost of Living a Problem

warring Europe facing famine, and already calling for food supplies, this means sky-high prices here.

But there is one food that has not advanced in price---that food is

Grape-Nuts

Made from choicest wheat and barley, Grape-Nuts supplies great food-strength in concentrated, delicious form.

Grape-Nuts comes in wax-sealed packages, protected from moisture, dust and germs. Always fresh, crisp and appetizing.

Economical in ordinary times—

No advance in price now!

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

—sold by Grocers everywhere.

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the improved blowers. Heals the inflamed, cleans the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. See blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Druggists, Order to Dr. Toronto.

MILITARY DISCOUNT

ENGLISH MILITARY KHAKI SHIRTS, REVERSIBLE COLLARS.
ENGLISH FLANNEL KHAKI SOFT COLLARS.
SPECIAL: LIGHT VICUNA WOOL KHAKI SPENCERS.
IRISH POPLIN KHAKI TIES, LIGHT OR DARK SHADE.
ENGLISH CASHMERE SOCKS, BLACK OR COLORS, 3 PAIRS FOR \$1.00.
SPECIAL MILITARY SWAGGER STICK, with Canadian Coat of Arms.
10 PER CENT DISCOUNT WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY SOLDIER IN UNIFORM

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SYNOPSIS OF REGULATIONS

G. OVERNING Timber on Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Northwest Territories, the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia, and the tract of Three and a Half Millions Acres, Located by the Government of the Dominion in the Peace River District in the Province of British Columbia.

LICENSES.

A license to cut timber on a tract not exceeding twenty-five square miles in extent may be secured only at public auction. A license to cut timber on a tract exceeding twenty-five square miles in extent, or a license to cut timber on a tract exceeding one square mile in extent, on payment of fees at the rate of 50c. per thousand feet, B.M., and of a fee at the rate of \$100.00 per square mile for each permit.

TIMBER PERMITS AND DUES.

Permits may be granted in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to owners of portable saw mills, to cut over a specified tract of land not exceeding one square mile in extent, on payment of fees at the rate of 50c. per thousand feet, B.M., and of a fee at the rate of \$100.00 per square mile for each permit.

TIMBER FOR HOMESTEADERS.

Any occupant of a homestead quarter-section having no timber on his own suitable for the purpose may, provided he has not previously been granted free allowance of timber, obtain a free permit to cut the quantity of building and fencing timber set out in Section 50 of the Regulations.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN

NORTH-WEST LAND

REGULATIONS

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency, (but not Sub-Agency,) on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months' residence upon land and cultivation of the land in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchase homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for—44383.

\$10.00 Cash

\$6.00 per month

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in your home

Just receiving a new stock of

PIANOS from the leading

manufacturers

ARTHUR LAVIGNE

54 Couillard Street

New Designs in Furniture

We have now on hand some

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FURNITURE and

BRASS BEDS.

Get a PULLMAN SLEEPER

for the little too. These sleepers

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upholstered in leather-cloth, are

furnished with folding reversible

hood.

Have also a number of Folding

Go-Carts and English Perambulators in different designs.

Visit us before going elsewhere.

JAMES PERRY

Phone 519. 323 ST. PAUL ST

SHIPPING NEWS

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS

New York, Sept. 26.—Steamer chartering was fairly active and a large portion of the fixtures were to Scandinavian ports. Rates held steady, with tonnage offerings moderate.

Quotations to Liverpool, 4d. asked; London, 4d. asked; Hull, 3½d; Bristol 4½d; picked ports, large tonnage, 2s 3d; cotton to Liverpool, per 100 lbs. 35c.

Charters.—British steamer, 2,413 tons, time charter, general trades, three to six months, basis about 4s 3d, prompt; Norwegian steamer, 1,947 tons, transatlantic trade, one trip, basis 7s, delivery. Mobile, re-delivery Scandinavia, prompt; British steamer, 26,000 quarters grain, Gulf to Marseilles, 3s 6d, prompt. A number of steamers on private terms.

HIGH WATER AT QUEBEC.

(Standard Time, 7th Meridian.)

	Sept. A.M.	P.M.
Monday	28 12.26	1.30
Tuesday	29 1.50	2.42
Wednesday	30 3.04	3.42
Thursday	Oct. 1 4.02	4.28
Friday	2 4.48	5.06
Saturday	3 5.27	5.41
Sunday	4 6.04	6.13

CATACOMBS OF THE BIRDS

The Pyramid That Enshrines the Sacred Ibises of Egypt.

Everyone has heard of the catacombs of Rome which, during the third and fourth centuries, served as burial places for the Christians, and how Alaric's sack of Rome in 410 marked the end of the catacombs' graves—indeed, that of the powerful city itself! Then there was the lofty Corinthian and spacious halls of the Neapolitan catacombs, the famous Grotto of St. John, under the ancient city of Syracuse in Sicily—a subterranean city in itself.

But the most curious of all catacombs is the one in Egypt—the Catacombs of the Birds. Wandering among the pyramids of Sacchara, which stands on the edge of the desert, a little south of the ancient city of Memphis, an American traveler, nearly 100 years ago, was passing over a then unbroken path. He was seeking, among the tombs, one of the most curious and interesting objects in Egypt. He was seeking for the burial place of the birds—the sacred ibis of Egypt.

This pyramid has no door, but a square aperture nearly 10 feet from its base, and about 40 feet deep. At the end of this a small hole. It was obviously an untraveled route and the explorer was curious to descend within.

Commanding his dragoman to enlarge the opening, he passed through and down an inclined plane, a passage cut through the rock, into the vaulted chamber. Through another excavation he made his way and found himself in a second chamber, the floor of which had been cut away to form a large square pit.

Descending into this pit, by bracing his arms and digging his toes into the sides, where little holes were made for that purpose, he reached the bottom. Here, crawling about on hands and knees, he was at last among the mummies of the sacred ibis, the embalmed deities of the ancient Egyptians.

The birds were preserved in stone jars, closely piled, one upon the other. Knocking two of the jars together, the birds were found to be perfect as any mummified Pharaoh.

The Drummer of Airie.

The narrow escape from death of the Earl of Airie, who was nearly run over by a train in Johannesburg only two days before he attained his majority, means that the ghost of Cortachy Castle, "the drummer of the Airies," has been robbed of a chance of giving his supernatural warning.

According to the legend of Cortachy Castle, which is in Forfarshire, the death of an Earl or Countess of Airie is heralded by the faint sound of drumming, sometimes accompanied by soft music up and down the corridors of the castle.

There are many stories of the origin of the Airie ghost, but the true version, according to the family records, is also the most gruesome.

Hundreds of years ago one of the Earls of Airie, a man of black passions, quarrelled with a friend, who, anxious for reconciliation, sent a drummer boy with a message to Cortachy Castle. But the Earl of Airie not only flouted his friend's advances, but ordered the drummer boy to be fastened to his own drum and flung from the battlements of the castle.

The drummer spent his last moments in putting a comprehensive curse on the Airie family, and when the wicked Earl was on his death-bed a few years later, a faint drumming was heard round the castle.

Ever since, the sound of the drum has heralded the death of an Earl of Airie.

There were two well-authenticated cases of death following close on the sound of the drum during the last century; and old retainers of the family declared that they heard the drummer just before the late Earl was killed in the South African war.

BEHIND THE TIMES.

Speeder—Think of it! Here's this old earth making one rotation in 24 hours, the same as it did 6,000 years ago.

Jinks—Well, what of it?

"Great Scott, man! Can't we devise some way to speed her up a little?"—Life

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Santa Fe

A fine opportunity to visit the Far West before rush of winter travel begins. You ride on best railroad in the United States—perfect roadbed, modern steel equipment, courteous employees and safety.

Meal service managed by Fred Harvey. Stopovers granted for Grand Canyon of Arizona and elsewhere.

One-way second-class colonist excursion tickets on sale, September 24 to October 8, to Arizona, California and North Pacific Coast.

Good in tourist sleepers and chair cars on three Santa Fe California trains. Threeweek week these excursions are personally conducted.

If interested in Western lands, ask C. L. Scaggs, General Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry., 2301 Railway Exchange, Chicago, for leaflets and free copies of our immigration journal, "The Earth."

Remember the 1915 Panama Exposition, at San Francisco and San Diego. D. W. Hatch, Trav. Agt., 85 St. James St., Montreal, Que.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 23rd October, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mail on a proposed contract for four years, 6 times per week, over a Rural Mail Delivery Route to be known as "Dolbeau No. 1" from Postmaster-General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post-office of Dolbeau, Quai Dolbeau & l'Anse Creuse and at the office of the Post-office Inspector.

S. TANNER GREEN, Post-office Inspector, Quebec, 10th Sept., 1914. Sept.14xlaw.monx3w.

BRING IN

That next prescription. Let us show you what first-class work is in the OPTICAL LINE. We are experts in this line and feel justified in making such a broad statement.

You must remember that it is not only the making of the Lens. It is the adjustment and skill in centering Lenses on a patient's face. We pride ourselves in being able to accommodate the public and invite you to visit us when eye troubles appear.

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Under The Winding Up Act

C.N.A.D.A.

Province of Quebec, District of Quebec.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 1178.

Re:—LA CIE HOTEL ST. ROCH, Quebec, In Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27TH, 1914

AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M.

will be sold by our offices the assets of this

Estate, as follows:

Item A—The immovable properties occupied by the Company in liquidation, for the purposes of its business, as follows:

1.—A piece of land situated on the north side of St. Joseph street, measuring thirty-seven feet eight inches frontage on the said St. Joseph street, by forty-four feet eight inches depth, an area of sixteen hundred and eighty-six feet, more or less, bounded at the north by the shelter, at the south by St. Joseph street, at the east by "La Banque Nationale," at the west by Theodore Leclerc; the said piece of land known and designated as being the number five hundred and sixty-seven (567) of the cadastre for St. Roch ward, of the city of Quebec, with buildings thereon erected and dependencies.

2.—A piece of land situated on the south side of St. Francois street, adjoining the above mentioned piece of land and having a frontage of thirty-three feet three inches on the said St. Francois street, by a depth of seven feet ten inches, forming an area of two thousand six hundred and twenty-two feet, more or less; bounded at the north by St. Francois street, at the south by the piece of land above described, at the east by the piece of land known and designated as being the number five hundred and sixty-two (562) of the cadastre for St. Roch Ward, of the city of Quebec, with all the rights of tenancy actually existing and subject to same.

3.—A piece of land number five hundred and sixty-one (561) of the official cadastre of St. Roch ward, of the city of Quebec; forming corner south-west of Jacques Cartier and St. Francois streets, measuring thirty-five feet two inches on St. Francois street and thirty-seven feet three inches on the line dividing same from the piece of land number five hundred and sixty-eight (568) and belonging to La Banque Nationale of Quebec; by seventy-one feet depth, on Jacques Cartier street, forming an area of two thousand six hundred and twenty-two feet, English measure, without guarantee of measurement, the more or less, to be at the profit or at the loss of the purchaser, with brick buildings thereon erected, circumstances and all dependencies, and also with all the rights of tenancy that may exist in the wall and in the ground on which it stands, between the lot five hundred and sixty-one and the neighboring piece of land above described and the neighboring piece of land five hundred and sixty-eight (568) of the above mentioned cadastre and in the section of the wall and gable south-west in its height and width from the said house number five hundred and sixty-two (562) of the said cadastre and in the ground on which it stands and all the rights of tenancy in the section of the brick wall in all its height and width, north-east side on the ground on which it stands this section of wall being situated part between the number five hundred and sixty-one (561) of the said cadastre and the lot five hundred and sixty-two (562) of the said cadastre and part between the lot five hundred and sixty-two (562) of the said cadastre and the lot five hundred and sixty-one (561) of the said cadastre, as per deed, L. C. Jacques, N.P., No. 2254, January 14, 1913.

Item B—The rights of the Company in liquidation, to the lease passed with La Banque Nationale, February 1st, 1913, before L. C. Jacques, N.P., No. 2259, subject to the obligations and conditions of said lease.

Item C—The rights of the Company in liquidation to the lease passed with Theodore Leclerc, February 24th, 1913, before L. C. Jacques, N.P., No. 2259, subject to the obligations and conditions of said lease, as also in favor of Theodore Leclerc, of April 11th, 1914, before L. C. Jacques, N.P., No. 2297.

Item D—The rights of the Company in liquidation to the lease of April 30th, 1915, valued at \$5,222.85.

Item E—Liquors, cigars and groceries, about 2,800.00.

Item F—Shawware and cutlery, 2,550.76.

Item G—Glassware and earthenware, 1,297.53.

Item H—Bedding, linenware, house hold goods and furniture, 5,710.47.

Item I—Kitchen utensils and stoves, 2,542.75.

Item J—Various tools, 733.99.

Item K—with hot water, 1,100.00.

Item L—Gas stove, 40.00.

Item M—Carpent and linoleum, not valued, 318.40.

Item N—Toilet articles (to be sold separately), 555.09.

The list of inventory was prepared at the date of the liquidation, and is subject to correction, the Hotel having been up to the present, and will be till the sale, in operation.

The inventory, titles and certificates of registry office, can be examined on demand at our offices where all information concerning this sale can be obtained.

Conditions of sales—CASH.

LA RUE & TRUDEL, Liquidators.

126 St. Peter St.

Quebec, Sept. 24th, 1914.

I. S. DESCHENES, Auctioneer.

Sept.25toOct.27.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Loretteville residence

for sale, situated on the Valcartier

road; well wooded grounds, fronting

three roads, 600 x 150 feet, and large

house; could be profitably subdivided,

or used for private residences or summer

hotel; six minutes from the station.

Apply to Mrs. Th. J. Boulanger,

Loretteville, P.Q. Jy.20x1f.

FOR SALE—That fine property on

Conroy street, the residence of the

late Mrs. Thomas Davidson, containing

nine rooms, with all modern im-

provements, and in perfect order.

Apply to W. H. Davidson, 20 Conroy

street, or 81 St. Peter street.

FOR SALE—Property situated on

the west side of Maple Avenue, at No.

10, actually occupied by Mr. E. V.

Cantin, will be sold at good con-

ditions; for information, apply to J.

P. Cantin, Notary, 126 St. Peter st.,

Quebec. Aug.16x1f.

PERSONAL.

MARRY—If you are lonely. The

Reliable Confidential Successful Club

has large number of wealthy eligible

members, both sexes, wishing early

marriage; descriptions free. Mrs.

Wruble, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

Spt.25x1m.

MARRY IF YOU ARE LONELY

—The reliable, confidential, successful

club has large number of wealthy,

eligible members, both sexes, wishing

early marriage; descriptions free.

Mrs. Wruble, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

Spt.15x1m.

WANTED—Furnished bedroom in

quiet family, at moderate terms for

winter months, by young man. Ad-

dress N. L., care Chronicle.

Spt.26x3f.

WANTED—Military clerk for the

Principal Veterinary Officer. Apply

by letter. Militia Headquarters, St.

Louis st., Quebec. Spt.26x3f.

WANTED—A good girl for gen-

eral housework in small family. Ap-

ply to Mrs. P. V. Giroux, opposite

Belvedere, St. Foye Road.

Spt.25x3f.

COOK WANTED—183 Grande

Allee, good wages will be paid to an

able, well-recommended cook. Apply

to Mr. Gaspard Le Moine at J. B.

Renaud & Co., 126 St. Paul street,

Quebec. Sept.23x1w

WANTED AT ONCE—Ex-

perienced English trained nurse, Mrs.

E. H. Pope, Grande Allee, Apart-

ments, No. 8, first floor, between 8

and 9 p.m. or telephone in morning

between 8 and 9, 6167. Sept.22x6

BOARD AND ROOM.

ROOM AND BOARD—First class

room and board, at the St. Ursule

Quebec Steamship Co. Ltd.

(Operated by Canada S.S. Lines, Ltd.)
NEW YORK, BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES LINES
 From Pier 47 North River, N. Y.
ROYAL MAIL FOR BERMUDA.
 S.S. TRINIDAD 579 tons displacement, sails from New York at 11 a.m., Sept. 29, 30, 1st and 2nd October.
 The only steamers landing passengers at the dock at Bermuda.
 From New York, for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Cudaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados and Trinidad; S.S. PARMA, 5,000 tons, 29th September.
 For all information, apply to:
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
 44 Dalhousie Street.
R. & STOCKING: HONE & RIVET.
 Ticket Agents, Quebec.

CUNARD

Established 1840.
 Fastest Steamers in the World.
Aquitania, Lusitania, Mauretania
SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL
 (Subject to change.)
 Mauretania .. Wed., Sept. 30, 1 a.m.
 Aquitania .. Wed., Oct. 7, 10 a.m.
 Lusitania .. Wed., Oct. 14, 1 a.m.
 Mauretania .. Wed., Oct. 21, 1 a.m.
 Aquitania .. Wed., Oct. 28, 10 a.m.
 Lusitania .. Wed., Nov. 4, 1 a.m.
 Mauretania .. Wed., Nov. 11, 1 a.m.
 Aquitania .. Sat. Nov. 21, 10 a.m.
 Calla Queenstown.
CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.
 21-24 State Street, New York
 Or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Generale trans-Atlantique
"POSTAL SERVICE"
Sailings from N.Y. to Havre
 ESPAGNE .. Oct. 3, 3 p.m.
 FRANCE .. Oct. 7, 10 a.m.
 ROCHAMBEAU .. Oct. 17, 3 p.m.
 LA TOURNAINE .. Oct. 24, 3 p.m.
 CHICAGO .. Oct. 31, 3 p.m.
 For information, apply:
 Wm. M. Macpherson, 53 Dalhousie st.; Hone & Rivet, 31 Buade st.; F. S. Stocking, 32 St. Louis st.
 Aug. 20th.

CUNARD LINE

From Southampton. From Montreal.
 Sept. 23. Oct. 10.
 Steamers call Plymouth Eastbound.
 Rates:—ASCANIA, Cabin (11) Eastbound \$57.50 up; Westbound, \$47.50 up. Third class, Eastbound, \$35.25; Westbound, \$35.
 Apply local ticket agent, or The Robert Reford Co., Limited, General Agents, Quebec.

Canadian Northern

S.S. "PRINCEPELLO."
 (Uranium Line, by special charter.)
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4th.
 One Class (11) Cabin, \$47.50; Third Class, \$30.25.
 All Agents, or Company's Office, 160 St. Andrew street. Phone 5773.

Steamships Limited

BY THE FOOT.
 "Growing? Why, every time I get home from a trip I find that the baby of mine has grown another foot."
 "Geel! She'll look like a centipede pretty soon!"—Houston Post.

CASPE & BAIE DES CHALEURS S.S. CO., LIMITED.

SS. "CANADA."
 Next sailings of this steamer from Quebec for Mechins, Que., and calling at intermediate ports as far as Campbellton, N. B., will be on Wednesdays, at 3 p.m., from Customs House pontoon.
 Splendid accommodation for passengers. Freight received day of sailing, till 1 p.m.
 For further information, apply to:
J. M. POULIOT,
 Telephone 2861. 150 ST. PAUL STREET.

SS. "GASPESEN."

This steamer will sail from Quebec for Gaspe Basin, calling at all intermediate ports as far as Campbellton, N.B., on Wednesdays, Sept. 30th and Oct. 14th and 28th, at 3 p.m., from Customs House pontoon.

JUST RECEIVED

Crawford's English Biscuits and Puffs.
 Boisselier's Chocolates.
 Spanish and Canadian Ports and Sherries.

M. BOYCE & SON,

"THE RELIABLE GROCER."
 19-21 Cote d'Abraham.
 Tel. 294. Establ'd. 1856.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
 ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Asst. General Manager
CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of \$1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor.

Quebec Branch—North British Building, 116 Mountain Hill.
 Upper Town Branch—G. L. DOAK, Manager.

Flour, Grains, Hay, Provisions, etc.

William Carrier & Fils
 Registered
 Wholesale Dealers,
QUEBEC

The Mastery of the Air

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An audit and verification of your Balance Sheet is at all times appreciated by your Bankers, but much more so during such strained credit conditions as exist at present.
 "Credit cannot exist where there is doubt. By stating facts, doubt is removed. By removing doubt, confidence is established."

ROBERT STEWART, LIA.
 Public Accountant
 —and—
 Auditor
QUEBEC: SHERBROOKE:
 92 St. Peter St. 155 Wellington St.

5% to 6 1-2%

CANADA.
 Province of Quebec.
 District of Chicoutimi.
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 No. 4533
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 Ag. 25x1m.

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 GRAIN BROKERS—WHEAT, CORN AND OATS.
 Traded in on Chicago and Manitoba Markets at regular Commission rates. Direct wire service.
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C. W. WALCOT,

Stocks and Bonds
 BOUGHT and SOLD.
98 ST. PETER STREET
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 Telephone 577.
 Municipal Debentures Offering perfect Security to net Investors.

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AUCTION SALE

CANADA.
 Province of Quebec.
 District of Quebec.
SUPERIOR COURT
 No. 2927.
 Re: OXFORD SILVERWARE CO., REGISTERED.
 Insolvent.
 NOTICE is hereby given that on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1914 at 11 o'clock a.m. will be sold at our offices, assets of this company as follows:—
 (a)—Stock chocolate, etc.....\$251.24
 (b)—Office furniture 129.50
 (c)—Typewriter 120.00
 Terms of sale: CASH.
 The inventory list can be examined at our offices; the sample room will be opened for inspection of stock Monday, Sept. 28th, 1914, or upon applying to the undersigned.
Sale of Book Debts
 Book debts from "The National Knitting Co., Ltd., in liquidation to be sold for the account of "The Guelph Worsted Spinning Co., Ltd." Book debts and notes \$1,234.41
 The list can be examined at our offices.
LARUE & TRUDEL,
 Curators.
 Offices: Dominion Building, 126 St. Peter street.
 Marceau and Fils, Auctioneers.
 Quebec, Sept. 15th, 1914.
 Sept. 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30

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Should neither side be able to command the air, then he believes that the war will be fought to an end without either army being able to surprise the other, thus indefinitely lengthening the struggle; but should one gain the mastery of the air it would not be long before it could gain the mastery of the battlefield, for all the advantages of swift advance information would rest with one side, and this advantage would inevitably turn the tide of battle. As to which side is likely to gain this advantage Mr. Curtis expresses no opinion. He points out, however, that in recent years French aviators and manufacturers appear to have devoted their energies to the performance of sensational stunts, while the Germans, though late in the race in monoplane and biplane, have specialized flying and night flying, until today everything in the nature of serious endurance aviation records is held by the Germans.

AUCTION SALE

In the affair of JOHNNY BERGERON, 1239 St. Valier street, Merchant, Insolvent;
 NOTICE is hereby given, that on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6th, 1914, At 11 O'Clock, A.M., will be sold by public auction at the office of the undersigned, 98 St. Peter street, Quebec, the assets of this failure, as follows:
 A—Stock:
 Dry Goods\$3,652.71
 Shoes 1,591.73
 Store Furniture \$5,276.24
 B—Vehicles and harness....\$ 92.00
 C—Real estate situated at St. Malo, being lots Nos. eighteen and nineteen (18 and 19) of the subdivision of lot No. two thousand three hundred and forty-one, D-eighteen (2341—D.13) of the official cadastre for the parish of St. Sauveur, with buildings constructed thereon and other dependencies. The said real estate will be sold, subject to ground rent in favor of the heirs of Miss Julie Henriette Tourangeau.
 Each item will be sold separately, at so much in the dollar to the highest bidder for the items A and B, and to the highest bidder for item C.
 The inventory, the certificates and the titles of the property may be examined at our office.
 The store will be open for the inspection of stock, Monday, October 5th, 1914, or before on application to the undersigned.
 Conditions of payment: CASH.
LEFAIVRE & GAGNON,
 Curators.
 Office: 98 St. Peter street, Quebec, P.Q.
 G. R. GRENIER & CIE,
 Auctioneers.
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CANADA.
 Province of Quebec.
 District of Chicoutimi.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
 No. 4533
MARIE LOUISE GAUTHIER, wife common as to property of J. Arthur Tremblay, merchant, both of Jonquiere, has, this day, instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband, Chicoutimi, July 10, 1914.
BELLEY & GAGNE,
 Attys. for Plaintiff.
 Ag. 25x1m.

Barry & McManamy
 Financial Agents
 18-20 St. James Street
 GRAIN BROKERS—WHEAT, CORN AND OATS.
 Traded in on Chicago and Manitoba Markets at regular Commission rates. Direct wire service.
 TELEPHONE 5226.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

BANK OF ENGLAND.
 London, Sept. 26.—Bank of England today received £14,000 in bar gold and £746,000 in American coin.
OILS, ETC.
 Savannah, Ga., Sept. 26.—Turpentine nominal, 45½¢; receipts 68; shipments 28; stocks 27,241.
 Rosin, nominal; receipts 410; shipments 628; stocks 112,007.

THE TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET

Toronto.—Quotations are as follows:
 Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 winter, \$1.08 to \$1.10 outside, according to location.
 Manitoba, No. 1 northern, old, \$1.18½; No. 1 northern, new, \$1.16½; No. 2 northern, old, \$1.16½; No. 2 northern, new, \$1.13½.
 Oats—Canada western, No. 2, 54¢; No. 3 do, 53¢ at lake ports for immediate shipment. Ontario, No. 2 white, new, 45 to 46¢ outside.
 Corn—American, No. 2 yel., 83½¢ c.i.f. Collingwood.
 Barley—63 to 65¢ outside for malting. Manitoba, No. 3, cwt., 69¢, bay ports.
 Flour—Manitoba, listed quotations at Toronto are: First patents, \$6.70; Ontario, winter, 90 per cent patents, \$4.70 to \$4.90 seaboard.
 Millfeed—Manitoba bran, \$23 to \$24 per ton; do., shorts, \$27 per ton on track, Toronto.

WONDERFUL WORK OF BRITISH BIRDMEN

Before the war started it was supposed that Great Britain was as far behind Germany and France in the matter of aeroplanes as Italy is behind Britain in naval strength. The first report of Sir John French, however, paid a special tribute to the British flying corps, and it is plain now that British aviators have surpassed all others in their skill and daring. It is estimated by Glenn Curtis, in the Saturday Evening Post that there are about 3,000 aeroplanes participating in the war or ready to join the fray when they are needed. Of these he calculates that Germany has 1,300 machines, France 1,000, Russia 500, Britain 200 and Austria 200, thus leaving the opposing fleets of about equal strength. However, it seems likely that he has underestimated British aerial strength, for it is hardly to be supposed that she is not stronger than Austria in this arm. But calculations made before the war broke out are not trustworthy. We must suppose that in the past couple of months hundreds of machines have been built, and that all the factories for their construction are now working day and night.

Saving The Zeppelins

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

COLONIZATION EXCURSION to NEW ONTARIO.
 Via the C. P. R. and T. & N. C. Ry.
 Wednesday, September 30th. Return limit, October 30th, 1914.
5.00 P.M. TRAIN
 Will continue to run after September 26th, until further advice.
REDUCED SECOND CLASS COLONIST FARES
 Quebec to Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, etc. Also to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Cal. In effect September 24th to October 8th, 1914.
 Full particulars tickets, etc. at 30 St. John street and Station Ticket office.
G. J. P. MOORE,
 General Railway and Steamship Agency. All lines represented.

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"DAISY"
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Sole Agents
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Silvery Nurseries Bergerville

Asters, per dozen.....\$.25
Stocks, per dozen..... .40
Tuberose, cut..... 1.00
We have a fine lot of
Boston Ferns, from, each..... 1.00
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Small Mixed Ferns..... .10
Maiden Hair Ferns, from..... .25
Designs from.....\$2.00 up
Phone 295.
Deliveries anywhere in city.

J. RAMSDEN,
Gardener.

Invalid Chairs
Invalid Tables
Invalid Trays
Invalid Bed Rests

D. S. RICKABY

Furniture Warehouse
and
Undertaking Establishment.
337 ST. JOHN STREET.
PHONE 351.

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE PROPERTY—
Very centrally located, within 4
minutes walk from Parliament
Buildings; 24 rooms; 3 bath-
rooms; 4 w.c.s.; hot water. All
modern conveniences. Is a
NICE SMALL APARTMENT
HOUSE; property has frontage
on two streets; large garden;
fine trees; cool locality. Apply
to room 19 Hochelaga Bank
Building, Quebec.

VALCARTIER CAMP POST CARDS

15 DIFFERENT VIEWS.
2 FOR 5 CENTS.
25c PER SET OF 15 VIEWS.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY
ATTENDED TO.

P.S.—See our ENAMELLED WAR
EMBLEM PINS, at 10c Each

T. H. O'NEILL,
248 St. John Street.

Kent House

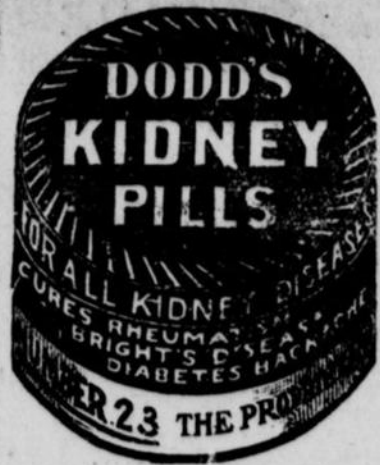
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BALL ROOM
EVERY EVENING.

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short notice.

HAMEL & TESSIER
CIVIL ENGINEERS.
... Blue Print Dept.
51 St. Peter Street :: Quebec.



EX-PRESIDENT WM. TAFT ADDRESSES CANADIAN CLUB

(Continued from Page Three)

individual state in question had been 75 per cent of the commerce of that state, the interstate commerce being about 25 per cent. At present the interstate commerce of the state was 75 per cent and the local state commerce about 25 per cent. Mr. Taft also mentioned the Pure Food Act, prohibiting the transportation of impure food from one state to another. Continuing to the other powers of the President, Mr. Taft next spoke of the power of appointment. This, he explained, was no small matter as the appointments to be made by the President numbered some 200,000, including judges, ambassadors, ministers and consuls, department and bureau chiefs, collectors of customs and internal revenue, postmasters, public land and health officers, territorial officers, etc., etc.

The speaker was strong in advocating classified service system, for the smaller appointments, which would take a great deal of work off the President's shoulders. Men who were going to hold technical positions under the Government ought to be experts, and should be kept out of politics, consequently avoiding the paying of extraordinary salaries.

But despite the civil service laws, politics were dragged in to the appointments and the members of the various parties fought hard to obtain positions for their partisans.

Mr. Taft stated that after four years of close observation, the current Washington saying that "for most congressmen the getting of an appointment makes ten enemies and gets one man a position, and he usually fails his friend," was strictly true, and that parting had defeated many men.

Turning to the humorous side of the question, Mr. Taft related the two following amusing incidents from his own personal experience:

"When I was Secretary of War," he said, "an elegantly dressed lady called at my office to see me one day in reference to her son, who had passed the

mental enquiry examination for West Point, but had been turned down by the medical board. Would I use my influence to get him in?

"I explained to my caller that we had to be very careful in such cases, as a military man required on account of ill health had to be paid three-quarters of his salary for the rest of his life as a pension. In fact, I delivered quite a little lecture for her benefit. She seemed very much bored, and asked me to look at his papers.

"I examined them and found that the young man had passed a mental examination of 98 out of a possible 100, a very unusual performance, and that his only physical defect was that his chest measurement was not sufficient for height in accordance with the standards required by the medical board. I told the mother that I never had any difficulty in swelling out my chest when the occasion required it, and that I thought her son would be able to develop himself sufficiently to come up to the standard, and that as he had passed such an exceptional mental test, I would see that he got in."

"She looked up at me with a heavenly smile, and said, 'Oh, Mr. Secretary, you're not half so fat as they say you are.' (Laughter.)

"On another occasion," the lecturer continued, "an energetic lady, who was the wife of a member of Congress, was very anxious to obtain a technical position for her son who was in the army, and brought half of Congress to see me—yes, and she came with them to see that they said what she'd told them to. (Laughter.) She was certain that her boy was the one man for the post."

"When the time came, I consulted the bureau chief, and took the best qualified man. I received a letter from the good lady to say that I had destroyed the happiness of her life. She had done a great deal for me—I had not known it before. She claimed that she had helped the passage of a bill that I wanted put through. She thought that I was very ungrateful. (Laughter.)

"Well, I thought that her tone was a little severe, in fact, I might say I was angry at her letter, as I did not think that it was quite the kind of communication that ought to have been sent to the President of United States. However, I have had some experience in answering that kind of letter, and this is my method:

"Write the answer, put in all the expletives you want, and a little profanity if you think it necessary, then lock the letter up in your desk, and take it out after two days and write another. (Laughter.)

"That is exactly what I did in this case. After two days I wrote her a polite letter, telling her that I knew what a mother's heart was, that I was sorry that she thought me ungrateful, and that I trusted that at some future date I should have an opportunity to show my appreciation of her kindness."

"I received a nice little note in reply. I guess, that she, too, had thought over her first letter by that time. (Laughter.)

"It happened that the confirmation of the appointment was held up, and a few days later I got a letter, in the same handwriting, but in her husband's name, saying that 'my wife' had taken to her bed with a serious illness. In the delay of the confirmation of the appointment, would I not withdraw the appointment, and send in her son's name and save her from death?

"I wrote to say that I trusted that the prognosis of the case might be wrong, but the appointment would remain the same and be confirmed, which it was."

"A few days later, Mrs. Taft and myself gave a musicale at the White House, and among the first people to greet us were the lady in question, and her husband. (Laughter.) Oh, we have energetic women in the United States!"

Resuming a more serious strain and continuing the recital of the President's duties, Mr. Taft pointed out that these included seeing that the laws were carried out, which was a good deal more difficult than might at first be imagined. The construing of the laws, in its itself a great problem. The lecturer explained that the passing of the laws, not their execution, was what appealed to Congress, and that that body passed many laws merely for the purpose of gaining votes.

Speaking of the interpretation of the law, Mr. Taft referred to the Nagle case, where Deputy U. S. Marshal Nagle was charged with murder for killing Judge Terry in defence of Judge Field at Fresno, California. It was decided by the Supreme Court that Nagle was executing the law as he had been sent along with Field to protect him, by the instructions of the President. Nagle was not punished.

Another interesting instance referred to by the able lecturer was the law passed for the government of the Panama Canal Zone, which stated that the said Zone was to be governed by the President of the United States or his appointees until March 4th, 1906, after which time no further provision was made. The case was looked into and it was decided that if there was any piece of United States property lying round loose it was the duty of the President to look after its government, and so he continued to do so in the case of the Canal Zone.

"Another of the President's responsibilities," said the lecturer, "is that he is commander-in-chief of the army and navy. He is usually a civilian and may not know one end of a gun from the other. (Laughter.) But he can order the army and navy where he pleases, and any time he pleases, and under certain circumstances this gives him a far wider power."

"In the case of the Philippines, the President organized the Government of the Islands for four years, looking

after eight million people, after which the administration of the Philippines was taken over and conducted under Law of Congress.

"In the Cuban treaty," he continued, "there is a clause which says that if law and order are not maintained, the United States may intervene and bring about a due process of law and order."

"I was at Murray Bay in 1906 when I received a telegram from Roosevelt, asking me if I had a cipher with me as he wanted to consult me about Cuba. If I had no cipher with me I was to go to Oyster Bay; to see him. I had not a cipher with me, and Mrs. Taft objected to my going away, and said that she thought that a Secretary of War who did not carry a cipher with him was not Secretary of War at all. (Laughter.) However, I went to Oyster Bay."

"When I met President Roosevelt, he explained that Mr. Root was in South America, and that I would have to go to Cuba and compose a revolution which was under way there."

"I went and found 20,000 insurgents within an hour's march of Havana. President Palma was powerless as he had explained to the U. S. that he was sure liberty would be so dear to the natives that an army would be unnecessary and the police force had turned traitors. I did my best to arrange a compromise, which did not suit Palma, and did not suit the other side until they found out that it didn't suit Palma, and then it suited them fine. (Laughter.) In the end, President Palma sent in his irrevocable resignation, and I had to proclaim myself governor of Cuba pro tem, while it was not yet decided whether the U. S. should step in or not. It was finally decided that, pro tito, it was the President's duty to intervene."

Mr. Taft then went on to explain that the President had to look after the foreign relations of the United States which were entirely under the control of the central government. The making of a treaty had to be affirmed by two-thirds of the Senate, while war could be declared by Congress alone.

"With these exceptions the entire foreign relations of the U. S. are entirely in the President's hands," said the speaker. "He must look after foreign ambassadors and ministers, and after his own foreign countries, and he alone can start a treaty. He cannot declare war, but he can order the army and navy about in such a manner that war would be inevitable. He must attend to all foreign correspondence. He states the foreign policy of the country. He is a political power."

"In the case of the sealing trouble on Privaloff Island, where Canadians and Japanese were killing female seals and so destroying the sealing industry, legislation was passed to stop it. A question arose as to whether the States had a right to interfere. The President decided that they had. The question went to arbitration and the U. S. lost."

Last, but by no means least, of the powers of the President as outlined by Mr. Taft is the power of pardoning, speaking of which, he said: "The power of pardoning is a difficult one to execute in view of the fact that no hard and fast rules can be made for the granting of pardons to criminals, as circumstances alone can govern the various cases. It is usual to pardon criminals who are dying, in order to allow them to die at home."

"The President gets fooled some times. I was fooled myself once. The names of two bank-wreckers were sent up to me for pardon as it was stated both were dying. I sent the army surgeons to examine them to make quite sure that they were, and granted the pardons. One of the prisoners fulfilled the terms of his contract. The other is a very healthy man today, and I never quite knew how it was done." (Laughter.)

In his closing remarks, the ex-President stated that the strain of presidential responsibilities and duties was enormous.

"It is a fierce light that beats on a throne," he said. "Sir Lomer Gouin will doubtless bear me out if I say that it is a fierce light that beats on a Premier, and the combination of the responsibilities of a throne and a premiership can easily be imagined."

"The main pleasure of being a President is that of feeling that you have been able to do some good. The other pleasures are living in the White House and entertaining and meeting people of interest."

"It is hard work going about the country, with Secret Service men always with you. They are all right for getting you through a crowd, but it becomes annoying at times to have three or four perfectly gentlemanly-looking fellows with you. You can dodge them sometimes, but they are generally with you. (Laughter.) You begin to feel after a while as if you were in a sort of penitentiary, although they are there for your protection. There have been three United States presidents assassinated, and Congress insists that the Secret Service shall look after the President wherever he goes."

"The social duties of the presidency," said the lecturer in conclusion, "are more trying than might be imagined. The question of precedence is a live one, and the various gentlemen and ladies, invited to formal functions are quite particular about it. They all want to be right after the President, and each one has some reasons why he is better than the next."

At the close of the address a hearty vote of thanks was moved by Mrs. Burdett and carried amid applause. A number of the guests were then presented to Mr. Taft by Judge Gehl, hard Wilfrich, United States Consul in Quebec.

This week, we are not making money, but we are making friends. Give us your order this week for your Overcoat. Our special Steel Gray Vicuna, regular \$18.00 for \$11.50. Order early.

FAGUY, LEFINAY & FRERE.

F. SIMARD & CIE ENRG.

142 St. Joseph Street, St. Roch, Quebec

Practical and Stylish Suits and Coats

Women's Tailored Checked Tweed with striped velvet and chinchilla Coats, trimmed with fancy buttons; black and new Fall shades. Priced assortment of sizes; in the latest accepted models. Priced, \$12 up to \$25. Women's Venetian Cloth Suits, new Smart Models in Ratteen de Laine, Fall models, in the shades of navy and Boucle Cloth, three-quarter length and brown; also, black. Priced special-coats, collar and sleeves, trimmed by at \$16.50

WOMEN'S TAILOR MADE WAISTS, LATEST MODELS

Women's Tailor-made, grey stripe union flannel, plain but smart models all sizes. Priced only at \$1.50 at \$1.50 and \$4.35

NEW WEAVES IN SILKS AND DRESS MATERIALS

The following fashionable in double width Silks, are shown in complete assortments of the newest Autumn shades for evening, reception, afternoon and street, also white cream and black.

CREPE DE CHINE, per yard..... \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.50
MESSALINE, and DRESS SATIN, per yard..... \$1.25 up to \$2.00
CHIFFON DRESS TAFFETA, per yard..... 95c, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00
SILK and WOOL POPLIN, per yard..... 90c, \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.00
DOUBLE WIDTH SEAMLESS CAPE, COAL or DRESS SATIN and CLOTHS, white, cream or black. Priced at, per yard \$1.50 to \$5

NEW FALL WINTER SUITINGS

Gabardines, Serges, Velours, Fancy Cheviots, Venetians, Broadcloths, Etc., Etc. Vast collection of the newest Fall and Winter shades, including also black... Prices range from, per yard \$1.00 up to \$4.50

SPECIAL

All-wool Venetian Cloth Suiting, in all shades and black, 44 inches in width. Priced specially at 95c. Mixed Tweed Suitings, colors are brown, grey, green, 44 inches wide; a very good weave; medium weight. Specially priced, per yd. 65c.

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Special Sale

OF Satin and Silkin UNDERSKIRTS

Regular Prices \$1.59, \$1.79 and \$1.99

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Colors—White, Black, Cerise, Saxe, Navy, Royal and Navy Blue, Helio, Paddy and Flame.

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Early Buying Early Delivery

Having bought our Fall Goods early in June, they have been all delivered before the beginning of the war, so our prices won't be raised.

We have in a beautiful stock of the following goods:
Rugs of every description and sizes. Sanitary Rugs a specialty—Wilton, Axminster, Brussels, etc.

Carpets in the newest style and design, Linoleums and Oilcloths, new patterns; Corticine for floor improve its reputation all the time.

The Curtain Material Department was never so well assorted; it comprises all the newest materials—Maidevallee Cloth, Abbey Crape, Shadow Voile, Baystate Cretonne, Rosedale Chintz, Stayfast Madras, Ingrain Taffetas, Arabian Cloth.

Novelty Curtains by the pairs, in Cream, White, Arabe and Champagne.

Furniture Covers: Fancy Velours, Reversible Plush, Repps, Linen Taffetas—full assortment in all these lines.

A full stock of real Turkish Rugs, at a very moderate price.

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If July Weather Has Prevailed This Week,
Do Not Be Misled By It

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LADIES—Miss Adelaide M. Burke, special representative from the Pictorial Review Company, of New York, will be at our pattern department Friday, September 25th, for a whole week. This is an excellent opportunity to learn more about these most popular patterns.

Miss Burke will be pleased to explain why Pictorial Review Patterns are more chic, more graceful and more economical than any other pattern.

Miss Burke will explain how you can save time, labor and material by using the Cutting and Construction Guides furnished with Pictorial Review Patterns, and will be able to give suggestions of extraordinary value to the woman who makes her own clothes.

OVERCOATS FOR LADIES.—Pretty Zibeline Mantles, Brown, grey, and navy blue; kimono sleeves; ornamented with buttons; value \$15.00, for \$9.90
Colored Nap Cloth Overcoats; tailor sleeves; trimmed with velvet piping. Price \$15.00

LATEST NOVELTY.—Colored Check Ratine Overcoats; trimmed with velvet; hem of mantle trimmed with frills. Price \$20.00

SOMETHING ORIGINAL.—Scotch Check Mantles, with collar and belt; velvet collars, fancy buttons. Price \$20.00

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