LAST EDITION.

The Montreal Daily Star

CIRCULATION 38,916

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Battle of the Pyramids	General Kleber at the Assault of St. Jean D'Acre
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NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE BANKS.

HALL DROPS THEM AND TAILLON TAKES THEM UP.

The Correspondence Between the French Institutions and the Treasurer Pro Tempore—Mr. Barbeau's Instructions.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

QUEBEC, Que., November 24.—The House sat for half an hour yesterday afternoon and transacted nothing but routine business.

The majority of the members had left town on Wednesday night and had not yet returned. The much—looked for "resignation" correspondence was not ready between Messrs. Hall and Taillon, and so there was nothing to furnish subject for debate.

Mr. Desjardins introduced once more his favorite measure to reduce the members' sessional indemnity, which was received by his fellow deputies with evident irreverence. The first reading, however, passed without opposition.

In answer to questions put by members, the House was informed that the Government intended granting premiums to butter factories during the winter, to encourage winter production, and that the Attorney-General would make his intentions known regarding his bill for the reorganization of the law courts at the proper time.

"At what date was $60,000 paid to Mr. Valliere?" asked Mr. Bourbonnais, for Mr. Stephens, who was absent.

"On the 23rd July, 1891," replied Mr. Nantel, and added "at the request of the Honorable Mr. Mercier by the Honorable Mr. Garneau," and the Government supporters cheered.

Mr. Simpson moved for orders, correspondence, etc., transmitted to the Government by Joseph Palliser, advocate, respecting a prosecution for assault. Mr. Casgrain expressed his willingness to produce the desired documents, but remarked that the proper course for Mr. Palliser to pursue was to proceed before the tribunals. Mr. Palliser, it appears, is dissatisfied at the manner in which a prosecution by him was dealt with by Mr. Loupret, police magistrate, and Judge Henri Taschereau. The other business was unimportant.

The negotiations between the Government and the Paris bankers in

REFERENCE TO THE MUCH TALKED OF LOAN

were disclosed in papers brought down yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Taillon opened the negotiations on May 7, by asking the Banque de Paris and the Credit Lyonnais to make an offer for $5,000,000 of bonds, bearing 4 or 3½ per cent. interest. The banks declined to tender on these conditions, and at the same time questioned the legal power of the Government to borrow without the authorization of a special act. On June 28 the banks offered to take 28,369,000 francs in three per cent. bonds in payment for the 21,277,000 francs of four per cent. bonds, the offer being equivalent to 75. These three per cent. bonds were to be repaid in the course of sixty years by annual instalments of 1,025,074 francs covering capital and interest.

On July 13, Mr. Taillon addressed to the Banque de Paris Pays Bas, saying: "I find that far from being equivalent to 4 per cent. at par, your offer imposes a result which is inferior to the sale of our bonds at 94."

Then comes a draft of a letter to the Banque de Paris and to the Credit Lyonnais without date, but written by Mr. Hall as follows: "I only received your cables on the 13th instant. I cabled you as follows: * * * and that I was writing you. I have also your cable of 16th instant,

AND NOTE WHAT YOU SAY.

To sum up: I find your proposition is to redeem the 21,277,000 of francs outstanding, that the province should issue bonds to the extent of 28,369,500 francs, redeemable in 60 years by 60 annual drawings, and on which the interest would be 851,085 francs, and the sinking fund 173,989 francs, or a total annual payment or drawing of 1,025,074 francs. In your first cable you state this is a transaction equivalent to a loan at 4 per cent. at par. In your cable of 16th you make a comparison with a loan at 4 per cent. at 94, and that on this latter basis you state it would take a capital of 22,635,106 francs to redeem the 21,277,000 francs outstanding. If so, I find that on these latter bonds of 22,635,106 at 4 per cent. the annual interest charged would be 905,404 francs, and the amortissement 95,109 francs, or a total payment of 1,000,513 francs that we would have to pay during a period of sixty years. The difference, then, between these figures of annual payments would be as between a loan of 28,369,500 francs at 3 per cent., redeemable by 60 drawings, and a loan of 22,635,106 francs at 4 per cent., in 60 drawings, is 24,561 francs a year, for a period of 60 years. Converting this latter into a single payment at 4 per cent, it would form a sum of 555,655 francs, or at 3 per cent. it would be 670,739 francs, which the province would have to pay more under your proposition than for a loan at 4 per cent. at 94, also amortizable in 60 years. It was after examining the matter that I, therefore, cabled you on the 15th inst., and which I now beg to confirm that the province do not accept your proposition."

WHAT TAILLON SAID INSTEAD.

Mr. Taillon wrote to Mr. J. Henri Thors, Paris:

QUEBEC, July 23.

"Your despatch of the 16th does not impart anything new, except that if we should sell 4 per cent. bonds at 94 it would be necessary to issue 22,635,106 francs of them to reimburse the 21,277,000 francs which shall become due on the 15th of July, 1895, which would make the annual interest charge 905,404 francs, while the interest at 3 per cent. on the proposed conversion only represents an annual payment of 850,085 francs. Under those conditions I could not advise His Honor the Lieut.-Governor to approve of a loan at this rate. If you have other offers to make, either for the purchase of our 4 per cents. without a sinking fund, at a price which would not be below 96 net or for our 3 per cent. at a price not below 78 net without a sinking fund nor participation in benefits accruing from the issue, we shall consider them, with, I hope, chances of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. Meanwhile, as all this correspondence is causing considerable delay, and as we must see to the utilization of the $7,000,000 which the Canadian Pacific will pay to us on the 19th December next, according to the notice which it has given us, as well as that of the $2,394,000 which the Federal Government owes to us, and the payment of which has just been authorized by an act of Parliament, I would request you to let me know your decision as soon as possible, because we have resolved, if we cannot come to an agreement with you, to avail ourselves of the first clause of our contract of July last, which authorizes the Government of the province to redeem its bonds at par, with interest, at any time after the 15th July, 1894, by giving three months' notice to the Banque de Paris and the Credit Lyonnais. We wish to give this notice no later than the 15th of August next. That will dispense with carrying out the third and fourth clauses of that contract, because I am in a position to assure you that before the 15th January, 1895, we shall prove to you

OUR UNQUESTIONABLE ABILITY

to redeem the 42,554 bonds of the 15th of July on the date they become due."

The Banks in reply wrote as follows:

PARIS, August 9th, 1894.

Mr. Minister,—We have had the honor of receiving your letter of July 23rd last, addressed to Mr. J. H. Thors. We have read with interest the considerations that you develop and the calculations that you have established upon the different types of loans, but without wishing to proiong the discussion, and understanding that your intention is to contract a loan, repayable all at once without a progressive sinking fund, we have formulated the following propositions in the telegram that we addressed you on the 8th of this month:

His Excellency, Taillon, First Minister Quebec:

Replying to your letter of the 28th of July, we advance from 75 to 78 our offer of the 27th of June for 3 per cent. bonds, redeemable at such a time as you shall fix at the maximum of sixty years without progressive sinking fund. Province will not share in the profits of the issue, and shall pay us 1 per cent. for expenses. New bonds will bear interest from October 15. On account of vacation, issue and conversion not being practicable before October, our offer would be annulled if, before signature of contract, the French 3 per cents fall to par or Quebec fours to 98 ex-dividends. Prompt reply.

PARIBAS CREDIONNAIS.

It is well understood that in case these propositions should be accepted by your Government, and the contract signed in the second half of September, the conversion not being possible to be proposed to the holders sooner than the first days of October, the call for the redemption of the 1893 bonds, which would not have been presented for conversion, could not be made before January 15, 1895, by adding to the capital of 500f. the interest for the quarter falling due on that date, viz., a total of 510f. The province would naturally have to pay upon the converted bonds the interest from July 15 to October 15, and it would owe us the

DIFFERENCE OF THREE MONTHS' INTEREST

between that of the new rente and that payable upon the non-converted bonds called for redemption on January 15, 1895. All the other conditions stipulated in our letter of June 23 last, which are not cancelled or modified by the terms of our telegram of the 8th instant, and those of the present letter, remained unaltered. You will have understood, Mr. Minister, that before the six weeks' delay, which must elapse up to the moment of the signature of the contract if you accept our proposition, we could not leave the province such a long option without a counter stipulation, reserving the right to withdraw in the events resulting from unforeseen and unfortunate circumstances, the French 3 per cents falling to par or the Quebec fours to 98 ex-dividend. We hope that you will decide to give our offer as early a reply as possible, and we beg you to accept, Mr. Minister.

(Signed), CREDIT LYONNAIS,
A. MAZERIS.

The following is a letter sent to Mr. E. J. Barbeau, the agent of the province in the matter of the negotiation of the loan, instructing him as to the alterations and additions to be made in the draft contract:

QUEBEC, October 31, 1894.

Edmond J. Barbeau, Esq., Montreal.

SIR,—The decree of the Executive Council of the 13th October, copy herewith, will show you upon what points the Government of the province and our Paris correspondents are agreed. In addition to that, I desire to draw your attention to a draft contract which has been prepared in Paris and of which you have a copy, after having received it (this draft contract), I telegraphed our Paris correspondents that certain clauses did

NOT APPEAR TO US ACCEPTABLE.

All the calculations contained in this draft contract have been verified by Mr. Machin, the Assistant Treasurer. Nevertheless, for greater surety, I would beg of you to have them once more verified.

Article I. Could not the Coupons be paid at the agency of the Credit Lyonnais at London? In any case, please see that the cost of remitting interest shall be as low as possible. I insist upon this contract being freed from all accessory charges. I beg you accordingly to have struck out of the same article. (Article II) the words "including a commission of ten centimes per bond in favor of these establishments."

Article IV.—The Government will only pay a commission of ¼ per cent. on the capital of all obligations redeemed, bought back or converted. I learn that the city of Montreal has only to pay upon its last loan ¼ of one per cent. for the payment of dividends. We are asked for one-half per cent. I think that the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas and the Credit Lyonnais have made enough profit upon the four millions since 1891, and that they should not demand more of us. Upon the first of these two points you must be inflexible, upon the second you must insist as much as possible.

Article V.—The last paragraph of this article must read as follows: "The obligations of the 3 per cent. loan of 1894 and their dividends will be cleared at any time of all burdens or charges whatever created by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec."

Article VII.—Cut out the paragraph which commences with these words: "On the death of any holder, etc."

Article VIII.—The last line of the second paragraph should read as follows: "For commissions, cost of printing of bonds, of stamps of publicity."

Article X.—Strike out the words "if these establishments require it the representative of the Government of the Province of Quebec will attach his signature to the prospectus of issue or of conversion."

Article XI.—Changes must be made, necessitated by the suppression of the quarter per cent. in article 4.

Article XIII.—This article must be struck out in full.

When the words January 15 have been written in different parts of the draft contract we had given notice of the redemption for that day. The 20th January has since been substituted. In making the necessary changes I beg you to see that the province shall not be called on to pay double interest for a certain number of days.

I hope you will not forget to ask the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas and the Credit Lyonnais to act so that the banks and other institutions of the province of Quebec may share in this transaction.

Since the foregoing has been written I have learned from Mr. Machin that the Government did not pay the quarter per cent. last year. In article 6 of the draft contract it is said: "The Government of the Province of Quebec will deliver at Paris on the 1st January, 1895, etc."

Considering the time that has elapsed since this draft contract has been prepared the date must now be changed.

Mr. Machin requests that it be no sooner than February 20. Let us say March 1. With regard to the payments (Art. 2) and the invitation to our banks and other establishments to share in the transaction, you shall insist upon it as much as possible. Upon the other points you will not give way. You will see by the list of the province's loans that I have given you, with indication of the place of payment that for the loan of 1880, negotiated in France, we are paying to the London Joint Stock Bank at London; and for the 1888 loan, also negotiated in France, we are paying at London at the office of the Credit Lyonnais. I do not see why we should not make the same arrangements for the projected loan, if, always, you consider that more advantageous.

(Sgd.) L. O. TAILLON.

On August 21st Mr. Taillon received the following message from Mr. Hall:

Please mail Governor, Windsor Hotel, copy of last letter to Mr. Thors.

On the 29th of August Mr. Taillon cabled the following:—

"Are disposed to submit to my Council your offer as made in the cable of the 8th of August, except that we do not want the interest to run on until

THE REDEMPTION OR CONVERSION

of the old bonds, possession of the new ones to begin from the same date, do not wish to pay double interest except difference between three and four; that is, that we would accept your net offer for 3 per cent. at 78 for the amount necessary to redeem the debentures of 1893, without other commission than one per cent. for all costs, condition as to the fall of French securities or Quebec four per cents out of the question."

To this the banks replied on September 4 by cable, accepting the conditions and saying:

You can, therefore, submit to your Council offer to take 27,632,467 francs, capital loan of the province, three per cent. net, price, 77, bearing interest from 15th December.

To this Mr. Taillon cabled the following:

Montreal, September 25, 1894.

A Thors, 3 Rue D'Antin, Paris.—Decision of the Council favorable. Will send representative, writing. (Signed.) L. O. TAILLON.

Upon Mr. Hall's resignation the Premier again cabled as follows:

QUEBEC, October 4, 1894.

Paribas Credionnais, Paris: Treasurer has resigned on account of loan. Vacancy will soon be filled. Will cable afterwards.

(Signed.) L. O. TAILLON.

QUEBEC, October 6, 1894.

To Paribas, Paris: Appointed treasurer protempore. Will cable as soon as plan of contract received.

(Signed.) L. O. TAILLON.

On the 13th the following cable was sent:

Paribas, Paris, Draft Contract received. Certain details do not appear to us to be satisfactory. We shall discuss them. The order-in-council authorizing the loan adopted to-day.

(Signed.) TAILLON.

Another document brought down deals with the appointment of Mr. Barbeau as the Government's agent, and consists of an extract from the minutes of the Executive Council on the subject:

The contract with the French banks for the present is withheld.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

were distributed yesterday and in this interesting volume the following items appear:

Public debt interest, $1,336,323, being $42,233.40, less than estimate. Sinking fund and redemption, $73,973.33; charges of Management, $27,636.12, being $4,387.15 more than estimate. Legislation—Legislative Council, $38,269.60; Legislative Assembly, $120,303.40; Printing and binding for both houses of the Legislature $35,420.37 being $13,220.37 more than estimates. Expenses of elections $140, being $23.60 less than estimates. Civil government—Salaries, $207,225.24, being $392.33 less than estimates. Contingencies, $49,500, being $3500 more than estimates. Administration of justice, $459,523.19, being $6076.81 less than estimates. Police, $18,710.44, being $2044.56 less than estimates. Reformatory prisons and industrial and reformatory schools, $60,912.03, being $19,087,97, less than estimates, public instruction $369,260. Agriculture, immigration and colonization, $242,864, being $3035 less than estimates. Public works and buildings, $491,993.10, being $5,750.17 less than estimates. Lunatic asylums, $282,433.75, being $11,011.38 more than estimates. Miscellaneous charities, $42,648. Miscellaneous service, $324,603, being $14,715 more than estimates. Railways, $975,426, being $178,446 more than estimates. Loan to Sisters of Charity to enable them to meet expenses connected with necessary repairs and improvements to Beauport Asylum, $19,395; re-payment of temporary loans, 40 vic. Chap. 5, $2,070,000; re-payment of loan of 1891, 40 vic. Chap. 5, $,800,000; payments by revenue officers out of their collections, $52,276. The outstanding public of the Province on June 30, 1894, was $28,196,754; sinking fund, $9,994,000; balance, $18,202,754. The amount of temporary loans and deposits is $2,618,518. The public accounts show a total revenue from all sources of $4,320,427, and a total expenditure under all heads of $5,526,056 which, therefore, leaves a deficit of $1,205,629, to which extent the public debt has been increased. The revenue for this year was $4,320,427 as against $3,494,117; last expenditure, $5,526,056; as against $5,987,737 last year.

SWALLOWED A BUTTON.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

BRANTFORD, November 24.—Sarah Ethel, the seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher died last night. Deceased while romping around swallowed a button she had in her mouth. It lodged in the windpipe and death resulted therefrom last night.

WILL DEFEND ALDERMEN.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, November 24.—B. B. Osler, Q. C., will be present at the boodling investigation next week on behalf of the aldermen, whose names may be mentioned in connection with the matter.

THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, November 24.—A large number of representative business men attended a meeting of the Canadian Copyright Association yesterday. A resolution was passed, urging on the Dominion Government to declare the Canadian Copyright Act of 1889 law, and if thought necessary, that they should issue a license to publish, and then have a case carried to the Courts, so that a decision may be had as to the constitutionality of the Act.

RADIAL RAILWAY SCHEME.

A Net-work of Steam and Electric Roads Running Out of Hamilton.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

HAMILTON, November 24.—John Patterson, who is associated with W. F. Forsythe in the Niagara Central and Radial Railway schemes, was asked if the Canadian Pacific Railway had made an arrangement with his company so as to get a direct line to Buffalo. He would not discuss the matter. Mr. Forsythe has not matured his plans for the extension of the Niagara Central from St. Catharines to Hamilton. A proposition for a bonus of $400,000 has been made to the city council. It is believed that the projectors are negotiating with the Canadian Pacific Railway to operate or purchase the Niagara Central when it is completed. This would give the Canadian Pacific Railway a good line from Hamilton to Niagara Falls. Nothing definite, however, has been decided upon.

The above refers to a scheme of Canadian and United States capitalists known as the Hamilton Radial Railway Company. The intention is to build a net-work of railroads, steam and electric, radiating from Hamilton and connecting with the more important cities and towns of Western Ontario, the main object being to divert trade to Hamilton. It is intended to build, so it is said by an officer of the Company, a first-class road and connect at Woodstock, Toronto and other points with the Canadian Pacific Railway. The electric part of the system will likely be the lines to Berlin and Guelph, and on these the road-bed and gradients will be fully up to the first-class steam railway requirements. The Niagara Falls branch will be continued to Buffalo, and the 228 miles which compose the system will reach over one-third of the population (nearly 700,000) of Ontario, and tap the rich farming community.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

A Philadelphia woman recently deceased, whose will is now being contested, made provision that she should be buried in her sealskin sacque.

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Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. One dose convinces. Sold by McGale, 2123 Notre Dame, Laviolette, & Nelson, 1005 Notre Dame, Lyons, cor. Craig and Bleury. 277 law tf

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There is no better, safer or more pleasant cough remedy made than Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It cures Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

Everybody is charmed with the tone of the beautiful Heintzman Upright Piano that Mr. C. W. Lindsay has supplied the Queen's Theatre with this week. 276 2

Workingmen cannot afford to lose a day from work these hard times, yet many have to lay up from rupture for want of a Silver Truss which would enable them to keep at work and save its cost in a week.

"Try Southern Straight Cut Cigarettes, 10 cts. per package."
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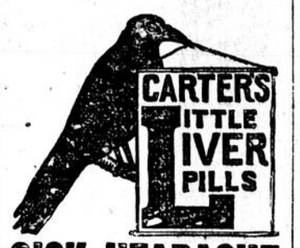
MEDICAL.



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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

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JOHN WATSON,
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15 years at 53 St. Sulpice street.
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CREOLANOLINE
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Unsolicited Testimony.

John Lewis, Chemist, Victoria Square.

Dear Sir,

Having had considerable experience in Dogs, and at the same time been constantly annoyed by the presence of that villainous pest the Flea, I have in as many cases as I could tried your Fleacide, and am happy to say with complete success as it not only drives away or kills the insect but they do not appear to return to a Dog once dressed with Fleacide.

S. E. WHEELER, Analyst,
Expert on Dogs.

Montreal, November 10, 1894.

LEWIS' FLEACIDE, 25c a bottle.

JOHN LEWIS, Chemist,
Victoria Square.

BRANCH—2613 St. Catherine st., cor. of Guy. 274eod

WORTH A POT OF MONEY.

The Discovery Recently Made by a Well-known Citizen.

"I have made a valuable discovery," said a well-known citizen yesterday.

"Is it covered by patent or copyright?" queried another.

"No. It's just this: I have found out what to do when I get knocked out with a bad cold."

"That's worth knowing, sure enough. What's your cure?"

"It happened this way: I had lost a night's sleep and it made me susceptible to cold. The very next day I took a trip by train and a drive in the country. This introduced me to a change of air and subjected me to draughts. As a result I came home all 'hoarsed up' as the saying is, and with a nasty, tearing kind of cough. I was advised to drink plenty of hot stuff and have my chest and back rubbed with goose grease and hog's lard. Imagine the combination. But I was a bad case and I tried it. It did no good. I tried other things with no better result. Then a St. John man told me to try rubbing with Dr. Manning's german remedy, and at the same time take Hawker's balsam to cure the cough, taking a little of the german remedy internally if I felt a chill. Well, sir, you talk about miracles and that sort of thing—I tell you it was a revelation to me the way this combination worked. I never struck anything like Hawker's balsam to soothe and heal an irritated throat and lungs. And the german remedy appeared to go right in and warm me clear through. The two of them cured me in less time than I ever got rid of a cold in my life before. I consider the discovery worth a pot of money to me, for I am subjected to bad colds half the year."

Dr. Manning's german remedy and Hawker's balsam are manufactured by the Hawker Medicine Co., St. John, N.B., and are sold by all druggists.

277 1

For $6.50

Ladies' Oak Desks and Secretaries in great variety at low prices.

For $9.00

Embossed Leather Seat Rockers in Oak, Cherry and Curly Birch. The largest assortment in the city.

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Oak Reception Chair, upholstered with Silk Plush Seat and Padded Back.

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Solid Oak, Upholstered Spring Seat, Brace Arms and Oxidized Trimmings. Great value.

THE THEATRES NEXT WEEK.

COMEDY AND OPERA WILL BE HEARD.

A Modern Society Drama at the Queen's—The Spectre Knight, a Romantic Opera—Successes to be Repeated at the French Theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lewis, and their company of players, will be at the Queen's Theatre next week, on which occasion they will produce the great London success, "The Idler," a modern society drama in four acts, written by C. Haddon Chambers, (author of Captain Swift), which is the first season in this country. It had an uninterrupted run of two seasons at the St. James Theatre, London, and is now strikingly original. The incidents of the play are well handled, and there are many strong situations, the comedy vein is bright. The story is that of a young Englishman, who, in his early days, accidentally kills a man somewhere in the gold fields of the west, and who afterward when possessed of honorable place and wedded to a loving wife, is accused of the deed and threatened with arrest. A former lover of the wife has in his power the means of saving the husband, and makes this fact a pretext for bringing the wife to his apartments, where he tries to induce her to consent to an elopement. While there she is discovered by the husband, and from this climax the play works itself out to an ending in which the only sufferer is the ambitious and treacherous lover.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis (Zeffie Tilbury) will be supported by the following well-known artists: Lydia Thompson, Virginia Buchanan, Annie Thomas, Annie Young, Howard Gould, Walter Howe, George H. Rexford and Frank Andrews.

The announcement that William Morris will head Mr. Frohman's Company in "Lost Paradise," at the Queen's shortly, should be received with a great degree of pleasure by the numerous clientele of that house.

Academy of Music.

Commencing with Monday night next the Carleton's Comedy Opera Company will sing a week's engagement at the Academy of Music. Two operas will be presented at each performance and they come to Montreal stamped with the approval of the music-loving public of England and the United States. These compositions are by the renowned author of "Dorothy." Alfred Cellier wrote them in his happiest mood, and when produced in London they enjoyed a run of 600 nights, they were then brought to America and put on in New York where they ran for 450 nights. "The Spectre Knight" is a romantic opera in one act combining all the musical talent and beautiful composition for which Mr. Cellier was famous. The situations are pleasing and the whole plot is refreshing being laid in lines which are not followed by the modern opera composer. As Otho the lover of Viola, Mr. Carleton has a role especially adapted to his capability. "The Spectre Knight" is followed by the "Charity Girls." A bright little comic opera in one act, the libretta of which is by Bolton Rowe the author of Our Boys. The music is catchy, the actions spontaneous and the ensemble work being far above the average of operatic compositions of to-day. These operas have not been presented for over fourteen years and their revival by the Carleton's has proven quite an event in the United States. The name of W. T. Carleton is well-known throughout the entire western hemisphere. He is a baritone of rare merit, and his many years of operatic experience have gained for him an enviable reputation. He is conscientious in all his undertakings and it is promised that both operas will be put on with unusual magnificence. Mr. Carleton has had his own company on the road for twelve seasons with unvarying success, and he brings to Montreal this time an excellent company. The prima donne sopranos have both achieved reputations in their respective countries. Miss Rena Atkinson, the Viola in "The Spectre Knight," is a singer of considerable renown in London, where she was engaged by Mr. Carleton especially for this part. The Susan of Miss Ada Walker has been favorable commented upon by the Press of the United States. She is a singer of wonderful range and her role of Susan affords her excellent opportunities for the display of her voice. Jay C. Taylor enjoys the reputation of being the best lyric tenor on the comic opera stage. Among the other members of the company are Miss Clara Wisdon, Miss Edith Elbridge, Miss Blanche Rossini, Mr. W. Propert, Mr. Harry Lightwood and others of equal prominence. Entirely new costumes will be used at these performances. The only Matinee will be on Saturday.

Opera Francais.

"Mignon" the great success of the season with two premieres chanteuses is to be repeated on Tuesday evening and there are indications of another crowded house. On Monday evening Offenbach's brilliant comedy of "Mme L'Archiduc" with Mme. Bouit in the cast will be given. On Wednesday there will be a comedy programme: "Les deux Sourds" and "Les Proces Veauradieux." On Thursday (gala night) Friday and Saturday evenings, Offenbach's Opera Bouffe "Barbe Bleue" will be put on the boards for the first time at this house. The leading role will be taken by Mille Degoyon, and the others in the cast include Mme Geraizer (her first appearance here in opera), Miles. Miller and Bothzen and Messrs Bouit, Girand Vissiere, Milo and Fetis. "Les Mousquetaires" will be put on at the matinee on Saturday.

Theatre Royal.

Commencing Monday, November 26th, the new farce comedy entitled "The Trolley System," will be the attraction at the Theatre Royal. Although the comedy is new to the patrons of the House, still it comes highly recommended from other cities where it has been produced. The following is from the *Philadelphia American:* "The Trolley System," an enjoyable farce comedy in three acts, was seen at the Empire Theatre last night. From the beginning to the end the comedy is full of good things and the audience is kept in almost one continual state of laughter. The plot turns upon the obtaining of a patient upon a trolley system and in the last act a trolley car is introduced. There is much that is new and novel in the play and it is thoroughly entertaining. The scenery is handsome and the specialities of the finest order. Richard Garnella played the role of "Johnnie", a sort of up-to-date "Peck's Bad Boy; and scored a decided hit. He was certainly amusing and in his acrobatic work he more than pleased. Robert Garnella, as Timothy Tubbs, who has to bear the brut of Johnnie's jokes, did cleverly, winning lots of applause. Jay Hunt gave an excellent characterization of an old man, John Hope, Sr. Annie Russell and Minnie Bell as Pauline Harriet and Julia Hope aided in the fun. Miss La Michele sang exceedingly well "Sally in Our Alley" and "The Old Stage Door.

Concert at the Cabinet de Lecture.

A concert is to be given at the Cabinet de Lecture on Tuesday evening, December 4, under the auspices of Rev. Abbe Bedard, of the Cercle Ville Marie, and the direction of Mr. Oscar Martel. The Harmonie de Longueuil and a number of artists are to cooperate. Miss Hortense Martel is to make her debut, and Messrs. R. Bourdon, Albert Tasse (14 years of age) and Jacques Vanpoucke are to participate.

THE DETECTIVE SERVICE—A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—When our "Rip Van Winkle" Police and Detective service has been roused from its prolonged, and we hope, refreshing repose, I would respectfully suggest for their adoption, a system followed in Liverpool, and probably in many other large cities, to assist in the detection and recovery of stolen property. This is the daily issuing of a sheet giving a list and short description of all articles stolen, which is left by the policemen on their morning beat with every pawnbroker and second-hand dealer in their district. This serves the double purpose of warning the dealers against receiving goods so advised, without communicating with the police, and of discovering what may have already been sold or pledged. It can also be used to enable the police, in a measure, to lay their hands on any dealers who may have peculiar notions of honesty, and has a tendency to make all dealers and pawnbrokers somewhat careful as to what they take in, especially when used in connection with a law requiring all such to register in a book all articles bought and from whom, and how long the sellers have had the goods in their possession.

Yours, etc., PATRIOTA.

A VETERAN PILOT.

A Half Century Service Between Longueuil and Hochelaga.

The veteran pilot Hypolite Potvin, after fifty years' faithful service between Longueuil and Hochelaga, has through old age retired to pass the rest of his days in his humble home at Longueuil. This old veteran claims the undisputed record of so long a time between two given points as something unique. Potvin was born in Longueuil on the 6th of January, 1818, and commenced his steamboat life when 26 years of age. Ever on the alert, he has during all these years, as a careful pilot, never met with an accident, or been the cause of damage to his employers' property.

He commenced on the first steamboat, to cross at this point named the Dividem,

RIVER NAVIGATION—PILOT HYPOLITE POTVIN.

which was propelled by an engine of about forty horse power. Captain Lesperance was in charge at this time. Although this is a very old ferry crossing, before the era of steam the *traverse* was made by team boat. Two of such horse boats he distinctly remembers. They were propelled by genuine horse power—one had ten horses, two abreast, going around in a circle, and another used fifteen horses, and in windy or stormy weather twenty were put on. One of the drivers on these team boats was named Jim Waite. Such was the primitive ferry of old Montreal. This lower ferry was a favorite place of rendezvous for the meet of the Hunt Club, as a notice of October, 1837, reads as follows: "The Chase. The Montreal Fox Hounds will meet at the Horse Boat, Current St. Mary, this morning at a quarter before ten precisely"—and again another notice said they would also meet here on the 7th of November.

Old Potvin has been pilot in his time on various vessels, such as the early Hochelaga, Longueuil No. 2, also another small boat, and, until quite recently, the present Longueuil.

Captain Ferdinand Jodoin, of the last named steamer, who is a native of Boucherville, and who has been a steamboat man all his life, has sailed with the old pilot during the last 32 years, and is a veteran in the service of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., which was organized in 1855. He is well and favorably known to the whole travelling community at this crossing and one of the com-

RIVER NAVIGATION—CAPTAIN FERDINAND JODOIN.

pany's most valued employes. He speaks very highly of the old navigator as a good, careful pilot, abstemious, and with the exception of one or two days was never sick or absent from duty during this long service. Capt. Jodoin has thought, in view of the long and faithful services of the old pilot, it would be a graceful act to make the old man a substantial presentation. Accordingly a subscription has been started—and is being contributed to by the steamboat people—the passengers who have crossed safely so many years from all over the country, and other kind friends. General Manager Gildersleeve promises a handsome contribution from his Company, who have so long had the traffic at this very busy ferry, which this season has required two large boats to keep up with the farmers crossing with hay and straw, and other farm produce and returning with their winter supplies, which averaged about 600 vehicles both ways daily.

A Teacher's Prayer.

Lord speak to me, that I may speak
In living echoes of thy tone;
As thou hast ought, so let me seek
Thy erring children, lost and lone.

O lead me, Lord, that I may lead
The wandering and the wavering feet;
O feed me, Lord, that I may feed
The hungering ones with manna sweet.

O strengthen me, that while I stand
Firm on the Rock, and strong in thee,
I may stretch out a loving hand
To wrestlers with the troubled sea.

O teach me, Lord, that I may teach
The precious things thou dost impart;
And wing my words, that they may reach
The hidden depths of many a heart.

Oh give thine own sweet rest to me,
That I may speak with soothing power
A word in season, as from Thee,
To weary ones in needful hour.

O fill me with Thy fulness, Lord,
Until my very heart o'erflow
In kindling thought and glowing word,
Thy love to tell, Thy praise to show.

O use me, Lord, use even me,
Just as thou wilt, and when, and where;
Until Thy blessed face I see,
Thy rest, Thy joy Thy glory share.

Compensation.

The din and bustle of this busy life
Lie all around. I cannot close my care
Nor shut my eyes, that now o'erflow with tears,
To all the sorrows, piercing like a knife
My inmost soul. What sin and shame are rife
O'er all the world! Nigh overwhelmed with fears
Is he who, anxiously and trembling, steers
His frail bark o'er this world's tempestuous strife;
Dear heart, take courage! for amid the roar
Thou yet canst do thy best to fill the niche
That God has made thee for, and he will more
Than compensate thee for the struggle, which
He looks upon and sees. Thou will be rich
In happiness upon another shore
E. A. R.

NOTES, QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

THE CORRECT VERSION OF A PROVERB.

More About Pennants—"Setting the Thames on Fire"—The Children of Welsh Princes—"To Meet With One's Fate."

Correct Version of a Proverb.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

1. In Rev. James Wood's "Dictionary of Quotations," (1893) he gives the Latin maxim, "*Ne sutor ultra crepidam*," as "*Ne sutor supra crepidam*," and attributes it to Pliny. Which is correct? 2. Which is correct, "bimetalism" or "bimetallism?" If the latter, on what principle, seeing that metal has only one "if"

HENRY FRY.

Sweetsburg, P.Q.

1. A reference to Pliny's "Natural History," Book, xxxv., chap. 36 (towards the end), at once settles the reading, and decides the question in favor of *supra*. Not that *ultra* is wrong or unintelligible; but Pliny undoubtedly wrote *supra*, and knew what he meant when he wrote it. The following translation from Pliny tells the occasion which drew forth the famous saying. "It was a practice with Apelles, when he had completed a work, to exhibit it to the view of the passers-by in some exposed place, while he himself, concealed behind the picture, would listen to the criticisms that were passed on it; it being his opinion that the judgment of the public was preferable to his own, as being the more discerning of the two. It was under these circumstances, they say, that he was censured by a shoemaker for having represented the shoes with one shoe-string too small. The next day, the shoemaker, quite proud at seeing the error corrected, began to criticize the leg. Thereupon Apelles, full of indignation, popped his head out and reminded him that a shoemaker should give no opinions above the shoes—a piece of advice which passed into a proverb."

The meaning of course is that no one should presume to meddle in matters that he does not understand. The cobbler, in Pliny's anecdote, knew all about shoes, but knew nothing of anatomy. In the same way, Voltaire said to André, his *perruquier*, or wig-maker, who had composed a struggle and dedicated it to him, "*Maitre André, faites des perruques.*" Pliny's saying is almost always quoted with the word *supra* changed, thus, *ne sutor ultra crepidam (judicet)*. Even Dr. Bostock and Mr. Riley so quote it in a note to the chapter above cited. See Bohn's translation of Pliny, Vol. VI., p. 238. Larousse, also, in his well known dictionary, has *ultra*, with a French version, *Que le cordonnier ne juge pas au delà de sa chaussure.* Other books that I have consulted read *ultra;* such books, for instance, as Bohn's "Dictionary of Classical Quotations," p. 249; and a volume published in Philadelphia by Lippincott. "A New Dictionary of Quotations from the Greek, Latin and Modern Languages," p. 287. At the end of Chap. xiv of Sir W. Scott's "Antiquary," the poor man undergoes a chiding from his sister, Grizel, for having paid Luckie Mucklebackit *half* the price she asked for her fish. He owns up and says: "Well, well, Grizel, I was wrong for once in my life, *ultra crepidam*—I fairly admit. But hang expenses—we'll eat the fish, cost what it will." In 1630 John Taylor ("the water poet") writes as follows:

"This man's blind ignorance I may compare
To *Aquavitæ* given to a mare:
Let each man his owne calling then apply,
Ne sutor ultra crepidam, say I."

Samuel Taylor Coleridge went so far as to coin a word, *ultra-crepidarian*, to characterize any action undertaken beyond one's powers. We may conclude from what I have here said that 99 people out of 100 say *ultra crepidam* (and will probably continue to do so), though Pliny originally wrote *supra crepidam*.

II. It seems to be a British habit to double the *l* at the end of a word. *Travel*, in England, has the derivative *traveller; crystal* has *crystalline; chancel, chancellor; tranquil, tranquillity*, etc., etc. I am not defending the principle, but merely stating the practice. Hence, as the derivatives from *metal* are spelt by "Britishers" with two *l's*, as, for instance, *metallic, metalliferous, metalloid, metallurgy*, etc., so *bi-metallism* follows the custom. The Greek *metallon* (Latin *metallum*), a mine, mineral, or metal, may probably have influenced the spelling, and the French, as we know, invariably use the double *l*. After all, it is a matter of very slight importance, and will always be debated, *pro* and *con*. The custom of any country is the law of its language.

Pennants.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR,—In STAR of 29th September two questions are asked.

"What is the origin of the word 'pennant'?"

"Why do British men-of-war fly pennants at the mast head?"

The first you have answered fully, the second you leave unanswered, stating "I cannot answer the 'why' of my correspondent."

In issue of 20th October, I. S. gives a most erroneous statement with reference to the 'why.' Allow me to give an answer.

A man-of-war lying in the reserve is ordered to be commissioned. A captain, commander or lieutenant is appointed to command her by the Lords of the Admiralty and a day named to hoist his pennant.

On said day the officer to command arrives on board (after visiting the Admiral Commanding-in-Chief of the port) and is received by the officers and men on the quarter deck and at once reads his commission from the Admiralty. As soon as this is done the pennant already at the mast head rolled up is then opened, when one and all in the harbor knows the ship is commissioned.

The pennant is kept flying until the ship is paid off.

On a ship being commissioned the pennant is short, and as months pass over, the pennant by the signalman is lengthened; so that when the ship's time is up, say three years, you may see the pennant touch the water astern.

SHELDRAKE, R. C. HILL.
Fleet Paymaster, Royal Navy.

Setting the Thames on Fire.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR,—In answer to "Enquirer," with respect to the saying "He'll never set the Thames on fire," I beg to send you some verses, part of a funny poem I met with many years ago:

"When a very little boy
They sent me first to school,
My master said, though least of all,
I was the biggest fool.

They tried with cakes and cunning
To put learning in my head,
I never could make out great A
Or zigzag crooked Z.

Arithmetic, it puzzled me,
But, as my learning grew,
I soon found out that one and one,
When added up, made two.

To London then I came
The English folks to see;
I found that they had hands and arms
And legs the same as me.

The Lord Mayor and aldermen
My absence did require,
They sent me home, for fear that I
Should set the Thames on fire."

Lindsay, O. J. H. KNIGHT.

Children of Welsh Princes.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR,—In reply to Mr. John Griffith, let me give the names of all the sovereign princes of North Wales from Gryffyth ap Cynan, and of their sons, which are as follows:

Gryffyth (died 1137) had three sons—Cadwallon, Cadwaladr and Owain (Gwynedd). His daughter Gwenllian was wife of Gryffyth ap Rhys, prince of South Wales.

Owain Gwynedd (d. 1169) had six sons:—Howel, Maelgwn, David (1), Cynan, Rhodri and Iorwerth. Cynan had two sons, one of whom was named Meredyth.

David I (d. 1203) had one son, Owain.

Llewelyn I., of Iorwerth (died 1240), grandson of Owain Gwynedd, had two sons: Gryffyth, and David (II); and three daughters: Helen, Gladys and Margaret. Gryffyth had four sons: Owain Goch, Llewelyn (II), Rhodri, and David.

David II (d. 1246) left no children.

Llewelyn II, ap Gryffyth (d. 1282), the last sovereign prince in Wales, had no sons. Of his two daughters one, Gwenllian, became a nun, and the other, Catherine, was wife of Philip ap Ivor, Lord of Cardigan. Her great-grandsons were Owen Glendower, who represented the three chief princely families of Wales, and Sir Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII, King of England.

In my second letter I thought it had been made plain that (as far as I could learn) none of the sons of the princes of North Wales had taken part in the Norman (or, as the Welsh said, French) invasion of Ireland, though some of their descendants fought against the Irish. It may be particularly noted here that Maurice Fitzgerald and Robert Fitzstephen, two of the conquerors of South Leinster (1169-1172), were grandsons of Rhys ap Tudor, Prince of South Wales, through Nesta, daughter of the latter. Fitzgerald on his father's side was grandson also of Gladys, daughter of Rhiwallon, prince of North Wales, who died 1065. Again, Fulk Fitzwarine (d. 1349), who took part in the wars of Edward II and Edward III against the Scots, was grandson of Gryffyth ap Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys (Mid Wales), being the son of Margaret, the latter's daughter.

Among the modern works on Welsh history may be recommended: "History of Wales," till 1536, by Woodward, In one thick volume published by Virtue & Co., London, 1853; also, "Wales; its history and geography," for the young, lately published by Jarrold & Sons, London; price, half a crown.

GILLEMARUS.

Ottawa, Ont.

"To Meet With One's Fate."

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR.—1. What is meant by a person going "to meet his fate?" 2. May it not mean that he will meet with some one with whom he will be connected in friendship or in business. 3. Or does it necessarily mean meeting one whom he will love, or marry? Kindly answer in Saturday's STAR and oblige, HECTOR.

(Montreal.)

In the ordinary language of society I think that "to meet your fate" means to meet the person with whom your lot in life is destined to be shared. The word "necessarily" which "Hector" (who by the way is a lady) uses is perhaps too strong. "Generally speaking" is perhaps better.

The unexpected always happens, it is said, and by a strange coincidence I had just finished reading a discussion on the meaning of "fate" in the phrase quoted when I received Hector's note. As it is rather interesting, I subjoin it. One man says:

"There is a common conversational expression in which this word plays the principal part. For example, 'She there met with her fate,' meaning that the lady in question had found her mate. It is generally supposed, I believe, that the word *fate*, in this sense, comes from the Latin *fatum*, and is the synonym of destiny, as in the ordinary signification of the word. But it seems to me not improbable that the phrase is an importation from France, where the word employed is *fait*, not *fate*. The dictionaries explain that *fait* means a share, one's own, that which suits one. To give some examples of the French use of *fait*, I will first cite a passage in Le Sage's 'Diable Boiteux,' where two sisters are discussing the important question of husbands: 'Pour moi, ma sœur, a dit la cadette, j'aime le solide, je veux un homme riche, et le gros Don Blanco sera mon fait.' Then, in Le Sage's comedy, 'Turcaret,' we find Madame Jacob proposing as a husband to the waiting-maid Lisete, 'Un gros commis qui a fait déjà quelque bien'; to which Lisette replies, 'Le bon parti! voilà mon fait.'

"The word, however, is not confined to contemplated matrimonial affairs. In Le Sage's 'Bachelier de Salamanque' there is a lady who sets forth the qualifications she wished to meet with in a preceptor for her son, and the Bachelier, who is an applicant for the post, exclaims, 'Je suis donc votre fait, madame.' 'I am just the person to suit you.'"

This is, no doubt, very ingenious; but I am afraid the suggestion does not give us the origin of *fate* in the phrase "to meet with one's fate."

I side with the opinion of an opponent of the *fait* theory, who says: "Bad as we may be in the way we have adopted French expressions, it is hardly probable that we should have taken *fait* and pronounced it *fate*. To my mind there is no doubt that *fate* in the above expression means destiny, or the person destined for one. The Poet Laureate apparently used the word in this sense when in 'Maud' he writes:

There has fallen a splendid tear
From the passion-flower at the gate,
She is coming, my dove, my dear;
She is coming, my life, my *fate*.

Rosaline, in "Love's Labour's Lost," says, Act V. sc. ii.:

That same Biron I'll torture ere I go:
O that I knew he were but in by th' week!
How I would make him fawn, and beg, and seek,
And wait the season, and observe the times,
And spend his prodigal wits in bootless rhymes,
And shape his service all to my behests,
And make him proud to make me proud that jests!
So portent-like would I o'ersway his state,
That he should be my fool, and I his *fate*.

Fate is borrowed from the Latin *fatum*, that which is spoken, and means, 1. The decree of God by which the course of events is fixed. Inevitable and unalterable necessity. A fixed destiny depending upon a superior cause, and uncontrollable by man. II. Lot, fortune. III. Death, evil, destiny, doom. In the plural, circumstances against which it is useless to contend; as in the phrase, "the fates were against them." Ambrose Philips writes:

"Random chance, or wilful fate,
Guides the shaft from Cupid's bow."

ETIQUETTE DEPARTMENT.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Are not both of the following considered as bad form? 1. A lady asking a gentleman to dine with her (verbally); he declines on account of previous engagement; she renews the invitation for next day. Is it not equally so if he says it will give him pleasure to accept her invitation on another day. TRENTON.

ANS.—1. It would have been better taste on her part, to repeat the invitation at a later date, not immediately coming on the first unless she had some special reason for doing so. 2. Yes, the gentleman said all that was necessary when expressing his regrets. His additional remark placed him (probably unintentionally) as if asking for a second invitation.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Will you kindly inform me how grapes, pears, and oranges should be eaten.

A CONSTANT READER.

ANS.—Pears and oranges are peeled cut into halves and quarters and eaten with the use and help of the silver desert knife and fork which are always placed on the plate of each guest when fruit is served; grapes are more difficult to "manage" in a graceful manner, for this reason though they are such a pretty addition to desert they are not general favourites especially at dinner parties. For the benefit of those who do take them a good authority says as follows "when eating grapes the half closed hand should be placed to lips and the seeds and skins allowed to fall into the fingers and placed on the side of the plate."

Editor Etiquette Department:

1. Which is the proper side of a plate to keep the table napkin? 2. Is it proper to fold the table napkin or lay it on the table as it comes from the laundry? A READER OF THE STAR.

ANS.—1. The table napkin is placed on the plate before each guest with a dinner role or square piece of bread inside it, during the meal it is place across the knee of the guest. 2. There are differences of opinion between different housekeepers as to the folding or not folding of table napkins. Some still adhere to some of the various shapes which were fashionable in past years. Others have them merely folded in three, others not at all; preference is frequently given to the last mentioned simple form, which preserves the damask intact, free from touch or crease, and always looks well and fresh.

Editor Etiquette Department:

A lady friend of mine in Detroit is to be married, she has sent me an invitation as a matter of courtesy I presume, and not that she expects me to go to the wedding. Is it necessary for me to send a present, or in what way should I acknowledge the invitation? C. C. G.

ANS.—You must acknowledge the wedding invitation by sending a written answer and expressing your regrets at being unable to accept it. It is usual for those who are invited guests to a wedding to send a present whether they can attend or not, as this polite attention has been shown to you, we think it should be duly acknowledged in the usual way. Your remembrance to the bride need not be of an expensive kind. It is the kind thoughtfulness of the giver, not the costliness of the gift which makes it acceptable.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Will you kindly answer the following? Last New Year's Day a lady received a card in the shape of a small book from a town in Ontario. The only writing to indicate the sending being two very small initials. Would it not have been bad form for the lady even if she had some slight suspicion who the card was from to have sent another, or to have taken any further notice of it, unless, of course, she had met the supposed one who had sent it and ask if he were the sender and personally thank him for it. E. S.

ANS.—Having read your question and given it due consideration our opinion is that the lady did right in not acknowledging the New Year card. Her uncertainty with regard to the sender of it was quite good and sufficient reason for her refraining from doing so. Had she met the gentleman and spoken to him, it would have been quite different, but a letter of thanks would have been a mistake when she was still in doubt as to his identity. Supposing her "slight suspicions" had proved erroneous, it might have placed them both in an awkward position. She took the right and sensible course in acting as she did.

Editor Etiquette Department:

1. A young lady called at the office of her physician, who is a unmarried man; he being out she wrote on a sheet of paper, on his desk, that as she was leaving town she wished him to send in his bill. Did she act properly? 2. Two young ladies in driving through a country village were met by a friend, who invited them in to spend a short time with some ladies and gentlemen, who were spending the evening with her. They did so, but as they could not stay long should they have bid each person good evening, or was it only necessary to bid the hostess adieu? 3. What do you think of my writing? 4. I hope you will let me ask some more questions another time?

THELMA.

ANS.—1. There was nothing incorrect on her writing in the above manner, but we think it would have been better and more polite had she written a little note requesting for her bill to be sent in. A physician is generally looked upon as a friend by those who consult him and have the benefit of his advice and services, and for this reason a note would have been more friendly and courteous. 2. It was only necessary to say good-bye to the hostess, a bow when leaving the room was sufficient for the other visitors. 3. It is very good, clear, legible and neat. 4. We shall be glad to receive any future questions and give you any information on matters in which we ourselves are reliably informed.

BURNING, itching, scaly, crusty Skin Diseases, such as defy the ordinary blood medicines, are cured completely by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For Scrofula in all its various forms, the worst Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, great eating Ulcers, and every blood-taint and disorder, this is a direct remedy.

It thoroughly purifies and enriches your blood.

Alexander, N. C.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: *Dear Sir*—Your "Golden Medical Discovery" has proved a blessing to me. It was recommended to me by Rev. F. A. Ruykendall. I have been a sufferer with old sores on my legs for four years. I used three bottles of it, and my legs are sound and well and my health is better than it has been for some time. I had the best doctors of this country treat my case and they failed to effect a cure.

Yours respectfully,

J. N. Kingsland

PROFESSOR CHARLES FAUVEL, M.D.

ONE OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED SPECIALISTS IN DISASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE.—FOUNDER OF A LARGE FREE DISPENSARY IN PARIS.

Professor Fauvel was born in 1830, at Amiens, and now resides in Paris. For his high attainments in his profession he has received almost every mark of distinction that could be conferred upon him by his country or his confreres in medicine. These are his words, 'Of all the tonics, none equal "Vin Mariani.' I use it personally and for my family, and have prescribed it for more than twenty years with unvarying satisfaction to myself and patients.' Vin Mariani is the only tonic-stimulant without any unpleasant reaction and which may be taken indefinitely. If you are tired, weak, nervous, irritable, if you feel a want of energy and have not a good appetite, just try 'Vin Mariani.' Surely a remedy recommended by thousands of eminent people the world over is worth a single trial. Send stamp to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, the Canadian agents, and receive, gratis, a beautiful little album containing the photographs of many celebrities who have testified to the excellence of 'Vin Mariani.'

254 6 law

A SORE TOE

often results from a badly shaped or finished shoe. The 'GOODYEAR WELT' Shoe is honestly made, the price will suit you, and the shoes will fit. Try them.

277 2aw

SAINT LOUIS HOTEL, Quebec.

This centrally situated, long established and well known house, having been completely renovated and newly furnished,

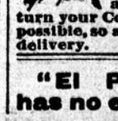
Is now open to receive Guests.

No expense has been spared to make it equal to the best hotel in the Dominion. Elevators reach every flat. The most improved system of heating guarantees equal temperature in all parts of the house, and the Auer light will lighten every room. Hot and cold baths on every flat.

THE TABLE

Will be kept up to the high standard for which the house has been celebrated in the past. Liberal terms for families. Civility and attention will be the policy of the management.

273 2aw JOSEPH ST. ONGE, Manager.



Series No. 2 of "Napoleon, from Corsica to St. Helena," will be ready for distribution to-day, Saturday, after 2 p.m., and on Monday. Return your Coupons as promptly as possible, so as to facilitate a ready delivery.

"El Padre" Cigar has no equal. 277tf

Pond's Extract

is worth its WEIGHT in GOLD

Cures Female Complaints,
Neuralgia, Piles, Sores, Bruises and all Pain.

CHEAP SUBSTITUTES DO NOT CURE.

272 6 law

Buttermilk Toilet Soap

For the . . .

Complexion.

Our Sales are steadily increasing; no better proof that the public appreciate a **GOOD SOAP.**

COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP CO.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

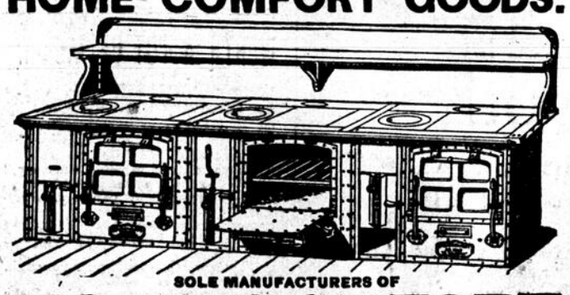
F. W. Hudson & Co.,

TORONTO, ONT.,

Canadian Agents.

276 1

FOUR GOLD MEDALS AT NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION, 1885
SIX HIGHEST AWARDS
at WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893,
AND
SIX GOLD MEDALS AT MID WINTER FAIR
SAN FRANCISCO, 1894,
WERE RECEIVED BY THE WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO., ON THEIR EXHIBIT OF
HOME COMFORT GOODS.



SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
HOME COMFORT
WROUGHT STEEL
FRENCH HOTEL RANGES.
MADE ANY LENGTH DESIRED.
HOTEL and KITCHEN OUTFITTING A SPECIALTY.
WROUGHT IRON RANGE COMPANY,
70 to 76 Pearl Street, TORONTO, ONTARIO.
Principal Office, ST. LOUIS, MO., U.S.A.
Founded 1864. Paid up Capital, $1,000,000

Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow.

BY MEISSONIER.

MORSE'S DIAMOND SOAP.

We will mail you this famous Picture for 25 wrappers of above.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.,
454 St. Paul Street.

277tf 1

Go, Bury Thy Sorrow

Thou Canst Make Thy Life Happy and Joyous.

THROW OFF THY BURDEN OF DISEASE AND SUFFERING.

Paine's Celery Compound Does the Good Work.

Cured People Send in Strong Testimony Every Day.

MRS. E. RANKIN, COURTRIGHT, ONT.

Go, bury thy heavy burden of sorrow, disease and suffering at once. It may be that thou hast been in agony for years. No doubt disappointments have attended thy past efforts and endeavors, and now thou art sad, despondent and hopeless.

Suffering one, thou hast been misled and deceived up to the present by medicines that had no curative virtues. Whilst thou hast been groping in darkness for a cure, thousands have been made well by the mighty curing powers of Paine's Celery Compound.

This marvellous medicine is made to meet the wants and necessities of rich and poor, of old and young who suffer from any derangement of the system.

Hast thou read any of the wonderful cures wrought by this health-giver? If not, send at once for a book wherein are records of attested wonders—men and women saved even at the point of death. Amongst these records will be found the names of some of Canada's best people; you will know many of them.

Strong testimony is pouring in every day in favor of Paine's Celery Compound. A letter has just come from Mrs. E. Rankin, of Courtright, Lambton Co., Ont.; from it we give the following extracts:—

"With great pleasure I beg to inform you of the good I have received from the use of Paine's Celery Compound. For a number of years I have been in very poor health owing to various causes, and lately I was advised to try your medicine. I used three bottles, and have received a world of good. My severe headaches are completely banished, and heart disease, from which I suffered for thirty years, has almost disappeared, and altogether I am vastly improved. I am fully convinced that Paine's Celery Compound is all it is recommended to be.

Old Dr. Gordon's Remedy for Men

CURES POSITIVELY

Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Failing Manhood, Secret Diseases, caused by the errors and excesses of youth.

Young, middle-aged, or old men, suffering from the effects of follies and excesses, restored to health, manhood and vigor.

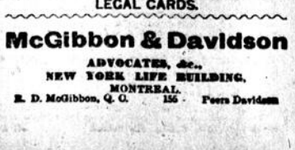
Price $1.00, 6 boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail, securely sealed. Write for our book, "Startling Facts," for Men only, tells you how to get well and stay well.

Address, QUEKEN MEDICINE CO., Montreal.

FOR SALE BY
JOHN T. LYONS, cor. Craig and Bleury Sts.
B. E. McGALE, 2123 Notre Dame St.
A. DECARY, cor. St. Denis & St. Catherine Sts.

121 2awtf

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.
The Great English Remedy.



Six Packages Guaranteed to promptly and permanently cure all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Spermatorrhœa,* and all *effects of Abuse or Excesses, Mental Worry,* excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, which soon lead to *Infirmity, Insanity, Consumption* and an early grave. *Before and After.* Has been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only *Reliable* and *Honest Medicine known.* Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlet free to any address.

The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada
Sold in Montreal by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street. 12eod

FAILING MANHOOD

The errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Failing Power, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases and Weakness of Man, from whatever cause, permanently cured by DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS, $1.00 per box, 6 for $5.00.

For sale by B. E. McGALE, 2123 Notre Dame street, Montreal, wholesale and retail Agent. The James Medicine Co., Toronto, Proprietors. Sent by mail on receipt of price. 29eod1f

SYPHILENE BLOOD POISON
A MAGIC CURE FOR

Have you Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write Cook Remedy Co., 307 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. Patients cured years ago today sound and well. 100-page book free.

276

TEABERRY.
FOR THE TEETH & BREATH

69eod

LEGAL CARDS.

McGibbon & Davidson

ADVOCATES, &c.,
NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING,
MONTREAL.
R. D. McGibbon, Q. C. 155 Peers Davidson

RATES

—FOR—

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.
PUPILS WANTED, 10 cents for 10 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word each insertion.
All other "WANTED" ads. 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word each insertion.
ROOMS TO LET, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.
BOARD, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.
FOUND, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.
TO LET HOUSES, STORES, ETC., 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
FOR SALE, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
PROPERTY FOR SALE, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
LOST, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
BUSINESS CHANCES, ETC., 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
PERSONALS, page 5, 2 cents per word; minimum 25 cents each insertion.

All advertisements inserted at the above rates **must be prepaid.**

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GOOD FIXER FOR CROMPTON broad looms. Apply to Paton Mfg. Co., Sherbrooke. 274 6

WANTED—STRONG, ABLE-BODIED MEN OF good character to form (for special services) Grenadier company of a leading city regiment. Only smart, active and willing men need apply. State height and whether drilled or otherwise. Address "J 2117," STAR office. 274 4

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TABLEMAID. Apply between 6 and 7 o'clock p. m., 951 Sherbrooke street. 275 3

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN AND city in Canada, to canvass our new patent stove pipe damper, the greatest invention of the age, saves 25 per cent. of coal. Address Sigel & Flanzer, 62½ St. Antoine st., Montreal. 275 3

WANTED — WRITERS TO DO COPYING AT home. Law College, Lima, Ohio. 275 12

WANTED—A GOOD TRAVELLER TO CALL ON the hardware and general store trade, in the Province of Quebec. Must be able to speak French. Apply by letter to Box 393, St. Catharines, Ont. 274 3eod

WANTED — EXPERIENCED GENERAL SERvant. Apply with references, 141½ Stanley st. 276 2

WANTED—LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS, WITH some knowledge of business, can learn of good position by addressing "Q 2329," STAR office. 276 2

WANTED—GOOD BOOKKEEPER, ONE WITH experience in wholesale dry goods preferred. Apply with references to P. O. Box 733. 276 2

WANTED—SMART GENERAL SERVANT, REferences required; two in family. 804 Palace st. 276 2

WANTED—A BOY FOR OFFICE WORK, WAGES to start $2.00 per week. Must live with his parents, have some one to go security. Apply with own hand written letter, from 8 to 10 a. m., at 461 St. Paul st. 276 2

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK. APPLY 77 Durocher street. 276 2

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WITH REferences. Apply 265 Peel st. 276 3

WANTED—MEN ACCUSTOMED TO WORKING in tanneries and wool pullers. Apply 605 St. Paul st. 276 2

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF 2, A GOOD COOK; also an experienced housemaid, able to wait at table. References required. Apply in the morning only, to 175 Drummond st. 276 2

WANTED—A SMART BOY FOR A WHOLESALE office; one speaking both languages preferred. Salary $3 per week. Write, giving experience and references, to "R 2351," STAR office. 276 2

WANTED—SALESMEN, POSITION PERMANent and must be filled quick. Stone & Wellington, Nurserymen, Montreal, P. Q. J. W. Beall, Mangr. Name the Daily STAR. 236 1aw tf

WANTED—AGENTS—EITHER SEX.—WE ARE now ready for the fall trade, the harvest for agents, with the finest line of specialties ever sold in Canada; our terms are the most liberal yet offered; are you an old agent? if so, here you are; are you out of a position and in need of money? then apply to us; no capital needed. Clauss Shear Co., Toronto. 251 26 2aw

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY TO 345 Charlevoix st., Point St. Charles. 277 1

WANTED—FIRST CLASS BASQUE AND mantle hands; also girl about 14 years for light housework. Apply Mrs. Mansfield, 52 City Councillors st. 277 1

WANTED—PAINTER. MUST BE GOOD BRUSH hand and quick glazier. Apply Mr. Bailey, Royal Electric Works, Prince st. 277 1

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO TAKE care of an invalid. Must have good city references. Apply at 315 Peel st., between 6 and 8 o'clock p. m. 277 2

WANTED — MARRIED COUPLE, WITHOUT children, as caretakers of an unfurnished house. Must be teetotalers and well recommended. Remuneration, free rent. Address "R 2343," STAR office. 277 1

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, UNDERstanding cooking, Protestant. 466 Guy st. 277 1

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR CITY TRAVELler in small wares and fancy trade, on commission. Address "V 2426," STAR office. 277 1

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOUSE AND tablemaid. Good references required. Apply 257 Bishop. 277 1

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS GENERAL SERvant; gas stove, no washing, good wages. 137 Bayle st. 277 1

WANTED—A SEWING MACHINE REPAIRER, familiar with Singer, Williams, Domestic and other family machines. Must speak both languages and understand running a furnace. Address stating length of experience, wages wanted, etc., "T 2399," STAR office. 277 1

WANTED—AT ONCE, A YOUNG GIRL AS GENeral servant. Must be willing to wash and iron. 128 Crescent st. 277 1

WANTED—EXPERIENCED COLLAR RUNNERS, No. 2 Wheeler & Wilson machine. Skelton Bros. & Co., 100 St. Peter st. 277 1

WANTED—AT ONCE, A YOUNG LADY AS mother's help, where nurse is kept, one who is accustomed to young children. Apply between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m., at 168 Cote St. Antoine Road. References exchanged. 277 1

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Washing and ironing. 1231 Dorchester st. 277 1

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER FOR PRIVATE school (afternoons). Subjects: Arithmetic and French, one who understands music preferred. Address "W 2471," STAR office. 277 1

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED RETAIL DRY goods salesmen. None need apply except thoroughly experienced. W. H. Scroggie, St. Catherine st. 277 1

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO GO TO ST. JOHNS, references required. Apply to 88 St. Matthew st., on Monday, between 11 and 1 o'clock. 277 1

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. MUST be good cook, three in family, no children, no washing. References. Apply between 10 and 12 a. m. and 6 and 8 p. m., 5 Lincoln ave. 277 1

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT. MUST have good references. Apply between 7.30 and 9, at 169 Hutchison st. 277 1

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUTH FOR AN OFFICE temporarily. Apply at 8.30, Monday morning, Room 94, Temple Building. 277 1

WANTED — CIRCULATION MANAGER FOR special Canadian editions of illustrated American papers. Good chance for a hustler; none but up-to-date men need answer. Apply personally or by letter, to 83 St. Denis street. 277 1

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST AT HOUSEwork, at St. Lambert; fare paid to city twice a week. Apply at 12 Osborne st. 277 1

WANTED—WATCHMAKER AT ONCE, COMPEtent to take charge of store; must furnish satisfactory references. C. Skinner, Box 626, Sherbrooke, Que. 277 4

WANTED — A STRONG KITCHEN GIRL AT Western House, McGill st. 277 1

WANTED—AGENTS, SAFETY KEY PROTECtor; sells to business people; retails 25 cents; handsome sample 6 cents; also general agent wanted for Province. Herald Manufacturing Co., Hoboken, N. J. 277 1

WANTED—ORGANIST FOR AN EPISCOPAL church; must be conversant with the service, but will not be expected to train the choir. Address, stating experience and salary expected, to "B 2567," STAR office. 277 1

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTed with the groceries, liquors and provisions and who has been with one of the leading grocery houses in Montreal for many years as buyer and salesman, wants partner with about $5000 capital, to start jobbing grocery trade. The advertiser himself has quite a strong capital to invest into the business. Address "L 2191," STAR office. 275 3

WANTED—PARTNER IN SMALL MANUFACturing business. Large profits. Quick sales. Small sum required. Apply in the evening, 380 Centre st., Point St. Charles. 277 1

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER IN A WELL established West end grocery store, doing a good business; must have capital and understand the business. Address "B 2570" STAR Office. 277 3

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE SUMMER RESIDENCE, 10 rooms, 10,000 feet of land, plenty trees and shrubbery; 30 minutes from Montreal, 40 trains daily. Close to water. A most desirable property. Would exchange for modern dwelling or central lot in Cote St. Antoine. Address "X 2488," STAR office. 277 1

LESSONS WANTED.

WANTED—EVENING LESSONS IN FRENCH in exchange for English, at reasonable terms; references. Address "A 2555," STAR office. 277 1

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED — GUARANTEED FIRST CLASS horse shoeing done for 90 cents, smaller horses for 80 cents, at 59 St. Maurice street. 273 6

WANTED — SITUATION BY A VERY COMpetent bookkeeper, with first class references; French and English. Apply "C 1959," STAR office. 273 6

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY INDUSTRIOUS and capable young man, position in office or otherwise; well experienced and steady; good stenographer. Will accept any salary. Address "J 2123," STAR office. 274 4

WANTED—BY YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, POSItion as governess, English, French, music and elementary Latin. Apply X. Z., Bergerville Post Office, Quebec. 274 10

WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, POSITION AS stenographer and typewriter. Can furnish machine if required, would take copying at home. Address "M 2219," STAR office. 275 3

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, SITUATION as nurse to one child. Apply 56 St. David Lane, cor. St. Antoine st. 275 3

WANTED — BY A DRESSMAKER, WORK BY the day or at her own home; would not object to plain sewing. Address "L 2181," STAR office. 275 3

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as housemaid. 170 Mountain st. 275 3

WANTED—SITUATION AS OFFICE HAND OR assistant bookkeeper, by a young Scotchman from Glengarry, who has completed a course at the Ontario Business College, Belleville, Ontario. Salary not as much an object as a good place to begin work. Apply "M 2221," STAR office. 275 3

WANTED—ENGAGEMENT IN PRIVATE FAMIly to give violin and dancing lessons; good singer and pianist. Terms moderate. Walton Weaver, Mountain, Ont. 275 4

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, POSItion as housekeeper or assistant housekeeper, domesticated and good cook. Address "O 2262," STAR office. 275 3

WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER, THOROUGHLY efficient, the making of ball, reception, walking and other dresses; also mantles for ladies and children. American cut, seamless waists. Whitewear to order. Apply 1255A Dorchester st. 262 13eod

WANTED—BY EXPERT STENOGRAPHER AND typewriter (male), situation, understands bookkeeping. Speaks French. Best references. Address "Q 2314," STAR office. 276 2

WANTED—TYPEWRITING AND SHORTHAND work of any description neatly and accurately done by Robt. Goltman, official stenographer, 2228 St. Catherine. 276 2

WANTED—BY A MARRIED COUPLE, A SITUAtion, man as coachman, wife as cook or general servant. Address "Q 2311," STAR office. 276 2

WANTED—DRESSMAKING IN PRIVATE FAMIlies by first class dressmaker. Address "Q 2300," STAR office. 276 2

WANTED—SEWING BY THE DAY, BY FIRST class dressmaker; cut and fit by tailor system; also do boys' clothing. 135 Champ de Mars street. 276 3

WANTED—FAMILIES' WASHING AND IRONing, work very carefully done. 744 St. Dominique street. 276 3

WANTED—POSITION AS GROCER'S CLERK, fifteen years experience, both languages. Satisfactory references. Address 261 John st. South, Hamilton, Ontario. 276 3

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS COMpanion to invalid lady or any place of trust. Salary not so much an object as a home. Address "R 2336," STAR office. 276 2

WANTED—WORK BY GOOD DRESSMAKER, tailor system. Reasonable charge. No. 11 Evans st., off St. Urbain. 276 2

WANTED — SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, with her little girl (6 years), in Protestant family. 14 Dowd st. 276 2

WANTED—A SITUATION AS UPPER HOUSEmaid or ladies' maid; understands dressmaking. Address "T 2407," STAR office. 276 2

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, MARRIED, FURnaces to look after and snow shovelling, or any other kind of work. Best city references. Address F. Moore, 19 Busby st. 276 2

WANTED—FURNACES AND SNOW SHOVELling by a strictly temperate man; city references; charges moderate. Address "S 2360," STAR office. 277 1

WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN, ANY KIND light employment or night watchman preferred; no education, honest, reliable, total abstainer, speaks both languages. Address Cooper, 398 Plessis street. 277 1

WANTED — BY WELL EDUCATED YOUNG lady, a position as stenographer, typewriter or general office work. Address "V 2433," STAR office. 277 2

WANTED—BY FIRST CLASS ENGLISH TAILoress coats, vests, pants altered and repaired, overcoats turned and cut down for boys, girls' ulsters, etc., boys' suits made; work done cheap; cut and fit guaranteed. Tailor made dresses and mantles. Don't forget my new address, 102 Bleury, below Dorchester. 277 4

WANTED—GOOD SIDE LINES ON COMMISSION, leaving Wednesday next for all towns in Ontario with population of 1000 and over; also a friend leaving at same time for all towns in Quebec with a population of 1000 and over. Both experienced travellers. Address "W 2465," STAR office. 277 1

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work, house cleaning or washing. 30 Hermine st. 277 1

WANTED—SITUATION BY A RELIABLE PERson who is competent to take a situation during the absence of a servant or to take charge of a house during the absence of a family. Address 40 Aylmer street. Kindly refer to Mrs. Pangman, 5 Phillips square. 277 1

WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WORK by the day, washing, ironing and housecleaning, or washing at home. 718 Cadieux street. 277 1

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced d. e. bookkeeper, a position as such or as general office hand, English and French. A1 references. Address "A 2531," STAR office. 277 1

WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, POSITION AS ladies' help or governess (day only), competent to take charge of and teach children in English, French and music. References exchanged. Address B. G., 57 Victoria st., between 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. or 7 to 10 p. m. 277 1

WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED LADY, SPEAKing French and English, a situation in a book store. Address "X, 2502," STAR Office. 277 1

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day. 119 St. Urbain street. 277 1

WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL, 18, LIGHT HOUSEwork; is fond of children; best references. Apply 27 Hermine street. 277 2

WANTED—BY LADY OF EXPERIENCE, POSItion, companion or nurse to invalid, would not object to travel. Address "A 2544," STAR office. 277 2

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as housekeeper or the care of an invalid. First class city references. Address "A 2538," STAR office. 277 3

WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, three days in the week; unexceptional references given. Apply 299 Aqueduct. 277 1

WANTED—SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK OR general servant, in a small family, without washing, or would go as experienced nurse; best of references. Apply 545 Lagauchetiere. 277 3

WANTED—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, FAMILY'S washing and ironing at her own home. Address "B 2582" STAR Office. 277 2

WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW, POSItion care of invalid lady or young infant, or housekeeper; best of references. Address "A 2548," STAR office. 277 1

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG WOMAN as resident seamstress; would help with house work or as upper housemaid. Apply L. P., West Mount avenue, Cote St. Antoine Road. 277 3

WANTED—SITUATION, STENOGRAPHY AND typewriting, knowledge of bookkeeping; employment wanted by young English lady; moderate salary. Address "B 2561," STAR office. 277 2

LOST.

LOST—BETWEEN MANCE STREET AND ST. James Methodist Church, a lady's black fan. Please return to 94 Mance st. and be rewarded. 276 2

LOST—STRAYED MONDAY, 19TH, A WIRE haired dog, white and black, answering to name of Banff. Tax No. 1440. A reward at 9 Bayle st. 276 2

LOST—ON THE 21ST NOV., ON ST. ANTOINE ST., cor. of Guy st., one pair of gold-rimmed spectacles. Return to 323 Seigneurs st., or 291 St. Antoine st. Reward. 276 2

LOST—BROWN LEATHER PURSE, CONTAINing $8.20, two car tickets; also receipt. Return to 1151 St. Denis st. and receive reward. 277 1

LOST—ON 23RD INST., AT CORNER OF ST. PETER and Craig sts., gold watch, stamped 15k and 56 on cover. Reward 652 St. Lawrence st. 277 1

LOST—ON 21ST, BLACK LEATHER PURSE WITH two bills and some silver in it, between Union ave., Burnside Place and University st. Return to 18 Philip st. and be rewarded. 277 1

LOST—MONDAY EVENING LAST, ON UPPER Peel street, a lady's mink ruff. The finder will please return it to 307 Peel st. 277 1

LOST—THE LARGEST MASTIFF DOG IN MONTreal. The gentleman who called yesterday, please communicate again, he was not known at address he gave. Any one having the dog in their possession will be prosecuted. Address Detective Department, City Hall, or 141A Mansfield. 277 1

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, A PIECE OF fancy work, on Shuter, Sherbrooke, Peel, St. Catherine, Stanley or Dorchester st. Kindly return to 88 Shuter st. Reward. 277 2

LOST—ON THE 16TH NOV., ON WELLINGTON st., a gold ring, with initial "R," and cracked in the centre. Reward 34 Forfar st., Pt. St. Charles. 277 1

LOST—IF THE PARTY WHO TOOK THE ST. BERnard pup from 450 St. Urbain st. on Monday last, the 19th inst., does not return same on or before Monday next, he will be prosecuted. 277 1

FOUND.

FOUND—ON BLEURY ST., LADY'S SILVER watch and chain attached. Owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses at 519 Cadieux st. 276 2

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOM—A NICE WELL FURNISHED ROOM to let, with first class board; near Lagauchetiere st. 180 Berri st. 266 12

ROOMS—TO LET, TWO WELL FURNISHED SINgle bedrooms. 49 Beaver Hall Hill. 266 12

ROOM—TO RENT IN BEST PART OF MANSFIELD st., a comfortable room to lady or gent employed during the day. References exchanged. Address R., Box 114 P. O., St. Catherine st. 272 6

ROOMS—WELL FURNISHED SINGLE AND double rooms for gentlemen of quiet habits; house warm, Auer light and every convenience. 95 University street. 273 5

ROOMS—SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOM, WITH or without board; bath, hot and cold water and gas; English family. 530 Sherbrooke. 273 5

ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, EXCEPtionally large and nicely furnished, for two. 10 Park avenue. 274 4

ROOMS—TO LET, FURNISHED ROOMS, BATHroom flat, single or double. 87 Hutchison st. 275 3

ROOMS—TO LET, SUITABLE FOR LIGHT HOUSEkeeping. Apply to 20 City Councillors st. 274 6

ROOMS—FURNISHED, WITH OR WITHOUT board, with use of kitchen if desired, for married couple or single gentlemen. 78 Osborne st. 274 6

ROOMS—DOUBLE AND SINGLE, IN A QUIET house, well heated, a large sunny parlor with folding bed. 38 McGill College ave. 274 4

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH every convenience. Gentlemen only. 20 Victoria street. 275 3

ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, FOR MARried couple or single gentlemen; also table board. 12 Hanover street. 275 4

ROOMS — FURNISHED, SUITABLE FOR MARried couple or two gentlemen: use of kitchen; warm, comfortable. 141 Barre street, near Versailles st. 275 3

ROOMS—TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD; all modern improvements. Apply at 944 Dorchester, near Windsor Hotel. 275 5

ROOMS—LARGE AND SMALL FRONT ROOMS TO rent. 22 McGill College avenue. 275 3

ROOMS — LARGE, WELL FURNISHED, WARM and comfortable, facing Dominion square. 41 Metcalfe st. 275 3

ROOM — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED, SUITable for one or two gentlemen with board, late dinner. 106 Mansfield st. 275 3

ROOMS—TWO NICE ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR one and two gentlemen, gas, bath and hot water. 784 Palace st. 275 3

ROOMS — LARGE WELL FURNISHED FRONT parlor bedroom, with good board; private English family, couple or gentlemen. 284 St. Urbain st. 275 3

ROOM—NICELY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT room, in private family, for gentleman. 864 Palace st. 276 2

ROOM—ONE FURNISHED ROOM, ON BATHroom flat, with or without board. 100 University street. 276 3

ROOMS—TWO ROOMS TO LET, SUITABLE FOR married couple, at No. 2234 St. Catherine st. 276 3

ROOMS—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board. 10 Brunswick st. 276 3

ROOMS—TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, 2 minutes from Windsor. Apply 936 Dorchester st. 276 2

ROOM—WELL FURNISHED ROOM, ON FIRST flat (mantel bed). 20 Cathcart st. 276 2

ROOMS—SINGLE AND DOUBLE, HANDSOMELY furnished, wardrobe, gas and hot water, with or without board; private English family. 191 Bleury. 276 2

ROOMS—BEDROOM AND SITTINGROOM (HOT water heating), with board if desired, for one or two gentlemen; private family; north of Dorchester, between Fort and Mountain. Address "P 2291," STAR office. 276 2

ROOMS—A LADY HAVING RECENTLY TAKEN A house has a double front room, suitable for gentlemen; also a large back parlor, furnished or unfurnished, gas, hot and cold water. 942 Dorchester st. 276 2

ROOM — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED BEDroom; private family. 102 Stanley st. 276 2

ROOMS — FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, ON bathroom flat. Terms moderate. 82A Bleury st. 276 2

ROOM—NICE COMFORTABLE WARM SINGLE room, with or without board; every convenience. 870 Palace st. 276 3

ROOMS—A SUITE OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR light housekeeping, furnished, to let, at No. 5 Drummond st. 276 2

ROOMS — TWO LARGE WELL FURNISHED rooms, with board, bathroom flat; all conveniences. 78 Victoria st., near Sherbrooke st. 276 3

ROOM—LARGE FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE FOR business, also furnished room for one or two men or married couple. 2412 St. Catherine. 276 2

ROOMS—FURNISHED ROOM, WELL HEATED, suitable for two gentlemen; also single room. 2079 St. Catherine st., corner Balmoral st. 276 2

ROOM—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS, ON SAME flat, heated by hot water; gas, private family; very quiet, convenient location. 458 Guy st. 276 2

ROOM—47 METCALFE ST., FACING DOMINION square, large double room, newly furnished, with board and every convenience; also table board. 276 2

ROOM—TO LET, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED, $3.00 per month, gentlemen only. 578 Lagauchetiere, call after six. 276 2

ROOMS—ONE SINGLE AND ONE DOUBLE ROOM well furnished, Auer light and hot water, with or without board. 32 Union ave. 276 3

ROOM—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH USE of kitchen. 11 Evans st. 276 2

ROOM—VERY NICE WARM AND WELL FURnished double front room, on bathroom flat, in a private family. 792 Palace. 277 1

ROOMS—780 PALACE STREET, LARGE HANDsomely furnished, with board, in private family, gas and hot water. 277 1

ROOMS—$2 AND $7 PER MONTH, WITH BOARD, at very moderate prices. 11½ St. Urbain, near P. Office. 277 1

ROOM—FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, PRIVATE family. 47 Anderson st. 277 2

ROOMS—COMFORTABLE AND WELL FURNISHed, new Daisy furnace. Partial board if required. 154 Mance street, third door above Sherbrooke st. 277 2

ROOM—SINGLE ROOM, WITH BOARD. 58 Cathcart st. 277 3

ROOMS—TWO NICE ROOMS, ALL MODERN CONveniences; central locality; suitable for a young doctor. 216A St. Antoine st. 277 1

ROOM—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, ON MACKAY street, every convenience, including hot and cold water. References exchanged. Address "W 2458," STAR office. 277 1

ROOM—A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED DOUBLE room, with breakfast and tea, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 16 Plateau st. 277 2

ROOMS—ONE NICE LARGE ROOM, HEATED BY steam; private family; bath, etc. 247 Guy street. 277 3

ROOM— NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, BATHroom flat, heated by hot water, breakfast and late dinner. 26 Park ave. 277 3

ROOM—409 ST. URBAIN, LARGE FRONT BEDroom, furnished, on bathroom flat, hot water heating; private family; few doors above Sherbrooke. 277 2

ROOMS—TWO DOUBLE FRONT, ONE WITH private bath attached, on first floor; good board. 33 McGill College ave. 277 2 eod

ROOM—YOUNG LADY CAN HAVE A WARM comfortably furnished room, on bathroom flat, with good board and all home comforts, in a private family; near St. Mark st. Terms 15 dollars per month. Address "X 2483," STAR office. 277 1

ROOM—BRIGHT, NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM, with gas, hot water and bath. Terms reasonable; family private. 833 Palace st. 277 2

ROOMS—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS and first class table board, at 50 Cathcart st. 277 5

ROOMS—3 NICE FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed rooms, with board, 5 minutes walk from the City Hall. Address "W 2468," STAR office. 277 1

ROOM—TO LET, ONE DOUBLE ROOM, WITH board, also table board. 85 Union ave. 277 3

ROOMS—COMFORTABLE, FURNISHED, SINGLE or double, on bathroom flat; modern convenience; hot water heating, etc.; breakfast if required. 776 Palace. 277 3

ROOMS—COMFORTABLE ROOMS (ALSO WITH board), in quiet house; facilities for learning French. Apply at 322A Lagauchetiere street. 277 2

ROOMS—TWO SINGLE COMFORTABLE ROOMS, hot and cold water, private family. 128 Durocher street. 277 1

ROOM—A BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE FURNISHED room, in private family, house heated by hot water; gas, bath, w. c. 107 St. Denis st. 277 3

ROOMS— TWO COMFORTABLY FURNISHED front rooms, one on bathroom flat, with board, in good locality. 283 St. Antoine st. 277 1

ROOM—TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR 2 GENTLEmen or married couple, bath and hot water, with use of kitchen. 232 Bleury. 277 1

ROOM—FURNISHED LARGE FRONT ROOM, double, also small room, with or without breakfast. 747A Sherbrooke st. 277 2

ROOM—AND BOARD, IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, for married couple or gentlemen. 109 St. Hubert. 277 1

ROOMS—FURNISHED ROOMS, DOUBLE AND single, to let. 12 Victoria st., near the Academy of Music. 277 1

ROOMS—FURNISHED, FOR GENTLEMEN. ALL modern conveniences; warm and healthy. 8 Plateau st. 277 1

ROOMS—45 BLEURY, SINGLE AND DOUBLE room, with board or without; also large front room, well lighted. 277 1

ROOM—A LARGE WELL FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with partial board if required. 44 Osborne st. 277 1

ROOMS—CHEAP, BOARD AND ROOMS, FRONT single and double. 31 McGill College ave. 277 4

ROOM—AND BOARD, FOR TWO YOUNG GIRLS. No. 3 Genevieve street. Private family. 277 2

ROOMS — 3 NICE ROOMS TO LET, UNFURnished. 1038 St. James st., near Seigneurs st. 277 2

ROOMS — WELL-FURNISHED DOUBLE AND single room, together or separate; modern conveniences; private family. 30 Stanley st. 277 1

ROOM—WARM, PLEASANT, WELL FURNISHED, vacancy for one lady, full board, $3 weekly, piano. 68 Victoria street. 277 2

ROOMS—TO LET, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY: GAS, hot water, shower bath. 64 St. Denis. Telephone 6446. 277 3

BOARD.

BOARD—AND ROOMS, FOR LADIES DURING confinement; private. Ladies attended to at their own homes. Mrs. Bohme, Ladies' Doctress, 151 Cadieux. 85 324

BOARD—WAVERLEY HOUSE, 742 LAGAUCHEtiere, first class rooms and board and also table board; fitted throughout with every modern convenience. 249 30

BOARD—MRS. McEWAN, LADIES' SICK NURSE, superior accommodation for boarders, best medical attendance; strictly private. Terms moderate. 187 Cadieux, below St. Catherine. 249 100

BOARD—ACCOMMODATION AT THE ALBION Hotel for a few more boarders for the winter at reasonable rates. 256 26

BOARD—MADAME M. VILLARD HAS LATELY opened a house (as private hospital for ladies) at No. 197 Cadieux street, near St. Catherine. Large comfortable and well aired rooms; first class board, etc. Strictly private. Terms moderate. 265 26

BOARD— AND LARGE WELL FURNISHED front room, suitable for a couple or two gentlemen; home comforts; 1st class board; hot water heating, gas; private and no children. Apply at No. 710 Sherbrooke st. 270 25

BOARD—GOOD BOARD AND ROOMS, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen or lady and gentlemen; small English family. 61 Argyle avenue. 274 5

BOARD—AND ROOM, $2.50, TABLE BOARD, $1.50, meals at all hours. Furnished room for couple. 1447 Notre Dame. (Right.) 274 4

BOARD—AND ROOMS FOR LADIES DURING confinement with first class nurse and medical attendance. Terms moderate. Mrs. Smith, 460 St. Lawrence. 275 5

BOARD—MRS. SEARL, LADIES' DOCTRESS, PRIvate accommodation, with professional attendance, or ladies attended at their own homes. 135 George st. 276 8

BOARD—VACANCIES FOR TABLE BOARDERS at 72 St. Denis st. 277 1

BOARD—AND ROOM, FOR 2 YOUNG LADIES (room mates), or young married couple, in small English family, near Subway; no other boarders. Terms moderate; piano. Address "Z," Post Office, Point St. Charles. 277 1

BOARD—COMFORTABLE PARLOR AND BEDroom adjoining, also double room, with board, house heated with hot water. 725 Sherbrooke near Durocher. 277 1

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM, IMMEDIATELY, for a short time, for lady, with one child. Address "P 2287," STAR office. 276 2

WANTED—FRONT ROOM, AND BOARD, BY A respectable quiet gentleman, in private family preferred; Notre Dame, St. James or St. Antoine st. preferred; no further west than Mountain st.; has to be first class and moderate. Address "P 2295," STAR office. 276 2

WANTED—ROOM, WITH BOARD, GENTLEMAN and wife, furnished or partly furnished, warm and bright, use of piano preferred; west Bleury, north Dorchester. Must be moderate. Address "M 2204," STAR office. 276 2

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF GOOD FAMILY, room, with breakfast or partial board, in strictly private family; near St. Catherine or Sherbrooke street. Address "A. P.," P. O. B. 1796. 275 2 2aw

WANTED—FOR A MARRIED COUPLE, 2 ROOMS, with good board. Address "T 2386," STAR office. 277 1

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD, WITH USE OF piano, in private family, by young lady employed during the day. Address "X 2501," STAR office. 277 1

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, NICE ROOM, WITH board, in a house with all conveniences; State price and address "X 2492," STAR office. 277 1

WANTED — BY GENTLEMAN WARM ROOM, bath, gas, breakfast, late dinner, uptown. State terms. "B. 2577," STAR office. 277 1

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—COMFORTABLE ROOM FOR CLUB (social) furnished or unfurnished, capable of seating dozen persons, vicinity St. Catherine, between Union avenue and Guy. Address G. Lanigan, 29 Staynor ave., Cote St. Antoine. 275 2

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNER SAloons, richly fitted, cheap for cash; proprietor leaving city. Lavigne & Richardson, Room 14, Imperial Building, 107 St. James. 275 3

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN VALUABLE INvention, patented in U. S. A. and Canada. W. Watson, Room 3, Mechanics Building. 275 3

FOR SALE—ARE YOU BUYING A SALOON, restaurant, candy, butcher, cigar, grocery or general store? If so, consult Emblem Bros., 28 St. Vincent st. They have some good and cheap businesses on hand. 276 2

FOR SALE—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP IN Montreal Board of Trade. Apply P. O. B., 79. 275 2 2aw

FOR SALE—THE OLD AND WELL ESTABLISHed "Mansion House" formerly occupied by Geo. Carslake. Liberal terms will be made to the right party. Apply Lavigne & Richardson, Room 14, Imperial Building, 107 St. James. 277 3

FOR SALE—SALOONS, GROCERIES, CIGAR and confectionery stores and other businesses. Good chance for beginners. Houses, shops to let. L. Harris, 118 St. James st. 277 2

FOR SALE—THE BEST PAYING FRUIT AND cigar store, doing a business of $25 per day. Must be sold at once. Howe & Co., 16 St. James st. 277 1

WANTED—ADVERTISER WILL INVEST AT once two to four thousand dollars in any paying business and will give the whole of his attention to same for reasonable return. Address "X 2489," STAR office. 277 1

WANTED—PARTNER WHO IS PREPARED TO invest from $8000 to $10,000 in good paying manufacturing business; active partner preferred. Business established a number of years. Address "J 2137," STAR office. 274 6

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH LITTLE capital, to push sale of patent article already well known. He can have entire control of cash and make handsome living out of it. The capital is only wanted to advertise and give wider publicity. Address "Camphorated Compound," care John Fulton, Waddell Building. 273 5

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH $1000 TO TAKE entire charge of manufacturing business. Good salary. You can handle your own money and have it fully secured. Call only from 3 to 6 (afternoons) or from 8 to 10 (evenings). 1434 Notre Dame street. 277 1

TO LET—OR PURCHASE, NICELY FURNISHED first class boarding house, in one of the best parts of the city; well heated and in good order, with gas, bathroom, etc. Present tenant leaving on account of ill health. Excellent opportunity for a good business. Apply to John D. Ferris, 1709 Notre Dame st. 277 3

PUPILS WANTED.

WANTED—SHORTHAND PUPILS, ISAAC PITman's system; special attention to beginners; terms moderate. 2677A St. Catherine. 273 6

WANTED—(FRENCH) PROFESSOR WARNAULT (682 Berri). Free trial lesson. Moderate terms. Pupil's residence. (Five years experience Ingres-Coutelier School.) 277 1

WANTED—PUPILS. PROF. A. BONACCORSO teacher of the Italian language, 11 St. Edward. 277 1

WANTED—PUPILS FOR PIANO BY PUPIL OF Prof. Pelletier; beginners thoroughly grounded. Address B. G., 57 Victoria st., between 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. or 7 to 10 p. m. 277 1

WANTED — PUPILS. INSTRUCTION IN OIL, watercolors, pastel, crayon in portraits, landscapes, flowers. 25c lesson. 2144 St. Catherine, entrance Alexander st. Evening classes also. 277 1

WANTED—PUPILS BY A FRENCH TEACHER from Paris, at home or pupil's residence. 623 Berri st. 277 1

PROPERTY WANTED.

WANTED—A BUILDING LOT IN COTE ST. ANtoine to build upon. Send immediately cash price and full particulars, to "T 2395," STAR office. 276 2

WANTED—TO BUY A WELL BUILT HOUSE, 8 to 10 rooms, extension preferred; price not to exceed $5000; between Bleury and University sts., north of Dorchester. State particulars. Address "Q 2318," STAR office. 277 1

WANTED—HOUSE IN A GOOD LOCALITY. STATE lowest price and full particulars as to size, etc.; principals preferred. Address "X 2500," STAR office. 277 1

HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED—FOR WINTER MONTHS, HOUSE OR tenement; state lowest terms for winter. Would lease for one year from May if suitable. Address P. O. Box 225. 277 1

FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT A FLAT, 100 to 200 FEET deep, heated preferred. Address stating terms, S. H. Martel, shade maker, 673 Craig st. 272 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—100,000 FT. NEW LEATHER 40 AND rubber belts 60 discount, 1500 wood and metal balanced pulleys, 250 working in wood and iron machines, engines, boilers, shafting, mill supplies. We under sell all others! Mullin & Co., 37 Papineau sq., Montreal. 231 tf

FOR SALE—FOR THE MILLION KILN-DRIED kindling wood, $2; cut maple, $2.50; tamarac blocks, $1.75; mill blocks $1.50 per load. J. C. Macdiarmid & Co., corner St. James and Guy. Telephone 8110. 207tf

FOR SALE—SIGNS, WHITE LETTERS, SHOW cards, price marks, oilcloth signs, for any business. Prompt work. Low prices. S. H. Martel, 673 Craig st., cor. Bleury. 274 eod tf

FOR SALE—DRY KINDLING WOOD, EXTRA large loads, $2.00, prompt delivery. Henderson Bros., 344 William st. Tel. 8211. 272 6

FOR SALE—REMNANTS IN WINDOW SHADE cloth, all colors, suitable for small windows or doors, 10c per yd., spring rollers and fixtures to hang, 10c. S. H. Martel, Shade Maker, 673 Craig st., cor. Bleury. 274 eod tf

FOR SALE—DRESS SUIT FOR YOUNG MAN OF 5 ft. 9 in.; also a Persian lamb (black) collar and cuffs. Address "N 2242," STAR office. 275 3

FOR SALE—JOB LOT, JOB LOT. HAND MADE opaque window shades at 22c, 27c, 32c, 38c, with patent spring roller and fixtures to hang. S. H. Martel, Shade Maker, 673 Craig st., corner Bleury. 274 eod tf

FOR SALE—TWO R. C. ST. BERNARD MALE puppies, 8 months old, sire Scotch Bonivard, very large thoroughbred. Must be sold. A bargain. Box 90, Hastings, Ont. 276 2

FOR SALE—HARD WOOD BLOCKS, $1.50; CUT maple, $2.00; dry kindling, $1.50; cut slabs, $1.50; tamarac blocks, $1.50. Stove lengths. Large loads. G. S. Bolton, 170 Cadieux st. 276 6

FOR SALE—FUR LINED COAT, OTTER TRIMmings, 38 bust, cheap. Address "T 2402," STAR office. 276 2

FOR SALE—A SECONDHAND REMINGTON, NO. 2, in good order, for sale cheap. Apply "V 2420," STAR office, city. 276 2

FOR SALE — GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING TO order. This announcement is intended for those who pay cash, as the following figures are based solely on that method of doing business. Are you listening? Good beaver overcoats worth $16.00 for $16.00; nap overcoats worth $17.50 for $17.50; fall overcoats worth $13.50 for $13.50; tweed suits worth $15.00 for $15.00; black suit worth $17.50 for $17.50; trousers worth $4.75 for four dollars and three quarters. These prices are the result of our cash system and are made in anticipation of increasing our sales. It will pay the close buyer who wishes to dress well at the proper cost to carefully consider this notice. No big margin to fill in the misplaced confidence gap. You pay only for what you buy, and the thousands who object to doing otherwise are the people we wish to reach. We have just reached you and ask you to think the matter over. A fifteen dollar investment should be handled as carefully as one of a thousand times that amount. No inflated prices; reliable work. Samples sent on application. Established 1874. Telephone 2645. Mulcair Bros., 1942 Notre Dame st. 277 1

FOR SALE—2-FIRE RANGE BY BURNS, BROILer and carving stand, 12 covers. 231 St. James street. 245 2aw tf

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN AND LADY'S DIAmond rings; also diamond brooch, cheap. Address "S 2376," STAR office. 277 1

FOR SALE—TWO VERY FINE ST. BERNARD pups (male), eight months old, beautifully marked, registered pedigree with strains from the very best English and American dogs. Apply "V 2434," STAR office. 277 1

FOR SALE—PARLOR GRAND PIANO, IN PERfect order, sweet tone. Apply P. E. Layton & Bro.'s warerooms, 2387 St. Catherine st., cor. of Peel. 277 1

FOR SALE—DOGS, 4 ST. BERNARD PUPPIES, magnificently bred; also fox terrier bitch, "Rebecca," C. K. R., and 1 pug bitch in whelp. Particulars, Box 624, Brantford, Ont. 277 1

FOR SALE—FOX TERRIER PUPS, 10 WEEKS OLD, from A1 champion stock. For pedigree and particulars address "O 2280," STAR office. 277 1

FOR SALE—OILAGRAPH PORTRAIT 18X23 OF the late Hon. Mr. Mercier, $2.00, or framed $3.50; sample of either on receipt of price. Address James McAran, 2090 Notre Dame west. 277 1

FOR SALE—HALL STOVE, "RADIANT HOME," No. 7, nickel plated, in perfect order; cost $48, will sell for $24. Apply to 489 and 491 St. Lawrence st. 277 1

FOR SALE—GOOD UPRIGHT PIANOS FROM $195 upwards. P. E. Layton & Bro., Sole Agents for the celebrated Behr Bros. and Evans Bros. Pianos, warerooms, 2387 St. Catherine st., cor. of Peel. 277 1

FOR SALE—EXTRA CHOICE SINGING CANARies, brought from Germany by Mr. Fritz Thissemann for J. J. Ulley & Son, 564 Craig street. 277 1

FOR SALE—SEWING MACHINE, $25 CASH WILL buy one of the celebrated Davis sewing machines, five drawers with complete attachments, original price $75; has to be sold to cover law costs. Room 57 Temple Building, 185 St. James street. 277 1

FOR SALE—LARGE HALL STOVE, A BARGAIN, Wyoming No. 18, white belly, suitable for private house or store. Apply 500 St. Paul st., cor. St. Peter. 277 1

FOR SALE—FINE BABY'S TROUSSEAU (COMplete). To be sold cheap for cash, never in use. For particulars address "W 2470," STAR office. 277 1

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED BARRED ROCKS, cock, cockerel, three hens and three pullets. If you want fine stock reasonably, write for prices. H. K. Stockwell, Danville, Que. 277 1

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A VERY GOOD MASTIFF dog, only 10 months old, guaranteed a good watch dog. Two black spaniel pups, also 40 tumbler pigeons and a good talking parrot. Apply 219 St. Chas. Borromee. 277 1

FOR SALE—FRESH OYSTERS JUST RECEIVED, to be sold at moderate price. Address 319 Commissioners st., T. H. Laganiere, Hotel. 277 6

FOR SALE — BEAUTIFUL GRAND UPRIGHT "Berlin" piano, in French walnut burl, perfect order; cost $550.00 year and a half ago. Will be sold at great reduction. Address immediately, 170½ St. Hubert. 277 6

FOR SALE—A FINE DRESS SUIT WITH SILK facings; a bargain. Apply to J. Z. B., 106 German st., at 8 p. m. 277 1

FOR SALE—CURTAIN POLES, EBONY, CHERRY or walnut, ten rings, brackets and ends, only 17c. worth 25c, largest line of fancy curtain poles in Montreal. S. H. Martel, Shade Maker, 673 Craig st. 274 eod tf

FOR SALE—HALL STOVE, ARGAND NO. 4, $10.00, gas stove, $5.00, single iron bed, $2.00, refrigerator, $5.00, good order. Apply 10 Mance st. 277 1

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SILVER SKYE TERRIER (bitch). Apply "M.," Post Office Box 1256, City. 277 1

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, figured walnut case, direct from factory; will sell cheap, half cash, balance in dry goods or groceries. Address "A 2552," STAR office. 277 2

FOR SALE—BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, new and second-hand, all sizes, also 6x12 English pool tables. D. Nightingale, 1742 Notre Dame. 277 1

FOR SALE—HALL STOVE, MEDIUM SIZE, ONE season in use, $10; fancy stove fitted with oven for light housekeeping, $5; piano, $90; hall hat stand, $10; card tables, $15. 2172 St. Catherine street. 277 2

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE, ENGLISH SETters; full pedigree. 364 St. James st. 277 2

HORSES AND CARRIAGES, ETC.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ON EASY TERMS, 2 CARTER'S sleighs, 3 crachoir sleighs, 2 cutters, 2 Gladstones, 2 berlo sleighs and 8 carrioles. Apply J. B. Roy, 16 Versailles st. 274 6

FOR SALE—CHEAP. A HANDSOME NEW CARIole sleigh. Latest design; also a secondhand box sleigh (by Lariviere). Apply 432 St. Paul st. 275 3

FOR SALE—3 VERY GOOD WELL BUILT COUPE carriages, platform make, round glass front. Must be sold, owner leaving Canada. Price $975. Apply "Q 2302," STAR office. 276 2

FOR SALE— SLEIGH TRIMMINGS ALL KINDS, bring your sleighs to D. Dowell, 624 St. Paul st., all kinds trimmings repaired. Special prices for carriage makers. 268 8 2aw

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST CLASS FAMILY SLEIGH, 2 seats. Apply 1631 Notre Dame st. 277 6

FOR SALE—HORSE, SOUND, 7 YEARS OLD, quiet; also Gladstone buggy. 65 St. Lawrence. 277 1

FOR SALE—HORSEMEN, ATTENTION. SEND 25 cents for Continental Trotting Horse Companion. Best horse book published, contains over forty recipes for hoof salves, washes, condition powders, etc. Agents wanted. Chemical Horse Supply Co., Belleville, Ont., Box 864. 277 1

FOR SALE—STYLISH CANADIAN MARE, SOUND, kind in harness, four years old. Will be sold cheap as owner has no further use for it. Can be seen at 70 Knox st. For particulars apply at above address or 444 Rivard st. 277 1

WANTED—A LANDAULETTE FOR ONE HORSE. Address giving price, P. O. Box 259. 277 1

SORE SHOULDERS, BROKEN KNEES, ETC., quickly cured by "Condy's Fluid." Horses suffering from sore backs, wounds, cuts, bruises, cracked heels, thrush, grease, etc., cured in a few hours by bathing with "Condy's Fluid" diluted. It makes the hair grow where rubbed off. Of all chemists. Insist on buying "Condy's Fluid," all substitutes are inferior. Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the sole manufacturers of Condy's Fluid. Veterinary book free. 270 3mos

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, CHEAP, BIG JOB lot of table cutlery. Apply 1626 Notre Dame st. 275 3

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, BOOKS BOUGHT, sold and exchanged; also collections of foreign postage stamps, Canadian, law, bill and Columbian stamps, old china, curiosities, coins, etc., to everybody's satisfaction. 2110 St. Catherine, near Bleury. 275 2 2aw

WANTED—SECONDHAND MANDOLIN. MUST be perfect and cheap for cash. Address "V 2418," STAR office. 277 1

WANTED—STAMPS AND COLLECTIONS, ADdress 51 St. Margaret st., between twelve to three and six to eight o'clock. 277 1

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, HIGHEST PRICES paid for ladies' and gent's cast off clothing, furs and dresses. Orders by mail promptly attended. White, 537 Craig st. 277 1

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, BOOKS OF ALL kinds, old china, Antique furniture, curiosities, foreign postage stamps, etc., bought and sold. Ye Olde Curiosity and Booke Shoppe, 2172 St. Catherine, near Phillips Square. 277 2

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A PROFITABLE VACANT LOT 66 front, 131 deep, Cote St. Antoine, suitable for large double house or two separate cottages. 2898 St. Catherine. 274 4

FOR SALE—HAVE YOU EVER CONSIDERED that by making a slight effort you can own your own home? We do not mean a sky tenement with as many steps as an Egyptian pyramid, or a basement flat (commonly called a cellar), which you occupy jointly with the rats; but a beautiful, bright, cheery home with every modern luxury, in which your wife will rejoice and your children grow up healthy and strong. Is it worth considering? If you think it is come and see us and we will show you how to do it. The Montreal Freehold Company, Ltd., 162 St. James st. 277 3 3aw

FOR SALE—32 CHOMEDY STREET, NICE SELF-contained house, $1300 cash, balance at 5 p. c. Possession immediately if required. Thomas Collins, 32 Chomedy street. 277 1

$16,000 — ST. ANTOINE ST., SOLID brick block of tenements for sale, all well rented: rental $1500; $10,000 can remain at 5½ p. c.; good safe investment for an estate. Apply for further particulars, to JOHN MORRIS, 126 St. James street.

$4500 —EACH, FOR 3 STONE FRONT TENEments, Rachel street, next to Cadieux street, exceptionally well built, the upper tenements containing 8 rooms, 4 bedrooms; they would be sold separately or together, subject to mortgage of $2500 each. Apply to JOHN MORRIS, 126 St. James street.

$3500 —BERRI ST. AND MT. ROYAL AVE., 2 double tenements in good order; sanitary condition perfect; close to churches and schools. $1000 cash, balance can remain at 6 p. c. Call for further particulars. JOHN MORRIS, 126 St. James street.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE ON GOOD STREETS, as follows: St. Denis st., Berri st., Sanguinet st., St. Hubert st., St. Urbain st., Esplanade ave., Aberdeen ave. (formerly Pantaleon st.) and other streets. Apply to JOHN MORRIS, 126 St. James street. 277 1

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—COMFORTABLE TENEMENTS, 8 rooms; upper $15; lower, $13 per month. Immediate possession. Apply 74 Plymouth Grove. 263 26

TO LET—COMFORTABLE DWELLING, NO. 134 Cherrier street, 8 rooms, papered; hot water furnace; rent $15.00 a month. Apply Joseph Perrault, 17 Place d'Armes Hill. 275 3

TO LET—GOOD EIGHT ROOM HOUSE, IN Cote St. Antoine, extension kitchen, heated by hot water, all conveniences. Choice locality and convenient to street cars. Possession at once, as present occupant is leaving the city. Apply to Chas. J. Brown, 4206 St. Catherine st., Cote St. Antoine. 275 3

TO LET—AT ST. HENRI, UPPER TENEment, 4 rooms and hall; rent $6.00. Apply Robt. Allan, 2 Atwater ave., St. Henri. 276 2

TO LET—THE HOUSE, 2318 ST. CATHERine street, between McGill College avenue and Mansfield street. The key is in the shop beneath. Apply at 118 Durocher street. 275 2 2aw

TO LET—NICE HOUSE, SIX ROOMS, W. C., $10.00; landlord would take his meals on rent; house four rooms, w. c., $6.00; small houses, $3.00. 360 Richmond st. 277 1

TO LET—HOUSES, TENEMENTS AND flats, renting from $6 to $40 per month. Lists furnished on application. Henry Ward & Co., Real Estate Agents, 260 St. James st. 277 1

TO LET—254 ST. LUKE ST., LOWER tenement, four rooms. Rent eight dollars a month until May. Thomas Collins, 32 Chomedy street. 277 1

TO LET—ON PARK AVENUE. 2 NICE self-contained houses. Ready for occupation Dec. 15th. Thomas Collins, 32 Chomedy st. 277 1

TO LET—2 DWELLINGS ON ST. FELIX ST., Nos. 105 and 109, between St. James and St. Antoine, newly finished and tinted, two minutes' walk from C. P. R. and G. T. R. Stations. Apply to C. Edmond Ranger, No. 637a Dorchester street. 277 1

TO LET—NICE BRIGHT BASEMENT OF four rooms, also stable and coach house to be rented together or separate. 2688 St. Catherine, between St. Matthew and St. Mark. 177 1

TO LET—NICE UPPER TENEMENT, NO. 295a and 297a Laval avenue, 9 rooms, b. and w. c. Possession immediate. Apply on the premises. Low price. 277 1

TO LET—COMFORTABLE LOWER TENEment, 6 rooms, b. and w. c., near St. Louis Park; rent cheap for the winter. Apply 186 Drolet st. 277 1

TO LET—AT A BARGAIN, WITH TELEphone, a self-contained ten-room house, in good order, on Dorchester street west. Possession 1st December, $75 to 1st May. Telephone 3212. 277 2

TO LET—HOUSE ON ST. CATHERINE vicinity Mark street, eight rooms, "Daisy Furnace," three rooms rented, pay $7 a month over rent of house. Address "A 2537," STAR office. 277 1

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED. A COMFORTABly furnished house, on Rosemount avenue, Cote St. Antoine, at a nominal rent to middle of April. Present tenant leaving the city. Application must be made immediately to J. Cradock Simpson & Co., 181 St. James street. 276 3

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED 6 ROOMED house, on St. Antoine, near Mountain; will be rented cheap for the winter. Apply 63 St. James st. 276 2

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST CLASS lower tenement, until May next, to a responsible party; same will be rented cheap, as present occupants are leaving town. Apply 2800 St. Catherine st. 277 1

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—6 ROOM FLAT TO LET, OPPOsite St. Louis Park, on Laval avenue, best finish in cottonwood, plumbing first class, mantel; heating by proprietor; situation is delightful. Apply to 56 Laval avenue, or to John Morris, 126 St. James street. 277 1

TO LET—UPPER FLAT OF 5 ROOMS, 518 Magdalen st., Pt. St. Charles, in good order, rent 6 dollars to May. Apply to 104 Wellington st. 277 3

SHOPS TO TET.

TO LET — SHOPS, NEW, SITUATION central, north side St. Catherine st; easy terms until May. Apply Allan A. Phillips, 20 Crescent st. 274 5

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, SHOPS on the south side of St. Catherine street west, between McGill College avenue and Mansfield street, having respectively frontages on St. Catherine street of 46 and 21 feet. Apply at 118 Durocher street. 275 2 2aw

STORES, BUSINESS PREMISES, ETC. TO LET.

TO LET—CHEAP, STORE, NO. 7 WINDSOR street. Good for barber, tobacconist or fruit. Apply M. Paquette, 3 Windsor st. 277 1

TO LET—STORES, OFFICE AND FLATS, renting from $10 to $50 per month. List on application. Henry Ward & Co., Real Estate Agents, 260 St. James st. 277 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOT OF SEWING MAchines, complete and warranted; delivered in any part of the city for cash only, until January next; rarest chance to get one of the best at a low figure. Address "S 2363," STAR office. 276 2

FOR SALE—OAK BEDROOM SET, MOSS MATtress, pair blankets, geese feather pillows, oak desk and chairs and a piano, all about a month in use. Address "S 2362," STAR Office. 276 2

FREE—IN ORDER TO INTRODUCE IT WE will cure cases of catarrh free of all charge for recommendations after cure. For free cure call on Monday, November 26th, at 2308 St. Catherine st. Hours 9 to 8. 277 1

Granby Rubbers

Perfect Fit. Perfect Finish.

Wear Like Iron.

277 1

A NEW FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

RECOMMENDED BY THE FIRE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY.

Claimed it Will Hold Imprisoned the Person Ringing the Alarm until the Firemen Arrive—The Colleret Ladder.

It looks as though it will be a long while before the Colleret ladder is ready to take its place among the apparatus of the Fire Department. At a meeting of the Fire Committee yesterday afternoon, Ald. Stevenson, the chairman, explained that it would be necessary to have the frame of the ladder re-built before it could be used. Ald. Stevenson explained the history of the ladder at length. The Chanteloups had received a contract to construct a 105 feet extension ladder after the designs of fireman Colleret, a member of the Department. The contractors got through with their work and the ladder was inspected by Ald. Stevenson and Chief Benoit and found to be defective. Meantime the city had advanced the firm $2000 and they were asked to make good the defects. Since then a good deal of tinkering had been done to the ladder, and now they proposed to have a new frame to cost $1700 built. The contractors would pay for this, but wanted the Committee

TO AUTHORIZE THE DELAY.

Ald. Penny thought the city had been victims of an experiment.

Chief Benoit explained that the ladder was on a good system, and that Chanteloup had spent seven thousand dollars on its construction.

Then the Committee proceeded to discuss the proposal of Messrs. Marchand and Prefontaine to replace the present fire alarm boxes with huts much resembling the police patrol boxes in appearance, but stronger. The object is to prevent false alarms. The doors are left unlocked, but the alarm cannot be sounded without the door is closed, and of course the alarm-giver has to be inside. When the alarm is given, the door locks automatically and the giver of the alarm is imprisoned until released by the firemen.

The cost of supplying the city with these boxes would be $25,000 and the patentees explained that the police boxes could not be adapted to this system.

Ald. Penny opposed the suggestion to accept the tender. There was no money, the apparatus had not been tested and no one knew whether it was the best system procurable.

Ald. Stevenson said some protection against false alarms was necessary.

Ald. Lefebvre and Marsolais thought the Committee might as well report favorably on the system.

Ald. Costigan thought that a sample hut should be erected and practically tested.

It was finally agreed, Ald. Penny dissenting to report favorably on the adoption of the system provided a hut be first erected as a test and prove satisfactory.

THE HUNT CLUB.

A Large Turn-out to Pointe Claire This Morning.

Scarlet coats, white "cords" and varnished "tops" served to give a picturesque coloring to the crowd which was gathered on the platform at Bonaventure Station about 9 o'clock this morning. The members of the Montreal Hunt were on hand to participate in the last meet of the season. A special train had been chartered and was used to Pointe Claire, whence the members will ride across the country to Mr. T. D. Monk's covers, and draw. The train will be left in the siding at Pointe Claire and utilized for the return trip. The beautiful weather, combined with the fact that this will probably be the last run of the season, brought out a large number of sportsmen, among whom were noticed the following: Dr. C. McEachran, on Sir Walter; Mr. Geo. R. Hooper, on Donegal; Mr. T. D. Bell, on Buckskin; Mr. J. H. Smith, on Kennels; Mr. W. Evans, on Magnet; Mr. Colin Campbell, on Monarch; Mr. D. Tees, on Marmion; Mr. B. MacLennan, on Red Cloud; Mr. A. T. Ogilvie, on Laird; Mr. Arthur Hamilton, on The Friar; Mr. R. B. Ross, on Hops; Mr. R. Dalgleish, on Not Since '5; Dr. Marsolais, on Gray Duc; Dr. Gauthier, on Lickwick; Mr. Maurice, on Lady Derby; Mr. W. J. Brown, on Castile; Mr. J. A. Phillips, on Gladys; Mr. L. Galarneau, on Senator; Mr. J. Morrow, on Tea Box, and Mr. J. F. Burnett, on Diablo.

STE. CUNEGONDE ROUGHS.

The police of Ste. Cunegonde are having trouble with a number of young ruffians who infest the neigborhood of St. Jude's Church terrorizing peaceful citizens, breaking windows and using profane language. On Thursday night while striving to quiet the gang during service the caretaker of St. Jude's was set upon by the crowd and somewhat badly used. One of the young men was arrested, but the Chief of Police states that as soon as he arrests one the same citizens who complain will come and plead for his release. But in future Chief Hebert states that they will not be allow to get off so easy and he has sworn in four special constables to cope with the difficulty.

FOR THE SAILORS.

The committee of management of the Sailors' Institute met yesterday. Mr. Ritchie Bell, manager, submitted a statement showing that the work of the year had cost about $2225, which had been received from subscriptions collected from citizens, passengers on steamers, contribution boxes, Friday evening concerts and the annual concert recently held in the Monument Nationale. Mr. Bell leaves for Chicago in a few days where he will spend the winter.

A GOOD ENTERTAINMENT.

The entertainment in the lecture hall of St. Paul's Church last night was a very successful one, and a large audience enjoyed it. It was under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Cuthbert's Church, St. Lambert. The programme was a long one, Miss Sara Lord Bailey, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Helen Loch Barr, Mr. A. J. G. Macduff and Mr. Charles Kelly taking part.

A LADY LECTURER.

Miss Lillian Phelps, the W.C.T.U. lecturer, will speak in the Dominion Square Methodist Church to-morrow evening at 8.15. The choir, under the direction of Mr. C. A. Hilton, will render suitable selections. Miss Phelps is one of the most popular temperance advocates of the day, is a graduate of a school of oratory and is invariably greeted by large audiences.

"PARLIAMENT IN MOTION."

There was a large audience gathered in the lecture room of the Y.M.C.A. last evening to hear Mr. H. B. Ames' eighth lecture of the Political History course. The subject chosen was "The Dominion Parliament in Motion," and the manner in which Mr. Ames handled his subject made it one of the most interesting of the series.

A POPULAR LECTURER.

Professor W. G. Alexander will begin a course of popular lectures on Human Nature at Association Hall, Monday evening. As a lecturer he is most popular.

SELECT KNIGHTS.

The comrades of Ulley Legion, No. 7, Select Knights of Canada, held their annual concert and hop the other evening in Durkee's Hall. D. D. S. Commander Renshaw occupied the chair. Among those who contributed to the programme were Mr. J. Hardman, Miss Lorge, Mr. J. Stevenson, Miss A. Kenmure, Mr. G. Smith, Miss Milloy, Master Lyons, J. R. Bain, Misses Riddington Wright, Mr. D. Herron, Mr. J. Milloy, and Miss J. Reily.

BRIEF NOTES OF THE NEWS.

Hon. G. E. Foster has gone to the Lower Provinces from Ottawa.

A new trade treaty between Japan and the United States has been signed.

The Knights of Labor convention will meet next year in Washington, D. C.

The "C. P. R." Hotel at St. Boniface, Man., was burned yesterday; loss $6000.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt throughout portions of Connecticut yesterday.

Diphtheria is prevalent in Hamilton, and the anti-toxine remedy has been ordered and tried with good results.

The Indian mutineers of the schooner C. D. Rand have been sentenced to terms of twelve and eighteen months.

The marriage contract between the Czar of Russia and Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt was signed yesterday.

Alexander, one of the out-laws of the Cook gang was captured yesterday near Tulsa by one of the Marshal Crump's deputies.

Seven firemen were injured, three of them seriously, while working at a fire last night in John O'Brien's lumber yard, at Chicago.

Jones Falls, Ont., was the scene of a fatal accident on Thursday. E. Sherwood while shooting patridge in the bush in some way shot himself.

James Kerwin, an employé of the Canada Cotton Mills, at Cornwall, was instantly killed there in the light plant machinery last evening.

Warden Stout of Auburn prison declares that he will not give up the body of Wilson, the murderer to the medical authorities who wish to resuscitate him.

Fifty thousand people are homeless in the Reggio earthquake district in Italy. At San Procopia graves were opened by the shocks and the dead thrust forth. Much suffering among the injured people exists.

Before adjournment of the K. of L. Convention yesterday, a motion was carried with Mr. Sovereign's consent that the Grand Master Workman's salary be reduced from $3500 to $2500 per annum. The $50,000,000 bond issue was condemned.

A man named Pellat was lodged in the Brockville gaol yesterday on a charge of bigamy. The first marriage was in England and the second in Dakota. It is doubtful, under the recent ruling of Judge Boyd, if he can be convicted.

The St. Lawrence Lumber Company, of New Brunswick and Lower Quebec, has gone into liquidation as a result of the failure of the London house of Novelli & Co. The liabilities in Canada are some $14,000. Senator Burns and Speaker White are stockholders.

At a Bible and book sale in Boston a Latin Vulgate Bible of the XII century in MS. sold for $100; a number of others sold at prices from $100 to $800 and the Souldier's pocket Bible, 16mo., and consisting of sixteen pages, being one of the only two copies in existence—the other the property of the British Museum—printed in 1643, at London, sold for $1000 to a New York purchaser.

C. H. Wood, of Maxville, Ont., while driving from Apple Hill to Maxville, last night, was held up about a quarter of a mile from Maxville and robbed of $6000. The robbery was done by two men. Mr. Wood came from Morrisburg, where he drew the amount out of the bank to pay the patrons of his cheese factories, and the men evidently followed him from some point on the way from Morrisburg.

TO EDUCATE THE INDIAN.

New Regulations for the Control of Their Children.

(SPECIAL TO THE STAR.)

OTTAWA, November 24.—New school regulations for Indians in the North-West have been issued by the Indian Department. Their principle is that all Indian children between the ages of seven and sixteen, shall attend a day school on the reserve on which they reside for the full term during which the school is open each year, unless excused as being already under efficient instruction, or being necessary as to the support of some person dependent on the child. Indian agents are empowered to appoint truant officers on the reserves, and parents or guardians are liable to a fine of $2. Provision is also made for the forcible removal of children, whose education or comfort is being neglected, to the industrial schools. If properly carried out, the regulations mean compulsory education.

STEAMERS ARRIVING.

NEW YORK, November 24.—The Allan State Line steamer State of California arrived at eleven o'clock yesterday, after a boisterous trip. No damage was sustained, and all on board were well. She will sail on Sunday, calling at Halifax for passengers on Tuesday next.

BOSTON, Mass., November 24.— The overdue Cunard steamer Catalonia arrived this morning.

APPLE EVAPORATOR BURNED.

NORWICH, Ont., November 24.—Graham's apple evaporator here was burned last night. The loss is $8000. The insurance on the building was $1000 and on the stock $1000.

Catarrh—Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing.

Special Notices.

"Try Southern Straight Cut Cigarettes, 10 cts. per package." 277 eod tf

The Celebrated Mason & Risch Pianos.

Canada's high class instruments are sold only by J. W. Shaw & Co., 228 St. James st. Call and see their fine stock of new pianos. Lowest prices and easy terms; secondhand pianos in great variety.

"Try Southern Straight Cut Cigarettes, 10 cts. per package." 277 eod tf

The stomach of an ostrich that died lately at the Clifton Zoological Gardens contained several miscellaneous articles, such as pencil-cases and pocket-handkerchiefs. It had also attempted to digest a prayer-book.

CANCER Every one interested can learn how to cure cancer without knife or plaster by mentioning the "STAR" and enclosing 6 cts. in stamps. Dr. Mason's constitutional home treatment has cured hundreds who are now speaking of its wonderful success in the highest terms. TUMORS Address, STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville. 171 2aw tfs

The Daily Star.

GRAHAM & CO., Proprietors.
163 and 165 St. James Street.

THE DAILY STAR is sent to any part of the United States or Canada, postage free, at $3 a year, $1.60 for six months, and 90c. for three months.

We believe the circulation of THE STAR exceeds the combined issue of all the other English newspapers published in the city of Montreal.

Agents for French Advertising are Messrs. Mayence, Favre & Cie., Rue de la Grange, Bateliere 18, Paris, France.

CIRCULATION OF THE DAILY STAR

For week ending Nov. 17, 1894.

Monday	37,797
Tuesday	37,994
Wednesday	38,085
Thursday	38,201
Friday	38,003
Saturday	43,417
	233,497

PRESENT DAILY AVERAGE

For Week —ENDING— Nov. 17, 1894, **38,916**

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1894.

A PROPOSED CURE FOR FARM DEPLETION.

The problem presented by the influx of population during the last decade from the farms to the cities is attracting the attention of thinkers every-where on the continent. It is most significant that this should be so. It betrays the universality of the opinion that this movement of the human tide is an error, producing a weakness in the social structure. The causes assigned and the remedies proposed are various, often superficial and sometimes dangerously stupid; but the basic fact remains that this migration from country to city is thought to bear an intimate relation to the hard times and the political and social unrest that now afflicts this continent. In Canada we have felt comparatively little of this distress in its fiercest forms, but for this relief we can thank a stable banking system, a sound commercial life and a trustworthy political instrument rather than any freedom from a farm exodus or the prime causes that lie behind it. Mr. A. B. Stickney, a western railway president, in discussing this matter before the Commercial Exchange of the city of Des Moines, Iowa, produced a table showing the remarkable relation in the United States between periods of crowding into the cities and subseqent periods of commercial panic. His calculation ran:

For the hundred years, 1790 to 1890, the increase of population in the United States, both natural and by immigration, has been distributed between the rural districts and the cities in the following proportions:

For the 50 years, 1790 to 1840, 10 in the rural districts to 1 in cities.

For the 10 years, 1840 to 1850, 2½ in the rural districts to 1 in cities—followed by the panic of 1857.

For the 10 years, 1850 to 1860, 2¼ in the rural districts to 1 in cities—followed by a migration to the army of the civil war instead of to farms.

For the 10 years, 1860 to 1870, 1½ in the rural districts to 1 in cities—followed by the panic of 1873.

For the 10 years, 1870 to 1880, 3 in the rural districts to 1 in cities—followed by the urban "boom" of the eighties.

For the 10 years, 1880 to 1890, five-sixths in the rural districts to 1 in cities—followed by the present disturbances in urban occupations.

Mr. Stickney is unfortunately not clear in assigning the farm exodus to its proper place as an "effect," it only being a "cause" in a secondary sense. But this is a very common failing, and his address is of value for the clearness with which he sees that the only permanent cure can be had by turning the tide back to the farms again. Cities are in some sense a secretion of the agricultural community. A certain number of farmers can give employment to a certain number of merchants, manufacturers, traders, professional men, carriers and the like. When more people get in the cities than the farmers can employ, they must either work for producers in some other land—as the manufacturing and shipping interests of Britain do—or else the overplus must remain unemployed. This is not true in the same sense when the cases are reversed and we come to deal with the city man employing the farmer. The farmer has the advantage of laboring at the foundation industry and can live without an employer, but, of course, he must then build his own house, make his own clothes and exist in a very aboriginal manner. Practically these two classes—the rural and the urban—keep up a nice balance between each other. When there is a surplusage of farmers, they are poorly paid, and have a hard time of it; and when there is a surplus in the cities, they are employed and become a tax on charity.

The first effect of overcrowding the cities will be, Mr. Stickney thinks, the reduction of wages, and the employment of useless servants. This would tend to work a cure by driving some of the surplus population back to the farm; but relief secured in this way would be of the most undesirable kind. It would mean lower wages in the cities and poorer profits on the farms; and the refilling of the farms only on the sad principle of "Hobson's choice." A much better way would be to so increase the profit of farm work that the young men now on the farms and the natural farmers born in or drafted to the cities would alike feel free to choose that avocation for a life's task, confident that industry and sagacity would win a just return. This Mr. Stickney proposes to do by reducing the size of the farms generally. "The great fault of western agriculture is too much land," he says. "Thus far it has been the experience of the world that the agricultural production of a district is larger and more certain if the farms are of moderate size than if large, and also is more where the farms produce some considerable variety of product than of a district where the farms are large, producing but one or two kinds of product." He quotes the case of England, in which the majority of agricultural holdings are less than fifty acres, and refers to the case of France, in which more than half of its population of 37,000,000 is engaged in farming on an area equal to the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and one-quarter of Wisconsin. The cases he cites will hardly serve to commend his theory to the people of this continent, who imagine that their standard of living is higher than that of the men who actually answer to them in the economy of Europe. But he follows his argument back across the ocean and instances the case of the New England States. There the average farm was reported by the census of 1880 to be 28 acres, while at the same time the average in Iowa was 87 acres of tilled land. And he tells us that "an average acre of the 28-tilled-acre-farms of New England produced $20 against a production of less than $9 per acre on the 87-tilled-acre-farms of Iowa." Another point he makes is that if the western farmer will sell half his farm, he can use the purchase money to pay off his inevitable mortgage.

However this may be, it is at all events clear that farming can be made more profitable by reducing the present amount of taxation on the farmer and by helping him to win friends in promising markets. This the politicians can do for him; and it would not be a bad idea for those gentlemen to do something before long likely to secure his approval.

THE CRACKS IN THE PARTY IDOL.

The eight hundred majority given Mr. Hobbs at the recent London by-election is causing considerable perturbation of spirit to the devout partizan. Is not London Conservative? he asks, much as a Moslem might enquire if Mecca were not Mohammedan. And yet here is a majority given for a candidate labelled "Liberal" in this Conservative city. This same devout partizan has had a good many shocks of late. The good old cult of partyism seems to be losing its hold upon the people; and they are beginning to vote upon modern issues rather than according to ancient traditions. The afore-mentioned devotee of the party "fetish" has not only seen London go Liberal, but he has seen many old Liberal seats in Quebec go Conservative on a financial issue; he has seen the Ontario peninsula turn alarmingly "red" through the notion that reciprocity with the Americans would help them; he has likewise seen St. John, N. B., go Tory in defence of the old flag. He has been compelled to note the rise of a force in Ontario, neither Liberal nor Conservative, that stands in awe of no party "hive" and now possesses eighteen members in the Legislature. Across the line he has seen Massachusetts go Democratic and Missouri go Republican; while Kansas and North Carolina have been in strange hands that the old partyman does not recognize. No wonder he shakes his head over the condition of his idol, and asks to be informed whither the country is drifting.

Hence the Hamilton *Spectator* waxes wrath with the "moderate Conservatives" whom it accuses of electing Mr. Hobbs in London. "A 'moderate' Conservative seems to be a man who votes Conservative in Dominion elections, and against the Conservative party in provincial elections," it remarks sarcastically. "The Conservative who is not 'moderate' is the deluded fellow who votes the straight ticket every time, and gives the enemy no help." But presently the *Spec* becomes too indignant for the light play of irony and announces with due vehemence that "We will not pretend to say how these 'moderate' Conservatives excused their traitorious action." The Toronto *World* is likewise in despair over the sad fact that the new party leader does not seem to get ahead any faster than the old. So it turns to the Patrons. At the close of a doleful article, it says:

The province of Ontario is ripe and has been ripe to remove the Mowat party, but it did not find its voice in Mr. Meredith, nor has it found it in prohibition. It has found its nearest expression in the Patron movement, and that is why Sir Oliver will now try to grow Patron whiskers.

No one will pretend that there is no other unworthy motive for voting this way or that than the party bias. A man who lets the prospects of a new railway or of a Normal School interfere with his vote on Federal or provincial issues, is not the highest type of elector; but, at least, he has broken that primary curse, the party chain. And if people generally can be liberated from this primordial bondage, which preaches as its central and saving doctine a negation of thought, we will be moving, at any rate, and can trust to experience and live issues to teach the voter more about the proper perspective of things. It is quite right that he should vote for his own interests, but it is bad judgment for him to let a local benefit that stands near his eye shut out the vastly greater wrong, and damage to himself personally through national plunder and mismanagement, which it is expressly intended to hide. This is simply lack of perspective, and the voter will learn better as he becomes used to do his own political thinking.

In the meantime, the sham religion of party is visibly dying. Before long it will be neither "treason" nor "apostacy" to leave a party, but simply an intelligent judging of issues. The smashing of all party calculations seen now here and there and everywhere whenever people go to the polls is one of the signs of the times.

SHOOTING WAS PREMEDITATED.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

WINNIPEG, November 24.—The mystery in connection with the young Englishman, who committed suicide at the Leland on Sunday last, has been cleared. His name is Green, and he came to the city last May. His late home was Broomsgrove, Worcestershire, Eng. Pieces of a note, which were found in his room put together reveal the fact that his shooting was premeditated.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., November 24.—Lord and Lady Aberdeen remained over here yesterday forenoon, and Lady Aberdeen addressed a meeting of the executive of the National Council of Women, which was formed at her last visit here. The party left for Montreal at noon, and propose to stay at North Bay over Sunday.

THE GASPE OIL FIELDS.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

GASPE, November 24.—It is rumored here in connection with the recent oil deals that Eden's wharf has been sold for $8500, and also Lownde's wharf, the price of which has not been made public.

THE DOINGS OF MUSICIANS.

THE VISIT OF THE TROY VOCAL SOCIETY.

What the Organization Is--A New Glee Club in the West End of the City--Mr. Reed's Free Organ Recitals.

Considerable interest has been aroused in Montreal musical circles by the announcement in the STAR that the Troy Vocal Society is coming to Montreal. It is one of the best known societies devoted to the development of choral music in the United States, and this will be the first time the Vocal Society has ever come to Canada. The members are coming in response to the request of Montrealers interested in music and for the pleasure which they expect to derive from the trip. These gentlemen will not accept any recompense for singing here and no more than their expenses will be defrayed by the proceeds accruing to the performance, which will be carried out under the direction of Mr. Harriss, who is always to the fore in furthering the art of music here and throughout Canada, and who is instrumental in bringing about this interchange of friendly feelings between our American cousins and our own people. It is confidently hoped that Lord Aberdeen will name the date, which is to be in December, and certainly the fact of a British audience joining hands and voice with the Trojan singers in our National Anthem will call for nothing but good feeling. The members of the Troy Vocal Society are gentlemen, leading manufacturers, lawyers and other professional men, the president being Mr. Clinton H. Meneely, the celebrated bell founder, whose Columbian Liberty Bell, weighing 13,000 pounds, heralded the opening of the World's Fair, in front of the Administration Building, fresh in the memory, no doubt, of many Montrealers who were present in Chicago at the time.

The Montreal Amateur Operatic Club is making rapid progress with its rehearsals of "Iolanthe," and Mr. Rochester, the stage manager of the club, writes from New York that he has in contemplation some scenic effects which have never been attempted in Montreal before. Full rehearsals of the cast and the gentlemen of the chorus were held this week, and the cast and ladies of the chorus meet again next week, the ladies on Wednesday. Prof. Couture, the musical director, predicts the biggest musical success this year in the history of the club.

A "Glee" Club has been organized in the western part of the city under the name of "The Excelsior Glee-Club." All young men of musical inclination wishing to become members require to call upon Mr. David Taylor, 62 Plymouth Grove, or to Mr. Fred Gittus, 118 Chatham street, Thursday or Friday evenings.

Lovers of music will be pleased to hear that Mr. W. Reed has decided to resume his organ recitals. As the programme is devoted to the highest class of organ music, the value of these recitals, from an educational point of view, cannot be over-estimated, and the admission being free, there is no financial interest involved. For the past five years these monthly performances have formed an interesting feature in our musical season, and the many who have in the past attended them will, no doubt, do so again. The first is announced to take place on Saturday, December 1, in the American Presbyterian church, with Mrs. Chambers as vocalist.

The Festival Harvest Thanksgiving services will be held at Trinity Church tomorrow. Extensive preparation has been made by the choir for the occasion and the programme arranged is very elaborate. The choir has been re-organized this autumn and many valuable additions have been secured to the membership. The soloists will be as follows: Miss Guerra da Foutoura, soprano; Miss Wray, contralto; Mr. Henry Miles, tenor; Mr. J. T. Barlow, jr., baritone; Mr. John Poole, bass. Miss Foutoura is a noted singer in oratorio and is temporarily residing in Canada. The main musical features of the services will be: At matins, Venite, Reinagle; special Psalm, CIV, Benedic Anima Mea, Lauer in B flat; Te Deum and Benedictus, Festival service in A, Sir John Stainer; anthem, "O give thanks unto the Lord," Bernard Farebrother; Offertory, quartette, "Holy is the seedtime," Albert Lowe. At Evensong—Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Festival service in D, Berthold Tours; Anthem, "Great is the Lord," Bruce Steane; Offertory, Rejoice Greatly, "Handel's Messiah," solo, Miss Guerra da Fontoura.

Mr. Watkin Mills, the foremost baritone singer of oratorio music in England, will be heard in Montreal on the evening of December 20th in selections from "Elijah," Messiah," "Creation," "Samson" and "Judas Maccabæus." Mr. Mills, who comes across from England expressly to sing the "Messiah" on December 23rd and Christmas Day in Boston, with the Handel and Haydn Society, and on December 28th and 29th the same work, in which Mme. Nordica will take part, in New York, under Mr. Walter Damrosch, has been engaged by the committee of the Toronto Festival chorus to sing the role in the "Messiah," and as he will pass through Montreal, Mr. Vert cabled over to Mr. Harriss to arrange an appearance in Montreal. Owing to the fact that the concert halls are engaged on this particular evening, Mr. Harris has availed himself of the courtesy of the trustees of Emmanuel Church, these gentlemen having kindly placed the use of their building for the occasion, and one of no small interest, as Watkin Mills is reputed to be Charles Santley's successor, and his services a *sine qua non* at all of the great musical festivals which hold forth in England. Mr. Mills will give interpretations of recitatives and arias from many works, his readings of which are claimed to be *marvellous*.

Prof. Couture has decided to devote the proceeds of the coming Dubois festival to the charitable fund of L'Union Nationale Francais in recognition of the nationality of his great master.

HIS FIRM CONVICTION.

Mr. Alexander McNeil, M. P. for North Bruce, spent yesterday in Montreal and registered at the Windsor. He dined with Sir Donald A. Smith last evening.

He says: "I deeply regret the retirement of Mr. W. R. Meredith from Ontario Parliamentary life. The Opposition can ill afford to lose his services. It would seem as though Grand Master Clarke Wallace of the Orange Order has been very remiss in pressing the claims of Mr. Meredith to a portfolio in the Dominion Cabinet."

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

The quarterly meeting of The King's Daughters and Sons was held last evening in the Evangelistic Hall, St. Catherine St. Two very interesting papers were read. The subject of "City Unions" was warmly discussed, but for several reasons it was decided to adjourn the further discussion of the subject until the next meeting. The musical part of the evening was thoroughly enjoyed, especially two solos, one by Mrs. Duclos, and one by Miss Dods.

THANKSGIVING DINNER.

A Thanksgiving dinner will will be given next Thursday in the Y. M. C. A., to the teachers and associate members of the Association. Each guest is to bring a small gift, which will be given to the poor.

A THANKSGIVING TRIP.

On Thanksgiving Day the Montreal Park and Island Railway treated the Mayor and councillors of Lachine and the Mayor and some of the councillors of Cote des Neiges to a trip over the Outremont and Back River roads. Mr. A. J. Corriveau and Mr. Marple had charge of the party. The trip was made in one of the handsome new cars just built for the company. The party was delighted with the trip which convinced the Lachine contingnent of the necessity of a line to their municipality, which line Mr. Corriveau promised them would be running in July next. The party was entertained to dinner at Peloquin's before returning to the city.

SHE COMMITTED SUICIDE.

So Say the Jurors in the Case of Nora Smith.

The inquest on the late Nora Smith, housekeeper at the Balmoral Hotel, was resumed at the Morgue last evening before Coroner McMahon. Mrs. E. H. Dunham, wife of the proprietor of the hotel, testified that she had been in the habit of overseeing the deceased. She was generally of good health, but subject at times to bilious attacks. When called to visit deceased at her last sickness, she had thought that she was suffering from one of these attacks, only she appeared worse than ever before. She never saw liquor in her room. She had charge of the linen room, where the corrosive sublimate was kept. This was prepared at a druggist's, and was used once a week in the hotel. Witness had no reason to suspect that she had premeditated taking her own life. Deceased had a large family to support, which caused her a great deal of anxiety. All her earnings went to her family. After the latter had moved to the city, deceased had drunk harder. Had been reprimanded by witness, and had promised to reform. Other people might have had access to linen room where poison was kept. She had no reason to suspect criminal action on the part of another. First heard suspicion of

FOUL PLAY FROM OUTSIDERS.

John Howard was next witness called. Had been employed as bar-tender up to November 6 last. Had not been in habit of meeting deceased, except in dining-room, and that seldom. Had given her liquor, but not in large quantities. It was generally diluted with water. Had not expected to marry deceased, nor had ever given her any occasion to think so.

Felix Tocco did not know of any attachment existing between deceased and Howard.

Dr. Ross testified that he had attended deceased. Thought at first the sickness was caused by over-indulgence in liquor. Her symptoms indicated gastric irritation. Her pulse and temperature were normal. She denied having taken anything to cause illness. Prescribed nothing except ice, and warm applications; gave her morphine to ease pain. The proprietor was in the habit of sending his help away when sick and when witness made his next call, deceased had been removed.

Mary Lacombe gave evidence as to the ordinary routine life of deceased. Had never thought her troubles were such as to cause her to commit suicide.

James D. Webb, druggist, had filled up several doctors prescriptions for deceased. None of them contained mercury. Corrosive sublimate might be mistaken for whiskey, it being an odorless fluid.

Seraphim Laurendeau, night watchman, made the round of hotel every half hour. Had not seen Norah Smith from the time she retired about 10 o'clock, until she called him about 3 o'clock in the morning. She was kneeling when door was opened and appeared in great agony.

This closed the evidence, and the Coroner reviewed the evidence for the benefit of the jury. Poison had been the cause of death. It was for them to say whether it was taken accidentally or deliberately, or whether it had been administered by another. The former and latter theories were not upheld by the evidence. She could not have taken it accidentally, as she was proven to be sober on the evening in question. No evidence had been offered to sustain the theory of murder. She must then have deliberately walked to the linen room, drunk the poison, and then have returned to her own room. She could easily evade the night watchman, as she knew his rounds and the time when he would most likely visit the vicinity of the linen room.

After a few moments' deliberation the jury found that death was due to poison, taken by deceased in a moment of despondency.

Special Notices.

"Try Southern Straight Cut Cigarettes, 10 cts. per package." 277 eod tf

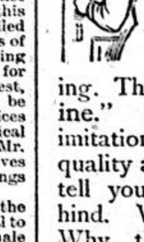
Christmas Cards and Booklets. Our usual large assortment imported direct, not one bought in the country, now ready for Christmas presents in books. Teachers, collectors of libraries and the public will do well to visit us. Square dealing and books that will stand keeping and all the old standard friends in shape of literature we keep regularly on hand. W. Street, 21 Bleury. 277 3eod

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.

The Silver Truss is the greatest success of the day for holding obstinate rupture. Try it and see.

"Try Southern Straight Cut Cigarettes, 10 cts. per package." 277 eod tf

A Chehalis county, Wash., farmer has lately been creating a good deal of interest with a pair of elk which he had tamed and trained to do many things usually done by horses.



Go into the best Grocery Stores in any city—the stores that have the most intelligent trade—and ask them what is best for washing and cleaning. They'll tell you, "Pearline." Ask them how the imitations compare with it, in quality and in sales. They'll tell you that they're far behind. What does this show? Why, that the people who have the finest and most delicate things to wash, and who would be least likely to risk these things with any dangerous washing compound—it shows that these people have proved to themselves that Pearline is the best. And it certainly is. 443

"Varsity" Cigar, 5c, superior to the majority of those sold at 10c. 277tf

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

Ladies Costumes

Ladies have a great deal of trouble in selecting dress goods. The variety is great. The quality is various and the merit claimed is sometimes more than the possession. When ladies are desirous of obtaining the finest grade of Black Dress Goods, they should ask to see Priestley's dress fabrics. These, as is well known, are the *ne plus ultra* of durability, beauty and delicacy of texture. They have long been the favorite dress goods of well dressed Englishwomen. The Americans prefer them to French goods. Canadian ladies can obtain them from reliable dealers. Ladies should always ask for Priestley's Dress Goods.

PRIESTLEY'S BLACK DRESS MATERIALS 2

See that the goods you buy are stamped every five yards with Priestley's name. No others are their manufacture. 277 1

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 75c. bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

R R R ADWAY'S EADY ELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief is safe, reliable and effectual because of the stimulating action which it exerts over the nerves and vital powers of the body, adding tone to the one and inciting to renewed and increased vigor the slumbering vitality of the physical structure, and through this healthful stimulation and increased action the CAUSE of the Pain is driven away, and a natural condition restored. It is thus that the Ready Relief is so admirably adapted for the Cure of Pain, and without the risk of injury which is sure to result from the use of many of the so-called pain remedies of the day.

It is Highly Important that Every Family Keep a Supply of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Always in the house. Its use will prove beneficial on all occasions of pain or sickness. There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or arrest the progress of disease as quick as the Ready Relief.

STOPS PAIN

25 cts. a bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO.,
(3) 419 St. James street, Montreal.

Sizes from 20 to 30 in. wide, 4 ft. long. Fac-simile of our hand-made Opaque Door Shade with lace and insertion to match and Patent Spring Roller, worth $1.25, and a box of the celebrated Lusterine for Silverware, 15c—Total, $1.40—

The lot only 65c.

Buy from the maker,

S. H. MARTEL,

Warerooms: 673 Craig st.
Factory: 4 and 6 Bleury st.,

TEL. 1477. MONTREAL.

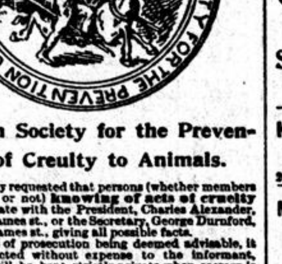
Orders by mail promptly attended to. 277 1awtf

Munn's Mucilage.

277*1

Series No. 2 of "Napoleon, from Corsica to St. Helena," will be ready for distribution to-day, Saturday, after 2 p.m., and on Monday.

Return your Coupons as promptly as possible so as to facilitate a ready delivery.



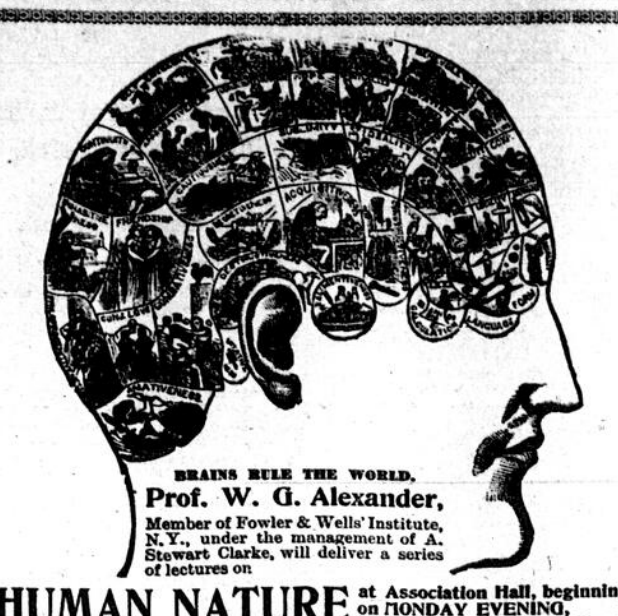
Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

It is earnestly requested that persons (whether members of the society or not) knowing of acts of cruelty will communicate with the President, Charles Alexander, Esq., 219 St. James st., or the Secretary, George Durnford, Esq., 196 St. James st., giving all possible facts.

In the event of prosecution being deemed advisable, it will be conducted without expense to the informant, whose name will be kept strictly private when secrecy is enjoined.

Annual membership, $3. Additional funds are urgently needed. 147 1awtf

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS



BRAINS RULE THE WORLD.

Prof. W. G. Alexander,

Member of Fowler & Wells' Institute, N.Y., under the management of A. Stewart Clarke, will deliver a series of lectures on

HUMAN NATURE at Association Hall, beginning on MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26.

ADMISSION FIRST NIGHT—SILVER AT THE DOOR. BEST SEATS, 15c.

Public examinations of prominent citizens selected by the audience given on the stage at the close of each lecture. 277 1

ANNUAL SCOTCH CONCERT

—OF THE—

YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION

Of St. Gabriel Church

In the Lecture Hall of St. James Methodist Church

—ON—

St. Andrew's Night, November 30, 1894.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS - - - THOS. H. BLAIR, ESQ.
Piano Solo—"Scotch Selections" .... Pape
MRS. H. O. WILSON.
Song—"Cam ye by Athol" .... Hogg
MISS ALICE HERBERT.
Song—"March of the Cameron Men" .... Dun
MR. CHAS. KELLY.
Recitation—"The Death Bridge of the Tay" .... Carleton
MR. GEO. P. HARLEY.
Song—"Auld Robin Gray" .... Lady Lindsay
Miss Marie Hollinshead.
Violin Selections—"Scotch" .... Walther
MR. CARL WALTHER.
Song—"Mary o' Argyle" .... Burns
MR. J. STEWART BLANFORD.
Guitar Solo—"Descriptive Fantasia" .... Worrell
MR. CHAS. KELLY.

PART II.

Recitation ....
MR. ROBERT REID.
Duet (by request)—"The Fisherman" .... Gabussi
MISS HOLLINSHEAD AND MR. KELLY.
Song—"Afton Water" .... Burns
MR. J. STEWART BLANFORD.
Song—"Within a Mile o' Edinburgh Toun" .... D'Urfey
MISS ALICE HERBERT.
Violin Selections—"Reels and Strathspeys" .... Walther
MR. CARL WALTHER.
Song—"Scots Wha Hae" .... Burns
MR. CHAS. KELLY.
Recitation—"Selected" .... Anon
MR. GEO. P. HARLEY.
Song—"The Siege of Lucknow" .... Blockley
Miss Marie Hollinshead.

Auld Lang Syne and God Save the Queen.

TICKETS, 25c. For sale at C. W. Lindsay's Piano Warerooms, and at the door the night of the concert. 277 1

St. Bartholomew's R. E. Church,

BEAVER HALL HILL.

NOTICE.

HUNDREDS

Of people being unable to gain admission to the Church on Thanksgiving Night, the

GRAND MUSICAL SERVICE

WILL BE REPEATED ON

THURSDAY EVENING NEXT,

29th NOV., 1894, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

—ARTISTS—

Miss Marie Hollinshead,
Miss Alice Jones, Miss Dora Virtue,
Master Walter Brown (the boy Soprano.)
Mr. Jos. Venables,
Mr. J. H. Clelland, Mr. R. Crawford.

Miss Lillie Craig will preside at the "Knabe" Grand Piano, and Mr. F. C. Capon at the Organ.

ALL SEATS FREE.

Collection in aid of the New Organ Fund.

N.B.—The doors will be closed as soon as all seats are filled. No standing room, so be early. 277 1

St. Peter and the Keys

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

SUNDAY EVENING.

Rev. W. H. Warriner, B.D., Preacher

277 1

PRAISE SERVICE

SUNDAY EVENING

—IN—

Emmanuel Church.

277 1

PLEASANT SUNDAY AFTERNOON SOCIETY, O'Brien Hall, Pt. St. Charles, SUNDAY, Nov. 25 at 3.45.

—LECTURE BY SENOR DE OVIES—

"If Christ Came to Montreal."

Senora De Ovies, soprano singer, will assist. 279 1

INDUSTRIAL ROOMS BAZAAR,

WINDSOR HALL, December 3rd and 4th.

Ladies' and children's underclothing, clothing for the poor and charitable institutions, fancy work, flowers, home-made bread and cake, home-made candies, toys, music and refreshments. 266 52aw

Loyal Metropolis Lodge,

No. 191.

(Canadian Order of Oddfellows)

Every member of this Lodge is specially requested to attend next meeting on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst. Important business. (276 3) HORACE DAVIS, Per Sec.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY BALL

—AT THE—

WINDSOR HOTEL,

—ON—

Friday Ev'g, Nov. 30th.

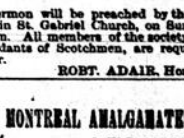
Gentlemen's Tickets - - - - $5.00
Ladies' Tickets - - - - - $3.00

Obtainable from members of the Subscription Committee, at the Windsor Hotel, and from

Admission to Balcony by Ball Ticket only.

J. H. STEWART,
Hon. Sec. and Treas. of Ball Committee,
178 St. James Street.

270 13



ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The Annual Sermon will be preached by the Rev. R. Campbell, D.D., in St. Gabriel Church, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 3 p.m. All members of the society, Scotchmen and descendants of Scotchmen, are requested to attend. By order.

276 2 ROBT. ADAIR, Hon. Secy.

MONTREAL AMALGAMATED RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

According to the constitution of the above Association the annual meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY NEXT, November 28th, at 8 p.m. The reports of the Executive Committee will be submitted and all matters connected with the objects of the Association will be discussed. It will take place in the Prince of Wales Rifles Armoury, and any one who is a member of any affiliated Rifle Association is invited to take part in same.

By order,

276 3 ARTHUR WARE, Hon. Sec.-Treas.

C. M. B. A.

BRANCH 1, Que., will attend at ANNUAL REQUIEM MASS, to be sung at St. Patrick's Church, on THURSDAY, 29th INST., AT 7.30 A. M., for the repose of the souls of their departed brothers. Relatives and friends in Sister Branches invited. Nomination of officers on Monday, 26th inst.

277 1 F. C. LAWLOR, Sec.

Eastern Star Lodge No. 74,

A.F. & A.M., G.R.Q.

Annual Church Service at St. Thomas' Church, Notre Dame st. East, at 11 o'clock a.m., SUNDAY, Nov. 25th, '94. Brethren to meet at Hall, 1149 Notre Dame st., at 10.30 o'clock. Sister Lodges are cordially invited to attend. Regalia.

275 3 CHAS. A. LAMB, Secty.

MOROCCO---The Western Orient

Or how the Moors live. And

GRANADA and the ALHAMBRA

The Fortress of the Moorish Kings in Spain.

Beautifully illustrated with Lime Light Views by Messrs. Lanskail Brothers, also vocal and Musical Selections,

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

Cor. Mance and Milton streets.

Thursday, November 29th, 1894,

AT 8 P. M.

Tickets, 25 Cents. Children, Half Price.

277 1

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

In connection with the McGill Normal School,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, at 8 P. M.

—PROGRAMME—

1. Song—"The Gift," .... Miss Cameron.
2. Amateur Patchwork.
3. "A Peep Into Starland,"—Illustrated by Stereopticon Views .... Rev. E. I. Rexford, B.A.
4. Reading .... Miss Simpkin.
5. Song—"Springtide," .... Miss MacMartin.

The Meetings are open to the public.

277 2eod MARGARET ROSS, Sec'y.

PLASTERERS' UNION.

A special meeting of the above union will be held at 278 St. Lawrence st.,

ON MONDAY, THE 26TH INST.

All members and non-members are requested to attend as important business will be discussed. By order,

277 1 C. MAILHIOT, Pres.

INDUSTRIAL ROOMS BAZAAR.

The ladies of the Industrial Rooms will hold their ANNUAL BAZAAR in the

WINDSOR HALL,

—December 3rd and 4th—

They have on their hands an unusually large Stock of Coarse Clothing, which will be sold at a reduction of 25 p. c.

Ladies' and Children's dainty Underclothing.

Donations may be sent to the following:

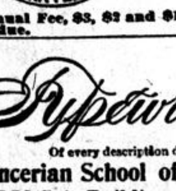
Fancy Work Table .... Mrs. Turnbull
Flower Table .... Mrs. Snyder
Refreshment Table .... Mrs. Robb and Mrs. Mowatt

There will also be—

A Children's Table and Toy Tea - -
Home Made Cake and Candy Table.

277 7

EDUCATIONAL.



Mechanics' Institute.

ANNUAL MEETING

Will be held on MONDAY, December 3rd, at 7.30 p. m., to receive Reports of Committees and for the Election of Officers for the ensuing year.

JAMES BROWN,
Secretary.

Annual Fee, $3, $2 and $1. Subscriptions now due. 277 8

Typewriting

Of every description done at

Spencerian School of Shorthand,

Y.M.C.A. Building, Montreal.

276 21

KINDERGARTIN (Froebel's System) AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Second Term commences Thursday, Nov. 15th.

266 12 The MISSES McINTOSH, 27 Victoria street.

MRS. A. B. GWILT AND MISS BARR'S KINDERGARTEN (Frobel's System) and PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Second term begins Nov. 21st.

164a MANSFIELD STREET. 276 3

MONTREAL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, 849 MAIN. Day and evening, and private lessons. Grammar, reading, penmanship, letter writing, geography, phonography, arithmetic, mensuration, bookkeeping, French, Latin, etc., etc. Send for circulars.

277 1 WM. J. N. TURNER, L. R. C. P.

ANY AMBITIOUS PERSON MAY QUALIFY AT home during spare hours for profitable position. We teach bookkeeping, business forms and customs, rapid figuring, shorthand, etc., thoroughly by mail. Catalogue free. Bryant & Stratton, 96 College Building, Buffalo, N. Y. 266 4 1aw

FURS! FURS!

You can save 30 to 40 per cent by purchasing your Furs from

H. RUTENBERG & CO., 661 Craig Street.

277 3awtf

LAURENTIAN BATHS.

The Water in the Big Swim is entirely changed every four days, and is ALWAYS AT SUMMER HEAT. During the Winter Months

MEMBERS OF THE M.A.A.A.

And other Athletic Clubs can get SIX TICKETS for $1.00 at the Bath Office. Gentlemen who have lost articles in the Bath are requested to claim them.

277 2

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. HENRY THOMAS—Lessee and Manager.

—RHEA!—

Supported by an excellent company, including Mr. W. S. Hart, will present:

TO-NIGHT—Much Ado About Nothing.

SATURDAY Matinee } Pygmalion and Galatea, preceded by
" Night } Bonaparte at School.

(First time in Montreal.) Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Seats on sale at Nordheimer's and Walker's, Jeweller. Coming—Carleton Comedy Opera Co. 276 2

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Henry Thomas, lessee and manager. One week commencing MONDAY, NOV. 26, only matinee Saturday, the

CARLETON'S

COMEDY OPERA CO.

presenting THE SPECTRE KNIGHT and THE CHARITY GIRLS, by Alfred Cellier, the composer of "Dorothy." 600 nights in London, 450 nights in New York.

A Great Cast. Gorgeous Costumes.

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

Seats on sale at Nordheimer's, and Walker's, Jeweller. Coming—HANLON'S SUPERBA. 276 8

QUEEN'S THEATRE. THIS WEEK—Matinee, SATURDAY.

MARIE JANSEN in "DELMONICO'S AT 6."

NEXT WEEK—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lewis present the St. James Theatre, London, success, "THE IDLER." Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00. Seats on sale at Theatre, Shaw's, 225 St. James street, Sheppard's and Hotels. Phone 4032. 276 2

THEATRE ROYAL. Every afternoon and evening this week. Extra!

IRWIN BROS. Big Specialty Coy's.

Popular prices, 10c, 20 and 30c. Especially engaged and first appearance in America of the Famous French Chanteuse (The Countess) CLAIRE DE LUNES, Together with a Host of Novelties.

Box plan open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Reserved Seats 10c extra. Coming—The Trolley System. 2735

THEATRE ROYAL—Afternoon and Evening, Week Nov. 26.

Come Laugh with us. The New Farce Comedy.

THE TROLLEY SYSTEM

Direction of Chas. F. Cromwell.

Introducing the famous Bob—Garnellas—Dick, and their own company of Fun Makers. Elegant costumes. Bright and catchy music. New Ideas. Wonderful mechanical effects. Don't fail to see the Flying Trolley.

Admission 10c, 20c and 30c. Reserved seats 10c extra. Plan at Theatre from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m.

Coming—The Two Sisters. 277 1

Opera Francais.

EDMOND HARDY .... MANAGER.

WEEK OF NOVEMBER 19,

FRIDAY and SATURDAY Evenings:—Les Mousquetaires, opera in 3 acts by La. Varney, Simone, Melle. Degoyon.

SATURDAY Matinee:—Les Deux Sourds and Le Proces Veauradieux, comedies.

Scale of prices—Ordinary evenings, 25c, 40c, 50c, 60c and 75c. Gala nights, 25c, 50c, 60c, 75c and $1. Matinee prices 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c and 50c. Box office at Hardy's Music store, 1637 Notre Dame, and at Theatre Lobby. 276 2

OPERA FRANCAIS.

EDMOND HARDY .... MANAGER.

WEEK OF NOVEMBER 26.

MONDAY—Madame L'Archiduc, Offenbach's bright opera in 3 acts, Mme. Bouit, prima donna.

TUESDAY—Mignon, Ambroise Thomas' immortal opera, with two prima donnas.

WEDNESDAY—Les Deux Sourds and Le Proces Veauradieux comedies, Mmes. Geraizer, Berthal, Giraud, MM. Fétis, Giraud, Milo.

THURSDAY (gala night), FRIDAY and SATURDAY Evenings.

BARBE BLEUE.

Opera-bouffe in 4 acts by Offenbach, a great novelty, with a great cast including Mmes. Degoyon, Geraizer, Miller, M. M. Bouit, Giraud, Vissiere, Milo and Fétis.

SATURDAY MATINEE—Les Mousquetaires, opera in 3 acts, Melle. Degoyon prima donna.

Scale of prices: Ordinary evenings, 25c, 40c, 50c, 60c and 75c. Gala nights, 25c, 50c, 60c, 75 and $1.00. Matinee prices, 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c and 50c. Box Office at Hardy's Music Store, 1637 Notre Dame st., and at Theatre lobby. 277 4

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL. Reels and Strathespeys taught. Two steps in one lesson. Beginners can join any time and receive correct instruction; a bad beginning should be avoided. Classes are open for inspection to those interested at the Queen's Hall, day and evening. Point St. Charles, Fraternity Hall classes, Monday and Thursday. People should take advantage of the classes, follow the masses and you will be right. TEL. 4177.

268 tf A. ROY MACDONALD, jr.

PROF. DURKEE'S

Third New Class for Beginners will open Monday and Thursday Evenings, Nov. 26th and 29th. Advanced Class, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings. Single Admission. 2269 St. Catherine Street. 275tf

DANCING—ST. ANDREW'S BALL—DO YOU wish to learn Scotch Dances correctly? If so, come to Montreal's leading school, Drummond Assembly Rooms, 75 and 77 Drummond st. "Two-step" taught in one lesson. Classes every day at 2, 4 and 8 p.m. Private lessons at any hour. Point St. Charles—Unity Hall, Tuesday and Thursday. Instructors: Mr. Fred. Riddell, Champion Dancer of America, bar none; Prof. F. H. Norman, Mr. Geo. Beaman. Tel. 3834. Send for circular.

RAILROADS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

CHANGE IN TIME—Taking effect Nov. 18.

Trains Leave Bonaventure Station:

(Note* signifies run daily. All other trains run daily except Sundays.)

9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m.—For Ottawa and all points on the C.A. & O.A. & P.S.R's.
9.10 a.m., *8.30 p.m.—For Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, etc.
1.30 p.m. (Mixed).—For Brockville.
5.00 p.m.—For Cornwall.
7.00 a.m.—For Hemmingford, Valleyfield and Massena Springs.
4.20 p.m.—For Hemmingford, Valleyfield and Fort Covington.
8.15 a.m. (Mixed).—For Island Pond.
7.50 a.m.—For Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.
10.10 p.m.—For Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec, and points on the I.C.R'y. to Campbellton, N. B. Saturday night train remains at Island Pond over Sunday.
11.55 a.m.—For St. Johns (on Saturdays, this train leaves at 1.25 p.m.)
4.00 p.m.—For Sherbrooke, Island Pond, and points on the D. C. R'y.
4.40 p.m.—For St. Johns and Rouses Point, also Waterloo via St. Lambert and M.P. & B.R'y.
8.15 a.m., 5.08 p.m.—For Sorel via St. Lambert.
5.30 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe, also St. Cesaire via St. Lambert.
9.00 a.m., *6.10 p.m., *8.25 p.m.—For Boston and New York via C.V.R.
9.10 a.m., *8.20 p.m.—For New York via D.& H.

For suburban time tables, tickets and full information apply at City Ticket Office, 143 St. James Street, and at Bonaventure Station. 276tf

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

On and after Monday, the 1st October, 1894, Through Express Passenger Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway from Bonaventure Station	7.50	
Leave Montreal by Canadian Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Station		20.40
Leave Levis	14.30	
Arrive Riviere du Loup	17.50	
Arrive Trois Pistoles	18.50	
Arrive Rimouski	20.20	
Arrive Ste. Flavie	21.00	
Arrive Little Metis	21.23	
Arrive Campbellton	24.30	
Arrive Dalhousie	1.20	
Arrive Bathurst	2.38	
Arrive New Castle	4.00	
Arrive Moncton	6.30	16.35
Arrive St. John	10.30	13.40
Arrive Halifax	13.30	23.20

The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destinations on Sunday.

The Buffet sleeping car and other cars of Express train leaving Montreal at 7.50 o'clock run through to Halifax without change.

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Montreal and Halifax via Levis are lighted by electricity.

Through tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces. For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangement, &c., apply to G. W. ROBINSON, Eastern Freight and Passenger, Agent, 138 St. James street, Montreal.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager
Railway Office, Moncton, N.B. 232
27th September, 1894.

Munn's Liquid Glue.

277*1

"Varsity" Cigar, 5c, no artificial flavoring, a pure, safe smoke. Try it. 277tf

QUICK OCEAN FERRY PROBLEM.

"COMMODORE" CURTISS GIVES HIS VIEWS THEREON.

He is Not Much Impressed With the Labrador-Liverpool Route—Arguments in Favor of North Sydney.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., November 23.—The project of crossing the Atlantic between Labrador and Liverpool was referred to by a STAR correspondent in the presence of Captain Hector Curtiss, of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, known as the "Commodore" of I. Munn & Co's. fleet, and his opinion was asked in that connection, in view of the revival of the talk about making a fast connection by rail between Labrador and New York to complete this new route to Europe. The "Commodore" has had a long and varied experience on the Newfoundland, Belle Isle and Labrador coasts. He has been there at all seasons, in all weathers and on various kinds of crafts, knows the region thoroughly, has a knowledge of the currents, the drift of the ice—in short the observations of thirty seasons have fallen to his lot.

The captain thought that a comparatively fast line might be run for two or three months from the Straits of Belle Isle across to England with safety. Of course, the boats would have to go slow in foggy or thick weather, as icebergs from the north pass down all summer. In some years the boats might navigate those waters over three, but not more than four months. Much depended upon the duration of the stay of the ice upon the coast, and the duration of the ice upon the coast depended on the winds. Winds from the southeast to northeast would block the coast with drift ice and bergs. He continued "I have tried to pass through the Straits into the St. Lawrence on June 28 with a sealing steamer, a regular ice-boat, but was prevented and

HAD TO GO ROUND CAPE RACE.

"The drift ice generally moves out of the Straits and clears the coast between the middle of June and the first of July, but the icebergs come down the whole season. They are very numerous during May, June and July, and I have seen the Straits of Belle Isle dotted with them in August. We have had icebergs in the Straits and on the Newfoundland coast all the past summer. On coming from Harbor Grace this trip we passed some and saw some aground near St. John's. During the winter, spring and summer, up to the middle of August and sometimes later, they extend from Greenland to the Grand Banks. As you go north from the banks they are generally more numerous."

When asked as to fog and weather he said: "With southeast to southwest winds there is considerable fog in the Straits and off the coast of Labrador." He thought that as a rule those winds and fog prevailed during one-third of the summer months.

As to navigating large fast boats on that route, he considered it would be very dangerous to run them during thick weather with any speed. The boats would have to slack down to "easy ahead" or quarter speed, and in the Straits at night would have to move very slow, if move they could at all. He considered it dangerous to run large boats in these northern latitudes while heavy ice is on the coast; as heavy steamers cannot be stopped quickly, and if the iceberg were not discovered until near the ship's bow the danger would be great, as steering clear of one might bring the ship into collision with another.

Last June the cable boat which laid the Anglo cable, when moving so slowly as to barely give steerage way in a fog, sighted an iceberg ahead off Trinity Bay. The engines were reversed instantly and her helm put hard down. But before the ship could be stopped she struck,

DAMAGING HER BOW BADLY,

and a man was killed by the collision. Had the ship been going at any speed she would likely have gone to the bottom.

"This shows," said the captain, "how dangerous it is to place large iron boats on the northern route during fog and ice season."

He did not think that route could be made a success owing to the shortness of the season. Fast boats could not make quick time on a series of voyages. The best season for running boats there would be from the last of August until the first of November. After that date the boats would make ice badly, would have heavy weather and bad storms.

Captain Curtiss when asked his opinion as to the best route for a quick Canadian mail service, said the only sure route was by Cape Race. Then fast boats for Quebec could use about the same water lane as the boats on the New York route. He did not think it would be safe for fast liners to take a route north of these lanes. Even the New York liners were sometimes crowded south of the short circle by the icebergs in the spring and north of that tract icebergs are more numerous. He thought that as good time could be made into the St. Lawrence as to the United States ports, and if the "rule of the road" were carried out much better, as the fog district by Cape Race is much shorter. He also considered the Cape Race route perfectly safe, with no reason for delay, the soundings being so that in fog ships can proceed at full speed without any delay, and again the navigation of the St. Lawrence was comparatively clear of fog, so that good time with a little caution could be made by the largest and fastest boats to Quebec. For a quick Canadian and American mail service he would suggest the steamers calling at an eastern Cape Breton port, affording connection with the American and Canadian railway system.

FOR A FAST SUMMER ROUTE

to compete with the New York lines, he considered the eastern coast of Cape Breton the best strategic point in North America for a rapid, mail service. And for a fast service all the year around he would recommend a Cape Breton port for summer, and Halifax as first port of all for the winter service. Fast liners generally pass south of Sable Island in winter and any port east of Halifax would not shorten the voyage much. When asked how it compared with the American route in regard to safety he said: "The fog bank is shorter in going to Cape Breton and the St. Lawrence than to New York, and the dangers attending fog are to that extent lessened. The New York route is about one-third longer, which should make the St. Lawrence via Cape Breton preferable and less dangerous than to New York."

He also thought that if New York capitalists wanted to shorten the time between the American capital and England it could be done with far more success by using an eastern Nova Scotia port, than by Labrador or Belle Isle. In support of this last statement it may be cited that the distance between Queenstown and North Sydney is about 2000 miles and steamers of the Lucania's speed can run that distance in less than four days. That boat on a recent trip to New York

MADE THE FOLLOWING RUNS,

529, 534, 549, 544 and 90 miles, covering the distance from Fastnet to Sandy Hook, 2780 miles, in 5 days, 7 hours and 23 minutes, or 21.81 knots an hour. Had the Lucania been on the Sydney instead of the New York route, her mails would have reached Montreal in four days and sixteen hours and would have reached Boston at the same time, as Montreal and Boston are equidistant from North Sydney, being about 800 miles. The mail would have reached New York in 4 days and about 22 hours. Considering the time taken from Queenstown to Fastnet rock and from Sandy Hook lightship to New York, the Lucania's mails did not reach the New York post office from Queenstown short of five days and eighteen hours, while by North Sydney her mails would have reached there in less than five days, showing a difference in time at New York of twenty-four hours in favor of North Sydney and thirty-six hours at Boston by using the Canadian route. Canada, the Eastern, Central, Western and Pacific States would reap the same benefit of the improved service as that to be had in Massachusetts. This great improvement in the Canadian and American mail service is easily obtained by simply adopting the Cape Race-Sydney route without building an expensive experimental railroad to Labrador. The route by Cape Race and Sydney in summer or from April to January will give all that can be accomplished on the transatlantic voyage. The eastern Cape Breton coast is free from fog, and Sydney harbor has the reputation of being one of the easiest made and one of the three best harbors in the world—Sydney (New South Wales) and Rio Janeiro being its rivals in this respect.

STARBOARD AIR PUMP BROKE.

Fourth Attempt to Speed the Torpedo Boat Ericsson a Failure.

NEW LONDON, Conn., November 23.—Misfortune follows the Torpedo boat Ericsson, which has now been here nearly ten weeks awaiting to get a speed run before being accepted by the Government. Yesterday at 5.26 o'clock she got away from her wharf and scudded away for the course in the darkness. The run out was in comparatively smooth water, with a light wind from the westward, conditions that bade fair to end the tedious efforts to make a speed record. She had reached the course at Stratford when, while steaming at a fair pace, the starboard air pump broke, and all possibility of a speed run vanished. The Ericsson then put about returning here, where she must again repair. How long it will take to get her ready again for a run will not be known until this evening, when the air pumps will have been taken out. The four Government vessels marking the course are still at their stations. This is the fourth time the Ericsson has been forced to abandon the trial after reaching the course.

IMMODEST LITHOGRAPHS.

Crusade Against Their Exposure Begun in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, November 23.—The crusade against immodest lithographs was inaugurated yesterday. Five saloonkeepers were arrested for displaying such lithographs. Each of them demanded a speedy trial in Police Court and Mark Lamb was gratified. Judge Riley fined him $50 and costs. The others then asked for a postponement, which was granted. The law is very broad in Ohio and admits of the prosecution of every person connected with them, from the designers to the owner of the property on which they are exhibited. Arrests of business and theatrical men are promised within a few days.

ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, November 24.—Jean Dolphus Oligay, aged 45, of 52 Davenport Place, was arrested yesterday, on a warrant from Montreal, charging him with defrauding a man of $100 in connection with some scheme for turning garbage into fire wood.

THE NEW BAPTISTRY.

The new baptistry being erected in connection with the Church of S. John the Evangelist, as a memorial to the late Mr. J. C. Spence, is nearing completion. The exterior is almost finished and is certainly a picturesque addition to the church; the interior work is also well advanced and when completed promises to be most effective. A beautiful tile floor was laid during the week and the handsome font at preset in the church proper will be placed in position in the new baptistry early next week. Messrs. Cox & Amos, the architects, expect to hand over the building in good time for the dedication ceremonies to be held, if all goes well, on Holy Innocents Day. The Messrs. Hardman, the well-known English stained glass artists, are at work on three windows which are expected to arrive in good time. Mr. Percival W. St. George is treasurer of the Committee.

ST. MARGARET'S HOME.

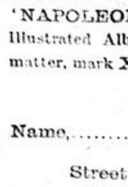
The inmates of St. Margaret's Home spent a most enjoyable evening last Wednesday, when a concert was arranged for their amusement by a few of their friends. Miss Saunderson and Mrs. Page-Thrower were repeatedly encored for their singing, and Messrs. Rose & Macduff, with their comic songs and recitations, might have gone on all night if they had responded to the calls given to them. Mr. Routh's violin playing was much appreciated and Mr. Spence was indefatigable in accompanying and playing. Miss Kirby also played a piano solo and Mr. Davy sang some songs. Each of the patients was allowed to invite one or two friends, and several ladies, headed by Miss Henderson, provided refreshments. The Sisters, with their usual kindness and unselfishness, did not spare themselves any trouble to make the entertainment the success it was.

A FRATERNAL VISIT.

The officers and members of Court St. Jude No. 5889, A. O. F., were agreeably surprised last night by the appearance of a large contingent from Court Unity No. 7012. After the general business had been transacted a very presentable programme was gone through. Representatives of Courts Mount Royal, Allan's Pride, and Reliance were present, each taking part in the evening's enjoyment.

CHURCH PARADE.

The members of Eastern Star Lodge, No. 74, A. F. & A. M., will attend St. Thomas' Church, Notre Dame street, in a body tomorrow. The Rector, the Rev. J. F. Renaud, will preach.



NAPOLEON

"STAR" COUPON.

Bring one Coupon and TWELVE CENTS to the STAR Office, or to any newsdealer who sells the STAR, and get Part No. 2 of the work entitled, "NAPOLEON, FROM CORSICA TO ST. HELENA," the Napoleonic Illustrated Album. If you wish to have French translation of descriptive matter, mark X in the following blank: ☞ [ ]

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GREAT REFORMS IN JAPAN.

THE MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

Japan as it Now is—Uncle Sam and John Bull in the Far East—Why England Wants to Stop the War.

(Copyrighted, 1894, by Frank G. Carpenter).

The wonderful advancement which Japan has made in military matters is surprising the world. The advancement which she is also making in manufacturing is not so well known. Her army has whipped the Chinese. Her laborers promise to beat the whole world in turning out new goods and good goods. I spent some weeks among her factories last summer, and I found smokestacks going up all over the empire. The city of Osako is nearly as big as Chicago, and it is the Pittsburg of Japan. It has about a million people, and it is a great business and manufacturing centre. It has always been noted for its factories, but within the past ten years it has been introducing modern machinery, and as I told you in my talk with Count Ito, it has now forty-six cotton mills, with 600,000 spindles. New machinery is being put in every day, and by the end of this year it is thought that the number of spindles will be more than 1,000,000, and it may yet be the chief exporter of cotton to China, India and even to the United States. The Japanese are the greatest colorists of the world. They are a nation of artists, and they can make designs which we cannot produce. Already they are shipping a great amount of cotton here, and we are now buying Japanese rugs by the millions of yards every year. A great deal of the cotton used in the Japanese mills is of American growth, and I was told in Yokohama that Japan used $14,000,000 worth of American cotton every year. I asked our consul general how this could be when we sold only

A JAPANESE POSTMAN.

about $3,000,000 worth of goods to Japan yearly. He replied:

"I will tell you. It comes through England. Just think of it! Fourteen million dollars' worth of our raw cotton is used here every year, and England gets a profit out of the sale. We first ship it to Liverpool, and it is then sent here via the Suez canal. It ought to come direct from America, and our trunk lines

COULD MAKE A GOOD THING

if they would cut down their freight rates low enough to compete with England. If we could have this cotton sent direct, we would have the balance of the Japanese trade, and, as it is, England gets the bulk of it."

"How much do we buy from Japan every year?" I asked.

"About $17,000,000," was the reply.

"How much does England buy?"

"About $3,000,000."

"How much does she sell to Japan?"

"About seventeen million dollars, and fourteen million dollars' worth of this is American cotton. You see, Japan has to have the American cotton. The India and Chinese cottons are short staple, and the best long staple cotton comes from the United States. We ought to have the trade."

England is very anxious to have the United States and the other countries of Europe act as the cats by which John Bull as the monkey pulls his commercial chestnuts out of the celestial fire. China has a foreign trade of about three hundred million dollars a year, and England gets the bulk of it. It naturally does not like to see this paralyzed by the war, and it will be very glad if Uncle Sam or the Russian Bear will step in and quiet matters for it. As far as commercial matters are concerned, it is the hog of the far east and the business methods of some of its people are by no means so clean as they might be. One of the meanest tricks upon record—and this is upon record—occurred in Yokohama shortly before I arrived there. It was in connection with a contract for railroad locomotives. The Japanese are very friendly to the United States, and the government when it found that it had to have new engines, sent word to our consulate and asked that some of our engine-building firms would compete. This request was forwarded to America, and one of our chief establishments

SENT A LOCOMOTIVE TO TOKIO.

There was to be a competitive test of the English and American engines, and on the day before this was to take place the Americans tried their locomotive and it ran very well. It was oiled and put into thorough shape, but, not thinking that they were dealing with a set of professional race-course sharpers, the Americans failed to leave a jockey engineer to sleep the night previous to the race with their iron horse. The next morning, however, for some reason or other—I can't tell why—they concluded to give the engine one more trial before entering the race. They fired up and turned on the steam. There was a grating and crashing, and the engine stopped. Upon examination, it was found that the engine had been tampered with, and that a nut, which was of such a nature that it could have come from no other source than from the English competitors, had been placed in one of the valves. They found other things misplaced, but fortunately were able to get the locomotive into fairly good shape before the trial, and half crippled as she was, they beat the English. The United States would have got the contract, but on figuring the lowest possible cost price, including the heavy freight rate across the United States, the builders found that they could not compete as to prices, and the difference was so great that the English got the contract.

Speaking of the English, the new pier which is now being built at Yokohama and which, I am told, is of no earthly good, is an instance of their hoggishness and unadulterated cheek. The story of this pier dates back to the fight at the Shimonoseki straits in 1863, in which our gunboat, the Wyoming, was blown up. Foreign vessels had been warned to keep out, and some of the old Daimios had concluded to shell all foreign ships coming through these straits, and there was a French ship and a Dutch one also fired upon. The combined fleets of America, France, Holland and Great Britain then attacked the forts and silenced them. Not a single British ship was injured, but in the settlement of the case, Great Britain said she must have a part of the indemnity, which amounted to something like three million dollars. This was divided equally among the four powers, but the demand was contrary to international law, and the United States, feeling that it was an unjust one, by an act of Congress gave back the seven hundred and eighty odd thousand dollars to Japan. England, which

HAD NOT BEEN INJURED AT ALL,

kept its money, as did also France and Holland. Japan, in taking back the money from the United States, felt, of course, very grateful, but said that she would like to put it into some memorial representative of the kindness of the United States, and an attempt was made through an American connected with the foreign office in Japan, to have Congress endow a hospital or a school, or something of that kind in Tokio, which should be known as the American school. This was not done, however, and Japan was told to use it as she pleased. Here John Bull got in his fine work. He had the bulk of the shipping, and he thought a big breakwater or pier at Yokohama would be a good thing for his ships, and if it was made by English contractors, it would put money into his people's pockets. How it was done I do not know, but the English got the Japanese Government to devote this money to building that Yokohama pier, and the contract was given to an Englishman, and now that it is about completed it is found to be of no good whatsoever. At the same time John Bull is jingling his seven hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars in his pockets, and is sending over some of the remains of his surplus to buy the bonds which we are compelled to issue to support our reserve in the Treasury Department. Oh, he's a nice philantrophist! He is! Remember how strongly he came in on the opium deal with China! And remember—but I am writing about Japan.

JAPANESE RAILROADS.

Speaking of locomotives, there is a wonderful railroad development going on in Japan. New roads are being extended in every direction, and with the indemnity which the country will probably get from the Chinese there will be an enormous increase in all kinds of public improvements. During my stay in Japan I met many of the chief railroad men of the country, and I was told that the revenues of nearly every railroad there are increasing. The government roads gave a net profit of more than $2,000,000 in 1893, and the increase in passenger receipts over the year preceding was more than $300,000. There was an increase of $190,000 in freight receipts, and this was an increase of more than 14 per cent. There is a line running from the capital, Tokio, to Yokohama, the chief seaport, which has trains every hour, and these are as well run as those between Philadelphia and New York. The passenger receipts on this road increased 15 per cent last year, and on the main line, which runs from the capital to western Japan, there was an increase of fifteen per cent. The Japan stock is not watered, as ours is, and there is no cutting of rates. The only thing that pays a profit to the United States Government is the patent office. We are losing millions now on our post-office contracts. Japan is making money on everything, and it has as cheap postal rates and telegraph rates as we have. Nearly all the railroad stations have telephones or block signaling instruments. All have telegraph stations, and they carried last year nearly a million messages. Their railways are of English construction, with one single exception. This is a line two hun-

A JAPANESE NEWSBOY.

dred miles long, which runs through the island of Yezo, and which was built by American engineers with American rolling stock. It was opened in 1880, and it is, I am told, paying very well. The Japanese are now going to make their own engines. They have works at Tokio and Kobe, and they have been building freight and passenger cars for some time. I am told that fifty new railways are contemplated, and that the charters for these have been applied for, and a number of them already granted.

A RIDE ON A JAPANESE RAILROAD.

The Japanese cars have three classes—first, second and third. The first class is almost altogether like the English coaches, except that you enter at the end instead of at the side of the cars. The cars are divided up into compartments, with doors running through them. The first-class fare is about 3 cents per mile. The second-class, 2 cents per mile, and the third class, 1 cent per mile. All these fares are in silver, which is just half the amount figured in American money, so that Japan has about the cheapest fares in the world. The second-class cars are for all the world like an American street car, with wide cushions running under the windows. They are well upholstered and very comfortable. They are seldom filled, and are used largely by the well-to-do Japanese. There are doors at the side near the end, and these open directly on to the stations and not on to a vestibule, as with us. You find all classes within them, and you may ride for hours with pretty Japanese girls, Buddhist priests and the thousand and one characters which make up the life of Japan. Many of the Japanese women squat on the seats, tucking their long gowns under their knees and exposing about an inch or two of bare skin between their little foot mittens and their kimonos. You meet many Japs in European clothes, and now and then one will take off his Japanese clothes, pull a foreign suit out of his bag and dress in the car right before your eyes. No one pays any attention, nor seems to think it strange.

THE THIRD-CLASS CARS.

The third-class cars are uncushioned, and they are filled with the poorer classes, who trot through the stations in clogs, many of them having their dresses pulled up to their knees. They carry their baggage on their backs, and push and crowd in. They patronize the station restaurants, and every time the train stops there are peddlers of cookies and tea who come to the car windows. You buy all sorts of food very cheap, and you can get a teapot of Japanese tea, with a teacup on top, anywhere. I remember riding one day with Mr. John W. Thompson, a Washington banker, and when the hour for lunch came we concluded to buy two pots of tea. I got them and offered the man ten cents. He looked rather queer, and I thought I had not given him enough, and was about to hand him out twenty more, when, to our surprise, he gave me back five cents, and our guide told us that we were to keep the pots and the cups. This was two teapots, two cups and about one quart of tea for the sum of five cents, or for two and a half cents in American money. Such a teapot at home would cost at least twenty-five cents, and other things were proportionately cheap. There is no place in the world where you can travel better and more cheaply than in Japan, and there is no place where you get so much for the money. There are good hotels everywhere, and the best hotels of Tokio, Yokahama and Kobe are equal to the best hotels of New York. The hotel rates at the best houses are from four to five dollars a day in silver, which is just half those amounts when reduced to American money. Clothes and other things are proportionately cheap, and carriages—you ride about, you know, in jinrikishas—cost you from ten to fifteen cents an hour.

JAPAN'S POSTAL SYSTEM.

Speaking of Japan's postal system, the people are as great letter-writers as any you will find in the world, and they use the post office and telegraph freely. You must remember they had no postal system whatever about twenty years ago. Still, they carried last year over two hundred and twenty million letters, and more than fifty million newspapers, while five million books went through the mails. They have a money order system, and they make postal cards much cheaper than we do. They make their own postage stamps, and they do the postal work of the east coast of Asia. If you wish to send letters from Shanghai, China, you put Japanese stamps on them—or you did before this war began—and they had also their post offices in Corea. Their mails are as safe as ours, and it is an interesting thing to know that their postal service was modelled after that of the United States. It was founded by Mr. Samuel Bryan of Washington, who left the Post Office Department here to go to Japan for that purpose. He did a good job, and America has reason to be proud of the work.

THE "HELLOA GIRLS" OF JAPAN.

Japan has now a number of "helloa girls," and in the "Central" station at Tokio I saw about fifty of them, with black rubber receivers about their ears, screeching Japanese answers over the wire. The telegraph system is also growing, and Japan sent last year more than 5,000,000 telegraphic despatches. The country is, in fact, growing so fast that it is impossible to keep track of it, and it publishes now almost as many newspapers as we do, in proportion to its people. There are more than 200 different journals published in Tokio alone, and Japan issues more than 200,000,000 copies of newspapers a year. Every one reads the newspapers, and I have seen jinrikisha men pull papers out of their pockets and sit down and read while I went in to make a call. The newspapers pay fairly well, and they are circulated by newsboys, who go about with bells in their hands, which they ring as they call out the names of their journals. Nearly every paper has had one or more correspondents in Corea, and nearly all of them have had illustrations by their special artists on the ground. Some of their artists command very high prices, and I have had illustrations for my letters made by the best of them. They have their reporters everywhere, and I was interviewed a dozen times during my stay in Japan, and I met a number of the editors. The government has, however, had a very rigid censorship of the press during the present war, and a number of the papers have been warned that they would be suspended if they made premature reports. Editors are now punished nearly every day, and the real names of the editors do not appear in the papers. The names which are published as those of the editors represent poor scribblers, who are paid from $20 to $30 a month, and who expect to take the blame if the paper gets into trouble. They are ready to be dragged off to prison and serve out any sentence that the court may impose upon them for the improper statements published by the papers, and provided their salaries go on they don't care how long their sentences last.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

SUNLIGHT SOAP Has proved by its enormous sale that it is

The best value for the Consumer of any soap in the market.

Millions of women throughout the world can vouch for this, as it is they who have proved its value. It brings them less labor, greater comfort.

Sunlight Soap Depot for Quebec, FRANK MAGOR & CO., Montreal.

It is only to Men who can appreciate a good cigar that this remark is addressed.

We stake our reputation on the statement that "La Sonadora" is as good a cigar as can be produced by any manufacturer in any country.

Now, give it a fair and honest trial, and tell your friends what you think of it. 15c or 2 for 25c.

Creme de la Creme Cigar Co., Montreal.

266 eod tf

The BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA, L'TD.

The above cut represents the latest style of Telephonic Instruments patented and manufactured by this Company for use in Warehouses, Public Buildings, Hotels, &c.

This company also manufactures Fire Alarm, Police Patrol, and other Electrical apparatus.

For particulars apply at the Sales Department,

367 Aqueduct Street, MONTREAL.

271*n22

STEAMSHIPS.

Allan Line Royal Mail Steamships.

Liverpool, Halifax and Portland Mail Service.

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Portland.	From Halifax.
....	State of California		24 Nov.
15 Nov.	Laurentian	6 Dec.	8 Dec.
28 Nov.	Numidian	20 Dec.	22 Dec.
13 Dec.	Mongolian	3 Jan.	5 Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE—CABIN.

$50 to $60 Single. $100 and $110 Return.

Rates are in accordance with location of stateroom, and number of persons occupying same.

Second Cabin, $30. Return, $55.

Steerage, to or from Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast or Queenstown, $15.00. Bedding and all necessary utensils free.

Glasgow, Derry and New York Service.

From Glasgow.	Steamships.	From New York.
9 Nov.	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	22 Nov., Noon
23 Nov.	STATE OF NEBRASKA	13 Dec., 11 a.m.

Cabin, $40. Second Cabin, $25. Steerage, $10.

All the staterooms are situated on the saloon deck, thus securing perfect ventilation. The Steamers of both services are fitted throughout with the incandescent electric light. For freight, passage, or further information apply to

H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal, Boston or Philadelphia, or to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., 52 Broadway, N.Y.

German Mediterranean Service.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S.S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New York and Azores, Gibraltar Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

Werra, Nov. 24, 2 p.m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., Dec. 1, 10 a.m., for Genoa.
F. Bismarck, Dec. 8, 1.30 p.m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, Dec. 13, 10 a.m., for Genoa.
Normannia, Jan. 5, M. for Algiers, Genoa Alexandria.
Kaiser W. II, Jan. 19, 1 p.m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 a.m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa, Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 a.m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Kaiser W. II, Feb. 23, 7 a.m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Werra, March 2, 9 a.m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection from Genoa Naples, to Egypt by N.G. Lloyd S.S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd	Hamburg American Line.
OELRICHS & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N.Y.	37 Broadway, N.Y.
J. Y. GILMOUR & Co., 356 St. Paul street.	D. CONNELLY, 14 Place d'Armes Sq.
DOUGLAS BATTERSBY, St. James st., op. Temple Bdg.	W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James st.
W. L. S. JACKSON, 1761 Notre Dame street.	DOUGLAS BATTERSBY St. James street, opposite Temple Building.

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WINTER TOURS.

WINTER TOURS —TO THE— WEST INDIES

By the commodious passenger steamers of the ATLAS LINE,

Weekly from New York, carrying U. S. Mail.

S. S. Alene SAILS SATURDAY, DEC. 1, For Jamaica Direct.

THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTH-GIVING WINTER RESORT IN THE WORLD.

Special Tours to the West Indies and Spanish Main, costing about $5 A DAY, fully described in our illustrated pamphlet, mailed free. Address PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK, Agents, 24 State St., New York, or DOUGLAS BATTERSBY, 184 St. James St., Montreal. 260 3mosecd

Grand Winter Excursion TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT. BY THE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS FRENCH MAIL STEAMER LA TOURAINE.

From New York February 6, 1895, to the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marseilles (Nice, Monte Carlo, and Cannes), Villefranche, Naples, Messina, Syracuse, Alexandria (Cairo and the Pyramids), Jaffa (Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Tunis, Algiers, Gibraltar (Tangiers), to New York, etc.

DURATION OF ROUND TRIP, 65 DAYS.

For further particulars apply to A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, 3 Bowling Green, N.Y. City, or Steamship Passenger Agents in Montreal. 236 2aw

Appalling Calamity.

The only person saved from the wreck was one little maiden, and she with the forethought natural to her sex had provided herself with a piece of Cleaver's Terebene Soap and washed herself ashore. Cleaver's Terebene Soap is, without exception, the most antiseptic and disinfecting soap in existence. It should be used by every family during the heat of summer.

A woman claiming to be 133 years old is living, in good health, near Cleveland. She says her mother died in Scotland at the age of 146 years.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

The little son of John Berg, of Jamesville, N. Y., was recently stung to death by bees.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Its record of forty years is one of triumph over blood diseases.

Special Notices.

"Try Southern Straight Cut Cigarettes, 10 cts. per package." 277 eod tf

A National Work.

The Memoirs of the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G. C. B., by Joseph Pope (for many years his private secretary, and the person whom the late Sir John Macdonald selected as his literary executor), two Vols. handsomely bound, with portraits, etc., $5.00. "The whole forms the complete secret history of Canada during the last forty years." It is expected that the book will issue and be distributed by mail or express to subscribers on Monday, 26th inst. As a large part of the edition is already subscribed for, it is important to those who wish for early copies that orders are forwarded direct to the publishers at once. J. Durie & Son, Ottawa, Publishers. 276 3

For Healthy Lungs.

Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites combines the curative powers of the pectoral remedies mentioned in the most perfect and palatable form. Price 50c and $1.00 per bottle.

Light Infantry.

At the great dinner given by the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Deutz & Geldermann's Gold Lack Sec Champagne was the wine used.

Have you seen the New York Weber Pianos received at C. W. Lindsay's, 2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine st? Why not if you think of investing in a High Class American Piano.

Dancing men need not be afraid to go to balls and parties if properly fitted with a Silver Truss. Don't neglect it.

An Old and Well-tried Remedy.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children while teething. It softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa 129eod

To allay the inflammation and soothe pain there is no remedy to equal Hawker's pile cure.

"Try Southern Straight Cut Cigarettes, 10 cts. per package." 277 eod tf

Fraser Bros.' Sales.

VALUABLE PROPERTY BY AUCTION for Estate Late William Hands, two Brick Houses and vacant Land, No. 40, 42 and 44 Craig st., corner of Shaw street, will be sold by public auction at our salesroom, No. 320 St. James st., on

MONDAY MORNING, 26TH NOV., 1894,

at eleven o'clock. Particulars can be had from J. Lonergan, Esq., Notary, 68 St. James st.

276 6 FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

LIQUIDATION NOTICE.

In the matter of THE ROYAL CORSET COMPANY of Sherbrooke, Que., "In Liquidation."

The whole of the Assets of the Company to be sold "en bloc" by tender, as per inventory, as follows:—

Merchandise, manufactured and unmanufactured	$11,000.00
Book Accounts	5609.58
Unpaid Stock, balance due	1950.00
Machinery	3614.15
Electric Light Plant	771.78
Factory and Office Fixtures	978.36
	$23,923.87

The purchaser taking the balance of the Lease and assuming all the obligations thereof.

Quantities of Merchandise subject to correction.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to D. McManamy, Sherbrooke, Que., (marked "Tender") will be received up to the 3rd of December next, at 3 p.m., for the whole of the Assets of the Royal Corset Company, amounting to $23,923.87, as per above list, at (so much) in the dollar.

No tender will be considered unless accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for $500.00 to be returned if Tender is not accepted.

Stock and Premises on view the 28th, 29th and 30th inst.

This sale presents a most desirable investment to a purchaser intending to continue the business, the situation being unequalled for manufacturing facilities.

The Machinery and Plant new and of the most approved pattern.

By order of the Liquidators:

D. McMANAMY, W. GABOURY
Z. P. CORMIER, OLIVA DUPONT
W. H. GRIFFITH, T. A. BOURQUE
276 4

Sale By Authority Of Justice.

On Monday, the Twenty-Sixth of November Next, 1894,

At Eleven o'clock in the morning, at the salesroom of Fraser Bros., Auctioneers, at No. 320 St. James street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by public auction to the highest and last bidder, the hereinafter described immovable property, depending of and pertaining to the succession of the late William Hands, in his lifetime of Montreal aforesaid, to wit:

A certain lot of land situate and being on the South-West corner of Shaw and Craig streets, in the Saint Mary's Ward of the said city of Montreal, and known and designated on the official plan and in the book of reference of said Saint Mary's Ward by the number Thirty-eight (38), with two brick houses thereon erected, known as Nos. 40, 42 and 44, of Craig Street, the whole subject to the servitudes which may affect the said immoveable property.

For conditions of sale apply to the undersigned notary.

J. LONERGAN, Notary, 68 St. James Street, Montreal.

Montreal, October 31st, 1894. 257 8 2aw

Sale by Authority of Justice.

On TUESDAY, the eleventh December, 1894, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the office of the undersigned, the following property belonging, for one undivided half, to Dame Margaret Tulley, widow of the late James Casey, and for the other half to the estate of the said late James Casey, to wit:

A lot of land situate at Montreal, on Seigneurs street, and known and designated under the cadastral number three-hundred and forty-four of St. Antoine Ward, with a house bearing No. 501 of said Seigneurs street.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned notary.

L. B. HOULE, N.P., 169 Inspector street, Montreal.

Montreal, 17th Nov., 1894. 273 6 2aw

ESTATE ROBREAU

—SALE AND LICITATION—

On Monday, the Third of December, 1894,

At Eleven O'Clock in the Morning,

At the Roman Catholic Parish Church door of du Saint Enfant Jesus, at Cote St. Louis, will be sold at public auction by J. A. Odilon LaBadie, Notary, the hereinafter described immovable property, depending of the community formerly existing between late Joseph Robreau Duplessis and Catherine Cardinal and of the estate of said J. Robreau, viz.:

A lot of ground known under number three hundred and twenty-six (326), upon the official plan and book of reference of the village de la Cote Saint Louis in the county of Hochelaga, containing twenty-four arpents, seventy-eight perches and three hundred and sixty-three feet more or less, fronting chemin des tanneries ou Carrieres.

For conditions of sale apply to the undersigned notary,

J. A. ODILON LaBADIE, Notary, No. 15 St. Lambert st., Montreal.

271 6 2aw

The Diet Dispensary.

The attention of the readers of the "STAR" is called to the work of the Diet Dispensary, which has been carried on during the Summer, and, indeed, for fifteen years past without cessation. Notwithstanding that many poor were away on the "Fresh Air" trips, there were many more left in the City, too ill to be moved, and too poor to be properly cared for. To the latter the nurses of the Dispensary came, brought them food, made their poor homes more comfortable, and did all in their power to alleviate their distress. Those of us who are accustomed to every comfort during sickness, can hardly realize how much prized by those who lack them are the properly prepared broth or jelly, the clean sheets and pillow-slips;—what seem to us necessities. When the thought is brought before us, which of us would not share his plenty with his poorer brethren, and help along with his mite the work which strives to reach and comfort these sufferers. The entries in the books of the Dispensary tell of many homes visited and much distress relieved:—in the past year about 3560 pints of Beef-tea, 990 pints of Jelly, 800 pints of Chicken Broth and 4600 pints of Milk have been dispensed, besides Puddings of various kinds, and light articles as ordered by the physicians. It remains with the public whether more or less shall be done in the future. For such a work money is an absolute necessity, and at present the Committee have very little. If there is any one who desires to help, with much or little, the donation will be gratefully acknowledged by the Treasurer, Miss Gould, 965 Dorchester st., and Groceries (particularly sugar) and Clothing will be received with thanks by the Manager at the rooms, 175A St. Antoine st. 233 2 awtf

—THE—

HOME FOR INCURABLES

Non-Sectarian,

557 SHERBROOKE STREET,

Near St. Lawrence Main Street,

CONDUCTED BY

The Anglican Sisters of St. Margaret.

The new Home can accommodate a considerable addition to the number of patients, both male and female, and increased liberality on the part of friends is solicited to enable the Sisters to enlarge the work.

The institution is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions.

Contributions of Soft Cotton and Old Linen are much needed.

Donations of money, food, clothing or supplies may be sent to the Home. Cheques to Sister Elizabeth or to the Hon. Treasurer, ROBERT MEREDITH, ESQ., 16 St. Sacrament Street.

All donations acknowledged monthly.

HONORARY AUDITORS:

226tf MESSRS. MACINTOSH & HYDE.

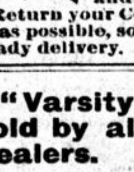
THE TRUSTEE BOARD —OF— KNOWLTON METHODIST CHURCH

Hereby offers a prize of fifty dollars for the best plan, with specifications, of a church, seating capacity 350, with light, airy basement for Sunday-School and other purposes, walls veneered brick; cost not to exceed four thousand dollars including extras.

Competition open until January 1, 1895.

(Signed) W. SMITH, Chairman of Board.

276 8



Series No. 2 of "Napoleon, from Corsica to St. Helena," will be ready for distribution to-day, Saturday, after 2 p.m., and on Monday. Return your Coupons as promptly as possible, so as to facilitate a ready delivery.

"Varsity" Cigar is sold by all first class dealers. 277tf

Rae & Donnelly's Sales

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS

CONTINUATION SALE OF FURS.

Important Sale of a large Bankrupt Stock of High Class Custom-made Furs, Musk Ox, Buffalo, Wolf, and Opossum Robes, also a lot of Unmanufactured Furs, &c., by order and for account of a Bank, to cover advances, and for absolute sale.

The undersigned are favored with instructions to sell at their rooms, Nos. 241 and 243 St. James Street,

SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, November 24,

a very extensive assortment of First-class Custom-made Furs, consisting of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sea Otter, Seal, Mink, Beaver and Persian Lamb Caps, Ladies' Seal, Persian Lamb and Astracan Jackets, Mantles, Fur lined Circulars, Coats, Capes, Storm Collars, Muffs, Boas, etc. Gentlemen's Fur Lined Coats, Persian Lamb Coats, Raccoon and other Fur Coats, Musk Ox, Opossum, Wolf and other Fancy Sleigh Robes, Raccoon, Ermine, Silver Wolf, Lynx, Persian Lamb, Astracan, Chinchilla and Alaska Sable Skins, etc. Also a lot of Scotch and English Tweeds and Coatings, etc.

SALE AT 2 AND 7 O'CLOCK.

RAE & DONNELLY,

276 2 Auctioneers.

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE —OF—

MARBLE STATUARY,

Chiseled by artists of the Modern Florentine School (Some Rare Gems.)

—VENETIAN GLASS—

Novelties in this line have been chosen with great care from the Exhibit at the last Antwerp Exhibition.

This is the first import of Genuine Venetian Glass into Canada, and consists of:

Jewel Cases, Table Glassware, Flower Vases, Bon Bon Boxes, Toilet and Mantel Ornaments, etc., etc.

—BOHEMIAN GLASS—

Consisting of Goods Useful and Ornamental.

—AUSTRIAN MAJOLICA—

Figures modeled after some of the finest French and Austrian designs.

☞ Every one a work of art.

Also Vases, Jardinieres and other Ornaments in China and Majolica.

—CUT GLASS—

A small choice selection of French cut glass suitable for the toilet.

The whole of the above will be sold without reserve on

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 27, 28, at 2.30 and 7 p. m.,

at No. 2226 St. Catherine street, opposite Queen's Theatre.

GOODS NOW ON VIEW. TERMS CASH.

276 4 RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

In re ROLLAND & FRERE, Montreal.

The undersigned have received instructions from the Curator of the above estate to sell by public auction, at the stores lately occupied by the above insolvents, No. 520 and 522 St. Paul street, Montreal, on

FRIDAY, the 30th DAY of NOVEMBER, 1894,

At Eleven O'Clock in the Forenoon,

The Undermentioned Assets:

Lot No. 1—Upholsterers' Supplies, Mattresses and Spring Beds	$4166 02
" " 2—Cabinet Hardware	2016 65
" " 3—Upholstered Furniture	691 25
" " 4—Furniture Frames and Polishers' Supplies	1512 45
" " 5—Mirror Plates and Frames	2267 65
" " 6—Sofa Springs and Wire	328 35
" " 7—Plant and Machinery	4298 00
" " 8—Rolling Stock	490 00
" " 9—Furniture and Fixtures	946 00
" " 10—4 Paid up Shares Merchants Telephone Co	100 00
" " 11—Book Debts and Bills Receivable	8812 88
" " 12—Balance of Lease to 1st May, 1895.	

The above will be sold in separate lots as designated, at so many cents in the dollar, with the exception of Nos. 7 and 8, which will be sold to suit purchasers.

Terms of sale—Cash.

A deposit of 20 p. c. will be required upon adjudication of each lot.

The inventory can be seen at the store, which will be open for inspection of stock, etc., until day of sale, and lists of book debts and bills receivable can be seen at the office of the Curator.

Any other information can be obtained from the Curator.

W. ALEX. CALDWELL, Curator,

JAMES STEWART & CO., Auctioneers.

Office of Caldwell, Tait and Wilks, 1709 Notre Dame St.

Montreal, 23rd November, 1894. 276 5 4aw

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of EDMOND ROY, Plumber, No. 386 Laval Avenue, Montreal, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction at the Salesrooms of Marcotte Bros., No. 69 St. James street, in the city of Montreal, on

MONDAY, the 3rd Day of DECEMBER, 1894,

At 11 O'Clock Forenoon,

The following immovables:

1ST.—A lot of land situated No. 384 and 386 Laval avenue, St. Jean Baptiste Ward, in the city of Montreal, known and designated on the official plan and book of reference of the St. Jean Baptiste village of the town of Montreal under cadastral number 15, subdivision No. 1238, with fine new house and outbuildings thereon erected.

2ND.—Two lots of land situated "Bois de Boulogne" in the parish of Sault au Recollet known and designated on the official plan and book of reference for the said parish of Sault au Recollet, cadastral number 301, subdivision No. 60, and No. 301, subdivision No. 61, without buildings.

The above immovables will be sold subject to all what they may be incumbered the day of sale. For further particulars apply to

BILODEAU & RENAUD, Curators, 15 St. James St., Montreal.

250 4 3amo MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of THE CANADA PRINTING COMPANY, Insolvents.

Tenders at a rate on the dollar of the inventory prices will be received by the undersigned up till FRIDAY, the Thirtieth Day of November, inst., at Noon, for the assets belonging to the estate, consisting of:

Printing Presses, Type, Electric Motor, Paper, Cards, etc., amounting to	$1,489.84
Fixtures	150.15
Book Debts	124.12

Terms, cash. No tender necessarily accepted. Arrangements may be made for the lease of the premises.

Inventory and further information may be had from the Curator.

OFFICE OF DENOON & FAIR, Temple Building, Montreal, Nov. 21st, 1894. JOSEPH R. FAIR, Curator.

275 5 4aw

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of Louis Vermette, contractor, of 186 Carriere st., Montreal, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction at the place of business of said Insolvent, on

TUESDAY, the 27th NOVEMBER, 1894,

at 11 o'clock a. m., all the movable assets per inventory as follows:

Lot of Cut Stone, Derricks, Crowbars, Shovels, Tools, Horses, Vehicles, Harnesses, etc.	$619.50
Book debts per list	$417.99
	$1037.49

Inventory and list of book debts on view at our office. For further information apply to

BILODEAU & RENAUD, Curators, 15 St. James st., Montreal.

272 3 2aw MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

ESTATE JOSEPH JONES, ESQ., Coroner.

All persons indebted towards the Estate of the late Joseph Jones, in his life-time of the City of Montreal, Esquire, Coroner, are requested to pay immediately; and those who have any claims against the said Estate will please fyle them without delay duly attested into the hands of the undersigned Executor or Notaries.

(Signed), W. H. F. JONES, Sole Testamentary Executor, No. 418 St. Hubert st., Montreal.

LABADIE & LABADIE, Notaries, No. 15 St. Lambert st., Montreal.

November 12th, 1894. 269 4 2aw

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of the City of Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to obtain a bill amending its Charter, 44-45 Vict., Chap. 62, in order to increase its powers and enlarge the field of its operations.

E. LEF. DE BELLEFEUILLE, Attorney for the Petitioner.

Montreal, 24th October, 1894. 263 26

MR. HOPKINS' EXPLANATIONS.

INQUEST ON THE VICTIMS OF THE COLLAPSED BUILDING.

Aldermanic Tenderers for Street Railway Contracts—There Were Five Seeking for a Share in Erection of Their New Offices.

The inquest into the collapse of the building of the Montreal Street Railway Company was resumed at the Court House yesterday afternoon at two o'clock. Mr. Hopkins, the architect, was again placed on the stand and examined by Mr. McGibbon, representing the Attorney-General.

"Who comprises the firm with whom you are identified?"

"Mr. J. W. Hopkins and myself."

"What communications had you with the Montreal Street Railway Company, with regard to the erection of their building?"

"Instructions to get out designs."

"Were they in writing or were they verbally expressed?"

"They were verbal instructions."

"By what officer were these instructions given?"

"By one of the directors."

"During the preparation of the plans did you have any communication with the Company?"

"Yes, sir, with Mr. Cunningham on the lay out of the building, with the Comptroller, Mr. Hill, on general arrangement, and with Mr. Lusher as to payment."

"Which officer or director had you the most to do with while preparing the plans?"

"The order for the drawing up of the plans was given at a meeting of the Board of Directors. I had most to do with Mr. Cunningham."

"Did they leave entire management to you?"

"Yes, sir."

"You sent no report to any of the officers of the Company, nor to the Board of Directors?"

"No, sir."

"Did you receive any verbal instructions with respect to direction of building subsequent to the preparation of plans?"

"I was not aware of any."

"Were tenders advertised for?"

"No, sir."

"Did you send out notices to certain contractors to tender for the work?"

"Yes, sir."

"How many contractors did you request to put in bids?"

"Five masons, five bricklayers, four carpenters, five iron constructors and three or four roofers."

"And they all submitted plans?"

"Yes, sir."

The witness, upon request of counsel, read the names of the different tenderers, together with the amounts of their tenders, as follows:—

Masonry, W. D. Turner & Co., $34,789; Plante & Dubuc, $35,800; Peter Lyall & Son, $45,200; Barker & Fournier, $48,200; J. B. St. Louis, $51,700.

Bricklaying alone, J. Bumbray, $9093; for brick work and terra cotta, J. Brunet & Son, $27,000; T. W. Peel, $27,400; Charles Thackeray, $29,400; A. Cowan, $33,120.

Carpentery, Simpson & Peel, $15,720; James Shearer, $18,469; Grothe Freres, $19,928; J. Robert & Fils, $16,700.

Ironwork, Wm. Rodden & Co., $7900; H. R. Ives & Co., $8320; Wm. Clendinneng & Sons, $10,295; E. Chanteloup, $12,900; Dominion Bridge Co., $9000 minus $440.

"Where were tenders opened?"

"At the Company's office. The directors decided upon the parties to whom the tenders were to be awarded."

"Were there any written instructions from the directors to yourselves as to who had been the successful tenderers?"

"We received a written notification, together with a list."

"What is this paper now produced?"

"It indicates those whom the Company accepted for work. The tenders marked are the accepted tenders."

"What is the meaning of the $440 deduction?"

"It is the difference between the cost of putting in the 7/8 in. girders instead of the 8 in."

"Was the Bridge Company's original tender for iron work accepted?"

"Yes, sir."

"Subsequent to the reception of the orginal of this paper, was any supervision exercised by the Street Railway Company over your?"

"No sir. I carried it out alone.

"When were plans of wall changed from 16 to 12 inches.

"They have always been 12 inches."

"On this plan, marked exhibit 21, is not the wall of the same width from base up to fourth story?"

"It is shown on exhibit as according to scale, but on the plan proper it is distinctly marked 12 inches from a certain point."

"You were in constant attendance overseeing the erection of the building?"

"Yes sir."

"Were other members of your firm present at certain times?"

"Occasionally the clerk or other members of firm when I was not in the office."

"Did you observe interior brick walls in course of erection?"

"Yes, sir."

"What material was used in construct, ing them?"

"Lime-mortar, except in places where cement was used. The bricks were of hard quality and red in color."

"Were there any broken pieces of brick used in the filling of this interior wall?"

"Occasionally. Broken bricks were sometimes needed."

"Do the specifications not state that no such bricks shall be used in construction?"

"I believe there is a clause to that effect."

"To what extent were batch bricks used?"

"I am not prepared to state."

"Were bricks wet before being used?"

"Exceedingly wet. Yes, I told them not to spare water."

"Do not the specifications call for granite blocks under the girders or beams?"

"Yes."

"Were they complied with?"

"No, not in regard to iron work. Iron plates had been substituted at the base of columns, their dimensions being 17⅛ x 17⅛ inches, and 18x2 inches thick. These were bolted in the columns."

"On what did the iron plates rest?"

"On brick and sometimes upon stone piers."

"Why did you make this change?"

"I was satisfied from experience that the iron plates were as good as the granite blocks."

"By whom were the plates supplied?"

"The first twenty by Chanteloup—the remainder by the Dominion Bridge Company, as they knew when they would be required."

"Was any reduction made on account of change?"

"I think so."

"What was used under the columns?"

"Cement and bricks."

"If the wall were erected again how many courses would be laid with cement?"

"As many as circumstances and the weight of walls would suggest."

"Your discretion did not lead you to specify the number of courses under columns, that should be laid with cement?"

"The Bridge Company's suggestion was carried out. The suggestion was first made by the foreman, Mr. McLaughlin."

"How were you building the wall then?"

"We were not building that portion of the wall: He was hoisting columns and thought it better to use cement for setting. I notified the bricklayer, Mr. Monette, of the proposed alteration. I do not remember the date."

"Did you examine the work in order to ascertain how far he had complied with your instructions."

"I cannot say."

"At the time you had the conversation with Mr. McLaughlin concerning the cement, had you then decided to omit granite blocks?"

"I arrived at this decision before any of the iron work was started."

"Can you tell from examination of wall the number of courses laid in cement?"

"I do not think so."

Questioned about the nature of the work on the exterior walls, witness replied that they were composed of stone, 2 feet 6 inches in width up to the fourth story. Above that point two feet remained in stone. The six inch difference was filled with a brick veneer.

"After the Dominion Bridge Company's plans had been accepted, what next did you hear from the Company?"

"They wished to make certain changes in the dimensions of the iron work."

"Did you see plans of proposed alterations, and, if so, how long were they in your possession?"

"Yes. Mr. Ross left them with me over night, that I might note the suggested changes. Mr. Gravel assumed all responsibility for the iron work. There was no further discussion on plans."

"You were getting commission as architect?"

"Yes."

"You were told by the Street Railway Company to accept the Bridge Company's plans for iron work?"

"Yes."

"And allowed these contractors to go on with the work without remonstrance on your part?"

"Yes, as they assumed all responsibility."

"Was there any agreement as to responsibility with the exception of that of July 22?"

"That was binding enough."

"Why did you allow the Bridge Company to act on their own responsibility?"

"Because of their high reputation as engineers, and the competency of their workmen."

"Did you consider shortened girders dangerous?"

"I told Mr. Gravel that if the girders were short, longer ones would have to be supplied. I then dismissed the subject from my mind."

"Was your attitude such as to allow the Dominion Bridge Company to put in short girders, because they assumed the liability for damages should an accident occur?"

This question was overruled.

"During construction did you ever compare plan with girders as to measurement?"

"No, sir. The private marks on girders corresponded with the marks on the plans."

"What did your commission call for?"

"For the plans, specifications, drawings, the negotiation for contracts and general superintendence."

Cross-examined by Mr. Geoffrion on behalf of the Dominion Bridge Company: "Mr. Ross was contractor for the building, he was also president of the Dominion Bridge Co., and vice-president of the Montreal Street Railway Company. He did not interfere with the work. I seldom had any intercourse with him."

Further examined by Mr. Lemieux—

"Would the accident have happened if specifications had remained unaltered?"

"It would not if my plans had been carried out."

"You are in a position to judge?"

"I think so."

Examined by Mr. Greenshields—"The Dominion Bridge Company was excepted from the original list of those to whom requests for tenders were made. The other tenders had been received before the Dominion Bridge Company were asked for plans."

"In the acceptance of tenders for various parts of construction in the building, who had the deciding voice?"

"The President."

"Did not the firm of Plante & Dubuc get the contract for the stone work?"

"Yes."

"Were they not given an opportunity to lower their tender on more than one occasion after tenders were opened?"

"I think so."

"What was the amount of their first tender?"

"Somewhere near $39,000."

"How many of the contractors whose tenders were accepted were aldermen of the city of Montreal?"

"Four or five."

"Who were they?"

Mr. Greenshields objected to the question, but eventually the witness answered, and gave the names of Messrs. Brunet, Robert, Dubuc, Clendinneng and James.

The witness was further examined by the Coroner relative to his commission as architect, and with regard to a few of his former statements. This closed the evidence of Mr. Hopkins, and the Coroner adjourned the inquest until this afternoon at the same hour and place.

CITY ITEMS.

J. Sullivan, grocer, has taken out an action for $5000 damages against the city for false arrest.

A grand musical entertainment will be given in the hall of St. Simon's Church on the evening of the 13th of December.

Captain Arthur H. Lee, R. A., who is in the city at present will deliver a lecture this evening before the Military Institute.

Mrs. Ashley Carus-Wilson will give an address to the McGill Students in Association Hall to-morrow, at 4.15. The subject will be "The Chosen Nation." It is expected that there will be a large attendance.

The authorities of the new St. James Cathedral are placing therein several marble altars. They are of different styles, and are chaste in workmanship. It is their intention to augment the number at an early date.

The Gaite Française Hall, on Panet street, has been selected as the scene of the annual ball of the Montreal Italian Society, this evening. Many tickets have been sold, and the affair promises to be a great success.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR RESOLVE.

At a meeting of Fraternity Assembly, No. 1035, Knights of Labor, held in Cathcart Hall, University street, last evening, the following resolution was, after a lengthened discussion, unanimously adopted:

"That this Assembly of Knights of Labor recommend the City Council, not to call for tenders for the supply of gas, but to take such action as may be necessary to manufacture and supply the gas by the municipality, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Mayor and City Clerk."

It was also decided to memorialize the Postmaster-General to establish a branch post office on Notre Dame street west.

THE LATE MRS. WHITNEY.

The death is announced in Seattle, on the 19th instant, of Mary B. Whitney, wife of the late H. H. Whitney, formerly secretary to the Trinity Board of Harbor Commissioners, of Montreal.

REAL ESTATE.

John Anderson and John Joseph Anderson have sold to Wm. Wier, for $44,000, lots 1407 and 1408, with buildings thereon, at the corner of Mansfield and Burnside streets, in St. Antoine ward.

Geo. Clermont has transferred to the Municipal Council of St. Henri lots 1722 to 1763 inclusive, situated on St. Emile street, in the parish of Montreal, for the sum of $1950.

Jos. Courtemanche has sold to John B. Savaria, for $1500, lots 86 and 87, and lot 329 in Cote St. Louis.

THE NAVAL BATTLE AT YALU.

THE STORY TOLD FROM A JAPANESE POINT OF VIEW.

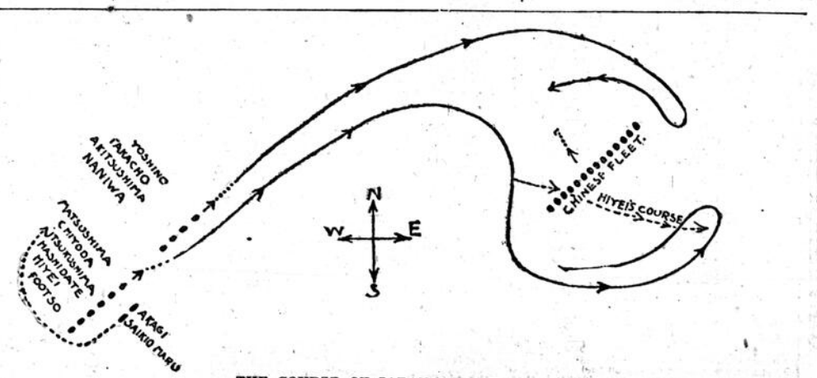
The Miraculous Escape of Japan's Ships from Torpedoes — The Details of the Greatest Modern Naval Fight.

The story of the famous battle of the Yalu has been once more told by James Creelman, an American correspondent, who obtained his data from Admiral Ito, of the Japanese squadron. Mr. Creelman's graphic account, which is more readily understood by reference to the diagram here given as follows:

The two fleets met September 17, and the fighting lasted almost five hours. Early in the morning a Japanese fleet of eleven warships and the armed transport steamer Sikio Maru arrived on the west side of Haiyun Island, the first of the islands in the Yellow Sea stretching out from Port Arthur. Vice-Admiral Kabayama accompanied the fleet on the Saikio Maru, but although he outranked the Admiral of the fleet, he gave no orders during the day, the executive command devolving exclusively upon Admiral Ito.

The fleet had been cruising across the sea from the Corean coast in search of a Chinese squadron, which was said to have convoyed troops to a point just south of the Yalu River. Admiral Ito suspected that the Chinese had taken refuge in Thorhton Haven and sent the Akagi into that harbor as a scout. No sign of the enemy could be found, and the fleet proceeded slowly eastward towards Corea. Ito had already sent gunboats and torpedo-boats up the Tatong River in the hope of giving assistance to the army operating against Pingyang, and the one thing to be done was to keep the Chinese navy away from the coast.

As the Japanese fleet left Haiyun Island the course was shaped northeast for Talu Island. The ships proceeded in single column order, the van squadron being commanded by Rear-Admiral Tsuboi and the main squadron by Admiral Ito. The squadrons were about a mile and a half apart. The Akagi and the Saikio Maru steamed along on the starboard side of the main squadron.



THE COURSE OF JAPAN'S FLEET.

THIS WAS THE ORDER OF THE FLEET:

VAN SQUADRON.

Flagship Yoshino (Rear Admiral Tsuboi).
Takachiho.
Akitsushiha.
Naniwa.

MAIN SQUADRON.

Flagship Matsushima (Admiral Ito).
Chiyoda.
Itsukushima.
Hashidate.
Akagi.
Saikio Maru (Vice-Admiral Kabayama.
Hiyei.
Fooso.

At about 11.30 o'clock the van signalled that there was smoke in sight on the starboard bow, and a few minutes later a Chinese fleet of fourteen vessels was in full view, spread out in a single line of battle and sailing abreast on a northwest course. There was a good breeze blowing from the north, but the sea was not rough.

Admiral Ito signalled to the van to attack the enemy on the right, while he instructed the main squadron to attack the left. At the same time he ordered the Akagi and the Saikio Maru to get on the port side of the main squadron for safety. The presence of two large ironclads in the Chinese fleet convinced the Admiral that he would have to manœuvre under full steam and, by attacking the Chinese on their flanks, break their formation and throw them into confusion.

So the two Japanese squadrons swept on towards the enemy at full speed and the Chinese advanced slowly to meet them. When about three miles away the Chinese opened fire and each of the Japanese squadron changed its course, the van wheeling to the southeast and the main squadron turning south. The plan

WAS TO MAKE TWO CIRCLES

in opposite directions around the Chinese formation, and so prevent the big ironclads from getting any opportunity to close in and bring their heavy guns to bear.

As the Japanese were advancing on the flanks it was impossible for the great line of ships to deliver effective volleys. All the shots fell short. The great speed of the Japanese made it impossible for the slower vessels of the enemy to change their line of battle in time. No reply was made to the Chinese fire until the attacking squadrons were within three thousand yards. Then Admiral Ito's squadron opened fire, and the van squadron also joined the fight.

As the fleets drew closer together their guns roared from one end of the great battlefield to the other. The ocean shook with the tremendous shock, as the iron storm swept through whirling smoke and flame.

No men could be seen on the upper decks of the Chinese line. The crews were crowded below in true Mongalstyle. Nor was there any trace of boats in the davits of the Chinese ships. I have heard since that the fleet left all its small boats behind to prevent the men from deserting in the face of the enemy.

At first the Chinese gunnery was fairly accurate, but the wheeling movement of the Japanese on the right and left flanks, combined with the terrific effect of the rapid-fire guns, seemed to throw the line into disorder and

DEMORALIZE THE GUNNERS.

When the rear of the main Japanese squadron was turning the left of the Chinese the Hiyei was so close to the enemy that to avoid receiving their fire broadside she left the main squadron and steamed straight at the Chinese line, passing between two large ironclads, the Tingyuen and Latyuen, or the Kingyuen and Chingyuen. Right through the fiery gap she went, with Commander Sakural on the bridge and all her guns at work, while her heroic crew cheered as two torpedoes, launched a hundred yards away, hissed through the waves and missed her. The enormous batteries of the two ironclads thundered away and the Hiyei's decks were strewn with dead and dying men as she fled through the dense smoke between the floating iron forts.

She had passed half way through when a shell from one of the battleships penetrated her side three feet above the water line, shattered the mizzenmast, killed the paymaster, two surgeons, all the medical attendants, spare helmsmen and machine gun ammunition carriers and destroyed the ward room. In a moment the Hiyei was on fire, and as the ship broke through the line and passed to the safety side of the Japanese main squadron her daring captain signalled that the flames would compel him to leave the regular formation.

Admiral Ito

DID NOT SEE THE SIGNAL

through the billows of cannon smoke rolling over the water, and made no reply, so when the Hiyei had transferred her wounded to the transport ship she extinguished the fire and returned to her place in the squadron. She was almost a wreck, but managed to keep her guns going till the end of the battle.

The van squadron of the Japanese fleet, after attacking the right of the Chinese line, turned about and fought its way back towards the north-west, while the main squadron continued on in a circle, the Chinese formation being destroyed and the ships bunched together in confusion. The two ironclads stuck close together, fighting with great spirit.

Just as the flagship Matsushima, at the head of the main squadron, was abreast of the Chinese ironclads a shell from one of the big guns struck her main deck, dismounting her heaviest gun and damaging the whole port battery. The shell struck the ammunition massed on the deck and exploded it. A sheet of fire seemed to sweep up to the sky, and the flagship rolled heavily as her riven sides yielded to the terrific shock, and her plates were bent outward.

Dead men were blown into the sea, a part of the upper deck was blasted and the officers' quarters were destroyed. A lieutenant, a sub-lieutenant, a midshipman and twelve of the crew were instantly killed. Wounded men were scattered about in the bloody wreckage.

THE SHIP WAS ON FIRE.

Admiral Ito kept his course until he found that the stiff wind on the port bow was spreading the flames, and to save the ship he turned about, followed by the rest of the squadron. From his place on the bridge the Admiral could see that one of the Chinese ironclads was also on fire, and he decided to return to the attack, using his starboard battery while the fire on the port side was being extinguished.

Meanwhile the little Akagi and the transport Saikio Maru were separated from the main squadron, being unable to keep up with its swift movements. The Akagi was attacked on all sides by the enemy, but fought bravely. Her mainmast was shot away and her captain, Commander Sakamoto, was killed on the bridge. The navigating officer then took command, but a few moments later fell to the deck wounded in the face and arm. He was succeeded by the third lieutenant, who directed the fighting until the navigating officer's wounds were dressed, and he returned to the bridge.

As the Akagi's mainmast crashed down over the side a lieutenant and gun crew in the fighting top were killed. The Chinese poured volley after volley into the battered ship, but the wounded lieutenant kept his place on the bridge and refused to surrender. After three hours of hard fighting he succeeded in withdrawing from the battlefield and getting under cover of the main squadron.

But the Saikio Maru! Hemmed in by the Chinese ships, the transport was a general target. Her upper works were riddled by the rapid-fire guns of the enemy, but she managed to escape the

SHOTS OF THE HEAVIER BATTERIES.

By this time the Chinese fleet was disorganized, and the gunnery was wild.

A torpedo was launched at the transport, but it exploded before reaching her. Another torpedo was sent from a ship not fifty yards away. A thrill of terror ran through the Saikio's crew as the huge projectile plunged into the sea, headed straight for the vessel. But the distance was not great enough for the style of attack, and before the torpedo could rise to the surface it had passed under the Saikio's hull, and her astonished officers and men saw it come up on the other side and dart away towards the horizon.

A sudden burst of speed carried the transport to the shelter of the main squadron.

As the Chinese line was doubled up, the van squadron, under Rear-Admiral Tsuboi, attacked the bewildered commanders, who seemed to have lost all thought of fleet formation and were fighting at random. The main Chinese force had gradually drawn away from the protection of the ironclads, and each ship was acting on its own account.

WENT DOWN LIKE THE VICTORIA.

At about 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon the Chihyuen began to sink, bow first. As she went down the Japanese guns pierced her again and again. Her crew jumped into the sea and her stern rose in the air, the propeller wheel going at full speed.

For a few minutes she was completely hidden by clouds of smoke and steam. Just before she disappeared her propeller reached the water again, and she whirled around in the sea with mighty swirls, drowning men engulfed at every quivering sweep of the sinking ship. Then, with a final shudder and lurch she plunged under the surface and was seen no more.

Two Chinese ships tried to withdraw from the action, but were pursued by the van squadron. The Latyuen or the King Yuen suddenly keeled over on her port side and went down sideways. She was sunk by a stern shot, although it is almost certain that she was seriously injured before she attempted to break away.

The wind lulled and the ocean was wrapped in smoke, through which shone the dull glare of a conflagration. The Tshaoyong was in flames, and the Japanese batteries were concentrating their fire upon her. Down went the cruiser with her shrieking crew and a great cloud hid the spot where she disappeared in the distance, leaving a trail of dying men in the waves.

By this time the two Japanese squadrons were about five miles apart with the Chinese main force between them. The squadrons were in perfect line, the main squadron advancing on the two ironclads and the van squadron chasing two or three fugitives

HEADED TOWARDS PORT ARTHUR.

It was now a few minutes past five o'clock. Admiral Ito feared that the two squadrons might be separated in the darkness, and not daring to risk a fight at night with the ironclads and the Chinese torpedo boats, he signalled the van to join him, and withdrew to westward of the Chinese.

At the same time the Chinese fleet reformed and shaped its course southeast. The Japanese squadrons took a parallel course, but kept at a sufficient distance to avoid an attack by torpedoes. The van squadron followed Admiral Ito and reported that the Chinese cruiser Yangwai was on fire and had started for Talu Island, probably to beach herself.

Ito was satisfied that the Chinese fleet intended to take refuge behind the forts of Weihaiwei. He felt confident that with the superior speed and discipline of his squadrons he could afford to renew the battle at daybreak, and he proceeded at full speed to the neighborhood of Weihaiwei. But in the morning there was no sign of the enemy to be seen. The Chinese had fled to Port Arthur. Ito steamed straightway to Talu Island. As he approached he saw smoke in the distance, but it vanished on the horizon without a trace of its origin being discovered. The Japanese believe that a fast torpedo boat was in the vicinity.

The van squadron discovered the Yangwai aground and abandoned on the south shore of Talu Island. She was promptly blown up with gun cotton. The Japanese fleet then returned to

THE NEW NAVAL RENDEZVOUS

at the mouth of the Tatong River, and the Akagi, Matsushima, Hiyei and Saikio Maru were sent to Japan for repairs, Admiral Ito's flag being transferred to the Hashidate.

While the fleet was lying in the Tatong inlet, the Naniwa and Akitsushima were sent across the Yellow Sea by Admiral Ito, in consequence of a report that one of the Chinese warships had got aground while retreating from the battle. On Sept. 23 they discovered the Kuangki ashore off Tallenwan Bay, near Port Arthur. When the Japanese men-of-war drew near the stranded ship, they saw her blown to pieces by her officers.

This was the fifth warship loss by the Chinese since the opening of the battle.

Not a single Japanese ship was lost.

Twelve Japanese officers and ninety-eight men were killed, while thirteen officers and 170 men were wounded.

The Chinese loss I am unable to give, but it must be nearly two thousand. Probably the exact figures will never be made public. I know from the accounts of a dozen eye-witnesses that the sea was full of drowning Chinamen and that few were saved during the fighting for the reason that the Chinese had no small boats.

"To what do you chiefly attribute the success of the Japanese fleet?" I asked, as the Admiral talked over the details of the battle.

"Largely to Providence," he answered. "The escape of the Saikio Maru from the torpedoes, for instance, was a miracle."

"Why did you not

USE TORPEDOES AGAINST THE IRONCLADS?

I thought that was the fundamental principle of an attack on armored battleships by weaker vessels?"

The Admiral winced and hesitated. I had hit him in a tender spot.

"The distance was too great," he said.

Notwithstanding this statement of Admiral Ito, I have already learned on unimpeachable authority that there was not a torpedo in the Japanese fleet. I cannot say who was responsible for this grave omission. It is the one serious blunder made by the Japanese since the beginning of the war. Had the fleet been provided with torpedoes it is reasonably certain that one or both of the Chinese ironclads would have been destroyed. The absence of torpedoes is all the more surprising considering the magnificent equipment of the two squadrons in other respects and the admirable way in which they were handled.

The only new idea in modern naval warfare which was thoroughly tested in this engagement was the rapid-fire gun. Admiral Ito said that it played a most important part in the battle.

"Our fleet carried forty-six twelve-centimetre rapid-fire guns and four fifteen-centimetre rapid-fire guns," he said. "Each gun fired about forty shots during the fight, which makes 2000 shots for the combined batteries, not counting the other guns.

THE RAPID-FIRE CANNON

is a splendid weapon and we were able to embarrass the enemy's gunners. When I learn something of the Chinese killed and wounded I will compare the figures with the number of shots we fired. The result ought to be very interesting."

"Of course you know how deeply Americans are interested in the question of speed and its relation to the fighting efficiency of the navy," I suggested. "You have had a good chance to test your fast ships in action and your opinion ought to be worth something now."

"Nothing but our speed enabled us to keep our formation," the Admiral replied. "The Chinese were slow, and we kept our squadrons moving so swiftly on the right and left of their line that they could keep no order of battle. I am convinced that speed is the first thing to be looked for in a warship. I thought so before this battle, and I am now more thoroughly convinced. For squadron fighting ironclads are vital. The part played by the two Chinese battleships saved a great part of the enemy's fleet."

"You must have been glad when darkness came on, Admiral. Providence and darkness were on the side of Japan."

"No, no!" said the Admiral, shaking his fine head. "I was anxious to continue the fight, but I would not chance a struggle in the dark with ironclads and torpedo boats. With our fast ships we were able to keep our formation and attack or retire at will. The Chinese had to fight on our terms, not on their own. I am ready to fight the Chinese fleet to-morrow, ironclads and all, if it will only come out where I can meet it."

The Admiral laughed when I asked him what he thought of the Chinese as sea fighters.

CHINESE WERE COURAGEOUS.

"They are very brave men," he said. "Not a ship hoisted the white flag, and their gunners kept at work all the time, although their aim was not very good towards the end. Yes, the Chinese fought courageously. No man can deny it. While they preserved their fleet formation they showed wisdom in their fighting, but after we broke up the lines each captain seemed to be acting independently. But the two ironclads were well handled. I must say that."

And so ends the first real trial of strength on the sea between the forces of civilization and barbarism in Asia.

LONDON BETTORS ARRESTED.

LONDON, November 24.—Acting upon information recently obtained by the authorities, the police yesterday made a raid upon the rooms of the Albert Club, the chief betting organization of London. The descent upon the club's quarters was attended with much excitement and when the news of what was going on had spread, noisy crowds gathered in Fleet street about the club house. At the time of the raid ninety persons were found in the rooms and all of these were taken into custody and removed to the police station in cabs.

THE SEIZURES IN LAKE ERIE.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, November 24.—The Department of Marine and Fisheries was asked by a STAR correspondent to-day for an opinion of the seizure of the nets and fish made by the Petrel in Lake Erie. The Department seems to be perfectly satisfied that the fish and nets were seized on Canadian territory. When the matter is fully investigated they hold that this will be shown to be a fact. The fish have been sold but the nets have not.

THE EYES OF THE WORLD

Are Fixed Upon South American Nervine—Beyond Doubt the Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age—When Every Other Helper has Failed It Cures—A Discovery Based on Scientific Principles, That Renders Failure Impossible.

In the matter of ill health, temporizing measures, while possibly successful for the moment, can never be lasting. Those in poor health soon know whether the remedy they are using is simply a passing incident in their experience, bracing them up for the day, or something that is getting at the seat of the disease, and is surely and permanently restoring them to good health.

The eyes of the world are literally fixed on South American Nervine. They are not viewing it as a nine days' wonder, but critical and experienced men have been studying this medicine for years, with the one result, they have found that its claim of perfect curative qualities cannot be gainsaid.

The great discoverer of this medicine was possessed of the knowledge that the seat of all disease is the nerve centres, situated at the base of the brain. In this belief he had the best scientists and medical men of the world occupying exactly the same premises. Indeed, the ordinary laymen recognized this principle long ago. Every one knows that let disease or injury affect this part of the human system and death is almost certain. Injure the spinal cord, which is the medium of these nerve centres, and paralysis is sure to follow.

Here is the first principle: The trouble with medical treatment, usually, and with nearly all medicines, is that they aim simply to treat the organ that may be diseased. South American Nervine passes by the organs, and immediately applies its curative powers to the nerve centres, from which the organs of the body receive their supply of nerve fluid. The nerve centres healed, and of necessity the organ which has shown the outward evidence only of derangement is healed. Indigestion, nervousness, impoverished blood, liver complaint, all owe their origin to a derangement of the nerve centres. Thousands bear testimony that they have been cured of these troubles, even when they have become so desperate as to baffle the skill of the most eminent physicians, because South American Nervine has gone to headquarters and cured there.

The eyes of the world have not been disappointed in the inquiry into the success of South American Nervine. People marvel, it is true, at its wonderful remedial qualities, but they know, beyond all question, that it does everything that is claimed for it. It stands alone as the one great, certain, curing remedy of the 19th century. Why should any one suffer distress and sickness while this remedy is practically at their hand?

"El Padre," the standard 10c Cigar. 277tf

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For all fatigues of Body and Brain, "VIN MARIANI" is pronounced the most Reliable, Effective and Agreeable Tonic Stimulant.

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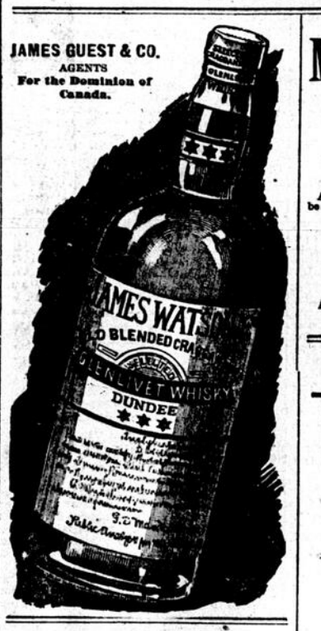

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MEMOIRS OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

THE DECEASED STATESMAN'S CAREER WELL RE-TOLD.

Mr. Joseph Pope, Deceased's Secretary, the Author — Facts About Sir John Not Generally Hitherto Known.

MEMOIRS OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, G.C.B., First Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada. By Joseph Pope. Two volumes, 774 pages, London, Edward Arnold.

This book, published yesterday, is the work on which the private secretary of the late premier has been engaged during the past three years. As a book likely to prove one of the most important contributions ever made to the political history of Canada, it will meet with great attention; while also the new personal lights which it throws on Sir John Madonald, deserve extended notice.

A review of the book can not be better introduced than by a quotation of the introduction by the Baroness Macdonald of Earnscliffe. It is as follows:

"During one of those strange and bewildered days following that supreme and solemn hour which closed the earthly life of my husband—days when I tried hard to move forward from the horror of a great darkness into the sad twilight of resignation—on one of those days the necessity forced itself upon me for naming a writer, who, having had a close personal intercourse with Sir John, should, aided by the contents of such papers, and letters as he had left, be able to give a more intimate and detailed history of his interesting personality than would be possible for any other biographer, however competent and faithful, not possessed of these special advantages.

"Happily my husband anticipated the possibility of this necessity, and, as was his custom in the regulation of my daily life, had given me in a few slight words the direction I should need.

"The subject had been brought under his notice, some three or four months before the time of our parting by two letters addressed to me. Both these letters were from literary persons unknown to us, each offering his services as Sir John's biographer, one of whom was good enough to ask my assistance in the preparation of his work.

"When the second of these letters arrived, though Sir John was apparently as well as usual, deeply engrossed by important business and in the full tide of public affairs, I had already with a sinking heart been visited by strange and unusual misgivings as to the state of his health.

"It was more from his words and ways of late I had learned to fear, for it seemed to me that in some mysterious manner the veil of the great Hereafter was lifting for him, and that his tired eyes saw beyond it.

"In one of his rare intervals of leisure—sadly do I remember how difficult it was to find even few unoccupied minutes for the purpose—I showed both these letters to Sir John, as I had shown others on the same subject received at intervals during the last ten years of our married life.

"I see my husband now as he spoke in answer, wearied and thoughtful on his return home at Ottawa from a long Cabinet meeting. 'They must wait till I am dead,' he said, slowly, 'and then I think Joe shall write it.' He thus spoke of Mr. Joseph Pope, his long-time private secretary and friend, who for more than ten years had been a frequent inmate of our house, for whom Sir John had a warm regard, in whose honesty of purpose and ability he had always great confidence, and to whom he spoke, I feel sure, as confidentially as so naturally reticent a man was ever able to speak to any other. 'Yes,' he repeated, 'Joe shall write it; he knows more about me than any one else; and you, Agnes, shall help him.' In accordance with the first part of this desire so soon as it was possible for me to see him, I sent for Mr. Pope, and asked him as a personal favor to undertake the work.

"The second alas it was impossible to fulfil. Suffering, weakened, and unfit, it was then, and it has been ever since, not only impossible for me to add a line or word to them, but even to read over Mr. Pope's pages, for which I now in this blind unusual manner venture to ask public attention.

"Having consented, not without many misgivings, to the preparation of these memoirs, Mr. Pope naturally asked for such material as I could furnish.

"A large collection of letters and papers had been carefully preserved during many years by Sir John with a view, as he more than once told me, to writing some account of his life and times in Canada when, too old for longer devotion to the public service, he should retire altogether from political life, and enjoy, what he had always eargerly looked forward to, a few years of rest and quiet before the end should come.

"To these letters and papers, except in this way to me, I cannot discover that my husband made any further reference whatever. They remained at my disposal; and, entirely unfit as I was to read over and examine and select from their pages, I had no choice but to give them unreservedly to Mr. Pope, with a request that, in making use of their contents, he should exercise his best judgment. * * * *

MACDONALD OF EARNSCLIFFE."

Sydenham, London, 1894.

The Memoirs.

MR. POPE'S WORK. SIR JOHN'S RETICENCE. THE DIFFICULTY OF TREATING RECENT EVENTS.

"I ask the public to remember, in the first place, that Sir John Macdonald was naturally the most reserved of men, and that his confidences were very few.

"I desire them also to bear in mind that I knew him only during the last ten years of his life, that he was sixty-seven years old before I ever spoke to him, and, lastly, that the relation in which I stood towards him was the subordinate one of secretary.

"It is true that I have had the inestimable advantage of access to his private papers, but the very richness of the materials at my disposal has proven a fruitful source of embarrassment. The difficulty of selection, great in any case, has been heightened by the shortness of the interval that has elapsed since his death, and by the fact that many of his contemporaries are still living.

"Beyond a general hint conveyed at rare intervals in phrases such as 'Remember that it will be useful hereafter,' and 'I want you to be my literary executor.' Sir John never alluded in my presence to the subject of his memoirs. I have a strong impression that he wished his correspondence on the subject of the Treaty of Washington to be given to the world. In regard to its publication, therefore, I feel I have had no option. There can be little doubt also, from its very form, that he intended his letter to Lord Dufferin on the subject of the granting of the first Canadian Pacific railway charter to be read by posterity; but, with these exceptions, I alone am responsible for the appearance of whatever this book contains."

These sentences from the preface of the Memoirs indicate well the conditions under which Mr. Pope writes his book. They indicate also its greatest value. The prime value is not literary, nor, unfortunately, is it personal to the extent some might hope; it is first of all historical. Yet there is far more of a personal revelation in the book than in any or all of the records hitherto published of Sir John Macdonald, and that there is not more is evidently due to the fact, never before fully realised, that Sir John's life was almost wholly public, not personal.

In attempting to give the public an idea of the book, the first important point is not the writer, but the contents. It is not timely therefore to criticise Mr. Pope's performance from a merely literary point of view. But it may be said briefly that the secretary of the late premier has shown in this work the qualities which must have recommended him to Sir John Macdonald. He has surpressed himself, in so far as any effort at display is concerned. There is no pretence of literary brilliancy. There are no fireworks. The book is a plain, direct story, clearly told, splendidly compressed, embodying modestly, but in vigorous outlines the result of evidently a very great amount of reading, research, judgment and labor.

Mr. Pope has covered very little ground gone over by previous writers. He has evidently disregarded entirely all prior attempts to sketch Sir John Macdonald's career. This the great amount of private papers and correspondents at his disposal seems to have enabled him to do easily. The work therefore is almost wholly new, though it deals with well-worn subjects. And it presents a most impressive cumulative picture of the picturesque and latterly, it might be almost said, the gigantic career of the man who consolidated British North America, laying the foundations of what now is clearly seen to be the frame work of a great nation.

TROUBLE FOR THE AUTHOR.

There will probaby be an outcry against the writer of the Memoirs in some quarters. For Mr. Pope, while suppressing himself in literary and biographical respects, is often sharply in evidence in vindication of his former chief, with whose Conservatism he was evidently most thoroughly and fearlessly in sympathy. The Memoirs are, therefore, even more a defence and a eulogy of the first Canadian Premiers career than a digest of its facts and proportions. Sir John Macdonald had a remarkable faculty for absorbing opponents. Hardly a public man who appeared in Canada during the first thirty years of Sir John's activity but was in the end acting with him, no matter how fierce an opponent he might previously have been. Even George Brown the grim, intractable dictator of the *Globe*, came at one time to play second fiddle to the enchanter from Kingston. Joe Howe, the marvellous Nova Scotian who also became a complacent victim in Sir John's net makes reference to this in the very negotiations in which he fell. One of the private letters to Sir John from Howe which Mr. Pope publishes, has the following passage:

"They (the Nova Scotian people) have got the idea into their heads t at your goat is not to be trusted, and that you are a sort of wizard that, having already beguiled Brown, McDougall, Tupper, etc., to destruction, are about to do the same kind of office to me."

And so Sir John did beguile him immediately afterwards, although whether it was to destruction is a matter of opinion. Now, to Mr. Pope, Sir John's wonderful ultimate attraction for even the bitterest opponents was simply the influence and charm of statesmanship, foresight, and personal characteristics. The enemies of Sir John, while they remained enemies, called it by other names. They claimed that he corrupted opponents more by office and patronage than by statesmanship. What Mr. Pope attributes to Sir John's overwhelming personality, his enemies attributed, and some do still attribute largely, to a refined species of corruption, which secured supreme power and honor for Sir John Macdonald by selling subordinate power and honor to dangerous opponents. The 'Clear Grit' estimate of Sir John admitted his great ability, but long held it to be chiefly an ability that had a mysterious success in convincing even the cleverest opponents that they could get power and office more easily through him than by fighting for their own hand, and that even they had better become subordinate strings to Sir John's bow than to attempt to gain a bold game against him. If Mr. Pope's view were simply appreciative of Sir John, critics might not take up fiercely any opposite view. Mr. Pope's faith in his chief, however, is necessarily, under the circumstances, attended by free expressions of opinion about many of Sir John's opponents, particularly about George Brown, whom he depicts as an ugly self-seeking fanatic—as Sir John himself undoubtedly regarded the man so long the presiding genius of the *Globe* and the Grits. This it is which will get Mr. Pope into hot water when the Memoirs are fully weighed. But it must, be said that Mr. Pope gives chapter and verse for every assertion he makes.

Meanwhile, the purpose of this notice of the book is not to be critical, but to present an idea of the leading features of the work. To attempt even to but glance systematically or in detail over its eight hundred pages would be foolish, so that notice of the new matter of the volumes might be roughly concentrated under the following headings.

Sir John's early days.
Entrance into public life and early career.
Sir John and George Brown.
Confederation and its expansion.
A chapter of Secret History.
The Pacific Scandal.
Personal characteristics.
Last days.

A word regarding the general scope of Mr. Pope's work might be given here however. The book is a full biographical and political outline of Sir John and his times up to 1873, when he was defeated on account of the Pacific Scandal. It contains a great deal that is new, a great deal of old history on which new light is thrown, and much that will furnish the basis for other revelations. But beyond 1873 Mr. Pope hardly goes. He appears to have shrunk from touching living issues and living people. Consequently the names of few politicians and persons of to-day appear. It is as well. Perhaps another volume of the Memoirs may have to be written when it can be done with freedom.

AN ARTISTIC PRINTERS' WORK.

Typographically, the volumes are simply admirable. The paper, type, composition and press-work, are all alike of the highest order of book excellence. Plain the volumes are in binding, though substantial and in good taste, but it is a pleasure to handle them. A fine full-page engraving of Sir John from a photograph taken in 1862 is the frontispiece of the first volume. A good portrait of him in later life opens the second. Some fac-similes of his handwriting are interleaved. For its quality the book is remarkably cheap.

Early Days.

SOME POPULAR ILLUSIONS DISPELLED. SIR JOHN'S EDUCATION. "NO BOYHOOD." FISTICUFFS IN COURT. VON SHOULTZ.

Born in Glasgow January 11, 1815, the son of Scotch Highlanders, John A. Macdonald arrived with his parents in Canada at the age of five years. The family hovered in the neighborhood of Kingston. After some country schooling, John A. put in five years at Kingston Grammar School, and then at fifteen went into a law office. That was his education.

"If I had had a University education," he said one day, in after life in Mr. Pope's hearing, "I should have probably entered upon the path of literature and acquired distinction therein." It was a queer wish, if wish it was. As Mr. Pope remarks, Sir John did greater things than literature in attaining the government of millions of men, and founding a great dominion. "I had no boyhood," he once again remarked; "from the age of fifteen I began to earn my own living." Mr. Pope suspects that he had to earn more than that, for his father was constantly in difficulties.

Sir John seldom spoke of his boyhood, Mr. Pope says. There is one touching incident told. Going home from school one day he found the door locked, the whole family ill in bed, and but indifferently provisioned. He set about baking some bread, but could not manage it until he carried an invalid sister downstairs and laid her on a couch in the kitchen while he kneaded the dough under her directions.

The only relaxation of the boy's youth seems to have been a little occasional fishing or shooting about the Bay of Quinte, the vicinity of which he knew so well that in after days when passing that way Mr. Pope used to be puzzled as to what particular place Sir John had lived at. He told the Premier so one day. Sir John replied laughingly, "That's just what the Grits say. The *Globe* has it that I am born in a new place every general election."

At fifteen he went into a law office. He was soon entrusted with considerable business. At only eighteen he was sent for a time to take charge of a law office in Napanee, during the absence in England of the proper incumbent. Called to the bar at the age of twenty-one, he opened a law office of his own, and in the same year Oliver Mowat entered his office as a student, and also a youth who was afterwards Sir Alexander Campbell. That was quite a trio.

It is amusing to read that Sir John in his first law case got into a row with the other lawyer which resulted in a stand-up fight in the court. The old court crier, a partisan of the young Macdonald, commanded by the court to stop the row, circled round them crying "Order, order" in a loud tone, but adding in a whisper, "Hit him again, John." "I have heard Sir John Macdonald say that in many a parliamentary encounter of after years," adds Mr. Pope, "he has seemed to hear above the excitement of the occasion the voice of the old crier whispering in his ear the words of encouragement, 'Hit him, John.'"

John was in the way of harder fighting soon after. He joined the militia when the rebellion of 1837-38 broke out, and did some marching with a musket on his shoulder and with blistered feet before he was through, though it does not appear that he was in any actual fighting.

One of the popular illusions regarding Sir John's early legal career is that he eloquently defended Von Shoultz, a Polish American who led a small band of invaders across the St. Lawrence during the rebellion of 1838, and who was captured, tried, and hanged. Mr. Pope makes clear that, although Sir John took up Shoultz's case, there was practically no defence, and Sir John made no speech at all. The Pole pleaded guilty at the outset, and in the second place the trial was by court martial, on which occasion counsel are not allowed to address the court on behalf of the prisoner. Mr. Pope further states that so far from its being the fact that Sir John leaped at one bound into the front rank of the legal profession, his progress at the bar, although steady, was not rapid. He once told Mr. Pope that he was unfortunate in the beginning of his career with his criminal cases, several of his clients, of whom Shoultz was one, having been hanged. In fact this piece of ill luck was so marked that a brother lawyer said to him one day jokingly, "John A., we shall have to make you Attorney-General, you are so successful in *securing* convictions."

In 1842 the young lawyer took a trip to England to buy a law library, and on this occasion he got a tourist's glimpse of Windsor, which forty years later he was to enter as the head of the great Dominion to receive the highest honors from his queen.

Entrance Into Public Life.

ONLY FIVE SPEECHES IN FIVE YEARS. THE CONFUSED POLITICS OF 1844—1864.

John A. Macdonald during the six or seven years elapsing after his admission to the bar in 1836 built up a good legal business in Kingston. Then in 1843 he was elected as alderman, and a year later he was returned to the Legislative Assembly of Upper and Lower Canada. From that on he sat for Kingston in Legislature or Parliament without a break for thirty-four years, or until 1878.

In 1844 John A. Macdonald first entered the Legislature. He was elected as a Tory, but he invariably conducted himself as a very moderate one, and was always ready to meet other moderate men half way. Nevertheless, he formed strong convictions of his own, and it is interesting to note that one of them was for British connection. In his address to the electors of Kingston accepting his nomination for the Legislature, he said: "My firm belief is that the prosperity of Canada depends upon this promising negotiation with the mother country, and I shall resist any attempt, from whatever quarters it may come, which may tend to weaken that union." All this he adhered to through his life until nearly fifty years later his last election address to Canada closed with the words: "A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die."

If any imagine that Sir John's entrance into politics was the deliberate issue of carefully preconceived plans, and that he from the start contemplated great things, they can find no support in Mr. Pope's relation. "I once asked Sir John," Mr. Pope says, "how he came to run in 1844." "To fill a gap," he replied. "There seemed to be no one else available, so I was pitched upon."

"Nor need it be imagined that Sir John at once became prominent in the Legislative Assembly. Far from firing the House by his eloquence, it seems that his progress was of precisely the opposite nature. He spoke but seldom," says Mr. Pope. "In fact he has told me that he did not think he made more than five speeches during his first five sessions." No hayseed could do less, surely. Yet all the time the young member for Kingston, by close attention to Parliamentary business and by his native ability, good judgment and personal qualities, was evidently gaining great weight, for in two years he was talked of for the Executive Council, and long before the five sessions were over, actually became (May 11, 1847) a member of the Government.

It would be unprofitable to follow Sir John through the confused politics of the next few years. It is sufficient to repeat, what everybody knows, that he pursued steadily a moderate Conservative course, being particularly careful to cultivate French Canadian support and steadily gaining personal and political influence.

One noticeable thing is the personal independence he showed. Writing to his sister in 1847, some time before he entered the Government, he says:

"I have been offered the Solicitor-Generalship, which I declined, because although it gives little or no trouble and is worth $3000 a year, I thought it made me too dependent on the Government, and I like to steer my own course."

That is manly enough in a young politician of 32 years of age.

A few years later it is strange to find him already complaining of the losses of friends by death. In 1850 he writes to his mother regarding the approaching death of a dear friend, Charles Stuart.

"This is a sad enough letter, but such letters become common as people get older. Though yet a young man, many, very many, of my companions have disappeared and my firmest and best friend is about to leave me."

But he himself had forty-one years of wonderful fullness ahead of him.

HOME CONNECTIONS AND FAMILY.

Mr. Pope publishes many affectionate short letters written by John A. to his mother and sisters during these years. He had married before entering Parliament, a Scotch cousin, Miss Isabella Clark, whose health unfortunately soon gave way. She had to spend a great deal of time away from her husband, and appears to cut little figure in his life although he writes very affectionately of her. They had two children. The second, Hugh John Macdonald, now of Winnipeg, is too well known in Canada to need reference to; the first, John Alexander, a remarkably fine boy, was accidentally killed by a fall in Kingston when but two years old. Mr. Pope has the following foot note regarding the little lad.

"More than thirty years after that time, Lady Macdonald was looking over some odds and ends at Earnscliffe (Ottawa), when she came upon a box of child's toys, a broken rattle, a small cart, some animals, etc. Not knowing to whom they belonged, she took them to Sir John, who was lying on his bed. He looked at them at first carelessly, then thoughtfully, raised himself on his elbow, and took one up in his hand. 'Ah,' said he, 'these were little John A's.' He had kept beside him these mementos of his little boy all those years. Lady Macdonald replaced the box almost reverently where she had found it, and it is there to-day."

The first Mrs. Macdonald died in 1856. Eleven years later; in 1867 he married Miss Bernard, the present Baroness Macdonald, who for twenty-four years thereafter was his good angel, keeping unfailing watch and ward over his home and person with a solicitude which knew no selfishness or lapse.

Macdonald and George Brown.

THE GREAT OPPONENTS OF THE DECADE PRIOR TO 1864. THEIR ULTIMATE COALITION. QUEER PERSONAL RELATIONS.

"And, as time went on, there could be seen looming in the background, the ominous figure of George Brown." So writes Mr. Pope as he tells of the new factors that were making their appearance in Canadian politics after the general election of 1848.

The story of the rivalry between John A. and George Brown is for the next ten or twelve years the story of the politics of the two provinces which then constituted Canada. These years witnessed the settlement of the university endowment problem, of the Clergy Reserves, the Rebellion Losses, the seat of government, and the opening of the negotiation for Confederation. There were a dozen ministries, with John A. in most of them. The treaty of Reciprocity of 1854 with the States brought prosperity to Canada, the era of great railway building began. And of everything John A. was a great part.

Mr. Macdonald cultivated the Catholic alliance carefully, and this, with the Conservative support in Upper Canada generally gave him the trump cards. George Brown, on the other hand, was a red hot Protestant, always suspicious of French and Catholic domination, constantly pitching into the Quebec clergy, and although often with a majority from Upper Canada behind him, so desperately objectionable to Lower Canada as to be usually utterly out of the running for premier honors in the joint assembly.

"Possessed of great force of character, immense energy and active and a determined spirit which overbore all opposition, Mr. Brown speedily became an important factor in the Liberal ranks." Mr. Pope admits that much, but it would be hard to find anything else in the book in George Brown's favor. To Mr. Pope George Brown had no other redeeming qualities. A place-hunter (p. 120); a crusader against and foul attacker of the Roman Catholic church (p. 154); a man who disregarded honor and decency to grasp at the premiership (pp. 187-188); the evil genius of the spirit of religious intolerance in Canada (p. 191); a defamer of all who crossed his overweening ambition and inordinate vanity (pp. 196, 197); one who by years of ceaseless whipping of radical and religious strife inflamed the minds of English and French, Catholic and Protestant till it seemed the Union must be broken up (p. 257). In all this, Mr. Pope but reechoes Sir John Macdonald's opinions. Writing to his mother as early as 1856, Sir John says;

"I am carrying on a war against that scoundrel George Brown and I shall teach him a lesson that he never learnt before. I shall prove him a most dishonest, dishonorable fellow, and, in doing so, I will only pay him a debt I owe him for abusing one for months together in his newspaper."

That Sir John's opinion did not change is made evident enough by the speech he delivered at the White banquet in Montreal in 1875. Speaking of the coalition of 1864, Sir John said:

"Mr. Brown at last became sensible of the consequences of his unwise and factious course, and the only patriotic thing that man ever did in his life impelled by a sense of fear for the consequences he had himself rendered imminent by his course was to coalesce with me for the purpose of Confederation."

The fact probably was that George Brown was about the only man Sir John ever met whom he could neither handle as he wished nor beat out of the field. However, George Brown's admirers will probably attend to this part of the Memoirs. Mr. Pope's statements, as we have already intimated, are at least plain, definite, and supported by quotations and references which offer fair fighting. George Brown did, as Sir John admits, pursue a patriotic course toward Confederation. That he did so from fear of any consequences whatever, not many will admit. George Brown was not of that kind. Mr. Pope hints that during the coalition Brown showed a petty temper. Very likely he did. Entitled to consider himself Sir John's equal, he had with but two Liberal colleagues joined a cabinet of nine Conservatives, and entered it under Sir John, who had been his bitter enemy for twenty years. He did it from patriotism, and to create a greater Canada, so that he had to take what came as regarded minor matters. Such a position must have been so galling to a fiercely proud nature like Brown's that the slightest touch would expose rawness. Had he been the chief, and Sir John under similar circumstances one of a 25 per cent. minority in the cabinet, it is ten to one the pettiness would have been on the other side.

At all events, they acted together for a time. Prior to 1864 they had not exchanged a word for ten years, so bitter was their enmity. But when they came together for a public purpose, they arrived at an understanding by which, in Sir John Macdonald's words, for three years.

"We acted together, dined at public places together, played euchre in crossing the Atlantic, and went into society together. And yet on the day after he resigned we resumed our old positions and ceased to speak."

The more extraordinary this last fact, inasmuch as in some of their operations together, they approached the familiar. For instance when in England to complete the Confederation scheme, they went to the Derby together. Mr. Pope gives the following as Sir John Macdonald told it to him:

"Coming home we had lots of fun; even George Brown, covenanting old chap as he was, caught its spirit. I bought him a peashooter and a bag of peas, and the old fellow actually took aim at people on the tops of busses and shot lots of peas on the way home. Russell, too (the famous war correspondent of the *Times*, who had taken them to the races) was great fun. In the drive, as we stopped, he would suddenly declaim to a gaping crowd, making a speech a la Jack Cade. Striding up to a stupid policeman, he exclaimed suddenly and with great earnestness as he caught his arm, "Is the multitude appeased" "Ah no no sir" said the constable, "no more peas, do not give them any more peas, they have had enough already."

Confederation and Its Expansion.

HOW THE COALITION OF 1864 PAVED THE WAY FOR THE DOMINION.

As this review is concerned chiefly with what is new or personal in Mr. Pope's Memoirs, Confideration must be passed over lightly.

Confederation was the ultimate out come of the coalition between John A. Macdonald and George Brown, in 1864. The coalition was due to the fact that neither of them could run the Union of Upper and Lower Canada alone. Roughly speaking Macdonald had a large Conservative support in Lower Canada, and a small support in Upper Canada, Brown had a Grit majority in Upper Canada. Then there was in Lower Canada a Rouge party which opposed Macdonald, but would not act with Brown. The Grits and Rouges united could and did upset Conservative adminstrations, but they would not join to form a new one, because the Lower Canada men would not tolerate Brown's an-catholicism, and the Upper Canada Grits would not drop him.

So finally Macdonald and Brown, equally convinced that the dead-lock required some compromise, came together in a coalition ministry, with John A. on top where he stayed.

The coalition soon developed a plan to effect the confederation of the provinces of British North America, and thanks to the hearty adhesion of Charles Tupper in Nova Scotia and S. L. Tilley in New Brunswick, the project became fact. From this out, Sir John looms larger incomparably than any one else in Canadian public life. And indeed the reading of Mr. Pope's pages gives an impression of a splendid foresight, a constantly growing grasp of affairs, an ever-alert genius that seems ubiquitous in the history and politics of the country.

SAMPLE OF SHREWDNESS AND FORESIGHT.

While on the subject of Confederation, a queer bit of Sir John's private correspondence may be noted, which will probably draw forth comment from Hon. Wm. McDougall. In most cases in which Mr. Pope is compelled to touch on living issues, he suppresses names, but in this case he observed that historical necessity forces him to depart from the rule. The episode is interesting as showing Sir John's remarkable foresight.

Confederation had been formed in 1867 with Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Sir John had set about getting hold of Manitoba and the North-West, and in 1869 negotiations were completed for the purchase of the Hudson Bay Company's rights. The Hon. Wm. McDougall previously a member of Sir John's cabinet was appointed Lieut.-Governor of the new territory. He started for the scene before the date on which the transfer was to come into operation, as the then long and tedious journey to Winnipeg from Ottawa was a serious matter. Meanwhile the half-breeds of Manitoba, afraid of something happening to them in all this pother, were getting rebellious. The transfer of the Hudson Bay rights was to take place Dec. 31, 1869. As the agitation grew Sir John wrote after Mr. McDougall advising him to be cautious. The letter is a notable indication of Sir John's shrewdness. He says:

"It occurs to me that you should ascertain from Governor McTavish (the Hudson Bay Company's retiring officer) the two leading half-breeds in the Territory and inform them at once that you will take them into your council. This man Riel, who appears to be the moving spirit, is a clever fellow, and you should endeavor to retain him as an officer in your future police."

Mr. McDougall did not or could not manage this, and the trouble grew. Sir John then writes warning him not to assert his authority prematurely. "Do not forget," he says, "that you are entering a foreign country, under the government of the Hudson Bay Company." Again (Nov. 27):

"A proclamation such as you suggest, calling upon the people in your capacity as Lieut-Governor, to unite to support the law, and calling on the insurgents to disperse, would be very well if it were sure to be obeyed. If, however, it were disobeyed, your weakness and inability to enforce the authority of the Dominion would be painfully exhibited. An assumption of the government by you of course, puts an end to that of the Hudson Bay Company's authorities. There would then be, if you were not admitted into the country, no legal government existing, and anarchy must follow."

That was just what did follow, Mr. McDougall pursuing the course to which Sir John objected. But of course Mr. McDougall was in an extremely difficult position, being on the scene of action, and it is quite likely that his was one of these cases in which no matter what a man does, the end stamps the means. If you fail you did wrong; if you succeed, you did nobly.

Sir John's idea was not to accept the territory from the Hudson Bay Co., nor pay the money for it until the company made peace itself, and could transfer a pacified people. Riel however went so fast that Canada eventually had to join in suppressing him by an armed force. But Sir John did not forgive Mr. McDougall. He writes to Sir John Rose, Dec. 31:

"Mr. McDougall has made a most inglorious fiasco at Red River * * * * he has ingeniously contrived to humiliate himself and Canada * * * * has weakened our case enormously with the Imperial government."

Perhaps Mr. McDougall may be able to push back the blame on Sir John. However, he shortly after resigned the Lieut-governorship.

A Chapter of Secret History.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON, AND WHAT HAPPENED BEHIND THE SCENES.

One of the most interesting and important political chapters of Mr. Pope's book is that which gives the inner history of the Treaty of Washington, 1870.

That treaty was undertaken to settle three leading matters between Britain and the States. Two of these were of Imperial importance, namely the Alabama claims, and the ownership of San Juan Island, on the Pacific coast. The other was chiefly of Canadian importance, namely the settlement of conditions under which the United States could enter the inshore fisheries of Canada. Under the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854-66, New England fishermen had had free access to the Canadian fisheries. After the abrogation of that Treaty by the United States, their fishermen continued doing pretty much as they pleased, owing to Canada's hope of new relations. But as no new reciprocity could be obtained, Canada by 1870 had got restive, and ordered the Yankees off the fishing grounds, whereat there was a mighty yankee howl.

Great Britain appointed five commissioners led by Lord de Grey, one of the five being for the first time in international relations, a Canadian, Sir John Macdonald. And the inner story of the Treaty shows that that solitary Canadian had to fight a prolonged and desperate battle with his four brother British Commissioners to prevent the interests of the Dominion being sacrificed by them.

The United States wanted the entreé to the Canadian fisheries and, professed to be resolved not to settle the Alabama and San Juan issues without that. Canada wanted to obtain trade concessions from the States in return for her fisheries, and if she could not get satisfactory trade concessions (namely free admission to the States of coal, salt, lumber and fish, and free coasting) she did not want anything, she was satisfied to retain her fisheries and stand out. The British Commissioners, fearing the United States would make good their bluff about not making a treaty without getting the fishing, made strenuous efforts to force Sir John Macdonald to give way, either by taking less than he was instructed by his government, or by accepting a small money compensation.

The commissioners met in Washington in March 1871, and Sir John speedily sized up the situation. On March 17 he writes:

"Having nearly made up my mind that the Americans want everything and will give us nothing in exchange, one of my chief aims now is to convince the British commissioners of the unreasonableness of the Yankees. This they are beginning to find out, and are a good deal disappointed."

Again he writes on March 29:

"In our separate caucusses my colleagues are continually pressing me to yield I am obliged to stand out, and, I am afraid, to make myself extremely disagreeable to them."

The Americans offered free coal and salt, and certain free fish. Sir John said no. The British commissioners pressed him to yield. Sir John replied in affect "the fisheries are ours. We have a right to put a price on them. If the Americans dont like the price they needn't buy." The argument was unanswerable, nevertheless Lord de Grey kept at him, scared that the block would prevent a treaty on the Alabama matter. On April 1st. Sir John writes again:

"I must say I am greatly disappointed at the course taken by the British Commissioners. They seem to have only one thing on their minds that is, to go home to England with a Treaty in their pockets, settling everything, no matter, at what cost to Canada."

Relations between Sir John and his British colleagues grew so strained that on April 16th, Sir John writes:

"The discussion took an unpleasant turn, and Lord de Grey commenced to lecture me on my duty as a Commoner, and I was obliged to tell him very shortly that I believed I knew what my duty was, and that I would endeavor to preform it."

Lord de Grey changed his tune, but maintained the pressure amicably, so much so that eventually Sir John wished to resign. He felt deeply the gravity of his position. A failure of negotiation, a treaty on the Alabama claims might mean war between Britain and the United States. This was a terrible responsibility for Sir John to risk, yet how could he yield the interests of the Dominion? He pointed out to Lord de Grey that "the present attitude of the American Commissioners was simply an attempt to bully us into a surrender of our rights," and said that if he (Sir John) yielded, there would be an outcry in Canada almost equally grave in its probable consequences, possible a revolt from British connection, followed by annexation to the United States, Vol. II, p. 117.

The United States Commissioners were of course attempting to bamboozle the British Commissioners. Sir John writes to Ottawa, April 18th:

"The absurd attempts of the United States Commissioners to depreciate the value of our fisheries would be ridiculous if they were not annoying. They found our English friends so squeezable in nature that their audacity has grown beyond all bounds."

In this connection, Sir John seems to have got so irritated at the American tactics that he expressed himself with pointed freedom about their commissioners. One of them, Judge Hoar, one day claimed that the American offer of free coal, salt and fish "enormously exceeded the value of the fisheries." Next day he said, "Oh, we did not offer much more than free fish, because you are going to get free coal and salt anyway next session" (that is, through the tariff policy of the Republicans at the time, apart altogether from treaty considerations). Sir John comments on this slip of Hoar's as follows:

"Hoar is considered the honest man of the American commission, so you can fancy what the others are like."

So the struggle went on. Finally Sir John was forced by instructions from the Imperial Government to give way to the extent of agreeing to submit the value of the fisheries to arbitration, the Americans agreeing also to admit Canadian fish duty free to the States. The arbitration which subsequently took place at Halifax awarded Canada five million and some hundred thousand dollars for the American use of her inshore fisheries for fifteen years. The American offer which the British commissioners at Washington would have accepted but for Sir John Macdonald was less than a million.

In many other details of the treaty, Sir John prevented sacrifices of British and Canadian interests. Even after the main principles of the treaty were fixed on, he writes home (April 29):

"I shall continue to watch events, lest in my absence they might play the devil with our interests. I cannot divest myself of the apprehension that, if I were away, either from ignorance or from carelessness some stipulation might be introduced into the treaty which, though contravening England's engagements with us, or even our rights secured by the Confederation Act, would still be binding between Britain and the States.

"The Americans would, of course, hold England to any stipulation and say it was no affair of theirs if in making that treaty they had trampled on the rights of Canada."

The treaty was settled and a statement of the discussion was drawn up for publication, and here crops out a sharp indication of Sir John's dislike of what he thought the lack of scruple of the Americans. He writes to Sir George Cartier, June 6th:

"The language put into the mouths of the British Commissioners is strictly correct, but I cannot say so much for the statements of our American colleagues. They have inserted certain statements as having been made by them, which, in fact, never were made, but which they think it of importance should appear to have been made, in order that they may have an effect upon the Senate. My English colleagues were a good deal surprised at the proposition, but as the statements did not prejudice England, we left them at liberty to lie as much as they liked. I will give you some amusing instances of this when we meet."

Such is a hitherto secret chapter of the story of the Treaty of Washington, and it is a striking and startling proof of the possibilities which have existed in the past of the sacrifice of Canadian interests by indifferent or ignorant British diplomats (for instance the loss, long before, of nearly all Maine to Canada) and of the necessity of Canadian representatives having a proper say in the negotiation of treaties affecting this country. Sir John, as Mr. Pope intimates in his preface, was specially anxious that the whole story of the Washington treaty should be given to the world after his death.

The Pacific Scandal.

SIR JOHN'S PERSONAL STATEMENT TO LORD DUFFERIN REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENTS OF 1873.

The Pacific scandal is a matter on which every one interested in politics has formed his own opinion. It would be useless to go over the whole story here, and it is referred to in order to say that Mr. Pope in the Memoirs publishes for the first time the statement which Sir John wishes to go into history. Of course Sir John defended himself very fully in the five hours' speech he made in the House of Commons in 1873. But he wrote a personal letter to Lord Dufferin in which he briefly and clearly stated his position, and this letter Mr. Pope gives in full. It is not long, but it is of the deepest historical interest, for Sir John says here what he never said in Parliament, that the negotiations between the Government and Sir Hugh Allan, whose tenor raised such a furore, were the work chiefly of Sir George Cartier, then almost a dying man.

Sir John partly attributed the trouble to his own absence from Ottawa in 1871, negotiating the Treaty of Washington. During that absence, Sir John thought, affairs got into the shape which eventually upset him. With this he blamed Sir George Cartier's failing powers, and the misuse which Sir Hugh Allan, he says, made of them. In the letter to Lord Dufferin Sir John says: "Sir Hugh Allan took undue advantage of the failing health and waning mental faculties of Sir George." Sir George, of course, died before the storm burst, but Sir John claims the mischief has been done. Sir John proceeds:

"Not until after his (Sir George's) death, and the evidence was produced, were any of his colleagues aware of his insane course. As I have already said, it showed too clearly that mind had broken down as well as body. Of course I can only say this to you, as I would rather suffer any consequences than cast any reflections on his memory before the public, or say anything that would have even the appearance of an attempt to transfer any blame that may attach to these transactions to one who is no longer here to speak for himself.

"No member of the Government here knew or had any suspicion of the nature of the arrangement made between Sir George and Sir Hugh Allan, or of the papers signed by the former, until they were recently published."

Mr. Pope gives a resume of the occurrences in connection with the defeat of the Macdonald Government, giving throughout Sir John's view of the affair, and winds up with the picture of Sir John's return home after his resignation:

"He drove home, went up-stairs to his bedroom, and remarked quietly to Lady Macdonald, 'Well, that's got along with.' 'What do you mean' said she. 'Why, the Government has resigned,' he replied, arraying himself in his dressing-gown and slippers, and picking up two or three books from a table close by. 'It's a relief to be out of it,' he added, as he stretched himself on the bed, opened a volume and began to read, intimating that he did not wish to be disturbed. That was all he said on the subject at the time. Nor did he allude to it again. * * * * This habit of mind was eminently characteristic of Sir John Macdonald throughout his career. No matter what happened of a disagreeable nature, he would invariably say, after the first momentary exclamation of surprise, regret, or it might be annoyance, 'Well, it can't be helped,' and would then dismiss the subject from his mind."

From this out Mr. Pope gives but the briefest sketch of Sir John's restoration to power and subsequent rule. He evidently has not cared to come too close to the present time. The closing chapters of the work are devoted to Sir John's personality and death.

Personal Characteristics.

HIS OFFICIAL AND HOME HABITS.—LIKES AND DISLIKES.—AN OMNIVOROUS READER.

Almost the most interesting chapter of Mr. Pope's volumes is that dealing with the personal characteristics of Sir John. We are all fond of gossip, whether we admit it or not, and the gossip regarding a great man has really a social value. Sir John was so reticent and owing to the public demand on his time so difficult of access privately during his later years, that the public curiosity met little to gratify it. But Mr. Pope supplies almost all that is legitimate to meet that want.

Sir John in his later years opened his day by a cup of tea in his bedroom. Then he came down to his library about 9.30 a. m., and worked at his correspondence or received important visitors until noon, when he breakfasted generally upon a "minute portion of fish, game, or often a marrow bone, of which he was very fond; toast, and butter without salt." He did not go to the Departmental Buildings in the morning because the stream of callers there prevented work. But he went there in the afternoon, and stayed till six o'clock, attending to departmental or Cabinet affairs, then he drove home. Mr. Pope proceeds:

"The half hour before dinner was given up to his invalid daughter, whom he loved with all the warmth of his affectionate nature. His first words on entering the house frequently were 'Where is my little girl?' He would sit down beside her, and talk over the events of the day. Such conversations, brimful as they were of light badinage, in which they both excelled, were delightful to listen to. Sometimes he joined in a game with her, or read to her some story in which she was interested. His dinner was simple in character, a single dish and a glass of claret often sufficing for his moderate wants. His leisure evenings were generally spent in the library, looking over the newspapers, or playing a game of "patience" of which he was very fond, and in the mysteries of which he was always ready to instruct any of his little daughter's friends who displayed curiosity to know what he was doing. Most of the time in which I knew him, he played 'patience' several times a day. Often before going to Council, when his carriage was at the door, he would sit down at the table sacred to his amusement, and play a game, which he said had the same soothing effect upon him as a cigar upon a smoker. When he moved into summer quarters at the seaside, those whose duty it was to look after the arrangement of his temporary office always took care to provide a small table and a pack of cards for his exclusive use. I never knew him to play whist, or bezique, or any other game of cards save 'patience.' When invited to join in a rubber he always declined, saying that he was too old to learn. * * * * *

"What most impressed those who saw Sir John A. Macdonald at home was the faculty he had of divesting himself of the cares of state. To watch him joining in a round game with a merry group of children, or sitting at the fireside chaffing with Lady Macdonald and his daughter, reading amusing paragraphs out of the newspapers, or descanting upon the topics of the day, one found it hard to realize that he was the same man who, a few hours before, had been harassed by the grave and perplexing problems which awaited him on the morrow. He retired early, but, as a rule, not to sleep, for to the very last he was much given to reading in bed. But sleep came when courted, and after a good night's rest he was always ready to approach the questions which he had banished from his mind the evening before."

Such is a sample page from this chapter, which is full of other equally interesting and valuable reminiscences.

Sir John not only never gambled, but he did not use tobacco at all. As to another matter, Mr. Pope says:

"It is not to be denied that, for some years prior to his second marriage, Mr. Macdonald's habits of life were marked by an occasional irregularity similar to, that which, in a much greater degree, characterized Pitt, Fox, Sheridan and many other eminent statesmen. Of my late chief's failings in this respect I have no personal knowledge. As was both natural and fitting, he whose life was a succession of triumphs over others eventually gained the mastery over himself. This happened long before I knew him."

Sir John, Mr. Pope remarks, "was a firm believer in the truths of Christianity."

Sir John Macdonald seldom alluded to the past, but walking through the Senate lobby on his way to the office in the House of Commons one day, he said, pointing with his cane to the various portraits of the ex-Speakers that adorn the walls: "Poor —— was a good fellow; he was my colleague for many a day; dead, dead—nearly all gone. Why," exclaimed he, looking back, "whenever I come this way, I feel as if I were walking through a churchyard."

Last Days.

BOTH HIS PARENTS DIED OF PARALYSIS. THE END OF ALL.

When the general election of February 26th, 1891, approached, Sir John was 76 years of age. During the winter Sir John had seemed very strong. He once remarked jauntily to Mr. Pope that he felt "tolerably well for an old chap."

As every one remembers, he made a most arduous campaign, and on Wednesday, February 25th, the climax came at Napanee, when after addressing the meeting in the open air on a bleak, cold day, he returned to his car, fell across a couch with an ashen face and said to Mr. Pope, "I am exhausted."

He did not pick up much during the spring. Parliament opened, and on May 12th the old Premier called Mr. Pope into his office and asked him to go for Sir John Thompson. Mr. Pope proceeds:

"I noticed at the time that there was something wrong with his speech. I had had no experience of paralysis, but I felt sure this was a premonition of something serious. I came back to tell him Sir John Thompson would be there very soon. He said, 'He must come at once, because he must speak to the Governor for me, as I cannot talk. There is something the matter with my speech.'

"When the interview was over, His Excellency and Sir John Thompson spoke to me privately on the subject, and both expressed their greatest concern, Lord Stanley saying he felt sure there was a cause for alarm, as he had seen similar symptoms in the case of one who died of paralysis. After they left Sir John came into the outer office and spoke to me. For the first time in my life I noticed a trace of nervousness in his manner. 'I am afraid of paralysis,' he said, 'both my parents died of it, and,' he added slowly, 'I seem to feel it creeping over me.' I at once called a cab, and there being some delay, he and I walked down the Parliament grounds to meet it. He was then better and got into the cab without difficulty. I begged him to let me drive home with him, but he would not permit it, saying, 'There is no necessity.' He added, 'You must be careful not to mention this to Lady Macdonald.' There was a ball at Government House that evening, on my way to which I called at Earnscliffe, and found Sir John in bed reading. His speech was almost restored again, and he had seen the doctor in the meantime."

This attack seemed to pass off. He gave a Parliamentary dinner on May 16th, another on Saturday, May 23rd, when he was in capital spirits. That night after his guests had gone, he sat down somewhat heated in an easy chair, near an open window, and the next day (Sunday) was very unwell, and continued so. Wednesday night, "He suddenly called out of his sleep to Lady Macdonald, who immediately went to him, and found that his left arm was partially paralyzed."

He again picked up a little, and Thursday and Friday passed with little change, until late on Friday afternoon. Then:

"About four o'clock, while conversing quietly with Dr. Powell he gently leaned his head back on the pillow, yawned once or twice, and became apparently unconscious. The doctor at once saw that he had received a second stroke, this time complete right hemiplegia. From that moment, he never spoke nor exhibited more than a sort of semi-consciousness. He remained in this condition for eight days, passing quietly away at a quarter past ten, on the evening of Saturday the 6th, of June. The moment of his death was peaceful in the extreme. In the afternoon the final change came. His respiration, which had previously been very rapid, now became abnormally slow, and gradually slower and slower, until it ceased altogether."

We may close by giving the epitaph from Punch, which Mr. Pope reproduces.

"Punch sympathizes with Canadian sorrow
For him known lovingly as 'Old To-morrow.'
Hail to 'the Chieftain' he lies mute to-day,
But fame still speaks for him and shall for aye.
'To-morrow—and to-morrow' Shakespeare sighs.
So runs the round of time; man lives and dies.
But death comes not with mere surcease of breath
To such as him. 'The road to dusty death'
Not all his yesterdays' have lighted. Nay
Canada's 'Old To-morrow' lives to-day
In unforgetting hearts, and nothing fears
The long to-morrow of the coming years."

A TALE FROM WINNIPEG.

HOW TWO PROMINENT CITIZENS OF THE PRAIRIE CAPITAL REGAINED HEALTH.

One Suffered from the Effects of Malaria and Indigestion, the other from Nervous Prostration—Their Story as Told a Tribune Reporter.

From the Winnipeg Tribune.

The modern world is decidedly skeptical, and in the case of cures by advertised medicines, it is sometimes remarked that they occur at long distances. Recently, however, the Tribune was told that a Winnipeg gentleman had passed through an experience as remarkable as any of those published, and inquiry into the matter revealed the fact that several prominent citizens of Winnipeg had been greatly benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. One of these citizens is Mr. W. A. Charlesworth, the well known contractor, who during his residence in Winnipeg has added to the beauty and wealth of the Prairie Capital by erecting some of its finest and most substantial buildings. Naturally what Mr. Charlesworth would say as to the merits of a medical preparation would be read with interest by the many citizens who have met him in business and socially, and a *Tribune* reporter was detailed to get from him some particulars in the matter. Mr. Charlesworth was seen at his beautiful and cosy home on William street, a few days since, and, while unwilling to attract publicity, yet, for the benefit of those suffering as he once was, he consented to give a simple statement of his case. About thirteen years ago, while living in the southern part of Illinois, near Cairo, he had several attacks of malarial fever and ague, which left his blood poor and thin, and so deranged his system that for about ten years after he was a sufferer from chronic indigestion. He came north after residing there for some years in order to try to shake off the effects of the malaria, but without much success. He has not had, while in the north, another real attack of ague, but every season he has had incipient attacks, which were only warded off by the prompt use of quinine. Bilious fever also threatened in the same way. He also suffered severely from indigestion. Determining to make a decided effort to get rid of his complication of disorders, he began in the fall of 1891 to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the advertisements of which he had read in the newspapers. Mr. Charlesworth began to use the pills in October, and for the first month scarcely felt any improvement. However, from that time on, improvement was rapid and the effect marvellous. The cold of the winter of 1891-2, as will be remembered, was intense, and yet so great was the toning up of the system and the enrichment of the blood, that he scarcely felt the cold at all that winter. His indigestion was removed, and since that time he has not had another attack of malarial fever. He continued taking the pills up to about the middle of January. In closing his interview Mr. Charlesworth said:—"However, do not rely upon my authority alone, but see Mr. Fairchild, who has used the pills."

The Mr. Fairchild, it is needless to say, is Mr. Frank Fairchild, the largest dealer in vehicles and farm machinery in western Canada. Mr. Fairchild's name is too well known to readers of the *Tribune* to need any further introduction. He was also seen and fully confirmed what Mr. Charlesworth said. Some time ago Mr. Fairchild suffered from nervous prostration brought on by overwork, and suffered also from a dull pain in the back of the head. After spending some time at a famous Chicago sanitarium he was advised to take something to build up his blood, the doctors mentioning Pink Pills in their list of things advised. At first he took a fluid preparation, but as he found this unhandy to take with him as he travelled, he decided to try Pink Pills, as Mr. Charlesworth had very strongly recommended them. He found great benefit from their use and continued taking them until restored to health. He has no hesitation in recommending them as a great builder up and purifier of the blood.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., Schenectady, N.Y., 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive, as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

A man's own good breeding is the best security against other people's ill manners.

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

Five elephants were sent lately by the Newhaven and Dieppe steamer on their way from London to Paris. Two died on board from sea-sickness. The owner claims £800 compensation from the company for alleged negligence.

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MONTREAL'S WATER SUPPLY.

THE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

The Capacity of the Aqueduct is at Present More Than is Necessary—The Rate of Taxation Should Not be Increased.

The committee nominated by the Real Estate Owners' Association to study the question of the water supply in the city of Montreal has made the following report:

This committee, in conformity with the instructions given by the Association at the time of its nomination, has applied itself especially:

1. To ascertain if the present aqueduct is insufficient for the wants of the population, and if there is any reason to believe that before long they will suffer from want of water.

2. If the revenues from the water taxes are insufficient to keep up the works, and if there is reason to increase them.

CAPACITY OF THE AQUEDUCT.

The reports of the superintendent of this department show that the average consumption of water per capita is about 80 gallons per diem, about 18 million gallons for a population of about 235,000. If one can rely on the information obtained from the same department the present aqueduct has a capacity of 300 million gallons per diem, about 15 times the actual consumption. It is true that a large quantity of this water is used as a motive power to turn the wheels which pump the water required daily. These water-wheels pump two-thirds of the water consumed, the remaining being pumped by steam. The employment of water-wheels as motive power is incontestably more economical than steam; but the employment of water-wheels during winter offers such serious inconvenience that it has been necessary to put in a steam pump of a sufficient capacity to furnish, if needed, the whole supply. In fact in the month of March, 1892, three of the water wheels were stopped, but the supply of water was furnished daily. Without going into technical consideration there remains a fact which it is important that the public should know; that the present aqueduct furnishes enough water to supply fifteen towns like ours, without counting the River St. Lawrence, that it is altogether unnecessary to go elsewhere to provide water under the pretext that the aqueduct is insufficient. This cry of want of water is simply preposterous, raised by persons interested without doubt in depreciating our aqueduct and rests on no serious argument. The economical reasons for the use of water-wheels only cannot even be used since there is nothing to indicate that the 300 million gallons of the whole canal with a fall of 17 feet could not be used as motive power, since the pumps can just as well be placed behind, as before the wheels, and that besides the installation of steam pumps is indispensable. From time to time it becomes necessary to repair, and even to improve the machines, as for example the Undershot wheels

HAVE JUST BEEN REPLACED

by turbine of an improved type, which with a less volume of water produces a greater power. It is at the moment when these important changes have been completed that the public is to be made to believe that the aqueduct is insufficient and that it is necessary to look about to avoid the want of water which threaten us. Your Committee think that the mere mention of the facts are sufficient to reassure the public and give them an idea of the actual state of the aqueduct. Before passing on to the next question, one believes we ought to call your attention to certain observations which we have been enable to make on the comparative figures of the daily consumption of water between Montreal and some other town.

According to the official returns this figure is 80 gallons per capita or an average of 600 gallon per family and per diem. It is an exaggeration which surpasses by a good deal most of the American towns whose population correspond with ours. It will be the question of this fact when the increasing of the tax is considered, but in the meanwhile it is as well to remark that it will be easy to find the cause of this exaggerated consumption, and to remedy it. Some American towns only use 45 to 50 gallons per capita per diem. London, England, the Metropolis of the world, by its size comes only up to a third of the proportion of Montreal. It is evidently a question of administration. After the last report published (in 1892), the fire engines only used 12 million gallons a year, so that at the rate of one fire a day the aqueduct could furnish the water necessary for protection against fires for a whole year. If to that is added the sprinklers, fountains and the other public wants, we arrive at an annual consumption of 178 million gallons. That is to say that in 10 days the aqueduct is able to supply the water necessary for the public service for the whole year. If to these figures we add the consumption of the neighboring municipalities, of factories, of public institutions, which use meters we get 672 million gallons or about one tenth of the actual consumption. So that 90 in every 100 gallons of the total consumption is attributed to private families, that is about 550 gallons daily per family. It is evident that most families do not use this quantity of water and that there exists in the distribution of water a defect which it is important to remedy before crying out that there is going to be a famine and to look for a supplementary provision.

THE WATER TAX.

According to the returns of the Superintendent of the Aqueduct for 1892 it is shown that the revenue produced from the water tax added to that received from water sold under the meter system, is $661,000. Of this amount $615,000 was collected. The cost of administration for the same year, comprising coal and repairs, is $153,000, which leaves a surplus of reserve over expenditure of $462,000. From this sum must be deducted the interest on the debt contracted for the construction of the aqueduct. The reports, such as they are published, do not show that there is in the Treasurer's book a special capital account for this department, so that it is impossible to follow the application of this account or to give the balance. Still it is necessary that a special account of disbursements for purchases and the construction of the aqueduct exist, since in 1873, the report of Superintendent Lesage contains an extract, showing that at this time the figure reached $3,597,000 (about 3½ millions). In his report for 1892, the Treasurer values the property of the aqueduct at 8 millions, which shows that since 1873, 4½ millions have been added to this account. But as neither the Treasurer nor the auditor give any details, it has been impossible to compare it and above all to determine if the excess or receipt over expenditure has been credited to this account as it would be natural to do. Anyhow in taking the figure of eight millions as representing the debt contracted by the aqueduct the annual interest to be paid on the sum, less the $462,000 of excess of receipt, ought still to leave a surplus of $100,000. Under these conditions since the revenues of the aqueduct are amply sufficient to cover the expenditure, there can be no plausible reason to increase the rate of taxation. Therefore if there is a public service which the taxpayers have the right to demand should be run

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE

it is the supply of water. The cleanliness of the city and the health of its citizens depend on it. Unless other reasons, unknown to the public to-day, should be forthcoming your committee think they ought to recommend that you oppose energetically the proposition to raise the tax on water as being unnecessary and inopportune. Your committee does not go so far as to say that there is no reason to bring in modifications in the manner in which this tax is levied. As a considerable part of the expenditure on the aqueduct is incurred with a view of protection against fire, and as certain establishments, such as commercial houses, containing merchandise of an easily inflammable nature, are a source not only of danger for others, but also a source of special expenditure, while the districts used as apartments or residences do not offer any of these inconveniences, it would be, perhaps, useful to study if a different proportion might be established. Moreover, as it has been said above, it has been proved that the use of water has been exaggerated. The report of the Superintendent proves that a considerable quantity of water runs out daily in pure waste. The inspectors ought to have discovered a mode averaging the 188,000 gallons per hour, which make 4½ million gallons a day, without counting that which could not be remarked. Now 4½ million gallons a day make a quarter of the total consumption, so that it is evident that steps ought to be taken to arrest the progress of this waste. In certain towns where the system of water meters has been made general for private houses there has followed immediately a considerable saving. In default of other systems less complicated and more practicable, your committee believe that this one of meters ought to be encouraged with the object of stopping the considerable loss which is going on under the present system. With the meters the loss is stopped by those who cause it and is not paid for by its mass of taxpayers.

Before closing the report your committee believes it ought to say a word about the project put before the public, namely, the acquisition by the City of Montreal of the property of a private company known under the name of

"MONTREAL WATER AND POWER CO."

This Company, after having contracted to furnish water to different adjoining municipalities of little importance, put itself to the expense of making works, with the object of utilizing the water power situated at Sault au Recollet to furnish this supply. The works are hardly commenced, and require the expenditure of a considerable sum to be completed. And till now the water supplied on account of this Company to the adjoining municipalities has been supplied by the aqueduct of Montreal, except to Ste. Cunegonde, St. Henri and Cote St. Antoine, which have separate aqueducts, and who supply themselves with water from the St. Lawrence by means of steam pumps. Your committee does not see what use there would be for Montreal to acquire a simple water power at Sault au Recollet without mentioning that they could not undertake it without your City Council assuming the responsibility of the contracts to supply water to the neighboring municipalities. Our city has enough to do to look after its own supply without undertaking the supply of others, so that from all points of view this acquisition cannot be considered as necessary, or useful, or even desirable. If the town had to undertake supplementary works to supplement the efficiency of its own aqueduct, it is evident that these works ought to be concentrated at the aqueduct itself without extending the search of power into problematic waters with the prospect, not at all enviable, of assuming the debts of private companies.

CONCLUSIONS.

Your committee therefore think that the only answer which can be given to the questions which have been submitted are the following:

1. The present aqueduct in continuing to be improved, according to the system followed up to the present, is sufficient and will be sufficient for a long time for the needs of the population.

2. The revenues of the aqueduct are also sufficient and there is no reason to increase the water tax.

The report of the Superintendent not having been yet published for 1893, the committee has been guided by the report of 1892 and the preceding year.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

The Number of Applications Received up to Date.

The following have made application to the License Commissioners for hotel and restaurant licenses: Nap. Ouimet, hotel, 64 Jacques Cartier square; Jos. Boulais, restaurant, 1252 Notre Dame; Charles Boyer, restaurant, 508 Craig; C. E. Dawson, 1748 Notre Dame; Hector Joncas, 2170 Notre Dame, restaurant; M. L. Lortie, restaurant, 342 Duluth avenue; Francis O'Connor, restaurant, 1550 Notre Dame; T. Scott, 63 St. James; Ovila Toupin, restaurant, 703 Craig; M. Besnel, restaurant, 1522 St. Catherine; Aime Beliveau, hotel, 131 Windsor; A. H. Bourdeau, restaurant, 215 Craig; Leon Corbeil, 1170 Notre Dame; J. Chateau, restaurant, 1436 St. Catherine; Adele Degrange, restaurant, 1554 St. Catherine; A. Chartiers, restaurant, 517 St. Lawrence; Eugene Gagnon, restaurant, 876 Ontario; Joseph Dorval, hotel, 117 Windsor; Roch Henri, restaurant, 900 Ontario; A. Huot, restaurant, 2270 Notre Dame; T. A. Lynch, restaurant, 201 McGill; L. Lagarde, 1047 Mignonne; Alderic Leclaire, restaurant, 1311 Ontario; J. Martin, restaurant, 227 McGill; Emelie Piche, hotel, 984 Common; W. Roy, restaurant, 307 Dorchester; Michel Ricard, hotel, 9 Bonsecours; H. Reynaud, restaurant, 1528 St. Catherine; J. McKeown, hotel, 893 Notre Dame; Bazile Cote, restaurant, 2220 Notre Dame; Elizabeth Ferguson, restaurant, 307 William; T. Flanaghan, restaurant, 252 Seigneurs; V. Gallipoli, hotel, 771 Ontario; Peter J. Kennedy, restaurant, 373 Wellington; J. B. Bureau, restaurant, 1600 Notre Dame; Marie Louise Corbeil, hotel, 27 St. Gabriel; A. Dansereau, restaurant, 653 Notre Dame; Vital Roparie, restaurant, 2276 Notre Dame; E. Barr, hotel, C. P. R. Stock Yards; Ed. Costello, restaurant, 57 McCord; Gedeon Forest, restaurant, 5 Place d'Armes Hill; Henry Hogan, hotel, 137 St. James; C. Lafleur, restaurant, 1663 Ontario; William Charlo, restaurant, 413 St. Lawrence; Norbert Allaire, hotel, 92 Logan; Joseph Bernier, hotel, 1427 Notre Dame; E. Deault, hotel, 107 Windsor; L. A. Labossiere, restaurant, 108 St. Lawrence; William Peardon, restaurant, 307 St. James; A. St. Andre, hotel, 524 Dorchester; C. N. Robillard, hotel, 86 St. Lawrence; Timothy Tracey, restaurant, 888 Ontario; Edward H. Hillman, restaurant, 120 St. James; Adele Poirier, hotel, 1903 St. Catherine; Marie Champagne, restaurant, 9 Market Place; J. O. Levesque, hotel, 528 St. James; Thomas J. O'Neil, restaurant, 570½ Craig; Joseph Parent, hotel, 967 Notre Dame; P. Quintal, restaurant, 972 Mignonne; S. St. Jean, restaurant, 1506 St. Catherine; C. J. Daheney, 185 Grand Trunk; G. A. Demers, hotel, 279 Notre Dame; G. C. O'Neil, restaurant, 1725 Notre Dame; Flora M. Cochran, 28 Ottawa; A. Cardinal, restaurant, 29 St. Claude; B. Dupuis, 336 Notre Dame, Emelie Prevost, 283 Craig. In all 267 applications for hotel and restaurant licenses have been received by Mr. Archambault. Forty grocers have made application for liquor licences. All applications must be in before January 1.

SELF-DENIAL WEEK.

The Salvation Army are preparing for their annual self-denial week which will be celebrated throughout the Dominion of Canada from December 1st to 8th inclusive. The proceeds which have been raised in other years through this concentrated effort, have been a remarkable testimony of the Army's developement and activity. Every member of the Army as well as the numerous friends of its institutions are asked to abstain from some or all luxuries, and in some cases officers and soldiers have determined to do without even such expenditure as is ordinarily considered necessary in order to raise funds to support the Salvation Army in its many different branches. The social operations, especially, have been greatly developed during the last twelve months and as a natural consequence the demands upon the funds of the army have increased, which will require greater efforts to raise an increased amount during this self-denial week. The total amount aimed for is $23,000.

MR. ROBERT'S RETURN.

Mr. Antoine Robert, secretary to the Archbishop of Montreal, has just returned from an extensive trip through Europe. Amongst other pleasant experiences was an interview with His Holiness the Pope, who, according to Mr. Robert, has a great liking for Canadians.

CHINAMEN AT SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

AN AFTERNOON AT ST. GABRIEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

How the Mongolian Learns the Rudiments of the English Language — Each Pupil Has a Teacher for Himself.

Every Sunday afternoon from half-past two to three o'clock there may be seen in the neighborhood of St. Catherine street, near where St. Alexander street intersects it, a dribbling procession of Chinamen. Even friends or acquaintances coming from the same house are never shoulder to shoulder, but always in Indian file. They are decorously dressed and their demeanour is impressively pious. Where their garments show white they are scrupulously clean. Where the fashionable dark blue prevails there is not one fleck of dust. They are all dressed in their most creditable Sunday's best. According to western opinions and prejudices there is but a small amount of the picturesque or the æsthetic in the visage, the gait or the attire of the real almond-eyed Celestial, but all the same he is of a dignified carriage of considerably indifferent independence. He possesses the gift and grace of silence. There are just about three dozen of them, this Sunday afternoon, all proceeding to St. Gabriel's Presbyterian Church to Sunday School. Their cues are neatly trimmed or

CHINAMEN AT SUNDAY-SCHOOL—ON THE WAY TO THE CHURCH.

tied in plaited circles round their crowns. Nobody ever saw a Chinaman carrying anything. But, like the celebrated Ah Sin, they always have most copious capacities of carriage about their persons. On this occasion all their

LITERATURE IS STORED IN THEIR SLEEVES.

Arrived in the church they, at least some of them, do not defer to the established difference of respect between "Hats on" and "Hats off." The forgetful ones are kindly corrected. Down the aisles are arranged on trestles, plain wooden planks which serve for a table of instruction and beside this table a number of wooden chairs. The peculiarity of a Chinese Sunday-School is that every pupil has a special individual teacher. The larger number of the teachers are ladies, marvellously patient

CHINAMEN AT SUNDAY-SCHOOL—A CLEVER TEACHER AND AN APT PUPIL.

with their really heathen scholars. They are not particularly punctual and regular in their attendance these strange students, but when Dr. Campbell comes among them with his genial smile of personal recognition their rather amorphous features light up a little and when the roll call proceeds every scrutiny is made to find out the presence or the absence of this and that one on the register.

But what about the work of the Sunday-School? Well, the good ladies and gentlemen, who go there, are present for the purpose of laying the foundations of further knowledge. There are all grades of instructed and intelligent Chinese. Just to take one. As far as phonography goes his name would spell out Wing Lee. From this sleeve slips out a rather tattered book with a name different from what he says his is. His English alphabet is all there and paralleled by the queer shaped printing of his own dialogue which he cannot himself decipher. However, elementary the teaching is and however peculiarly secular, the Chinese attention is difficult to get hold of and to retain. Every time the door opens, the almond eyes are diverted from the pages of instruction to the creaking portals.

The native unconsciously acquires the ocular and aural differences of the alphabet. But when one comes to inculcate

THE REFINEMENTS OF PRONUNCIATION

between, say B, P, and V, neither eye, nor ear nor tongue, can work with each other. But the young lady teachers who come Sunday after Sunday are patient and eventually their labors are not in vain, for here is a man who can read in well-said English, a chapter from one of the Gospels. And presently one advanced pupil goes to the organ and sings well and clearly an old hymn. If any one is singing you cannot catch the ear of your pupil. When the poor ill-fed hard-worked

CHINAMEN AT SUNDAY-SCHOOL—HARD AT WORK.

Mongolian has had his brains occupied and exercised for some forty minutes he exhibits signs of tiredness. But even one hour's observation shows that a great and good work is being done. From downstairs comes up the harmonious hymnology of the English girls and boys and again the attention of the pupils is taken away.

To the mind of the observer comes the question, is there any real good in all this Sunday School work? And the answer comes, "yes, emphatically yes." The school is, if not in the ordinary sense a religious factor, it is certain of great social importance. It achieves what it aims at a knowledge of the three R's as a means to an end. And when the Superintendant comes and invites teachers and pupils to join in a hymn at the close, all the Chinese sleeve up again their reading books and then they go away pleased for a while with one more oasis in their desert existence.

THE GIRLS' CLUB.

An Enterprise Conducted by the Ladies Alumni of McGill.

On Bleury street, about midway between St. Catherine and Craig, is a store fitted up on the most approved restaurant fashion. On the window is a white lettered sign which reads, "Girls' Club and Lunch Room." In the window are a number of potted plants and inside the room can be seen the furniture which goes to make up the articles necessary to both a club and a lunch room. From the window in front, filled with refreshing plants, to the kitchen in the rear all is orderly. The main room, which serves as both a restaurant and club, is fitted with tables, covered with clean, white oilcloth, as well as chairs for dining purposes, while in front of these and nearer the door is a space which is carpeted, and has a centre table, lounges and easy chairs. This is the headquarters of the club which is being carried on so successfully under the management of the Ladies' Alumni Society of McGill College. The place is not run with the idea of making any money out of the enterprise, but for the purpose of giving the working girls and women of the city a desirable place in which a noonday lunch, a breakfast or supper can be had away from the

DULL CARE OF THE WORKSHOP

or factory, combining with it a cheapness which is hardly credible, considering that everything is of the best quality and nicely cooked and served. The bill-of-fare varies from day to day, and the following is a fair example of the noon meal, with the prices of each article attached: Rice soup, 3 cents; roast lamb or beef with potatoes, 6 cents; stewed tomatoes or celery, 2 cents; sago or apple pudding, 3 cents; bread and butter, 2 cents; tea, coffee or milk, 2 cents; pickles, 1 cent; fruit, 2 cents: a complete dinner for twenty-one cents. Breakfast and tea are also served on the same basis. The enterprise is under the charge of the Alumni, even the serving of the meals, which is done by them. The plan of the management is to reduce the cost of living to a minimum. If profits accrue then the articles are again reduced in price or the profits are put into furnishing, making improvements, etc. At the present time more than a hundred people are fed daily at the noonday meal. The club is open to all self-supporting women at a fee of 10 cents per month. This gives them the privilege of the library, in which there are at present 350 volumes. Evening classes of practical talks are also given. These talks are also provided over by the ladies of the Alumni and consist of a regular programme such as a talk on nursing by a practical nurse, English and elocution, sewing classes, singing classes, etc. The acting Manager is Miss Armstrong. The President is Miss C. M. Derrick; vice president, Miss Nelly Reid; secretary, Miss Leach; treasurer, Miss Binmore. It is an enterprise which is meeting with deserved success. The club has been in its present quarters, No. 84 Bleury street, since May last. Before that time it was located on Jurors street, where for two years previous the club had been conducted.

PRODUCE MEN INDIGNANT.

The Montreal Cheese and Butter Association have held a special meeting for the purpose of discussing a special cable from London which appeared in the STAR to the effect that Canadian shippers were in the habit of marking May and June cheese as September. Mr. William Nivin was in the chair. The members indignantly denied the assertions of the English produce men, and decided to consult the Produce Association of London on the matter. A cablegram was sent over, and to-day an answer was received stating that the Association was writing an explanation on the matter.

STRUCK BY A TROLLEY.

Miss Mary J. E. Kelly, is claiming $500 damages in a suit in the Superior Court, from the Street Railway Company, for injuries received by her in leaving one of the Company's cars at Ste. Cunegonde. The trolley pole on the car became detached and falling struck the plaintiff on the head and causing her injuries. It is alleged that the same pole caused another accident on the same day.

CANADA IN AFRICA.

The last South African mail brings a copy of the *Cape Argus*, which contains an interesting interview with Mr. D. Stevenson, a representative of the Dominion Government, who is at present in the sister colony for the purpose of giving full information concerning Canada's resources, and fostering trade relations between Canada and Cape Colony. The gentleman referred to is a brother of Mr. S. C. Stevenson, Secretary of the Montreal Exhibition Company.

In the course of his remarks, he explained to the "Argus" representative the advantages which would result from the running of a direct line of steamers between the two countries, and clearly established our importance as a manufacturing country. Among the numerous articles mentioned as being of special interest to South African importers, stress was laid upon the success which has attended the manufacture in the Dominion of buggies, a style of vehicle specially adapted to the requirements of the Cape.

Mr. Stevenson will make a short visit to the gold and diamond fields, and is expected to return to Canada within a few weeks.

COMPLAINT FROM A FARMER.

The Class Not Represented in the Dominion Cabinet.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—Are the farmers' interests properly looked after by the powers that be? This is a question which is now agitating the minds of the farmers throughout this country, and I might say throughout every country. It has given rise to the "Populist" movement in the United States, which seems to be gathering strength rapidly, and which, if the signs of the times do not greatly fail, is bound to exercise a very important influence on the political life of that great country in the near future. Throughout Great Britain, Germany and France there is a movement on the part of the rural population which, while not so marked as the "Populist" movement in the United States, is never theless a distinct and growing factor in their politics. The Patron movement in Ontario is also a protest against the long-continued neglect of the farmers' interests on the part of the different governments, and as it is strong or weak will mark the measure of the farmers' approval or disapproval of the existing order of things. Those movements are not, I take it, a protest against any particular party or government. They are rather the result of a feeling on the part of the farmer that he is not well used. All the products of the farm are now so cheap that in many cases they do not afford the farmer any profit at all. To make ends meet he has to work very hard; to deny himself and his family all luxury and very often some of the bare necessities of life.

Wheat, the great staple article of agriculture, is now not half the price it was ten years ago.

MUTTON AND WOOL HAVE SUFFERED

almost as great a decline. Beef is quite one-third lower, and, with the exception of a very few articles, the farmer receives very much less than he did a decade ago. On the other hand, the mortgage on the farm placed there when a dollar had not more than half its present purchasing power, remains the same. The interest, often as high as ten per cent., is rarely less than six, notwithstanding interest rates have fallen fifty per cent. in the last few years. Then the farmer feels that on goods such as boots, cotton and woollen cloth, nails, and, in fact, on everything he buys, he is paying altogether too much. There are too many middle-men. Take the article of cotton cloth as an instance. After it leaves the manufacturer it goes into the hands of the manufacturers' agent, who takes his profit, then to the wholesaler or jobber, and then into the hands of the retailer, each of those having his profit and there is no doubt that the profits on the transaction all through, from the broker who buys and sells the raw cotton in the first case to the retailer who puts it into the hands of the consumer, amount to more than the planter in Georgia or Texas got for his cotton. This may be a very necessary state of affairs; perhaps it cannot be remedied, but certainly the producer in the South, and the consumer in Canada and elsewhere, think that the machinery of distribution is altogether too cumbersome and expensive. The same holds true all round. Brokers, manufacturers, merchants and bankers, combine, corner, and manipulate and in some way or another grow rich, and

THE PRODUCER AND CONSUMER SUFFER.

They are now commencing to feel that somehow or other something is wrong. They are not properly considered. High protection may be necessary, and the farmers have loyally stood by the National Policy when it was necessary to nourish and feed the infant industries. The farmers are not unpatriotic. They feel that to bring out the very best their country is capable of, it is necessary that not only should the farms be worked, but also the mines, etc., and that the raw material of their country should, by the labor of her own sons, be converted into goods, and as far as they are able they will contribute to make their country a manufacturing as well as an agricultural one. But they do not feel that when an industry waxes fat and strong, when it can command millions of capital and pay dividends not only on the money invested but on watered stock. They should be asked to contribute one cent towards the profits of the millionaires. There is undoubtedly a feeling of revolt against some features of the protective system on the part of the farmers. But those are only a few of the grievances of the farming community. It is not my intention to make any attack on the National Policy. I believe in the main that it has been a wise policy and has been tolerably successful. It has built up a great many industries which never could have existed without its protection. But, on the other hand, I believe firmly that now it presses hardly on the farmers; too hard in some cases, and that the revision of last winter only

PARTLY RELIEVED THE HEAVY BURDEN.

The farmers are not sufficiently represented in the councils of their country. Their interests are paramount to the interests of every other class, because on them fall the principal burdens of the country. They have largely had to pay the additional taxes incident to the protective feature of the National Policy, and also to its splendid, bold and patriotic attempt to build up the great Northwestern country, which, unhappily, has not succeeded so well. The farmers more than any other class, and than all other classes, create the wealth of the country. They also comprise the greatest part of the population. Under these circumstances they are surely entitled to a representative in the Federal Cabinet. Is it anything short of an outrage and an insult to the great intelligent farming interests of this Dominion that amongst their ranks Sir John Thompson has not been able to find a farmer whom he thought worthy of being a colleague? There are sixteen numbers all told, and in all conscience the standard is none too high. Surely if the Premier wanted to to do the fair thing by the farmers he could get a man fit for the place. I have nothing to say against the present Minister of Agriculture. He is a fairly good man in his way, and he deserves the thanks of the community fort he part he took in ridding Quebec of a corrupt Government. But he is not a farmer. Both he and his predecessor Sir John Carling have done something in the

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS,

for the interest of the farmers, but it is only a step in the right direction. No man can be in proper sympathy with the farmer, can understand his struggles and his needs unless he is a farmer himself. There should be a good practical, intelligent, brainy, farmer taken into the cabinet forthwith. I have noticed with pleasure an agitation in the Maritime Province press for the appointment of Hon. Senator Ferguson to the Cabinet. I think that no better man could be selected. He is a man well equipped for the place, admitted to be one of the best, if not the best of the farmers on Prince Edward Island, and with a man of character, capacity, and experience in public life, I understand. He was a member of the late Government of the Island for 12 years. He has the reputation on the Island of being a clear thinker, an admirable debater and a thoroughly progressive man. But I am only advocating the principle. If the Government want to appoint one or more able farmers to the Cabinet they can easily find the men.

Sussex, N. B. FARMER.

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Prescott's History of Mexico	2	"	"	1.10.	" "	2.00
Prescott's History of Peru	2	"	"	1.10.	" "	2.00
Kitto's Bible Illustrations	8	"	"	4.00.	" "	6.00
Ancient Classics	9	"	"	5.00.	" "	9.00
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Keightley's History of England	2	"	"	.75.	" "	1.00
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Famous African Explorers and Adventurers	2	"	"	1.35.	" "	2.00
Thackeray's Works	10	"	"	4.50.	" "	6.00
Thackeray's Works	10	"	hf. Calf,	11.50.	" "	15.00
Carlyle's Works	11	"	Cloth,	8.00.	" "	10.00
Peabody's Heroes and Patriots	3	"	"	2.00.	" "	2.00
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John Morley's English Men of Letters	2	"	Cloth,	1.00.	" "	2.00
William Black's Works	12	"	"	7.30.	" "	10.00
McKeever's Works	6	"	"	5.00.	" "	5.00
Geo. Macdonald's Works	24	"	"	30.00.	" "	40.00
Chambers' Encyclopedia	12	"	"	7.50.	" "	10.00
Chambers' Encyclopedia of English Literature	4	"	"	3.60.	" "	4.00
Dumas' Works	8	"	"	2.25.	" "	4.00
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George Eliot's Works	6	"	"	2.50.	" "	4.00
George Eliot's Works	6	"	hf. Calf	7.00.	" "	10.00
Macaulay's History of England	5	"	Cloth	2.00.	" "	3.00
Macaulay's History of England	5	"	"	3.00.	" "	4.00
Macaulay's History of England	5	"	hf. Calf	9.00.	" "	10.00
Macaulay's Essays and Poems	3	"	"	7.00.	" "	9.00
Macaulay's Essays and Poems	3	"	Cloth	2.40.	" "	3.00
Frances Ridley Havergal's Works	3	"	"	1.50.	" "	2.00
Dickens' Works	15	"	"	6.00.	" "	9.00
Dickens' Works	15	"	"	9.00.	" "	12.00
Dickens' Works	15	"	hf. Calf	17.00.	" "	20.00
Dickens' Works	15	"	"	20.00.	" "	25.00
Washington Irving's Works	6	"	Cloth,	4.00.	" "	5.00
Linde Palmer's Mognet Stories	5	"	"	5.00.	" "	7.50
Geo. Ebers' Works	4	"	"	3.00.	" "	4.00
Emerson's Essays	2	"	"	1.10.	" "	2.00
Henry Fielding's Works	2	"	"	1.10.	" "	2.00
Charles Brockden Brown's Works	2	"	"	1.10.	" "	2.00
Berthold Auerbach's Works	2	"	"	1.10.	" "	2.00
Judge D. P. Thomson's Works	2	"	"	1.10.	" "	2.00
Smile's Self Help Series	5	"	"	3.00.	" "	4.00
Shakespeare's Complete Works	4	"	"	3.00.	" "	4.00
Shakespeare's Complete Works	6	"	Calf	7.50.	" "	10.00
Flavius Josephus' Works	1	"	Cloth	2.00.	" "	3.00

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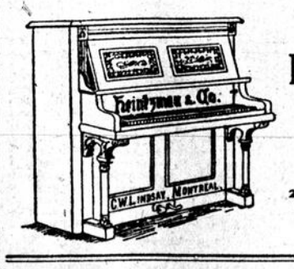

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THE CHESS TOURNAMENTS.

PROSPECTS FOR TO-DAY'S BIG GAME.

Races in the States—America's Cup Talk—Bowling Schedules Prepared—Miscellaneous Sporting News.

The Y. M. C. A. Chess Tournament still continues to attract great interest among the Association members. The rooms are crowded on playing nights and many are learning the game, having caught the fever. At last evening's play, Burrell won from Cowan, Calder and Watson defaulted to Beecher and Turner, and the game of Midgley and Lawrence was adjourned until one o'clock to-day. The afternoon's struggle promises to be entertaining, the game of Tedford and Taylor promising to be a very choice example of Tartar and Tartar. The score of the leaders is now as follows: Beecher won 7, lost 1; Munn won 4, lost 1; Lindsay and Taylor won 5, lost 2; Tedford won 4, lost 2; Midgley and Burrell won 3, lost 3.

The contest in the Centre Chess Club, at the Hope Coffee House, now stands as follows: Mr. Fuller won 4, lost none; Mr. Marshall won 2, lost none; Mr. Breeze, won 2, lost none; Mr. Logan, won 3, lost 2; Mr. Mintz won 1½, lost 1½; Mr. Frankl won 1, lost 2, and Mr. Swert won 2½, lost ½. Visitors are cordially welcomed by the club. The tournament meetings are every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. All communications can be addressed to the secretary, F. J. Marshall.

The Game in New York.

Albin opened the eleventh game of the chess match at New York yesterday with a Ruy Lopez, which Showalter defended with 2, Kt—Kb 3. After 59 moves the game was won by Albin.

Present score: Showalter, 6; Albin, 4; drawn, 1.

THE WHEEL.

The M. B. C.'s Record.

The following is a statement of the number of club rides and of the members participating therein for the last season of the Montreal Bicycle Club:

	Rides.	Miles.
Club, total	63	1267
Harries, Art	56	1148
Melville, G. A	47	847
Clapham, J	30	621
Rubenstein, M	27	587
Pendleton, F. G	33	562
Simpson, A. A	29	530
Fisher, H	29	499
Holcomb, R. F. R	37	495
Brown, W. H	27	478
Campbell, W. H	30	436
Shewan, J. G	20	434
Lunn, P	20	350
Jenking, E. J	21	350
Draycot, C	23	333
Pearson, A. E	22	331
McCormack, A	28	319

Average attendance, 14.

On Thursday afternoon last they wound up the season with a ride to Valois and afterwards dinner at Lachine.

QUOITING.

The St. Lawrence Club Annual Meeting.

Last evening the second annual meeting of the St. Lawrence Quoiting Club took place, Mr. James Fenwick, president, in the chair. After some routine business was transacted, Mr. George Way, treasurer, read his report for last year, showing a very good balance on hand after paying all expenses. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Honorary president—Mr. J. E. H. Quipp.
Honorary first vice-president—Mr. R. Carrier.
Honorary second vice-president—Mr. P. Kenney.
President—Mr. G. H. McLeod.
First vice-president—Mr. A. Bradshaw.
Secretary—Mr. J. R. B. Aird, No. 5 Tansley street.
Treasurer—Mr. A. B. Rattray.
Auditors—Messrs. G. Way and R. Foreman.
Committee—Messrs. R. McLean (chairman), C. Storey, M. White, W. Solomon, G. Pesant, D. P. Swinton, J. Kambrey, A. Foreman, W. Oliver, J. Leduc, J. Doherty and J. Oliver, jr.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring officers, as well as to the Montreal Quoiting Club, for their invitation to their annual dinner. A committee was named to make arrangements for their annual dinner on New Year's eve.

LACROSSE.

Quebec and the Protest.

A letter from Mr. T. D. Beattie, secretary of the Quebec Lacrosse Club, has been received by Secretary Maguire, of the N. A. L. A., in reference to the Quebec-Young Shamrock protest. The writer says that he has read the defence of the Young Shamrocks, in which they claim that the two Murphys and Grimes were members of the club since June 18 last. Mr. Beattie claims that the statement is absurd, and has not been substantiated. The Young Shamrocks should produce the books of the club. The writer goes on to say: If these men, viz., Grimes and the two Murphys were made members of the Young Shamrocks on the 18th of June, 1894, why did they not play with them in any of their championship matches previous to the 25th October, 1894? Is it credible that any club having as members three such excellent players as Grimes and the two Murphys would leave them off the team when playing for the championship? We answer no. Again, if these men were members of the Young Shamrocks, as contended, why did they play during the whole season as members of the Star Lacrosse Club of Ottawa?

Mr. Beattie asks if it is possible that a club jealous of its reputation would allow three of their best men to play against them, Mr. Beattie winds up by saying that the statement of the Young Shamrocks is untrue and is simply made for the purpose of deceiving the members of the council and of preventing them from meting out the punishment these men so richly deserve. In conclusion, he asks that the protest be upheld and that Grimes, E. Murphy and P. Murphy be expelled from the association for two years and the Young Shamrock Lacrosse Club suspended according to law.

HOCKEY.

From the Far West.

There is now but little doubt that the long discussed project of sending the victorious hockey champions east this season will materialize. The eastern clubs communicated with have readily fallen in with the idea of having the western men visit them, and answers have already been received in Winnipeg from the Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec Clubs, who all make liberal offers. That of the Toronto Club is said to be particularly generous, they having promised to guarantee the Winnipeggers $200 a match, and say that as many as three or four could be contested in the Queen City. The other places are willing to give them a big share of the gate receipts so that the expenses of the trip would be easily covered. The only thing now which can at all interfere with the excursion will be the inability of any of the players to get off. It is thought however that this can be arranged in each case. The following men would probably represent the Club in its eastern matches: Merritt, Higginbotham, Flett, Howard, Armytage, McCulloch, Campbell, Thomson and Bain.

Notes.

A meeting of the Meteor Hockey Club was held last Wednesday at 2738 St. Catherine street. The following officers were elected: President, E. Hird; vice-pres., G. Macfarlane; sec. treas., H. Radford; committee, J. Craig, L. Rogers, N. Seagram. Delegates to league, E. Hird, G. Macfarlane and H. Radford. Information can be had at the secretary's residence, 1229 Dorchester street.

The annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Hockey Club was held last night, Mr. E. Winn Farwell presiding. The retiring secretary-treasurer, C. G. Buck, read his report for the last year, which was considered to be satisfactory and passed. The following officers were elected for the approaching season: Hon. president, E. Winn Farwell; president, J. A. McKechnie; secretary-treasurer, A. E. Odell; captain, T. S. Somers; committee, A. G. Bonnallie, C. G. Buck, A. P. Lomas. After the election of several new members the meeting adjourned.

BOWLING.

The Latest Schedule.

Representatives from the M. A. A. A. and Victoria Rifles Club met on Monday evening, when matters relating to the second and third teams were discussed. The third teams will be out for "glory" only, as it was decided that no cup could be given this season for third team competition. The second teams are, as usual, after the championship cup, and more than the usual interest is felt in the result, as the successful team this season will have absolute possession of the beautiful trophy. The following schedules of matches were arranged:

SECOND TEAM.

	Teams.	Alley.
Dec. 4	M. A. A. A. vs. Vics.	Victoria.
Dec. 18	Vics vs. M. A. A. A.	M. A. A. A.
Jan. 8	M. A. A. A. vs. Vics.	Victoria.
Jan. 22	Vics vs. M. A. A. A.	M. A. A. A.
Feb. 5	M. A. A. A. vs. Vics.	Victoria.
Feb. 19	Vics vs. M. A. A. A.	M. A. A. A.

THIRD TEAM.

	Teams.	Alley.
Dec. 6	Vics vs. M. A. A. A.	M. A. A. A.
Dec. 20	M. A. A. A. vs. Vics.	Victoria.
Jan. 10	Vics vs. M. A. A. A.	M. A. A. A.
Jan. 24	M. A. A. A. vs. Vics.	Victoria.
Feb. 7	Vics vs. M. A. A. A.	M. A. A. A.
Feb. 21	M. A. A. A. vs. Vics.	Victoria.

AQUATICS.

America's Cup Talk.

In regard to the report that Lord Dunraven had decided to challenge for the America's Cup, Mr. Richard Grant, secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron, said yesterday that nothing had been definitely settled in the matter as yet. He had received no instructions up to the present time, but intimated that he might be in receipt of specific directions within a few days. Mr. G. L. Watson, the designer, yesterday said that if the Americans would accept Lord Dunraven's challenge upon the mutually fair condition he suggests, a yacht would be built forthwith to contest for the America's cup, but he had not yet received an acceptance of his challenge. Mr. Watson said that if a yacht were built she would be larger than the Valkyrie and her sail area would be greatly increased. "She will not have a centre-board," said Mr. Watson, "but she will be an improved Britannia. She will be manned by the Valkyrie's crew."

Has Not Lost Faith in Watson.

LONDON, November 24.—Mr. Watson, the well known yacht designer and builder, today declared that if the New York Yacht Club accepted the challenge for another contest for the America's cup on the mutual fair conditions laid down, he is to build immediately a new yacht for Lord Dunraven. The new racer will be rather larger than the Valkyrie and will be built on the lines of the Britannia.

The "Field's" Opinion on Measurements.

LONDON, November 24.—The *Field* this morning expresses its concurrence in Mr. Nixon's opinion that a yacht's water-line ought to be measured with racing weights, including crew and passengers on board. It is difficult to say what a centre-board has to do with sport or sport with a centre-board, but it is pretty certain that if the Vigilant had had a keel like the Brittannia's instead of a centre-plate she would have been much improved for all-round sailing.

It is said that the new America's cup challenger will be built for dead to windward and dead to leeward sailing only, the same as the Vigilant was. Mr. Nixon says that he does not see the force of the argument that the Vigilant's failure was due to the fact that she was not built for all-round sailing over ordinary regatta courses unless it can be proved that the Vigilant was superior in windward work on her home courses to the Valkyrie. He thinks that the alleged designing of yachts for specific purposes is somewhat a matter of uncertainty, and that the Vigilant, whatever she was intended to do, could certainly be termed a good all-round performer.

The *Field* also says that the alleged decision about the rating rule is premature. It has not been decided yet what alterations will be made. The Yacht Racing Association has merely appointed a committee to consider the matter.

THE TURF.

Yesterday at St. Asaph.

WASHINGTON, D.C., November 24.—The pencillers broke losers at the St. Asaph track yesterday, four favorites finishing first. The day opened clear and sunny, with a fair track, but the last two races were run in a rain. The only exciting finish was in the fourth race, when the three horses in the lead reached the wire heads apart. The opening event was a pretty contest for a large field. Economist won handily. Jack the Jew won easily in the second, and the fight for the place resulted in a dead heat between Buckeye and Red Top.

First race, six and a half furlongs—Economist, 105 (Bergen), 3 to 1, won by a length; Runyon, 105 (Lamley), 2 to 1, 2; Governor Fifer, 102 (Burrell), 5 to 1, 3. Time, 123¼. Anxiety, Bonaventure, Blondy's Victim, Madstone, White Wings, Bess McDuff, Willie McAuliffe and Kilkenny also ran.

Second race, six furlongs—Jack the Jew, 108 (Simms), even, won by two lengths; dead heat between Buckeye, 102 (Penn), 10 to 1, and Red Top, 102 (Lamley), 10 to 1, for the place. Time, 1.17. Vocality, Elesian and Romping Girl also ran.

Third race, six furlongs—Flirt, 110 (Simms), 2 to 11, won by a length; Panway, 110 (E. Tribe), 6 to 1, 2; Star Actress, 110 (R. Doggett), 40 to 1, 3. Time, 1.16¾. Melody also ran.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Old Dominion, 104 (Lamley), 8 to 5, won by a head; Polydora, 98 (Griffin), 4 to 1, 2; Little Tom, 95 (Keefe), 13 to 5, 3. Time, 1.14½. Prince John and Hardy Fox also ran.

Fifth race, seven furlongs—Leonardo, 101 (Griffin), 4 to 5, won by the two lengths; Ella Reed, 86 (Keefe), 3 to 1, 2; Thurston, 102 (Lamley), 4 to 1, 3. Time, 1.29½. Gallatin and Blizzard also ran.

Sixth race, five furlongs—Senator Vest, 110 (Simms), 7 to 5, won by three parts of a length; Ninety-Seven, 110 (Flynn), 12 to 1, 3. Time, 1.03¾. Lady Superior, Maggie Smith, Pocolo Colt, Visit, Navahoe, Kenneth, Vidocq and Sappho also ran.

Racing At Ottawa.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, November 24.—There are good prospects for the Winter Trotting Club in Ottawa. They will take advantage of the carnival from January 21 to 26 to give a four days' meeting for $2000 in purses. They have held their annual meeting and elected E. B. Browne as president; P. H. Wright, secretary; J. Abbott, treasurer, and P. J. Dawson, as superientendent of the track. A number of horses are already running, among them being Mr. Deault's, of St. Eustache, with the stallion Brilliant, 2.17½, and three other good ones. No trouble, 2.21½, the fast little pacer, now 11 years old, and going faster all the time, has been purchased by Jack Burke, and will this winter be handled by him. He has been up to see the driver of Kelly's Jimmy Mack, and now handles Money Maid. The combination around the 2.20 classes is thus a very thick one.

The old Hull Club are also reorganizing, and trotting is sure of a boom this winter.

The Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., November 24.—Yesterday's races had the following result:

First race, 6 furlongs—Gee Whiz, 1; Amanda P., 2; Charlie B., 3. Time, 1.19.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Gold Dust, 1; Marchaway, 2; Follow Day, 3. Time, 1.04½.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Miss Mamie, 1; Equation, 2; W. T. Ellis, 3. Time, 1.18¼.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs—Rasper, 1; Flash, 2; Mercury, 3. Time, 1.11.

Fifth race, 1 mile—St. Pancras, 1; Renaud, 2; Marcel, 3. Time, 1.46½.

A Canadian Guttenburg.

The town of Sandwich will soon be a rival to Guttenburg, and have running races on a track there for a month at a time. An option has been secured on 100 acres of land, and an application for a charter will be made at the next session of Parliament. There are seven men connected with the enterprise. They are eastern horsemen, and their reason for going into the business in Canada is solely on account of the agitation against it in the United States. The track will cost about $250,000.

The Races at Roby.

CHICAGO, November 24. — Yesterday's races on the Roby track resulted as follows:

First race, 5 furlongs—Marden Pet, 1; Chance, 2; Ovation, 3. Time, 1.05.

Second race, 4½ furlongs—Eli, 1; Osric, 2; Fox, 3. Time, .58.

Third race, 5 furlongs—Baldur, 1; J. A. Gray, 2; Katie B., 3. Time, 1.05.

Fourth race, 7 furlongs—Occonnel, 1; Dungarven, 2; Pat Malloy, Jr., 3. Time, 1.31.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Dago, 1; Maggie Gray, 2; Tom Tough, 3. Time, 1.18½.

The 'Frisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 24.—The races yesterday resulted as follows:

First race, 6 furlongs—Linville, 1; Arundel, 2; Arctic, 3. Time, 1.14½.

Second race, 5½ furlongs—Roman R., 1; Morven, 2; Joreton, 3. Time, 1.07¼.

Third race, 1 mile—Happyday, 1; Polaski, 2; Thorn Hill, 3. Time, 1.40½.

Fourth race, short course, steeplechase—Mendoir, 1; Eldora, 2; Haymarket, 3. Time, 3.23¾.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs—Jack Richelieu, 1; Capt. Ross, 2; Pasha, 3. Time, 1.27½.

The Lexington Races.

LEXINGTON, Ky., November 24.—Yesterday's races resulted as follows:

First race, four and a half furlongs—Mary Lou, 1; Princess Rose, 2; Dr. Reed, 3. Time, 1.00.

Second race, seven-eights mile—The Ironmaster, 1; Carrie B., 2; Renavon, 3. Time, 1.32½.

Third race, five-eights mile—Tenor, 1; Canewood, 2; Oakley, 3. Time, 1.05½.

Fourth race, mile—Cass, 1; The Queen, 2; Charity, 3. Time, 1.46¾.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs—Summer Coon, 1; Goodwin, 2; Kennedy, 3. Time, 58¾.

Notes.

Mr. James O'Brien, jr., in future will only retain two horses for racing purposes, Balbriggan and Barefoot.

Mr. John Brennan, of this city, shipped last month to J. B. Dwyer's Belle Meade Farm, New Jersey, his four imported thoroughbred mares Chickery, Nightlight II, Ochone and Crescent, where they will be bred to the race stallion Saxon.

FOOTBALL.

A Junior Match.

A very interesting game of association football was played on the M. A. A. A. grounds on Thursday morning, between the Rovers and a team picked from the members of the M. A. A. A gymnastic class. This was the first appearance of an M. A. A. A. team playing association football, and for a starter they did very well, beating the Rovers by 3 to 1.

The teams were as follows:

M.A.A.A. Gymnasts.	Position.	Rovers.
W. Hasley	Goal	G. Brown
Geo. Jacoby	Backs	H. Mathews
C. Donnelly	do.	T. Watt
T. Y. Foster	Half Backs	H. Rough
A. W. Cole	do.	A. McNab
E. C. Colo	do.	F. McBurney
W. D. Patterson	Forwards	W. Buckly
A. Hough	do.	C. Hollingsworth
F. Jones	do.	A. R. Wilson
W. Dougall	do.	R. Gittles
A. D. Wood	do.	F. Kemp

Referee, Fred. Norwood.

For the winners, Jacoby, Donnelly, Hough and Wood played the strongest game, and Messrs. McNab, Hollingsworth and Rough played the best game for the Rovers.

To-day's Game at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., November 24.—The greatest football match of the season, and the match in which the greatest interest centres, will be played to-day, Yale and Harvard meeting at Hampden Park. This game will decide Yale's right to the championship, or if defeated by Harvard the real struggle of the year will take place on Thanksgiving day, when Harvard and Pennsylvania will meet. If Yale should win, the leadership would be a general tie-up, as Princeton has been beaten by Pennsylvania, and the blue will not be seen in a contest against the Quakers this year. Early in the week Harvard's admirers were much depressed over the injury of Brewer, but at present it is believed the great fullback will not be incapacited for the game, but will be able to play at least one-half. While both elevens

ARE PLAYING UNUSUALLY FAST

and hard there is one conspicuous feature in Yale's form that is not nearly so marked in that firm-bridge eleven, and that is the assistance that one man gives another. When one back is sent into the line the others are right behind him or right ahead of him, pushing and pulling as if their lives were at stake. No one can say that the Harvard backs do not help each other to a certain extent, but there is certainly a little difference in the way they do it, and just this difference makes Yale gain a yard or two further each time.

There are mysterious rumors enough of tricks and new plays, but neither Yale nor Harvard has yet shown in either a practice game or a game with smaller colleges any of the tricks credited to them. But there are tricks in store for the Springfield game. One of Yale's chief strongholds is in kicking. Butterworth can out-kick Brewer, the clever full back of Harvard, almost two to one, and should a strong wind sweep down across Hampden Park and Yale get the toss-up for position, Harvard chances would be very poor when the ball reached her 35-yard line. The combined weight of the two teams when they are at Hampden Park will be somewhere between 3700 and 3800 pounds. At the present time the line-up of the two teams seems likely to be as follows:

Yale.	Positions.	Harvard.
Greenway	Left end	Emmons
Murphy	Left tackle	Hallowell
Hickok	Left guard	Mackie
Stillman	Centre	F. Shaw
McCrea	Right guard	J. Shaw
Beard	Right tackle	Waters
Hinckey	Right end	A. Brewer
Adee	Quarter-back	Wrenn
Thorne	Left half-back	Wrightington
Jerrems	Right half-back	Whittemore
Butterworth	Full back	Brewer

Kicks.

On Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock sharp, the Mohawk Football Club will hold a special meeting in the Turkish Bath Hotel.

ATHLETICS.

Kingston Assault-at-Arms.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

KINGSTON, November 24. — Yesterday afternoon at the military tournament Sergeant-Instructor Page, of Toronto, mounted, met Sergt.-Major Morgans, in lance vs. bayonet contest. Page won by five to four, but Morgans beat him in the sword vs. bayonet contest with Page mounted by five to four. Page was also beaten by Sergt. Boutillier, of the R. M. C., by five to three, in a bayonet vs. bayonet match. Page's horse was next to unmanageable during the contest.

Odds and Ends of Sporting Gossip.

Last night Mr. Thomas and Mr. Donahue played a game of billiards 200 points up, balk line. Mr. Thomas won, score Thomas 200, Donahue 155. Best run, Thomas 32, Donahue 24.

Mr. Hamar Bass, the noted English brewer, actually paid £850 for a Scotch salmon river this year, and failed to catch one single fish. It must have been a rare salmon stream.

The annual inter-collegiate trap shooting match between Yale, Harvard and Princeton was held yesterday afternoon on the grounds of the Colt Gun Club. The Yale team won by a score of 101. Harvard was second with 92, and Princeton third with 87.

The teams were composed of five men each. Each man shot at six strings of five birds, each thrown from three known traps at unknown angles.

A late London sporting paper gives particulars of the latest wonderful performance of the famous English professional swimmer, Joey Nuttall. The performance took place in Edinburgh on November 6, and was an attempt to break the existing record for 220 yards. There was an enormous crowd present, and Nuttall was received with tremendous enthusiasm. Tyers, the amateur champion, is credited with 2 minutes 41 3-5 seconds for the distance, and the Scotch record, 2 minutes, 58 seconds. Nuttall swam in superb style, and got well inside the world's record, doing the distance in 2 minutes, 37 seconds.

CHINESE FOUGHT LIKE TIGERS.

DESPERATE WORK BEFORE PORT ARTHUR WAS TAKEN.

Torpedo Boats Gained an Entrance to the Harbor and the Troops Attacked the Rear—The Retreat of the Chinese.

LONDON, November 24.—The Central News correspondent at Shanghai says: The fall of Port Arthur has created great excitement in the native quarter of Shanghai.

The news of the capture of Port Arthur by the Japanese was brought from Che Foo yesterday by a British steamer. No details of the fight have yet been received, but all accounts agree that the the Chinese fought gallantly and desperately.

Some of the officers and men in the forts refused to surrender and were all cut down by the Japanese. The STAR publishes a despatch, saying that the Japanese torpedo boats engaged the attention of the forts while the troops closed around the forts at the rear.

The next torpedo boats made a sudden and concerted dash and succeeded in getting inside the harbor. The Japanese artillery in the rear kept up a continuous fire upon the Chinese forts and the infantry made a succession of attacks upon the outer defences, which they captured.

After the first onslaught by the Japanese, the resistance of the Chinese is said to have been feeble and finally the Chinese troops became panic stricken and fled.

Another despatch to the Central News says that the real fighting at Port Arthur began on November 20 in the third pass, the village of Shuisse Ying, having been captured on November 19.

Still another despatch says the warship Porpoise brought the news of the fall of Port Arthur to Che Foo. The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News, says it is estimated that 15,000 to 20,000 Chinese troops defended Port Arthur.

It is supposed that two Chinese warships were also at Port Arthur.

The Foreign Office has received a despatch from the British Minister at Tokio, confirming the report of the capture of Port Arthur.

FIRST NEWS OF THE FALL.

LONDON, November 24.—At last Port Arthur has fallen before the victorious Japanese under General Oyama with the second army.

In the resultant carnage, China's loss, it is said, exceeds that of Japan, for undisciplined as the Emperor's soldiers were they fought with the desperation of tigers. The attack was so carefully planned that when fire was opened the Japanese troops assailed the city at every point. The fighting was terrible and was only ended when the Chinese, unable to struggle any longer, withdrew in retreat to the mountain passes near by, leaving the city at the mercy of their foes. The fall of Port Arthur clears the way to Pekin for Japan.

Whether or not that city will suffer a like fate must depend upon what action China will take within a very few days. Already China has asked for peace on the terms of paying two hundred and fifty million taels or $175,000,000 for it. With Pekin in peril, no one can estimate what figure Japan will place upon peace.

The plans of the Japanese for an advance upon Pekin have succeeded completely. At Moukden an advance through the interior was so hazardous as to be almost impossible. The second army was sent to silence Port Arthur and it has done so. With the great naval station in Japanese hands and with Japan's victorious fleet guarding the place on the waterside, China's fleet is powerless. Japan, on the other hand, was a clear road by land around the Leaoton gulf, thence along the westerly shores of the Pe Chi Li gulf to Tien Tsin. With the Japanese army in pursuit the Chinese must make their last stand in the mountains that are in the path to Tien Tsin. These passes may be held for a long time if the Chinese army can be rallied sufficiently to make a stand. It is not believed here that China will continue the war any longer. Port Arthur is regarded by all European military and naval critics as the key-stone of China's defence, and without which she will be at Japan's mercy.

The capture of Port Arthur took place on Wednesday, it is said. The Japanese force consisted of about thirty thousand men, and when this force arrived off the Regent's Sword Promontory it was divided into two detachments, one of which, aided by part of the Japanese fleet, operated against Talien Wan, while the other directed its movement against Kin Chow, on the western side of the promontory, some miles north of Port Arthur, Talien Wan and Kin Chow were both captured, after which the army combined and the march on Port Arthur was commenced. Several engagements of minor importance took place along the route, but according to the reports the Japanese were invariably successful. The roads leading northward from Port Arthur were supposed to have been mined by the Chinese, and the Japanese commander, therefore, declined to take the risk of marching his troops along them. Consequently, they were compelled to cut roads through the forests to allow of the passage of their artillery, ammunition trains, etc. The march was thus necessarily slow. Despatches received a few days ago stated that the Japanese were close to the city and had attacked the Chinese outposts, driving them back to their entrenchments. It is also said that the Japanese attacked the entrenchments three times, but were repulsed each time. It is evident that later attacks must have been made and that the outposts were compelled to fall back upon Port Arthur. The Chinese, it would appear, were able to retreat northward by roads which the Japanese were forced to avoid for fear of mines.

DESCRIPTION OF PORT ARTHUR.

Port Arthur, the chief naval arsenal of Northern China, was considered a stronghold second to none in the far East. With Wei Hai Wei, it seems to have been designed by nature for the strategic outpost of the northeastern coast line of China. Its position and surroundings were all favorable to making it the "Gibraltar of China," and its fortifications were built under the direction of such engineering experts as Captain Lang and Major von Hanneken. There is room in the port for the entire Chinese fleet. The entrance is guarded by two bluffs, from 350 to 450 feet high. The channel leading to the anchorage is about half a mile long and from 400 to 500 yards wide, with a depth of from 24 to 40 feet. There are two harbors, the West and the East. The first named has sufficient water to accommodate the largest battleships. The East port is a tidal basin, with room for about fourteen large vessels. It measures 550 by 420 yards and has a depth of 25¼ feet at low water and of 33¼ feet at high tide. In the northeast corner is a dry-dock, 385 feet long. About the basin are magazines, barracks and machine shops. On the west bluff is a lighthouse ninety feet high, showing a light visible for eight miles, while on the opposite bluff an electric light station has been constructed. The coast defences are spread over more than four miles of seaboard, and consist of about twelve batteries. Half are on each side of the entrance. The armament consisted of more than forty Krupp guns, varying from six inches to nine and one-half in bore, and of some rifled mortars. There is also a torpedo-boat station, and an elaborate system of submarine mines had been laid. On the land front the shoaling of the harbor gives protection on the western side. On the east there were small fortified camps, redoubts and miniature Chinese walls. The regular garrison of Port Arthur numbers 4000, but it had been reinforced from Taku, which is 240 miles away. The situation and fortifications of Port Arthur were such that its defence was not considered to be extremely difficult.

JAPAN'S NEXT MOVE.

The Famous Towns That Will Be the Next Point of Attack.

The Chinese province of Shantung is favored with many excellent harbors, particularly on its north coast at the entrance to the Gulf of Pechili. The most important of these are Che Foo and Wei Hai Wei. The latter obtained notoriety recently by reason of the night attack made upon it by the Japanese naval squadron. While Che Foo occupies a very commanding position in north China by reason of its situation at the extreme north of the Shantung promontory, and its importance as a treaty port, Wei Hai Wei is of equal or greater importance to the Chinese. This seaport lies east of Che Foo. Like Che Foo its harbor is very large and well sheltered on all sides. A large island lying to the northeast of the town defends the shipping from the winds from that direction, the only breezes to which it is in any way exposed. The water is, as a rule, deeper than that of Che Foo harbor, and the port is much frequented by Chinese junks, the larger proportion of native craft which trade with Corea or are engaged in fishing on its coast taking their departure hence. Some years ago, from some unexplained cause, the fish which used to frequent the Shantung littoral in immense shoals, affording a rich harvest to the Shantung fishermen, deserted the coast for the opposite shores of Corea. The Chinese followed, and until the war began hundreds of their junks were engaged in the catch in Corean waters and in curing the fish on the Corean shore, to which access was given to the Chinese for this purpose only, all trade between the two nations being conducted at the great fairs held thrice a year at and near "the Corean Gate," in Manchuria, not far beyond the Corean frontier.

The district surrounding Wei Hai Wei is populous and the people are generally well to do. A good deal of silk is made in the country round about, the produce of wild silkworms, which are fed not on mulberry leaves, but on the leaves of the oak shrubs which cover the hills surrounding Wei Hai Wei. This kind of silk is also made in Japan and is called Yama-bai.

Wei Hai Wei is a walled city of considerable size, so large, in fact, that a few years ago there were many fields within the city walls under cultivation. This is a characteristic of many Chinese cities, Nankin, "the southern capital," being another example. In the north-west corner of Wei Hai Wei there is a hill on which are several famous temples. The number of inhabitants is not commensurate with the area of the city, and the shops are very inferior. The west gate is in a good state of repair, but the other gates are all in a very dilapidated condition, and some are closed altogether.

Within recent years the Chinese Government has established a naval station at Wei Hai Wei, for which the port is eminently fitted, and there are many conveniences for the refitting of vessels of war, and for the manufacture of ordnance, through Port Arthur, on the opposite coast, northeast of it, is very much better adapted for the reception and repair of the larger war craft. Port Arthur is, of course, entirely closed by ice during the winter, the Gulf of Pechili being completely frozen over. So also is the harbor of Che Foo; but Wei Hai Wei can sometimes be entered during the winter when the other ports cannot, which, in a measure, accounts for the estimation in which it is held by the Chinese Government. The city is well defended by fortifications of comparatively recent construction, from plans by European military engineers engaged in the service of the Government. The people of Wei Hai Wei are civil and favorably disposed toward foreigners, of whom they have, of course, seen a good deal of late years, since the port became a naval station. The native traders and the people of Shantung as a whole are very enterprising, and have extended their operations into Manchuria and Mongolia, where they are to be found in great numbers. The Shantung promontory has often been the theatre of frightful suffering from famine and pestilence, from which the northern portion of the province has, however, in a measure been happily exempt. Not far from Wei Hai Wei, on and near to the coast road leading to Che Foo, are many tombs and monuments of a curious shape. The people of the neighborhood say of them that they are not Chinese tombs, but were found in the country when the Chinese first settled it. Such tombs are said to be common in the city of Tungchow, which lies west of Che Foo, and are called by the people "Mootsze-fun," "The tombs of Moo." This probably refers to one of the aboriginal tribes of China, the "Miau-tsu," descendants of whom still maintain a sturdy independence in their hill fastnesses in the central and western portions of the empire.

Pre-eminent among the many excellent harbors with which Shantung is blessed is that of Che Foo or Yentai as it is called locally. The harbor is deep, and capable of containing large fleets, and there are generally several representatives of European navies at anchor in its waters during the open season. Che Foo is a treaty port, one of the original eighteen ports which were opened by treaty with China to foreigners, at which they might be permitted to acquire land, erect warehouses, stores and dwellings, and engage in trade. The number of Americans and Europeans represented at Che Foo is comparatively small. The "Foreign Concession," as the settlement occupied by the foreigners throughout China and Japan is termed, was, unfortunately, located on the wrong side of the estuary on which Che Foo is situated. The foreigners who arrived on the scene at the opening of the port, finding native craft moored on the south side and the greater part of the Chinese warehouses also on the southern side, commenced to build in a cramped locality to the north-east of the Chinese town, a most undesirable locality, the drinking water being bad and the settlement exposed to the full force of the north-west wind. Moreover, it is impossible for the foreigners to get out into the adjacent country without either passing through the native town or making a circuit to avoid it. On the opposite side of the estuary there is excellent shelter from every northern wind, a fine exposure to the healthful southern breezes, deep anchorage for vessels within a few yards of the shore, good drinking water, and facilities for complete isolation from the neighboring mainland, an important advantage in a country like China, with a turbulent populace inimical to the foreigner. A wall built across a sandy spit at the western end would completely cut off the Europeans from contact with their native neighbors. As it is, foreign vessels have to be moored a considerable distance from the shore, and are exposed to the wind from several directions, so that on many days the loading or discharging of vessels is impossible.

MISSISSIPPI STORM SWEPT.

MERIDIAN, Miss., November 24.—This city was visited yesterday about 4 o'clock by the most destructive storm within its history. The wind, accompanied by rain, came from the north-west and wrought great damage. At the Central school house, which stands on an eminence in the north central part of the city, two of the large towers were almost demolished, doors and sashes were badly broken and the stairs were almost entirely torn away and some fifty shade-trees on the grounds were up-rooted. Throughout the northern part of the city, fences and shade trees were levelled with the ground and a number of residences were also badly damaged. The storm evidently raged its fiercest west of the city, and a report was current last night that the town of Newton, on the Alabama and Vicksburg railroad, had been swept away.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

LONDON, November 24.—The Morning *Post* has this despatch from Rome: "The Pope is in excellent health and spirits. He is busy just now in preparing several documents with the object of showing that the Church not only may share in the progress of society, keeping pace with the most sweeping changes, but may also find in this progress the elements of a great development. The documents are calculated to show the Pope's immense faith in the future of Catholicism.

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SUGAR AS FOOD FOR MUSCULAR WORK.

AN INTERESTING PAPER BY DR. VAUGHAN HARLEY

Read Before the Royal Society of London—Minute Investigations—A Supporter of Muscular Energy.

The current number of *The Sugar Cane*, a monthly magazine published in Manchester, England, contains a synopsis of an interesting paper by Vaughan Harley, M. D. The paper is entitled "Sugar as a food in the production of muscular work," and was read before the Royal Society of London. The doctor said:

"It may be said to have been universally believed that proteids were the essential producers of muscular work until the experiments of Vort (1860-66) and Pettenkofen (1866) showed that, within certain limits, muscular work can be produced by carbo-hydrates. They did this by showing the relative amounts of nitrogen eliminated during muscular activity and repose. Subsequently, Chauveau and Kaufman (1886-87) showed, by comparing the quantity of the sugar that disappeared from the blood traversing a muscle while contracting and at rest, that four times more sugar was used up during the period of muscular activity. Having failed to find any further recorded facts respecting sugar as a muscle food, I thought it desirable, in connection with the investigation I have been for some time engaged upon, as regards the *role* played by sugar in the animal organization, to try and ascertain, by direct experiment, whether sugar, when taken as food, is actually

A SUPPORTER OF MUSCULAR ENERGY,

a point of great value to be decided at the present moment, when sugar is so cheap that its use need no longer be restricted to that of a mere palatable condiment, but it might perhaps be profitably added to the daily diet of the workingman as a muscular power-producing element."

The Sugar Cane continues: The experiments which have led to the results detailed in Dr. Harley's paper were made on himself, the amount of muscular energy developed being calculated by the quantity of work, short of fatigue, performed by the middle finger of each hand. A description of the technical methods employed to ascertain and duly estimate and compare the energy developed during the consumption of certain quantities of sugar could only be interesting to but few readers. It is sufficient to say that they were methods which have already been practically tested by other experimenters, and that every precaution seems to have been taken to ensure accurate results, so that it may be safely assumed that the statements of Dr. Harley as to the value of sugar as a producer of muscular force may be accepted with all confidence, and they cannot fail to be extremely interesting to all concerned in the growth, manufacture or

DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR.

We have already in former numbers given some figures in connection with these experiments, but will now proceed to detail the various trials at greater length. "The first step was to ascertain the value of sugar in the production of muscular work when taken alone. During a twenty-four hours' fast water alone was drunk on one day, and on another 500 grains of sugar was taken in an equal quantity of water, at four periods from 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. The increase in the muscular working power was found to be from 25¼ to 32¼ per cent.

The effect of sugar in retarding fatigue was next ascertained under similar circumstances. The gain was found to be from 61 to 76 per cent.

Having found that sugar taken alone is undoubtedly a muscular food, its value was then tested as an addition to ordinary diet. The gain in muscular work obtained by adding 200 grams (7 ozs.) of

SUGAR TO A FRUGAL BREAKFAST

was found to be very considerable, more especially after assimilation, though an immediate increase was observed on its being taken into the stomach. Finally, the addition of 250 grams (8¾ ozs.) of sugar to a good beefsteak and omelette luncheon, with red wine and black coffee, caused a perceptible increase of from 8¼ to 16¼ per cent. Exactly the same quantities of food, excepting as regards sugar, were taken on each occasion.

Finally, the experiment was made of ascertaining the amount of work done on ordinary diet, and also on the same diet with addition of 250 grams of sugar in a period of 8 hours, the sugar being taken in three portions at three different times. The gain in work during the eight hours attributable to the sugar was found to be 22 per cent. in the case of the left finger and nearly 36 per cent. for the right finger. Fatigue was also remarkably retarted, and "instead of there being the usual diurnal fall in the amount of work done in the afternoon there was actually an increase." The conclusions arrived at by the experimenter were as follows:

1. Sugar taken alone is a muscle food; 500 grams (17½ ozs.) of sugar in my case increased the amount of work done on a fasting day from 61 to 76 per cent.
2. The muscle energy-producing effect of sugar is so great that 200 grams (7 ozs.) added to a small meal increased the total amount of work done from 6 to 30 per cent.
3. When sugar was added to a large meal it increased the total amount of work done from 8 to 16 per cent.
4. The work done during a period of 8 hours can be increased by from 22 to 36 per cent. by taking 250 grams (8¾ ozs.) of sugar.
5. When sugar is taken at 3-30 p. m., it not only obliterates the normal diurnal fall in the muscular power, which usually occurs at 5-30 p. m., but even causes an actual increase in the amount of work done.

THE KINGSTON HAZING.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—A paragraph in the Toronto *Mail* of the 16th inst. to the effect that the Royal Military College cadets who were "punished by confinement to the grounds for twenty-eight days because of their connection with the 'hazing' of Cadet Plummer were given their freedom yesterday and were entertained by the citizens," naturally causes some astonishment, or, at any rate, a desire for information, especially so from the fact that according to the same paper, the hon. the Minister of Militia was in the city at the same time, although no mention is made of his having assisted at any of the civic festivities.

Now either these cadets were guilty of the grave misconduct for which they were punished, viz., in being present and countenancing the brutal treatment of the recruits and so unworthy of being fêted or else the college authorities have treated them unjustly and their friends are right in expressing their sympathy. The question arises, were these boys rightly or wrongly punished? and Bennett and the other boys suspended for three months—sent home in disgrace, thus incurring a most serious reflection on their character, and a serious interruption of their studies. Have they also been treated unjustly? And lastly, what is the true inwardness of the case?

We people of Canada have a right to demand an explanation. The R. M. College of Kingston is supported by the country. It is supposed to give our boys chances (many of them would otherwise never get) of entering the army or of taking other responsible positions, and so much has been said about this last hazing business—the vistas opened up are so very unsatisfactory, that much vague disquiet exists as to whether things are really as they ought to be.

It seems to me that if one, half be true, as reported, the Royal Military College at Kingston, which we all have been considering a fine gentlemanly school where boys imbibed notions of honor and manliness, with their daily food has become a brooding place for cads and bullies, and to expose one's son to such companionship and environment at the most critical time of his life would be to him a gross injustice, for apparently instead of being disciplined and trained by his teachers and officers, who are presumably gentlemen, he would be at the mercy and under the strictest military control of some bully—perhaps the lowest in his class—who happened to be a year ahead of him in entering the College. The system, so far as has been mane public, is a bad one. It is jolly to talk about "fagging, the same as in English schools, you know." In the latter case the juniors "fag" for the seniors, and are in turn protected by them, and even so, we all know there are many objections to this form of fagging.

Now, Cadet Plummer's case may be repeated in the history of any future cadet, and I think under all the circumstances it is the duty of either Mr. Plummer or the College authorities to make the fullest public investigation. We all know the code of honor which exists in schools, and Cadet Plummer cannot in justice to his own self-respect tell tales out of school; therefore, the investigation ought to be a formal, and, if necessary, a judicial one; put every boy concerned in the affair on his oath and let us get to the bottom of the matter. This is the only way, in my opinion, compatible with justice, either to the cadets disgraced, justly or unjustly, or to the boy who has had to suffer so much, not only in the spoiling of his long cherished plan of passing through Kingston and perhaps winning his commission, but from the far more cruel suggestion of cowardice and "milk soppness," when we boys of an older growth know so well that often to submit is true cowardice, whilst to refuse to do so is alone to be courageous, and the boy who could hold 25 of his fellows at bay, with a loaded revolver, must have something of the brave soldier in him; at any rate, he has shown a genuine British spirit in resisting tyranny.

Whilst on the subject it would be interesting to know if any cadets ever before were goaded into defending themselves with loaded revolvers; were there ever before deserters, and if so how many and what became of them? Did they return to the College or drift into other pursuits, after having spent two or three years in special preparation for the work in Kingston? Is it true also that at the present time one of this year's recruits is confined to bed suffering from the effects of the "hazing" to which he has been subjected by his gentlemanly, manly seniors?

Whether these reports be true or not the present is the time for deciding, and, if necessary, submitting a few pertinent questions to Parliament at its next session.

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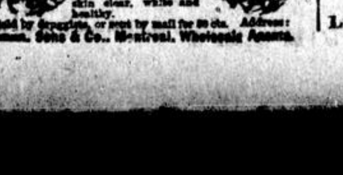
Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys and back. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by McGale, 2123 Notre Dame, Laviolette & Nelson, 1605 Notre Dame, Lyons, corner Craig and Bleury. 277 law tf

Upright Pianos at Bargains.

Heintzman Upright, cost $450, for $225; Weber Upright, cost $800, for $350; Mason & Risch Upright, cost $350, for $225; Gilbert, 7 oct. upright, $75; Cottage upright, 7 oct., $90, and many other bargains. J. W. Shaw & Co., 228 St. James st., Agents for Mason & Risch Pianos.

"Try Southern Straight Cut Cigarettes, 10 cts. per package."
277 eod tf



John Murphy & Co.'s

ADVERTISEMENT.

Open To-night till 9 O'Clock.

Drop in To-night

It will Cost

You Nothing,

And you can spend a very enjoyable hour examining the unique collection of Xmas Novelties gathered from England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and America, through the occult agency of that strange old wizard, Santa Claus.

Previous to its dispersal to gladden the hearts of old and young throughout the Dominion, it will remain on free exhibit in our basement. The following are only a few of the items included in this extensive assortment:

Christmas Cards, Christmas Booklets, Calendars . . .

TOYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

—INCLUDING—

Musical Instruments, Dolls of every size, Drawing Slates, Picture Blocks, Letter Blocks, Rocking Horses, Games to amuse, Games to instruct, Games to puzzle, Animal Figures, Human Figures, Steam Engines, Steamboats, Express Waggons, Toboggans, Wooden Houses, Cooking Ranges and Utensils, etc., etc.

MAJOLICA WARE.

Bowls and Vases in delicate shades and choice designs.
China Ware, Metal Ware, Basket Ware.
Nick-Nacks and Curios.
Plain and Fancy Stationery.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
2343 St. Catherine Street,
Corner Metcalfe Street.
Telephone No. 3833. 277y

MEN'S FUR COATS.

Just the thing for driving or evening wear, absolutely weather proof.

COON COATS, - $35.00 to $65.00.
WALLABI, - - 20.00 to 30.00.
WAMBAT, - - 20.00 to 25.00.

Call in and See Them at
The BRAHADI FUR STORE,
Notre Dame and St. Lambert Hill.
277 1

IMPORTANT NOTICE!
A Few Pointers.
WHY SHOULD YOU DO IT?

Why should the public get their Prescriptions prepared at Lewis' Stores?

1st—BECAUSE the Dispensing Departments have no relation whatever to the general business, being completely separated therefrom.

2nd—BECAUSE none but Properly Qualified Pharmacists of the best standing in the profession are permitted to have any relations with this Department.

3rd—BECAUSE there is, therefore, no risk that inexperienced Lads will be allowed to undertake a position requiring such accuracy of judgment, care and intelligence that the slightest mistake might involve serious, perhaps, fatal consequences.

4th—BECAUSE none but the best, purest, and most reliable drugs are ever kept in stock.

5th—BECAUSE all prescriptions requiring more than fifteen minutes in dispensing are promptly forwarded to patient's residence.

6th—BECAUSE for the foregoing reasons, there is every guarantee that you will receive the most prompt, careful and absolutely accurate service that can be offered you.

MODERATE PRICES.
JOHN LEWIS,
DISPENSING CHEMIST, VICTORIA SQUARE,
Branch—2613 St. Catherine Street, corner of Guy.
Telephone, Victoria Square, 62.
Telephone Branch, 4537. 274x4

S. Allsopp & Sons (Ltd.)
BURTON-ON-TRENT,
No. 1 India Pale Ale

GILLESPIES & CO.,
MONTREAL,
Agents for Canada.
277y 2awtf

FUR MUFFS
$5.00 { A good, well made and nice looking muff can be had for $5.00 at the . .
BRAHADI FUR STORE,
Cor. Notre Dame & St. Lambert Hill. 277y1

With a slim purse you can purchase a large parcel at Hamilton's next week. 277t 1

OUR NEW MODEL
FUR STORM COLLARS
Are stylish and comfortable and will be all the rage this winter.
We will gladly show them.
The BRAHADI FUR STORE,
Notre Dame and St. Lambert Hill.
277y1

FLEAS! DOGS!
Lewis' Fleacide. Fleas Must Go.
The most wonderful preparation known for killing Fleas on Dogs, Cats and Fowl. 25c bottle.
JOHN LEWIS, Chemist, Victoria Sq.
Branch 2613 St. Catherine St. 274y6

Thomas Ligget's Wool and three ply Kidders give satisfaction. 277 1t

CLARA FORD'S ALLEGED CONFESSION.

HER LAWYER DENIES THAT SHE MADE ONE.

Circumstantial Account Published Telling Why She Killed Frank Westwood, Who, it is Said, had Insulted Her Grievously.

TORONTO, Ont., November 24.—Speculation is rife to-day as to the probable defence that may be set up by Clara Ford, the mulatto woman, now in gaol, charged with the murder of Frank Westwood. Lawyer Murdoch visited his client at the county gaol yesterday, and had a lengthy interview with her. The lawyer denies that a confession has been made, as does Inspector Spark that any details have been given out by him regarding the admissions of the prisoner, under the cross-examination, which was of a very protracted character.

Meantime the motive of the crime has been no doubt discovered. It is said that young Westwood, the murdered lad, knew the prisoner was in the habit of masquerading as a man in the suburb of Parkdale and knew also her record, without, however, being aware of her passionate temper. It is also said he met her on the lake shore road one night last summer and offered her violence. She threw him off with ease, being far stronger than he, but vowed to be revenged.

Clara, it is learned, worked at the St. Lawrence Hall in Brockville from February 17 to April 17, 1893. She was an excellent worker, and generally very quiet about the house. She left of her own accord, and returned to Toronto. To the girl with whom she roomed she showed a revolver she had in her trunk. She also had some men's clothes among her wardrobe, and told her room-mate that she was sometimes in the habit of dressing in male attire and working in a livery stable. The girl on hearing this became alarmed and refused to room with her any longer. She was inclined to be combative when interfered with. One day one of the male help in the house made some remark to her which she did not like and she at once drew up her fist and struck him a blow in the face, which sent him reeling across the room. Clara's career in St. Paul and Chicago abounded in such incidents as the above, it is said.

Meanwhile the great problem is—and it remains unanswered—Why did the woman kill Frank Westwood?

In support of the "confession" contention, the *Globe* says that after her arrest Clara Ford denied all knowledge of the murder of Frank Westwood, but Inspector Stark cornered her in some of her statements. Then the wretched girl, seeing that escape was impossible, threw up the sponge and confessed the whole affair, admitting that she it was who had fired the fatal shot which mortally wounded Frank Westwood on his father's doorstep on the night of Saturday, October 6. She said that young Westwood had one evening in the early autumn met her on the lake shore and attempted to assault her. Her masculine strength stood her in good stead and she threw him aside, but she vowed she would make him pay dearly for his folly. She watched her opportunity, and kept her word.

This, says the *Globe*, is Clara Ford's "own startling and hitherto-unsuspected statement of the motive which led to the deed of blood." The paper adds that it should be borne in mind that the girl's story is entirely without corroboration, and, of course, must remain absolutely without corroboration. There is, however, the *Globe* says, little reason to doubt its truth. Its acceptance explains much that was before mysterious, though, of course, it does not provide sufficient motive for so awful a revenge. It is natural to suggest that Clara Ford could have sought redress by the ordinary process of the law, but to one who felt, as she is known to have done, that she had never had fair play in the battle of life, the outcome of an appeal to the courts, where only her word would have been against that of her assailant, might have appeared too problematical.

But as against this feeble motive for the deed there is Mr. Murdoch's denial and that of Inspector Starke, and is generally felt that some other reason must be forthcoming why Clara shot young Westwood. And this fact throws discredit on the alleged confession.

UNDER THE UNION JACK.

British Protectorate Over Uganda Declared on August 29.

LONDON, November 24.—Advices received from Mengo, dated August 29, say that the British protectorate over Uganda was formally proclaimed there that day. The Union Jack was hoisted with great ceremony. The borders of Uganda will be extended in order to include a portion of Unvoro.

SMALLPOX IN LOGAN.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

MITCHELL, Ont., November 24.—There is a case of smallpox near here. The patient is a man from Chicago, who on Thursday got off the train here, and sought medical advice regarding an eruption on the skin. He was pronounced to be suffering from smallpox, but at his own request he was allowed to go to the home of his friends in Logan Township.

ANCERS VS. PACAUD.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

QUEBEC, November 24.—The action of damages of the Hon. A. R. Angers against Ernest Pacaud was on the roll for yesterday, but was continued owing to only two judges sitting. Judges Larue and Caron are related to the parties interested, and, consequently, unable to hear the case. It will be called again.

PROGRESSIVES ARE AHEAD.

LONDON, November 24.—After the election for members of the London School Board yesterday, it was announced that the new School Board would contain 29 Clericals and 26 Progressives. In every division except one the Progressives headed the poll. The total Progressive vote was 706,206; total Clerical vote, 612,622. The Progressives made a gain of six seats.

ALASKA'S REPRESENTATIVE.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., November 24.—For the first time in history Alaska is to be represented by law-makers at Washington. The territorial convention unanimously selected Thomas S. Newell, a prominent mining man as delegate, with instructions to secure, if possible, the same laws for Alaska as are now in force in Oregon with high license and local option measures.

SHOT DOWN BY OUTLAWS.

WICHITA, Kansas, November 24.—Sheriff Thomas McGee, of Hamphill county, in the Pan Handle of Texas, was shot and mortally wounded last night by three outlaws who held up the agent of the Santa Fe station at Canadian City and were proceeding to rob the station when McGee arrived upon the scene. The outlaws escaped.

MORE BRIGANDAGE IN ITALY.

ROME, November 24.—A band of brigands yesterday evening, attacked a tobacco store at Giabanella, near Ferrara, while several other outlaws guarded the streets in the vinicity, threatening anybody approaching. The brigands tried to force an entrance to the store, but its owner, Signor Poggi, and his servant fired guns at them. The fire was returned by the brigands and the town was soon in a state of great excitement. The tocsin was rung from the church steeple and assistance in the shape of a number of gendarmes soon arrived and drove the brigands out of the town. Two of the inhabitants and one brigand were killed during the affray and an officer of gendarmes was wounded.

HAWAIIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

They Are Getting Arms From the United States.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., November 24.—The despatches from San Francisco, intimating a probable uprising of the Royalists in Hawaii to overthrow the present Government and place Queen Lilioukalani on the throne, receive part confirmation in this city. It is known here that large quantities of firearms and ammunition were being shipped recently clandestinely to Hawaii on lumber vessels.

The vessels were instructed to run into some small port some distance from Honolulu, where, under cover of darkness, the packages were to be taken on shore by Royalist agents. The packages were marked general merchandise, and included a number of the finest rifles and ammunition sufficient to supply three full companies of men. Recent announcements that a Royalist emissary in Washington has been assured by the authorities that in case of further trouble United States marines would not to be sent ashore to intimidate the natives, have made the latter bolder, and the old revolutionary fire has been fanned into flames by the agitators. Sea captains say there are many malcontents among the Japanese population, who would gladly take up arms against Dole's men in retaliation for the recent refusal of the white people to extend the right of suffrage to them. The situation is considered critical.

M. HANOTAUX'S APPEAL.

The Relations of France With Madagascar Plainly Set Forth.

PARIS, November 24.—In the debate in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday on the Madagascar question, the most noteworthy part of M. Hanotaux's, Minister of Foreign Affairs, speech was that France had founded in Madagascar establishments employing more than 10,000 men. Did any loyal Frenchman think that these should be abandoned? The question pressed for decision. The Chamber had its choice between dropping the protectorate and withdrawing French influence entirely from the country. This alternative was presented sharply and without chance of compromise. But in its former votes the Chamber approved the protectorate, and the Government had adopted it with all the necessary consequences. The French residents of Tamative implored France's protection. Would the Chamber refuse it? The Chamber's plain duty was to confirm its previous decisions. A mere naval demonstration would be useless. The plan then under discussion was the only one that would reach the end in view. At the close of his speech M. Hanotaux was applauded tumultuously. Many deputies left the hall, and the debate continued before a small house. The closure was demanded twice, but was not applied, and the debate was adjourned.

CHINA'S HUMILIATION.

Will Accede Japan Anything Except "China Proper."

LONDON, November 24.—The *Globe's* Shanghai despatch says that China has sent a special agent to Japan, with instructions to accept any terms of peace, except cession of any portion of China proper to Japan.

It is announced that the Earl of Kimberley, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received a short despatch from the British minister at Tokio, confirming the capture of Port Arthur.

The Central News says that several foreign and English banks have offered to contract for a Chinese war indemnity gold loan at 4 per cent.

A despatch to the *Globe* says that the third Japanese corps, which sailed from Ujiwa

IS DESTINED FOR WEI HAI'WEI,

which place is in a state of utter collapse and confusion. The landward defenders of the place are deserting by thousands.

A despatch to the *Times* says that a large part of the victorious army will re-embark from Port Arthur.

AMERICA'S CUP.

The American Committee Answers Dunraven's Queries.

NEW YORK, November 24.—The answer of the America's Cup Committee to Lord Dunraven's letter of enquiry regarding another challenge for the international trophy, was mailed on November 15. The committee agrees to Lord Dunraven's suggestions that the yachts be measured with all weights on board, and also consents that all of the races be started to windward.

The proposition to sail the races at Newport or Marblehead is declared to be out of the question and Lord Dunraven is told that the name of the challenging yacht must be given in the challenge, privilege of the withdrawal of the first named vessel and the substitution of another is, however, granted.

FIRED AT A TRAIN.

Narrow Escape of Two Lady Passengers.

TORONTO, November 24.—Yesterday afternoon as the outgoing Canadian Pacific train was between Teeswater and Glenannan, one of a couple of young men, who were near the track, pointed a gun at the engineer, who thought nothing of it, but as the coach passed a charge from a shotgun was fired through the window, passing between two ladies, and lodged in the upper part of the car.

WOULD NOT SWEAR ALLEGIANCE.

LONDON, November 24.—An Odessa despatch to the *Daily News* says that many university students have been arrested, for declining to vote for the purchase of a wreath for Czar Alexander's funeral. It is added that several Poles, who have been in prison since September, have declined to swear allegiance to Czar Nicholas.

ANOTHER DUTCH VICTORY.

AMSTERDAM, November 24.—A despatch from Lombok says the Dutch have fought another battle with the Balinese, defeating and routing them. The Dutch were surrounded, but made a successful sortie, killing forty-five of the Balinese and putting the rest to flight. The Dutch lost four men, including a colonel.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

The grain markets showed but little change this morning, wheat at 11 a. m. being quoted at 53¾ for December and 58¾ to ⅞ for May, yesterday's closing figures. At the same hour corn was a shade weaker at 46¼ for January and 48⅞ for May. Pork was quoted at $12.05 for January and $12.32 for May.

Chicago Hog Market.

UNION STOCK YARDS, November 24, 1894.—The estimated receipts of hogs were 21,000. The official report of yesterday was 37,182, of which 6953 were shipped, and 21,000 left over. The quotations to-day were: Light mixed, $3.70 to $4.35; mixed packing, $4.05 to $4.60; heavy shipping, $4.05 to $4.75; rough grades, $4.05 to $4.30. Receipts of cattle were 800, including 500 Texans. Market slow and weak. Sheep 1000. Market slow and easy.

Toronto Produce Market.

TORONTO, Ont., November 24, '94.—Market steady. Wheat holders asking 55c for red and white north and west, with buyers at 54c. Spring wheat nominal at 58c on the Midland. Goose nominal at 55c west. Cars of No. 1 hard sold west at 71c and buyers east asking 72c. Flour: Straight roller quoted at $2.75, Toronto freights. Barley, 10,000 bushels fine bright 50 pound, offered east at 46c; No. 1 quoted at 44c east, and No. 2 at 40 to 41c west and east. Oats, two cars of white sold west at 27c and 26c bid for mixed. Peas, cars sold west at 51c, No. 1 offered west at 52c.

BRITISH MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions.

BEERBOHM'S REPORT, Saturday, November 24, 1894, says: Cargoes off coast, wheat steady, maize, nil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat and maize quiet. Liverpool wheat, spot, turn dearer; maize steady.

LIVERPOOL LATEST PRICES CURRENT, Nov. 24, 1894.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Spring wheat	5 1½	to	5 3½	Pork,	63 9	to	00 0
Red winter,	4 10	to	5 0½	Lard,	37 0	to	00 0
No. 1 Cals.	5 3½	to	5 4½	Bacon,	34 0	to	33 6
No. 2 Cals.	0 0	to	0 0	Tallow,	24 6	to	0 0
Corn,	4 10	to	0 0	Cheese, w	51 0	to	0 0
Peas,	4 10½	to	0 0	Cheese, c	51 0	to	00 0

Wheat firm, demand poor; holders offer sparingly. Corn steady, demand moderate.

Meredith & O'Brien's Wall Street Gossip.

London market ⅛ lower for St. Paul and ⅛ lower for rest of list.

St. Paul earnings for third week November $111,226, a little better than generally expected.

The same tale that a prominent insurance Co. had sold its holdings of North-West is again being talked about.

An important Reading meeting will take place next Thursday in Philadelphia.

Pearson Cordage Co. will reduce production one-half, beginning December 1; too many goods in market.

New Southern Railroad securities will be traded in in London and listed there; a fairly large block will be shipped shortly, but amount not stated.

Buy stocks on weak spots.

London Stock Market.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien report the London market at 2 p. m. to-day, as follows:

Stocks.	London prices.	New York equivalent.
Atchison,	5¼	5⅛
Can. Pacific,	60⅞	59⅛
Erie,	14	13⅞
Kan & Texas,	14	13⅞
Louisville & N.,	55⅛	51⅛
Lake Shore,	136⅛	133⅝
Northern Pac. Pr.,	17⅞	17⅞
Ill. Central	92½	90⅛
Ont. & Western,	16⅛	15⅞
Reading,	8⅞	16⅞
St. Paul,	60⅛	59
Union Pacific,	12½	12⅛
Wabash Pr.,	14⅛	13⅞

Special Notices.

As a fitting wind up to the greatest bargain sale ever held in this city Hamilton's will offer "special bargains" in every department next week.

Autoharps reduced to $3.50. Any one can play them. The most popular instrument of the present day. Can be had at J. W. Shaw & Co.'s piano and music store, 228 St. James street.

"Try Southern Straight Cut Cigarettes, 10 cts. per package." 277 eod tf

THE PREACHERS TO-MORROW.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—*St. George's*—11, Bishop Bond; 7, Rev. Mr. James. *Trinity* —11, Rev. Canon Sweeney; 7, Rev. Osborne Troop. *St. Stephen's*—Ven. Archdeacon Evans, both services. *St. James the Apostle*—11, Rev. Canon Ellegood; 7, Rev. G. Abbott Smith. *All Saints*—11, Rev. Mr. Evans; 7, Rev. Canon Ellegood. *St. Matthias* —11, Rev. E. Bushell; 7, Rev. Dr. Sweeney. *St. Jude's*—11, Rev. H. Jekyll; 7, Rev. W. Waller.

PRESBYTERIAN—*St. Paul's*—Rev. Dr. Barclay, both services. *St. Gabriel*—Rev Dr. Campbell, both services. *Stanley*—Rev. F. M. Dewey, both services. *Crescent Street* —Rev. Dr. A. B. Mackay, both services. *Melville Church* —Rev. Prof. Campbell, at 11 a.m., and Rev. Prof. Ross, at 7 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.—*Emmanuel* — Rev. W. H. Warriner will preach at 11.

METHODIST—*St. James*—Rev. Dr. Rose, at both services. *Montreal South*—Rev. A. E. Pates, both services. *Cote St. Louis*—Rev. W. J. Wood, the pastor, preaches at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. *Montreal Annex*—Rev. Mr. Sparling preaches at 11 a.m. and Rev. Dr. Shaw at 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND—*St. Andrew's*—Rev. J. Edgar Hill, both services.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL—*St. Bartholomew's*—11, Rev. A. Grane; 7, Rev. H. Fish.

BAPTIST—*First Baptist* — 11, Rev. John Stewart; 7, Rev. Donald Grant, pastor. *Olivet*—Rev. W. B. Hinson, both services.

UNITARIAN—*Church of the Messiah*—Rev. W. S. Barnes preaches at both services.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN—Mr. W. W. Robertson both services.

Rev. Father Strubbe will preach a sermon at ten o'clock mass in the St. Jean Baptiste chapel.

Rev. W. J. Graham will conduct service in the Protestant House of Industry, Longue Pointe, at 2.45.

At the evening service in St. Paul's Presbyterian Church to-morrow, the music used at the Thanksgiving service will be repeated, with the addition of the soprano solo "With verdure clad," and also the "Gloria in Excelsis," from Mozart's Twelfth Mass.

Series No. 2 of "Napoleon, from Corsica to St. Helena," will be ready for distribution to-day, Saturday, after 2 p.m., and on Monday. Return your Coupons as promptly as possible, so as to facilitate a ready delivery.

LADIES' FUR CAPES
IN LATEST STYLES.

Pdrsian Lamb Capes	from	$35 to	$ 90
Gray Lamb	"	18 to	45
Sealskin	"	50 to	150
Mink	"	70 to	160
Neutria	"	15 to	30

—AT THE—
BRAHADI FUR STORE,
Corner Notre Dame and St. Lambert Hill, 277 1

Do not fail to visit Hamilton's this coming week. The Bargains will astonish you. 277t 1

FINEST RUSSIAN SABLE
Ladies' Cape
Only $225.00 at the
BRAHADI FUR STORE,
Corner Notre Dame and St. Lambert Hill.
277y 1

Houses For Sale
—BY—
J. STEVENSON BROWN & CO.

Dorchester Street.
Handsome new three story stone house, extension kitchen, concrete basement, hard wood finish, best of workmanship. Must be sold at once. Can be had a bargain.

Crescent Street.
Comfortable Stone Cottage above St. Catherine street, in perfect order, immediate possession, will be sold cheap to a prompt purchaser on very easy terms.

Central Locality.
We can sell you a comfortable Stone House in good order, with furniture, five minutes walk from Windsor Hotel, for $6000. A bargain on easy terms.

Full particulars at our office.
J. STEVENSON BROWN & CO.,
1764 NOTRE DAME ST.
277 1

The Ames Holden Co., of Montreal, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of FOUR PER CENT upon the CAPITAL STOCK of this Company has been declared for the CURRENT HALF YEAR, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Company in Montreal on and after

Saturday, the 1st day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
W. A. MATLEY, Secretary.
Montreal, 2nd November, 1894. 260 3 3amo

Thomas Ligget's Carpets are made to special order and designs selected with care and to the interests of purchasers. 277 1t

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE
—OF—
BOOKS.
800 Lots of Valuable English and French Works From a Private Library.

We have instructions to sell at our rooms, Nos. 1821 and 1823 Notre Dame Street,
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, NOVEMBER 26, 27 and 28,
A large collection of standard works,
—COMPRISING—
History, Biography, Poetry, Science, Art, Travels, Adventures, Medicine, Law, Chambers' Encyclopedia, London Quarterly Review, Encyclopedia Britannica, London Annual Register, London Magazine, Encyclopedia Americana and many other Rare and Valuable Books.
Catalogues ready, now on view.
Sale each evening at 8 o'clock.
M. HICKS & CO.,
277 2 Auctioneers.

CLEARING SALE OF
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. Fine White and Gray Blankets, White and Colored Quilts, Counterpanes, Lace Curtains, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, Linen Sheeting, Pillow Linen, Damask, Huckaback, Crash, Etc.
*,*One Case English Cutlery, Table and Dessert Knives, Carvers and Forks, Bread Knives, Steels, Gent's Pocket Knives, Ladies' Pen Knives, etc.
Sale at our Rooms, Nos. 1821 and 1823 Notre Dame Street.
TUESDAY, AFTERNOON, NOV. 27th,
AT 2.30 O'CLOCK,
M. HICKS & CO.,
277 2 Auctioneers.

SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHER'S STUDIO.
The subscribers will sell at the studio lately occupied by Messrs. W. Notman & Sons,
NO. 17 BLEURY STREET,
WEDNESDAY Morning, NOVEMBER 28th,
The contents of the above studio, comprising, Seven Gilt Framed B. P. Pier Mirrors, one B. P. Mantel Mirror, one Antique Oval Mirror, five 6 Light Bronze Gasaliers, Brussels Carpets, Fancy Odd Chairs and large Easels by Thomson, Walnut Centre and Fancy Tables, Glass Case, Music Stand, Carved Oak Bench, Two Walnut Desks, Book-binder's Press, Calender Press, large Stereoscope, Massive Carved Fixtures, cost $1000; Photographer's Screens and Back Grounds, Fire Proof safe and other effects used in the photograph business, also Oil Paintings by Jacobi, Hammond, Russell and others, large Oil Painting "Roberval Hotel" Lake St. John, by Russell, "Rocky Mountain," by Jacobi; Colored Photograph Scenery, Sir John A. Macdonald, Lord Lorne, "Princess Louise," Large Winter and Carnival Scenes and a great quantity of photographs of well-known people and scenery.
SALE AT 10 O'CLOCK.
277 3 M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

GRAND SALE
—OF—
TURKISH RUGS, CARPETS and PALACE STRIPS.
The subscribers have received direct from the Orient per SS. "Austrian" and "Rosarian" a consignment of Turkish, India and Persian Rugs, Carpets and Strips which will be sold by Public Auction in the store,
NO. 1733 NOTRE DAME STREET
(near St. Francois Xavier st.),
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, EMBER 29 AND 30,
AT 2.30 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.
*,*We are pleased to announce that this consignment comprises the best lot of Oriental productions we have received for some time past.
—CONSISTING OF—
Antique and Modern Daghestan, Carabagh, Camel's Hair, Kazak, Balfurush, Teheran, Somac, Afghan, Anatolian, Morocco, Prayer and other Oriental Rugs, while the Carpets from India, Turkey and Persia are all beautiful examples of the weaver's art.
The collection is now on view. Catalogues ready, Tuesday.
M. HICKS & CO.,
277 4 Auctioneers.

BOOK SALE.
The Private Library belonging to Mrs. Charles Thomson, No. 294 St. Antoine street, will be sold at our Rooms, Nos. 1821 and 1823 Notre Dame st.,
THURSDAY EV'G, NOV. 29th,
At EIGHT O'CLOCK,
Particulars Tuesday.
277 2 M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE FURS.
Gent's Fur and Fur-Lined Coats, Ladies' South Seal Coats, Cloaks and Jackets, Fur-Lined Garments, Musk Ox, Buffalo and Fancy Robes, &c., &c., &c., &c.
The undersigned will hold a very important sale of the above, the stock of a leading city fur establishment, at their rooms, Nos. 1821 and 1823 Notre Dame street,
Saturday Afternoon and Evening, December 1st,
At 2.30 and 7.30 O'Clock.
No old fashioned styles. All this season's goods.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.
∴ Several first-class Sleighs will also be sold.
277 3

HIGH-CLASS PICTURES.
The work of the following Artists will be represented in our Annual Catalogue Sale of Oil and Water Color Paintings during December.
Yeend King, Edwin Hayes, J. Aumonier, James E. Grace, G. C. Haite, Arthur Hopkins, E. Holmes, G. S. Walters, Ernest Parton, H. Van Ruith, Thomas Pyne, H. T. Schafer, Charles Stuart, V. P. Yglesias, Thomas Huson, C. L. Saunders, C. Carter Read, A. W. Weedon, G. A. Holmes, Harpignies, Luminais, de Clermont, Tusquets, Gelibert, Sauvier, and other well known Artists of England and France.
, Place and date of Sale announced later.
277 2 M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF
UNCLAIMED FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE.
The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. hereby give notice that they will sell at the Unclaimed Baggage Store-room, Dalhousie Square, Montreal,
THURSDAY, 13th December, 1894.
At 10 O'Clock a.m. and each subsequent day until the whole is disposed of, a quantity of unclaimed baggage and parcels, consisting in part of personal effects and other sundries.
TERMS:—A deposit of not less than 20 per cent. required at time of sale.
By order of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co'y.
M. HICKS & CO.,
254 12 3aw Auctioneers.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be PAYABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its branches, on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER next.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.
Montreal, 16th Oct., 1894. 245 13 2aw

Remember next week ends Hamilton's November Bargain Sale. Do not miss it. 277t1

IMPORTANT CATALOGUE SALE
—OF—
UNREDEEMED PLEDGES
The subscribers are instructed by MR. L. ARONSON, Pawn Broker, 517 Craig st., to sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms,
NO. 320 ST. JAMES STREET,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1894, at 2 and 7 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1894, at 2 and 7 p.m.,
The unredeemed pledges from August 24, 1893, to November 11, 1893, being from pledge No. 20856 to 24384, comprising a large assortment
—OF—
Valuable Gold and Silver Watches in Walthams, English and Patent Levers, Gold and Diamond Rings, Gold and Silver Chains, Brooches, Earrings, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Field and Opera Glasses, Revolvers, Rifles, fine lot of Gent's Clothing, Furs in Greenland Seal Capes,
Seal, Lamb and Otter Caps, Muffs, Storm Collars, Neck Ruffs, Gent's Fur Collar and Cuffs, Children's Gray Lamb Caps, Musical Instruments, Ladies' and Gent's Waterproof Coats and many other articles usually in a pawnbroker's collection.
FRASER BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Catalogues can be had at L. Aronson's, 517 Craig street, or from the Auctioneers. Goods on view up to hour of sale.
N.B.—Special attention is called to several very fine Dress Suits. 277 4

WELL BRED ONTARIO HORSES BY AUCTION.
Valuable Driving and Saddle Horses, Pair Splendid Carriage Horses, Valuable Trotting Stallion, "King Fugo."
We are instructed by Peter Burr, Esq., of Bloomfield, Prince Edward County, Ont., to sell by Auction at our Depository,
No. 322 and 324 St. James St., Montreal, on TUESDAY Afternoon, 27th NOVEMBER, 1894,
The following Valuable Horses to arrive to-day, Pair Dark Bay Geldings, 5 years old, 16 hands high, both good actors and grand roadsters, perfect single or double. One Dark Bay Gelding, 5 years old, 15¼ hands high, splendid driver and has fine action. Cherry Bay Gelding, 5 years old, fast, clever driver and fine actor. Bay Mare, 7 years old, 15⅜ hands high, a superior road mare, fine action. Cherry Bay Gelding, 16 hands high, 5 years old, a perfect driver, extra fine actor. Red Roan Gelding, 5 years old, fine driver, very desirable animal in every respect. Black Gelding, 15⅜ hands high, 5 years old, A 1 driver. Bay Mare, 6 years old, 15⅜ hands high, choice driver. Bay Gelding, 7 years old, 15⅜ hands high, can road in less than 3 minutes. All sired by "King Fugo," he by "King Rene," except three, and they by Lexington "Gold Dust." Also the imported Cherry Bay Stallion "King Fugo," 16 hands high, 11 years old and sound. This horse is a perfect beauty, and can road in 2.30 without any trouble, cost over $1500.00.
SALE AT HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCK.
FRASER BROS.,
277 2 Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS BY AUCTION.
Large assortment of Parlor, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, Carpets, Modern Hall Stoves, Cooking Stoves and Ranges, Pianos and Household Articles of every description.
Regular weekly auction, at our Salesroom, No. 320 ST. JAMES STREET, on
Friday Morning, Nov. 30th, at Ten O'Clock.
Private sales every day. Cash advances made on consignments. Consigners can rely on fair prices and prompt cash returns. Excellent storage accommodation for pianos, furniture, &c.
277 4 FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE HORSES, SLEIGHS, Harness, Musk Ox and other Robes, Rugs, etc., etc., at our depository, No. 322 and 324 St. James st., on
TUESDAY, 27TH NOV., AT 2.30.
Cash advances made. Prompt returns. Private sales every day.
277 2 FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE BY MARCOTTE BROS.
of a large consignment from the West of very elegant Household Furnishings for Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room and Bedroom.
PARLOR FURNISHINGS—2 large British Plate Mirrors, 2 fine Upright Pianos, 15 very elegant Parlor Sets in Raw Silk, Turkish Rug, Silk Brocatelle and Plush, fine Centre Table in Oak and Walnut, neat Pictures, Lace Curtains, fine Etagere, lot of Ornaments, &c., Brussels and Tapestry Carpet.
DINING ROOM FURNISHINGS—21 of the finest Sideboards, latest styles, in Oak, Walnut, Cherry and Maple, 15 Dining Tables to match the Sideboards, 6 sets of Leather Chairs in Oak and Walnut, Leather Couch and Chairs, fine Oilcloth.
BEDROOM FURNISHINGS—25 Bedroom Sets, of the best make, finished in Black Walnut, Oak, Maple and Cherry, Marble Top and Plain, fine Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, Mattresses, Spring Bed, Wardrobes, Commode, Bed Lounge, Mantel Bed, Table and Chairs, &c.
SITTING ROOM and HALL—Fine Book Cases, Secretary Writing Desk, Bureau, Wire Back Easy Chair, L'ther Lounge, Centre Table, Fancy Rocker, neat Mirror, Fine Chairs, neat Oak and Walnut Hallstand, &c., &c. All to be sold on
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 27th November,
at the store 1693 and 1695 Notre Dame.
SALE AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M.
277 2 MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At No. 310 Craig street,
On Tuesday, 27th Instant at Ten a. m.,
All the contents of the house will be sold positively without reserve as follows:
PARLOR—1 Splendid Square Piano, 3 large B. P. Mirrors, Brocatelle Set, Marble Top Centre Table, Whatnot, Fine Carpets, Curtains and Poles, Fancy Tables, Pictures, Etc.
DINING ROOM—Black Walnut Sideboard and Extension Table, Leather Dining Set of Chairs, Crockery, Silverware and Glassware.
BEDROOMS—2 Blk. Walnut and Ash Sets, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Bedding, Blankets, Carpets, Curtains, Chamber Sets, Couches, Etc.
KITCHEN—Fine Cooking and Hall Stoves, Table, Chairs and Utensils, and everything usually found in a neat furnished house.
277 2 MARCOTTE BRO'S, Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE.
at our rooms, 69 St. James street,
Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m.
A Bankrupt Stock of Assorted Dry Goods, Tweeds, Cottons, Prints, Linings, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Neckwear, Shirts, Mitts, Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Curtains, Muslin, Buttons, Christening Cloaks, Shawls and Dresses, Fancy Goods, Braids, Bindings, Thread, etc. A large quantity of Furs, Caps, Collars, Capes, Cuffs, Muffs, Cloaks, Racoon Coats, Sleigh Robes, Gray, White and Black Robes, Musk Ox, etc. About 150 cases of assorted Toys and a stock of Boots and Shoes, Long Boots for Men and Boys, Men's and Women's Boots, and a large amount of goods to be sold at any price.
277 3 MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

Important
TRADE SALE
BY BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers,
At their salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter street, on
WEDNESDAY, THE 28th NOVEMBER,
AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.
REGULAR WEEKLY SALE
—OF—
Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Housekeeping Linens, Furs, Boots and Shoes,
—ALSO—
A retail stock of Dry Goods, Woollens, Tweeds, Dress Goods, Blankets, Underwear, Etc., Etc.,
—AT AUCTION—
Sale without any reserve in lots to suit the city and country trade.
Terms liberal. 277 3

Thousands of pleased purchasers have attended Hamilton's Bargain Sale. Next Week is the last chance. 277t 1

FLEAS ON DOGS!
NO MORE FLEAS.
Use LEWIS' FLEACIDE, the positive Flea Killer. 25c bottle.
JOHN LEWIS, Chemist, Victoria sq.
Branch—2613 St. Catherine street. 274y6

Colonial House,
Phillips Square.

Christmas Goods . . .

Our stock of Goods, suitable for the Holiday Trade, is now complete in every Department, and we are showing an immense variety of Novelties of every description.

Christmas Cards, Picture Books,
Booklets, Calendars, etc.,
Purses and Leather Goods,
Photo Frames,
Pincushions, etc.,
Toys of all kinds,
Baskets, all sorts and sizes,
Eider Down Quilts,
Writing Desks, Easels,
Japanese Screens,
Fancy Tables,
Fancy Rockers and Chairs,
Bamboo Goods of all kinds,
Japanese Vases and Metal Goods,
L. W. Mats, Rugs of all kinds,
Lace Curtains,
Chenille Curtains,
Fancy Poles,
Furs, Shawls,
Ladies' and Children's
Boots, Shoes and Slippers
(street and evening)

Lamps and Shades,
Silverware, Cutlery,
Fancy Cups and Saucers,
Fancy Plates, Vases, etc.,
Cut Glass Table Ware,
Fancy and Initial
Handkerchiefs,
Gloves.
Toy Pianos and Organs,
Mechanical Ferris Wheel,
Mechanical Locomotives,
Toy Stables, Magic Lanterns
Kaleidoscopes, Wood Blocks,
A.B.C. Blocks, Swords, Guns,
Outdoor Games, Crokinole,
DOLLS, DOLLS, DOLLS, DOLLS,
Forts, Rubber Balls,
Sail Boats, Rattles,
Trunks, Soldiers' Suits,
Firemen's Suits, Police Suits
Tops, Watches, Cornets,
Trombones, Waggons, Skates,
Sleighs, North Pole Expedition
Tiger Hunt, Ostrich Hunt,
Hunt Scene, Toy Stoves and
Utensils, Billiard Tables,
Whips, Etc., Etc., Etc.

N.B.--Goods bought now stored free of charge till Christmas if required.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
MONTREAL.

HOT WATER BOTTLES.
GUARANTEED PERFECT, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES
One Quart, 75cts ea. Two Quart, $1.00 ea. Three Quart, $1.25 ea.
Four Quart, $1.50 ea. Five Quart $1.75 ea.
——PERFECTLY NEW STOCK AT——
THE MEDICAL HALL, - COLONIAL HOUSE, - Phillips Square,
Prescriptions carefully prepared at moderate prices. 272eod

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER.

HOW TO USE
ST. LEON MINERAL WATER.

As a purgative, take two or three warm glasses before breakfast. One or two glasses at meals will act very efficaciously against dyspepsia.

Take this Water, which is one of the best ALTERATIVES, drink it daily, one glass every two or three hours. In chronic diseases you will change and purify your blood.

Doctors recommend the use of St. Leon Water as a preservative against the diseases originated by strong liquors.

Circulars containing IMPORTANT CERTIFICATES sent free on application.

DR. S. LACHAPELLE, Editor-in-Chief of "The Journal d'Hygiene Populaire," and Member of the Provincial Board of Health, under date of Montreal, 15th June, 1884, says:—By the personal experience we have already had with St. Leon Mineral Waters, they have an undoubted usefulness in the following diseases:—

Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Hemorrhoides, Paralysis, Gout, Liver, Kidney and Skin Affections.

This invaluable Water is for sale at only Twenty-Five Cents per gallon by leading Druggists and Grocers, and wholesale and retail by

ST. LEON WATER COY.,
No. 54 Victoria Square, Montreal.
Telephone 1432. N.B.—For Dyspepsia or Indigestion drink the water after each meal, and for Constipation take it before breakfast.

FOR ATHLETES WHEN Training. — **JOHNSTON'S** — FOR INVALIDS AND Convalescents.

FLUID BEEF

FOR Solid Comfort AS A Beverage. — IS — Indispensable in Sickness and Health. — FOR STRENGTH TO ALL.

IMPORTANT SALE
—OF—
Elegant Parlor Sets, Bedroom and Dining-room Furniture. Moquet, Brussels and Tapestry Squares, English Oilcloths, Linoleums, Lace and Chenille Curtains, Glassware and Cutlery.
And also Hall and Cook Stoves, etc., for account of whom it may concern.
The subscribers will sell at their large salesrooms, 241 and 243 St. James Street,
ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27,
a large consignment of the above mentioned goods, comprising, in part, Wilton Rug, Plush and Hair Cloth Sets, W. B. Easy Chairs, Music Stands, Centre Tables, Fancy Rockers in Plush, Walnut and Oak Bedroom Sets, Dining-room Extension Tables, Chairs, Sideboards, Combination Iron Beds and Springs, Hair and Wool Mattresses, Nottingham Lace Curtains, Chenille and Tapestry Portieres, Marseilles Quilts, Tea Sets, E. P. Ware in Tea Sets, Cruets, Butters, Pickles, Spoons and Forks, Carvers, etc. Also a very fine assortment of Brussels and Tapestry Carpets by the yard, Brussels, Tapestry and Moquette Squares, Rugs, Mats, English Oilcloth, etc. Without reserve.
*,*Attention is requested to the sale of Hall Stoves, Cook Stoves and Ranges, being part of a bankrupt stock. They will be sold regardless of cost. Sale at TWO o'clock.
277 2 RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

CALLING IN CREDITORS.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal. In the Superior Court of the Prov. of Que. No. 424. In the matter of DAME CARRIE MASON, of the city and district of Montreal, Widow of the late Alexander Mason, Boarding House Keeper, Insolvent.

The creditors of said Insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the Judges of this Court in the Court room for insolvency matters, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the third day of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a Curator to the property of the said Insolvent and on such other matters as may lawfully be submitted to them.

H. COLLARD, Deputy Prothonotary S.C.
Montreal, 23rd November, 1894. 277 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIStrict of Montreal. — No. 3074.—Circuit Court. Osias Bissonnette, Plaintiff, vs. Treffié Bélanger, Defendant. On the 3rd day of December next, 1894, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 294 Sanguinet street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one buggy. D. MIREAULT, B. S. C. Montreal, 24th November, 1894. 277 1

BIRTHS.

GATHERCOLE—On the 18th November, at 737 Mignonne street, the wife of Wm. E. Gathercole of twins (sons).

KENNEDY—On Wednesday, the 21st, at 126 Cathedral street, the wife of F. D. S. Kennedy of a son.

LAVIGNE—In this city, on November 12th, at No. 320 Sherbrooke street, the wife of Leon Lavigne of a son.

REICHLING—At 245 Stanley street, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Charles Reichling (violinist), of a daughter. 276 2

MARRIAGES.

ANSLEY-DANKS—On the 22nd inst., at St. Martin's Church, this city, by the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, Frederick Ansley to Ethel Gertrude Danks, daughter of J. Danks, Esq., of Chicago.

BRODIE-KERR—At the residence of the bride's mother, "Cessford," Cote St. Antoine, Que., on November 22, 1894, by the Rev. John Campbell, D. D., Robert Brodie, of Coteau St. Pierre, Que., to Clementina Davie, daughter of the late David Ross Kerr. 276 2

BARBER-SHARPE—On the 17th inst., at Quebec, by the Rev. T. J. Mansell, J. A. Barber, of Eckington, Derbyshire, England, to Catharine (Katie) Sharpe.

CORRIGAN-MARTIN—On Thursday, November 22, at the residence of the bride's mother, 1799 Ontario street, by the Rev. Edmund Wood, Charles Albert Corrigan to Polly, youngest daughter of the late Jas. Martin. 276 2

LANE-JENKINS—At St. Alban's Church, Ottawa, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Bogart, Albert E. R. Lane, fourth son of the late Gen. H. Lane, Deputy Provincial Registrar, Province of old Canada, to Ethel L., second daughter of the late Rev. J. H. Jenkins, rector of Three Rivers, Que. [Quebec papers please copy.]

NESBITT-DUNLOP—On Saturday, November 17, at St. Paul's Church, Hamilton, by the Rev. Samuel Lyle, D. D., John Wallace Nesbitt, Q. C., to Margaret Park, daughter of Robert Dunlop, Hamilton.

SHARPE-ABERNETHY—At 13 Essex avenue, on 22nd inst., by the Rev. Robert Campbell, D. D., Mr. Jas. P. Sharpe, of Hawkesbury, Ont., to Jessie, daughter of Archibald Abernethy.

WHITEHEAD-HERDMAN—At St. Johns, Que., on the 14th inst., by Rev. A. Rowat, James W. Whitehead, of Chateauguay, N. Y., to Lizzie H., youngest daughter of the late Arthur C. Herdman, of Herdman.

WIGGINS-DOLLARD—At Quebec, on November 13th, 1894, John Wiggins, of Montreal, to Johannah Dollard, of Quebec.

DEATHS.

BENNETT—In this city, on the 23rd instant, James, second son of James Bennett, aged 4 years, 5 months and 19 days. Funeral will leave his father's residence, No. 557 William street, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m., thence to the R. C. Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

DICKSON—On November 10, 1894, at Pembroke, at his brother's residence, Dr. W. Dickson, Alexander Dickson, of Quebec, aged 40 years and 1 month. Interred in the family vault at Pakenham. 276 2

LAWS—In this city, on the 21st inst., Henry Laws (commercial traveller), aged 58 years. Funeral on Saturday, 24th inst., at 2 p. m., from his late residence, 245 Bleury street, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will kindly attend. (Nova Scotia and New Brunswick papers please copy.) 276 2

LEONARD—In this city, on the 22nd inst., Maggie Leonard, twin daughter of the late Michael Leonard. Funeral at 3 o'clock, on Sunday, from the residence of G. H. Holland, 295 Bleury street, to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation. 276 2

LAWFORD—Suddenly, on the 22nd instant, at St. John, N. B., Charles A. Lawford (of the Bank of Montreal), in his 35th year, youngest son of the late Frederick Lawford, of Montreal. Funeral at 2.30, Sunday, from St. Andrew's Church. 276 2

LILLY—At St. John's, Nfld., on the 21st instant, Robert R. W. Lilly, Q. C., aged 75 years, father of E. A. Lilly, of Montreal. 276 2

LYON—In this city, on the 24th November, at the age of 3 years and 7 months, William Mirrel, son of Andrew M. Lyon.

MACFARLANE—At Knowlton, on October 31st, James E. Macfarlane, aged 75 years.

MANLEY—In this city, on the 23rd November, at the age of 6 years, Marguerite, daughter of Edward Manley. Funeral will leave her grandfather's residence, Edward Boylan, 707 St. Paul street, on Sunday, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m. Friends will please accept this notice.

McDONALD—On November 6th, 1894, at the 9th Concession, Charlottenburgh, at her husband's residence, Catherine J. Grant, wife of Donald McDonald, aged 62 years and 5 months.

McGINNIS—At the residence of his mother, Mrs. Hugh McGinnis, at Huntingdon, Que., on November the 17th, Hugh R. McGinnis, aged 32 years.

McGRATH—On the 22nd inst., after a short illness, Patrick McGrath, aged 55 years, native of County Kerry, Ireland. Funeral from his late residence, 156 Richardson street, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 2 p. m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 276 2

NOBLE—On the 23rd inst., Sarah Noble, of Kilgour, county Kildare, Ireland. Funeral on Sunday, 2 p. m., from her aunt's residence, 678 Lagauchetiere street. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PARKER—At Ayer's Flat, Que., November 9th, Sarah M. Parker, daughter of William H. and Nellie Parker, aged 14 years.

PERLEY—Died at Richford, Vt., November 23, 1894, Alice H., beloved wife of James A. Perley.

TODD—At Charlemagne, on November 20, 1894, Catherine, aged 3 years 7 months and 9 days, beloved and only daughter of Robert and Sarah Todd. 276 2

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE LATE MR. OLIVER H. Mallett, member of Hancock Post 105 of the Grand Army Republic, will be held at St. Peter's Church, corner Dorchester and Visitation sts., Monday, Nov. 26, at 7.30 a.m. Friends and relations are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. 277 1

PERSONAL — BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND householders will find it to their advantage to write to the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Ltd.), regarding rates guaranteeing them against loss or damage by Burglary. Reliable agents will find this a remunerative addition to their business. Write for terms, etc., to John A. Grose, Manager, Montreal. 256 eod

PERSONAL—DETECTIVES OF THE MOST RELIable character furnished by the Canadian Secret Service, Temple Building, Montreal. This agency is under contract with the Provincial Government to perform all their criminal detective work. References: The leading banks, corporations, and hotels of this city. Silas H. Carpenter, Chief. Office telephone 2131. House telephone 6049 65 3aw

PERSONAL—HAND MADE OPAQUE WINDOW Shades, 50 colors to select from, with all styles laces and fringes to match, made and put up same day if desired. S. H. Martel, Shade Maker, 673 Craig st. 274eodtf

PERSONAL—EVERY ONE SHOULD READ TODAY'S Buffalo Express. For sale by all news dealers. 277 1

PERSONAL—NURSE S. McCULLOCH HAS REmoved to 58 McGill College Avenue. Telephone 3818. 277 3

PERSONAL—WHY IS S. H. MARTEL LIKE A Deaf and Dumb Person? Because he makes all kinds of signs. Prompt work. Low prices. 673 Craig Street. 274eodtf

PERSONAL—LADIES DESIROUS OF INSPECTing some pretty evening waists and fancy collars, call at Miss McEwans, 14 Buckingham avenue, from New York recently. 277 1

PERSONAL—MONTREAL SHOPPING BY MAIL. Purchases at lowest prices, all kinds and in any quantity, made for ladies and gentlemen by an experienced, reliable shopper. References given. Send for circular. Frances F. May, Box 1109, Montreal. 277 15eod

PERSONAL—S H MARTEL, 673 CRAIG ST., SOLE Montreal Agent for Orme, Evans & Co., London, Eng. Iron Enameled signs last for ever. 274eodtf

PERSONAL—PHRENOLOGY, PROF. GOLDBERG, assisted by Mme. Leonore, the celebrated Phrenologist and Physiognomist, reveals past, present and future. Ladies 75c and gent's $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mesmerism taught for one more week only. 1985 Notre Dame. 277 1

PERSONAL—F. A. MALLETTE & CO., 2703 ST. Catherine, has the celebrated Lusterine for Silverware for sale. Once tried, always used. 274eodtf

PERSONAL — FIRST CLASS DRESS AND mantle making; also tailoring of all kinds. 11 St. Edward, off Bleury. 277 1

PERSONAL — A BARGAIN. HAND MADE Opaque Window Shades with lace or fringe, size 37x72 inches, spring roller and fixtures to hang, only 65c, worth $1.00. S. H. Martel, Shade Maker, 673 Craig st., cor. Bleury. 274eodtf

FAMILY GROUPS.

Now is the time you should have one taken, very acceptable present for Christmas. Don't forget the address:

G. C. ARLESS & CO.,
STUDIO,
261 St. James street.
(Next H. & N. E. Hamilton's) 27711

Music Coupon

Good for One Week Only.

Send 10 Cents and this Coupon to KELLY'S MUSIC STORE, cor St. Antoine and Inspector sts., and receive in return a 40 Cent copy of a Beautiful Ballad, entitled, "My Dear Old Mother's Home." This is one of the sweetest songs written, and bound to be very popular.

Next week—a Comic Song—A CORKER!

Note—"Kelly's Songster," No. 66, contains 30 Popular Songs and Parodies, price 5 cents. Don't fail to send for a copy at once. 27711

SKATERS

Wait for the opening of the PRINCE ARTHUR SKATING Rink, on St. Famille st., between Prince Arthur and Pine avenue, which takes place about December 8th.

Tickets for sale at Judd & Sneath's, Gent's Furnishings, 29 Bleury st., and at 512 St. Urbain. 27711

TO-NIGHT—Get Your Portrait Taken FOR CHRISTMAS SOUVENIR,
By Electric Light at
DENNISON'S,
113 Vitre St., Cor St. Lawrence St. Open till 10 p.m. every Saturday till Xmas. 277 1

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

LADIES' COATS

In all Newest Materials, all fashionable lengths, with newest shaped Sleeves and Collars.

Ladies' Cheviot Coats, $3.50 to $13.95.
Ladies' Cloth Coats, $3.85 to $33.00 ea.
Ladies' Black Cloth Coats, $3.85 to $33.00 ea.
Ladies' Tweed Coats, $8.75 to $11.00 ea.

SEALETTE COATS

A splendid stock of Ladies' Sealette Coats in Latest Styles, trimmed with all kinds of Fur.

NOVELTIES IN LONG COATS

Ladies' Fur Lined Coats, $27.00 to $33.00 ea.
Ladies' Fur Trimmed Coats, $7.25, $8.00, $9.25, $12.25, $13.95 to $75.00.

S. CARSLEY.

WINTER CAPES

In numbers of choice styles, made of Reversible Tweeds and Colored Cloths of all kinds.

GOLF CAPES

With Hoods, in all Stylish Lengths. $5.35, $8.00, $9.50, $11.75 to $19.75 each.
Ladies' Colored Cloth Capes, $10.25, $13.25, $17.50, $22.50 to $26.00 each.

FUR LINED CAPES

In all Materials, lined with all kinds of New Furs, $10.50, $11.75, $17.00 to $40.00.
Ladies' Fur Trimmed Capes, $13.50, $15.50, $17.75, $22.00 to $42.00 each.

SEALETTE CAPES

In latest and most novel styles.

S. CARSLEY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS.

NOW OFFERING
At tremendous discounts a large

BANKRUPT STOCK

of Dress Goods in all textures and in all newest colors and effects for winter wear.

DRESS GOODS

in all qualities at much below usual prices.

Fancy Dress Goods, 17½c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, $1.10, $1.25, $1.35, $1.45, $1.55 to $3.95.

S. CARSLEY.

SILKS

In all new shades and effects to match Dress Goods.

Printed Japanese Silks in all new colors and in choice oriental designs.
Colored China Silks, 24c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 75c yard.

MOIRE SILKS

In Black and newest colors.
Surah Silks in rich shades.
Black Gros Grain Silks, 47c, 65c, 75c, 85c, 95c, $1.00, $1.10, $1.30 to $2.50 yd.

BLACK FANCY SILKS

In a large range of choice patterns.
Colored Taffeta Silks, 75c yd.

S. CARSLEY.

FUR GOODS

A most extensive stock of Ladies' Fur Goods in all latest styles, made from the choicest of picked skins.

FUR CAPES

Ladies' Baltic Seal Capes, $42.00, $49.00.
Ladies' Racoon Capes, $27.00.
Ladies' Beaver Capes, $35.00.
Ladies' Persian Lamb Capes, $75.00, $83.00.

Greenland Seal Capes

In all fashionable lengths, $9.70, $10.25, $11.25, $12.50, $16.75, $20.00 to $34.00.

FUR NECK RUFFS

In most fashionable Furs, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00, $6.75 to $10.00 ea.
Real Ermine Neck Ruffs.

S. CARSLEY.

FUR MUFFS

A splendid line of Ladies' Black Coney Muffs, extra value, 65c, 85c, $1.00 each.
Ladies' Mink Muffs, $2.50, $3.00, $3.40 to $10.25.
Ladies' Sable Muffs, $7.75, $9.40 to $15.00.
Ladies' Lamb Muffs, $2.50, $3.75, $4.00 to $9.50.
Ladies' Baltic Seal Muffs, $2.10, $3.50, $4.75.
Ladies' Nutria Muffs, $2.90, $3.50, $4.75.
Ladies' Bag Muffs, $4.40, $5.85, $6.25.

STORM COLLARS

in newest shapes, $2.20, $3.00, $4.00, $4.75, $5.25, $6.50, $7.75, $8.90, $9.50 to $20.00.

FUR CAPS.

Ladies' Fur Caps, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50, $5.25 to $7.50.
Men's Fur Caps, $2.00, $2.90, $3.25, $3.75 to $7.75.
Children's Fur Caps, 50c, $1.45, $1.75 to $3.50.

S. CARSLEY.

Rigby Waterproofs

are the best waterproof garments in the market.

S. CARSLEY,

Notre Dame and St. Peter Sts.

S. CARSLEY'S EXTRA.

BANKRUPT STOCK

—OF—

HIGH-CLASS

Dress Goods for Sale extra cheap next week at

S. CARSLEY'S.

All next week we continue to offer the stock of the late firm of Messrs. Bedard & Vincent at much below actual cost prices.

ALSO, ALSO.

Also in order to make the Dress Goods Sale still more interesting, we are offering a large shipment of very first-class Winter Dress Goods at much below Montreal regular prices.

SALE BEGINS.

The Special Cheap Sale of Dress Goods begins at nine o'clock every morning all next week.

S. CARSLEY.

Do not fail to visit Hamilton's this coming week. The Bargains will astonish you. 2771 1

AU BON MARCHE.

—MAISON—

Valiquette & Valiquette,

1883 and 1885 NOTRE DAME ST.,
OPPOSITE BALMORAL BLOCK.

Wonderful Bargains

—IN—

WINTER JACKETS and ULSTERS.

We are keeping busy in this department. We give the best value in all kinds of Mantles.

We have a Special Line of Sealette Jackets, marked very low.

All kinds of Mantles, made to order in best styles and finished by a European Tailor.

Ten Racks of Wool and Silk Sealettes to choose from.

Enormous Reduction

—IN—

DRESS GOODS.

Scotch Plaid, marked 35c, sold at 25c.
Cheviots in All Shades, marked 30c, sold at 20c.
A large lot of Dress Melton, marked 17c, sold at 11c.
Costume Cloth, 50 in. wide, marked 50c, sold at 35c.
Winceys, 12½c for 8c, 15c for 10c, 20c for 12c.
All Dress Goods Remnants sold at half price.

A Large Assortment of Ladies' and Gent's Underwear and all kinds of Knitted Woollen Goods.

TWEEDS. TWEEDS.

Scotch and English Tweeds, Meltons, Beavers, Etoffes and Friezes for Overcoatings.
A First-Class Tailor on the premises.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

We keep a complete stock of House Furnishings, Carpets, Oilcloths, 4, 6 and 8 yds. wide, Rugs and Mats, Chenille and Lace Curtains.

Alphonse Valiquette, Alfred A. Valiquette,

1883-1885 NOTRE DAME ST.
OPPOSITE BALMORAL BLOCK. 27612

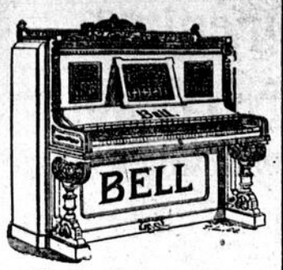
COBBLERS'

MAPLE and OAK,
Embossed Leather Seat,
FLOOR ROCKERS.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,
FURNITURE,
652 CRAIG STREET. 2771 2

With a slim purse you can purchase a large parcel at Hamilton's next week. 2771 1

"Culture does not have its origin in curiosity, but in the love of perfection."
MATTHEW ARNOLD.



THE BELL PIANOS AND ORGANS are the instruments of the cultured.

This distinction is emphasised by the fact that the President of almost every University and College in Canada and Great Britain and the Continent has purchased a Bell Piano and Organ for his personal use, whilst tens of thousands of pianists and musical connoisseurs are appreciative possessors of these artistic instruments.

75,000 Instruments

IN USE.

New Stock Arriving for the Xmas Holidays.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES TO

WILLIS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
1824 Notre Dnme street, Montreal. 2771

"The cup that cheers but not inebriates."

Purest. Best. Cheapest.

Blue Cross Tea

In ½ lb. and 1 lb. packets only.

HEAD OFFICE, London, England. | WHOLESALE AGENTS. | Hudon, Hebert & Co., Caverhill, Hughes & Co.

A Striking Announcement.

THE FIRM OF

N. TOUSIGNANT

Actually Offers:

Beautiful FELT HATS, worth $1.25, for 25c and 45c.
Pretty Plain SILK RIBBON, 3c, 6c, 8c, 10c.
Worth three times that price.
Beautiful CAPES, from $2.50.
A small lot of IMITATION LAMBSKIN, at 75c, worth $2.00.
Beautiful VELVET and PLUSH, 25c.
CASHMERE and FANCY DRESS CLOTH. Real Bargains.
Large and Heavy FLANNELETTE, worth 10c, for 6c.
Good GRAY FLANNEL, 8c, 12c, 20c.
Extra Heavy UNDERSHIRTS, with Sleeves, at 15c upwards.

N. TOUSIGNANT,

295 St. Lawrence St., Corner of Mignonne Street. 27713

Every Lady desires to be considered **Handsome.**

As a woman's crowning beauty is a good complexion, Ladies afflicted with Tan, pustules, pimples, rough and discolored skin, should lose no time in applying the old reliable and delightful toilet preparation.

"LE VIDO."

This efficient and perfectly harmless Secret of Beauty temperates the heat and dryness of the skin, perpetuates its freshness, and gives its fibres renewed vigor and charming elasticity.

Le Vido "Water of Beauty" is no experiment. It has been on the market and used by the leading belles of America for the past forty years and has given entire satisfaction as the numerous testimonials in our possession show. IT IS A SPECIFIC FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Price $1.00 Per Bottle. Sold by All Druggists.

THE MONTREAL CHEMICAL, Montreal CO., - - Proprietors.

366 12 28 wtf

IF YOU BUY THE

QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR

YOU HAVE THE BEST VALUE!

IF you SAVE THE WRAPPERS and return 60 of them to THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., 168 McCord Street, they will send you a handsome MACASSAR, size 17 x 22 inches, imported direct by them from France, which will ornament your drawing-room.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons'

ADVERTISEMENT.

Table Napery, Quilts, Curtains, Dress Stuffs, Trimmings, Laces, Millinery, Mantles, &c., &c.

ALL AT SALE PRICES.

Open Late To-night.

We keep open late on Saturday Evenings.

Monday Morning we will continue our sale.

This sale is giving every one a grand opportunity to get goods for the holidays. We have already seen old Father Xmas moving about our store. The sale prices are proving great temptations.

To-night we will still offer **Perrin's Best** 7-stud Lacing Glove at **$1.00** per pair. Regular price of this Glove is $1.50.

New Laces, suitable for fancy work and Ribbons suited for fancy work, all at reduced prices—we might say at half price, as many are marked down in this manner.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,

The Family Drapery & Linen Warehouse

203 to 207 St. Antoine Street,
144 to 150 Mountain Street.
Telephone 8225. 2771

SPECIAL SALE

— OF —

Dress Goods Next Week

Dress Goods were never cheaper than they are this season, therefore, some of the Greatest Bargains of the Sale will be found in this Department.

HABIT TWILL, in Fall shades, - - Price, 20c
AMAZON TWILL, in all colors, - Price, 25c
ALL-WOOL SERGE, in all shades, - Price, 25c
NEW PLAIDS, - - - - - Price, 30c
ABERDEEN TWEEDS, in Fashionable Colors, Price, 45c

MANTLES, JACKETS, CAPES at Bargain Prices.

LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS, - - Price, $3.50
LADIES' BEAVER JACKETS, - Price, $4.85
GOLF CAPES, - - - - Price, $5.75

CHILDREN'S MANTLES in all sizes.

DUFORT FRERES,

235, 337 St. Lawrence Street. 27711

SPECIAL CHEAP SALE.

Owing to the increase in my business during the past few years, I have decided to REMOVE to larger and more suitable premises.

Wishing to start in my new stand (the locality of which I will announce later) with an entirely fresh stock, I have resolved to hold an unprecedented . . . . . .

CHEAP SALE

TO START ON

SATURDAY, the 24th Inst.,

And to last for the following FOUR WEEKS.

Reductions of from 20 to 40 per cent on all Gentlemen's Furnishings, so that those favoring me with a call may feel certain of finding genuine bargains. My stock is fresh and "up to date" in all lines, my Fall Importations having but lately arrived.

Call early and secure the "Plums."

ALBERT DEMERS,

338 St. James Street, 2 Blocks west of McGill Street. 2771

BOISSEAU BROS.

DRESS GOODS

Our store crowded to its utmost capacity and still they come and will come again all next week.

Heavy Twill Navy Blue Serge, 15c, for 8c,
54 inch Navy Blue Melton, 70c for 43c.
54 inch Navy Blue Melton, 85c for 50c.

All-Wool Navy Blue Serge,
Worth—30c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 75c.
New prices—22c, 26c, 30c, 38c, 50c.

All-Wool Colored Cheviots,
Worth—45c, 55c, 65c, 80c.
New prices—30c, 39c, 47c, 58c.

54 inch wide Fancy Dress Tweeds,
Worth—95c, $1.10, $1.35.
New prices—51c, 59c, 68c.

RIBBONS

Prices cut with utter indifference to previous cost or present value. Carefully consider it.

500 pieces of Silk and Double Face Satin Ribbon.
Worth—5c, 7c, 10c, 13c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c.
New prices—2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 10c, 12c.

SEALETTE

It is a full dollar we give for 50 cents.
Worth—$6.00, $7.00, $7.50, $9.00, $10.00, $12.00.
New prices—$3.00, $3.50, $3.75, $4.50, $5.00, $6.00.

A Thanksgiving Offering.
English Floor Oilcloth, from 19c.
Tapestry Carpets, from 25c.
Brussels Carpets, from 79c.

THE BAZAARS,

Boisseau Bros

CORNER St. Lawrence, St. Catherine and St. Ch. Borromee. 277 2

Thomas Ligget's Curtain and Drapery business is steadily apace with times. 277 1

Most Everybody

Knows that ours is Montreal's greatest CREDIT concern. We want all to know why it has grown to greatness.

To these facts we give plain answers—Honest goods, square dealings, good systems, fullest variety of every grade of House Furnishings; prices as low as in the best cash houses and much less than in other so-called instalment establishments.

Folks starting housekeeping should get us to estimate on their furniture. We're ready to do it at any moment.

We're not presumptuous enough to expect every householder to be a customer here, but judging from appearances we think we have most of them, and the wide-awake ones at that.

The aim and effort of this store is to give the very best values in furniture requirements for any kind of home. In two ways we make the buying easy. Prices are bedrock and CREDIT is given.

The best advertising this store gets comes from keen, cautious buyers who watch everything to get most for their money.

American Wringer Co.

SUCCESSORS TO
Metropolitan Manufacturing Co.,
1678 & 1680 Notre Dame St.
T. A. EMMANS, Manager. 2701 eod tf

Remember next week ends Hamilton's November Bargain Sale. Do not miss it. 2771 1

Thomas Ligget is the largest importer of Carpets, Curtains and Rugs, and sells retail at less than wholesale prices. 277 1

HORSE BLANKETS

The largest manufacturers of Horse Blankets in Canada. All qualities.

HARNESS and SADDLERY,
CARRIAGES and SLEIGHS.

Everything for the Horse and Stable. Goods direct from maker to buyer. Prices guaranteed lower than elsewhere

337 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.

E. N. HENEY & CO.

1268 eod tf

CARPETS—The largest stock and most complete assortment is at THOMAS LIGGET'S. 277 1

Thousands of pleased purchasers have attended Hamilton's Bargain Sale. Next Week is the last chance. 2771 1

Hall Stands

Over 30 Designs to Choose from.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,
652 Craig Street. 2771 2

Mattings in all widths and makes with polished hard wood rods such as will do justice to best houses at THOMAS LIGGET'S. 277 1

Series No. 2 of "Napoleon, from Corsica to St. Helena," will be ready for distribution to-day, Saturday, after 2 p.m., and on Monday.

Return your Coupons as promptly as possible, so as to facilitate a ready delivery.

CARD PARTIES

Supplied with CHAIRS and TABLES at a Reasonable Price by
S. R. PARSONS, Furniture Rooms,
1813-1815 NOTRE DAME ST. 27613

Thomas Ligget is showing a fine range of Art Carpets, Mats and Rugs by Templeton. 277 1

NEW YORK'S NEXT SET OF RULERS.

THE CHANGES IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS IN GOTHAM.

Steps in Contemplation to Make Various Changes Consequent Upon the Defeat of the Tammany Tiger on November 6.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

NEW YORK, November 24.—This new year will bring to this city a change of government very sweeping in character, promising almost a revolution in methods before the people vote again. The transformation will be watched with intense concern by the city's residents, and it cannot fail to be regarded with interest wherever Tammany Hall has become notorious, an area by no means confined to this country.

The new administration, headed by Wm. L. Strong, goes into office with a single pledge, namely to furnish a business administration, a thing New York has not experienced almost since the war. How positively startling is this prospect which the city is now contemplating on the threshold of the new year, can hardly be conceived by any one who has not lived in the midst of Tammany rule. It is perhaps best suggested by figures. For at least nine years the enormous sum of $70,000,000 has been spent annually ostensibly in behalf of the city by an organization which avowedly considered its own interests alone, bestowed offices only on its own members without the slightest regard to general or special fitness or to reputation for ordinary honesty; controlled every force that may be used to check vice and crime and has been proved to have regarded them chiefly as means of extortion and robbery; to which public works were opportunities for plunder, and even civic charities channels for satisfying the more petty avarice of its members.

Mayor Strong, on the contrary, has promised that every penny of the city's great income will be spent for its best interests with the same scrupulous care that is bestowed on the affairs of the large bank he has successfully administered; that no man shall serve under him who has not special fitness for his work; that the police force and the police courts shall seek to crush out crime and protect innocence by impartial enforcement of the laws, and that in everything what is best for the metropolis shall be the sole standard of municipal government.

Many difficulties meet the new Mayor, but it is not an extravagant hope that he will be able to do much that he promises, and at least prepare the way for complete fulfilment. Mayors Grant and Gilroy were responsible only to the organization that put them in power to do its behests, and the chief working motto of that organization is "to the victor belongs the spoils." Mayor Strong was put in place by the citizens of New York to whom alone he is answerable; and their motto is "honest business government." As Mayor he owes allegiance to no party, to no faction, and he is committed to nothing but the interests of all the people.

The chief difficulties in the way of the new administration are lack of power and an unscrupulous control of the power-conferring body. The needed power is authority to remove from the heads of departments many of the Tammany hold-overs, whose tenure in some cases is longer than his own. The malign influence [illegible] of ex-Senator Platt at Albany. He has so often in the past made bargains with Tammany through what he can do in the Legislature that no one for a moment believes that he is to be depended on for good work this year, and it is known that he is counting his forces for the struggle. Through his efforts it might be possible for the men opposed to reform to block the desired legislation, and to delay the reorganization of the police department which is so universally demanded.

It is hardly possible, however, that Platt will dare openly to oppose what the people unquestionably demand, but lest he should have the opportunity to do so the committee of seventy, through whose efforts Mayor Strong was chosen to represent the people, have been kept in power for the special purpose of procuring enactment of the laws which are seen to be essential to the full success of the régime of honesty in city government, and their power, fully accredited as they are, as the agents of the people, can be made irresistible should necessity arise for the full exertion of it.

It is, therefore, probable that before two months of the new year are gone every department of the city will be controlled by business men, answerable to a mayor whose business and social position, aside from his solemn promises, is a guarantee that they will be held to a strict account. With such conditions and a new police force, cautioned by the example of its predecessor's destruction, the city should enter a new era of prosperity. And if these hopes are realized, every city in the country, which is now ridden under boss rule, is likely to be quickened to a movement for freedom. There can be little doubt either that the new order will be permanent for the advantages cannot fail to be manifest and the people having felt their own power are then sure to be stimulated to constant use of it by the most reliable of all motives—self-interest.

A matter of very great moment to the city is the fact that under this promising state of affairs the great plan of rapid transit construction will be begun and carried out. Nothing now stands in the way of its accomplishment, the city having pledged its credit to the extent of $50,000,000 to furnish the means. Unless real estate experts are wholly wrong the result of this great work will be a tremendous expansion of the metropolis at a very rapid rate.

DEATH OF DR. LABONTE.

A Trifluvian Dentist Accidentally Killed.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

THREE RIVERS, November 24.—This morning when the office boy opened Dr. Labonté's dental offices, he perceived the doctor on the stairway, head downwards, lifeless. He notified the neighbors, who on coming to the place, noticed the hand lamp which had fallen out of the deceased's hand to the floor. It is supposed that late last evening as the doctor was coming down stairs to go home, he tripped and fell, and being stunned rolled downwards, with a fatal result.

SMALLPOX AND DIPHTHERIA.

Detroit Thown Into Partial Panic by Ravages.

DETROIT, November 24.—The ravages of smallpox and diphtheria here have thrown this city into a partial panic. The spread of the latter disease particularly has been rapid and the Board of Health has ordered the closing of the six public and five parochial schools. The epidemic is confined to children, and the mortality is great.

OBSCENE LITHOGRAPHS.

TORONTO, November 24.—The Customs authorities have refused to pass certain posters and pictures owned by a theatrical company that is to appear in the city next week. After a careful inspection the officers decided that the admission of the bills was prohibited under the law respecting the importation of obscene liberature into the country. The bills will be returned to the United States.

ROUX'S SERUM IN MONTREAL.

THE FIRST BOTTLE RECEIVED THIS MORNING.

The Directions for Using The Anti-Toxine Diphtheria Serum—The Proposed Montreal Institute.

The first bottle of the diphtheria anti-toxine serum prepared according to the Roux formula arrived this morning, consigned to Dr. Laberge, Medical Health Officer, who ordered it for Dr. Hervieux. A letter accompanying the bottle says that the Pasteur Institute at New York is now using twenty horses, and in time will be prepared to furnish large quantities of the diphtheretic anti-toxine.

The following instructions for the use of the serum are also given:

The serum may be preserved for several weeks if placed on ice in the dark, but, to obviate this care, a limited supply can be furnished every week. A fragment of camphor is placed in each bottle to preserve the serum from the development of aspergilli or other organisms.

In ordinary cases, 15 cubic centimetres should be injected when the disease is suspected, and before absolute diagnosis, and within 12 hours after 10 cubic centimetres additional. In serious cases the dose should be larger; 50, 75, 100 cubic centimetres, and even more, should be injected within a few days. The dose to be given before diphtheria appears, should be from three to seven cubic centimetres. The site of injection should be carefully washed with a four per cent. solution of carbolic acid before the operation.

The general and local treatment should not be neglected. The serum is now recognized to be the principal agent in the treatment of diphtheria; however, the throat should be disinfected, and the alimentation and stimulation of the patient should not be omitted.

Ald. Beausoleil expressed himself as very much annoyed this morning over the report that he had as chairman of the Board of Health, authorized Dr. Elzear Laberge, Bacteriologist of the Board, to proceed with the equipment of an anti-toxine institute here. Dr. Laberge went to the office of the Board of Health this morning to ascertain if there was any truth in the reports and was much disappointed to learn that they were untrue.

Dr. Laberge says that he would have been glad to learn that the report was true, but doubts whether the city is prepared for the expense just now. It may cost from $10,000 to $15,000 to establish an anti-toxine serum institute, and it would cost at least $8000 a year to operate it, including salaries of staff. Dr. Laberge, who studied for two years in Paris, under Dr. Roux, says that he thinks Montreal should make an effort to establish such an institute not only for diphtheria anti-toxine serum, but for tetanus anti-toxine, and also for consumption cure, which he expected to be brought to a state of perfection in a few days. In Paris the anti-tetanus serum is used with great effect in veterinary surgery.

SUING MR. WILLIAMS

For Capital Promised to the Montreal Park & Island Railway.

Mr. Albert J. Corriveau, of the Montreal Park & Island Railway, has taken out an action for $118,750 against his late partner in electric railway enterprises, Mr. W. S. Williams. Franchises were obtained from nearly all the municipalities on the Island. It was while Mr. Corriveau was working to obtain these franchises that he came in contact with Mr. Williams, who claimed to represent, with himself, large New York capitalists. As Mr. Corriveau needed money to build his railroad, he took Mr. Williams into partnership with him on the condition that Williams would furnish all the capital necessary for the enterprise, while Mr. Corriveau himself was to furnish the franchise. Mr. Corriveau also succeeded in obtaining a charter of the then existing Montreal Park & Island Railway Company as well as the co-operation of the incorporators of that Company's charter and several other wealthy citizens of Montreal. In emerging their interests with the chartered Company (The Montreal Park and Island Railway Company) Messrs. Corriveau and Williams were to accept $250,000 of paid up stock in that Company in return for the services which each should render as before stated.

Mr. Corriveau says: "It is at this point that the trouble commenced. When it came time for Mr. Williams to bring in his capital the funds were not forthcoming, and the unlimited New York capital turned out to be only a few thousand dollars so that it has been Canadian capitalists altogether who have put up the money for the present lines."

Mr. Corriveau contends that he has fulfilled his part of the agreement, and now bring suit by his lawyer against Williams to recover the stock, which, it is claimed, he has falsely obtained. A *saisie conservatoire* was taken out by Mr. Corriveau this morning on the 1185 shares owned by Mr. Williams in the Park & Island Railway.

IMPRISONMENT.

The Penalty for Ringing False Alarms of Fire.

The case of the three young men, Joseph Dagenais, Arthur Giroux and Ernest Theriault, who were caught by the firemen ringing a false alarm from the box on Papineau road near Robert and Sons, factory, was concluded yesterday in the Recorder's Court. Three witnesses, Foreman Pressau and Firemen Dagenais and Aubertin, testified to having caught the accused in the act of ringing the alarm. The prisoners had no defence. As His Honor was about to sentence the prisoners, Ald. Stevenson, chairman, and Ald. Costigan, Penny, Jacques and Marsolais, members of the Fire Committee, entered the court, accompanied by Chief Benoit. Ald. Stevenson, on behalf of the Committee, asked that a more severe sentence than usual be imposed. He further stated that in responding to false alarms, several members of the force had lost their lives. The offence was too grave to be punished by a fine. His Honor, in sentencing the prisoners, said that he had intended to be severe. He would therefore condemn Dagenais and Giroux to one month's imprisonment and a fine of ten dollars or another month's imprisonment in default of payment. Sentence would be suspended on Theriault as his father had promised to send him out of the city. He would be locked up till his ticket had been produced.

MR. JOHN J. ARNTON'S WILL.

It is understood that the estate of the late Mr. Arnton will realize in the neighborhood of $350,000. The estate must be held intact, it is said, for a period of ten years, and at the expiry of that period will be divided equally among the children with the exception of the eldest son, Willie, who gets $1000 a year for the remainder of his life. Deceased's brother is also left an annuity. In the meantime, the revenues from the estate will be divided among the children, of whom there are four sons and two daughters. It is also said that the will, which is a notarial document, contains a few charitable bequests, and also private bequests to lady friends of the family. The trustees named in the will are Messrs. C. R. Hosmer, Robt. Hampson and J. A. Pillow.

A PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

A lad named Alfred Charbonneau, aged twelve years was brought to the Notre Dame Hospital last evening while suffering from a mutilated wrist, due to having had it caught in a straw cutter. The boy was employed by a farmer of the same name near Ste. Rose and was feeding the machine when he accidentally caught his hand in the knife with the above result.

GRATITUDE INCORPORATE.

Who shall say after this that corporations have no souls? Who shall say that a Company such as the Montreal Street Railway Company is incapable of gratitude or public spirit? The management of that beneficient institution saw our devoted aldermen working like car horses in the service of an unappreciative public; neglecting their own business in order to wear out their energies in toiling without fee or reward for the ungrateful taxpayer. No wealthy old bachelor ever thinks of bequeathing his fortune to found a home for worn out and impoverished aldermen. Nobody ever wanted to erect a monument in Montreal to commemorate the virtues of an ideal City Father. Their constituents never wait upon them and take them completely by surprise by offering them valuable testimonials. They are not toasted at public banquets, although they do get an occasional roasting at public gatherings. Happily for the credit of human nature there are exceptions to the rule. The Street Railway Company (which has also suffered somewhat from public ingratitude) when it has building contracts to let does not advertise for tenders with the mercenary and vulgar hope of getting its work done as cheaply and as well as possible. It simply notifies a certain number of contractors that the work has to be done, and it gives the architect a list of the people whose tenders had better be accepted, and among the favored few are no less than five aldermen and ex-aldermen. What an inspiring example for the average tax-payer! If your roof leaks, or your kitchen stove comes to grief, or you have any little job of carpentering or bricklaying to be attended to or if you are sued or want to sue (especially if you want to sue the city), always make it a point to give a job to some deserving alderman or his partner.

THE MANCHESTER HANDICAP.

LONDON, November 24.—At Manchester to-day, the Manchester November handicap of fifteen hundred sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upwards one mile and six furlongs, was won by Captain Machell's Ravensbury, four-year-old. Mr. Gosling's Gleamaway, four-year-old, was second, and Mr. Jenning's Cypria, four-year-old, was third.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Local Stocks.

The local shares market was fairly active this morning with gas the stock in most demand. The following were the sales: 2 Telephone at 152; 5 Union Bank at 100; 5 Peoples at 125; 25 Gas at 185¾, 25 at 185¼, 25 at 185¼, 200 at 185, 25 at 185¼, 425 at 185; 100 Pacific at 58¼, 25 at 58½; 25 Cable at 139, 50 at 139¼, 50 at 139¾, 100 at 139½; 25 Col. Cot. at 97½.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Reported for the STAR by Gordon, Strathy & Co., Stock Brokers, 9 St. Sacrament street.

Close	Nov. 24. Ask.	Nov. 24. Bid.	Nov. 23. Ask.	Nov. 23. Bid.
Canadian Pacific Ry	59	58½	58¾	58½
Do do Land Bonds		109		109
Commercial Cable	140	139½	139	138½
Duluth S. S. & Atlantic	4	3¾	4	3¾
Do do pref	12	8½	10	8½
Montreal Telegraph	154½	153	154½	153
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co	86	82	83	82½
Montreal St. Ry. Co	157	156½	157	156½
Do New Stock	155½	154½	155¼	154½
Montreal Gas Co	186	185	186	185¼
Bell Telephone Co	153¼	152½	153½	152
do New				
Royal Electric	140	126	140	126
Bank of Montreal, xd	225	215½	225	216
Ontario Bank xd	108	105¾	108	105¾
Bank of Ottawa xd		171		171
People's Bank	125	123	125	122
Moisons Bank		160	165½	165
Bank of Toronto xd	260	240½	260	240½
Jacques Cartier Bank xd	120	120	121	111½
Merchants Bank xd	164½	163	164½	163
E. Township Bank				
Quebec Bank xd		126		126
La Banque Nationale		56		56
Union Bank xd		100		100
Can. Bank of Commerce xd	140	136	140	138½
La Banque Vile Marie xd		70		67
Hochenga Bank xd	127	124	127	124
Merchants Ins. Hamilton				
Intercolonial Coal	60		60	
Do do pref	160	50	160	50
North-West Land Co	60		60	
Canada Shipping Co				
Canada Paper Co	110		110	
Canada Central Bonds		110		110
Champlain & St. L. bonds		99¼		99¼
Montreal Cotton	127½	120	127½	120
Can. Col. Cotton Mills Co	60	50	60	55
Do do Bonds	99¼	98	99¼	98
Merchants Manf'g Co	130		130	
Dom. Col. Mills Co., x d	96	93½	96	93½
Loan & Mortgage Co	140	130	140	130
Guarantee Co of N. A				
Ottawa Elec. St. Ry	180		180	
Diamond Glass Co	148½	140	148½	140
Montreal Harbor Bonds				

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Nov. 24. Opg.	Nov. 24. Close.	Nov. 23. Opg.	Nov. 23. Close.
Am. Cotton Oil	27½	27¾		
Do Sugar Re	88¼	88¾	88¼	88
Do Do pref	93¾	93½	92¾	93
Do Tobacco	98	98	97¾	97½
Do pref				
Atchison	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
C. B. & Q	70½	70⅝	70¼	70⅜
Canadian Pacific			58⅝	58¾
C. C. C. & I	37⅛	37¼	37⅛	37⅜
Chicago Gas	72½	72⅝	73⅜	72¼
Ches. & Ohio	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	17⅞
Consolidated Gas	122	122	122	122
New York Central	99¼	99¼	98⅝	98⅝
C. Southern	50⅜	50⅜		
Dist. & Cattle F'd's	9¾	9¾	9	9
Del. & Hudson	133⅜	133½	125	125
Del. L. & W	157½	157⅜	157½	157¼
Erie	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼
Do pref				
Do 2nd				
Gen. Electric	34⅜	35⅛	35	34⅞
Jersey Central	93½	94⅛	94⅞	94
Kansas & Tex				
Lou & Nash	54⅜	54¼	54⅛	54
Lake Shore	134	136	133½	134
Mich. Central			99½	99½
St. P. M. & Man	108	108		
Man. Elev	104⅛	105¼	103⅝	104⅝
Missouri Pac	28¼	29⅜		
Lead Trust	40	40⅛	40	40
North American			4¼	4¼
New England	31½	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜
Nat. Cordage				
N. Pacific				
Do pref				
North West	97½	97⅝	98	97¼
Do pref			142¾	142¾
St. P. & Omaha	33½	33¼	33½	33¼
Do pref			110	110
Ont. & Western			15¾	15¾
Pacific Mail	23¼	22⅞	22½	22⅜
Pullman Car	155	155	152½	153¾
Reading	16	16¼	17⅛	16⅝
Rock Island	60¼	61⅛	61¼	60⅜
Rich. & Term				
St. Paul	59¾	59⅝	59¼	59¼
Do pref				
Texas Pacific	9¼	9¼	9¾	9¾
Tenn Coal and Iron	15	15⅜		
Union Pacific	8¼	8⅛	12¾	12⅝
Western Union	87⅜	88¼	87	87⅜
Wabash	6¾	7⅛		
Do pref			14	14
Wheeling & L. E	12	12	12¼	12
Do pref	43¾	43¾		
Sterling Ex. 60 days	486¼	485½	487	486¼
On demand	488	488	488¼	488
Money				
C.P.R. in London	80¼	80⅝	80⅜	80¾
G.T.R. 1st pref. do				
Do. 2nd do do				

PERSONALS.

Senator Tassé was reported to be slightly improved at noon to-day.

Mr. W. H. Henry, general ticket agent of the D. & H., left last night for the Southern States. Mr. Henry will be away ten days.

Dr. Roddick, we understand, has been advised to take a long sea voyage for his health, and will leave for the Mediterranean early in December. Mr. R. G. Reid, the well-known contractor, will accompany him. They will be absent a couple of months.

MARRIAGES.

JEWELL-CAMERON—On November 14th, by the Rev. James Fleck, Richard Arthur Jewell, of Chicago, Ill., to Clara Ann, third daughter of Donald Cameron, of Dunvegan, Ont.

THE WEATHER.

11 a. m.—Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: Fresh to strong south to west winds; generally fair; light local rain or snow showers.

TO-DAY'S EXTRA EDITION.

This afternoon an extra edition of the STAR will be issued, containing all the latest sporting, local and telegraphic news, including full accounts of the race for the Manchester handicap, the Yale-Harvard football match at Springfield, and many other interesting sporting events.

Special Notice.

There is now on view in the piano warerooms of L. E. N. Pratte, 1676 Notre Dame street, Montreal, a stock of grand and upright pianos, which it would be impossible to find the equal of in any part of Canada for variety of design, beauty of tone and perfection of workmanship. The visitor can gratify his artistic taste by examining pianos in both American and Canadian manufacture, made of English, American and Antique Oak, Leopard wood, Prima Vera, Turkish Cherry Burl, French, Caucasian and American Walnut, Hungarian Ash, Onyx, Brazilian Rosewood, Mahogany and Satin Wood cases; all exquisite specimens of art cabinet work.

A Curious Remedy.

The other day, the following testimony was received by the proprietor of a very much-advertised cough syrup: "For two months my wife has been suffering from hoarseness with a difficulty to talk. Since she has taken your syrup, she cannot talk at all. Please send me two more bottles as soon as possible."

To avoid the above dreadful result, ladies should in all cases buy a bottle of *Anchor Weakness Cure*, the famous Canadian restorative tonic, which positively makes the weak strong, by promoting digestion, purifying the blood, and quieting the nerves. 277-2

As a fitting wind up to the greatest bargain sale ever held in this city Hamilton's will offer "special bargains" in every department next week.

Free—Catarrh Cured free of all charge for recommendations after cure. For free cure call Monday, at 2308 St. Catherine street.

"Try Southern Straight Cut Cigarettes, 10 cts. per package." 277 eod tf

Dr. Buchan regards Nairn as the driest spot in Scotland.

A Sister's Story

Three Brothers Restored to Health by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Miss Annie H. Elwell, daughter of Myron L. Elwell, of Northampton, Mass., rejoicing in the cure of her three brothers by Hood's Sarsaparilla, writes as follows:

Emerson Elwell

"My brother, James M., when one and a half year old, had an attack of salt rheum in its worst form, his face being almost entirely covered. It was dreadful to look at him. He was attended by physicians, but received no benefit. We were then advised by a neighbor to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. We purchased a bottle and he began taking it. Very soon we saw an improvement. We continued the treatment and it helped him wonderfully, in fact in a short time it cured him of the disease. My mother has also given Hood's Sarsaparilla to Emerson D., my 14 year old brother, and to Chester A., who is only 6 years old. Both frequently had a touch of stomach trouble and an occasional cold. When any of these symptoms were noticed Hood's Sarsaparilla has been resorted to and it has given immediate relief. It has built them up and made them rugged and strong. As for myself, I am taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for hip disease and it is helping me. It has improved my appetite and kept up my strength. We always keep a bottle on the kitchen shelf, and at times we use Hood's Vegetable Pills and find them a mild and pleasant cathartic. We always speak with delight about the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for us." ANNIE H. ELWELL, 53 South Street, Northampton, Mass.

James Elwell

Chester Elwell

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Be Sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

The Holiday Season Approaches!

Make it enjoyable by sending your wash to the

TROY LAUNDRY.

It will save you an amount of trouble.

Headquarters on Inspector, Near St. Antoine st. Central Office 690 Craig st. 277 1

SILVER AND SILVER!

New goods just made and at extremely low prices. Any of the following articles for

50c Each

Silver Belt Pins. Silver Hat Pins. Silver Tie Clasps. Silver Key Ring Tags. Silver Sets of Studs. Silver Book Marks.

Come now and look around for Xmas. Not necessarily to buy.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS, Montreal.

"One Profit from Maker to Wearer."

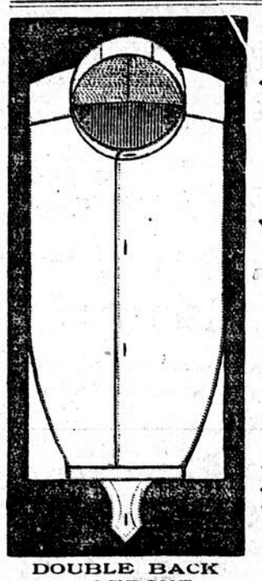
Grand Opening, MONDAY, NOV. 26th.

The Burt & Packard Co., "Korrect Shape" Boot Shop

235 and 237 St. James St.

The Public Cordially Invited.

MUSIC WILL BE FURNISHED.



DOUBLE BACK and FRONT.

Go to J. J. HANNAN'S for your Underwear

Best Value in the City. 215 St. James St. BRANCH 233 St. Lawrence St

ST. ANDREW'S DAY SERMON

Will be preached in St. Gabriel Presbyterian church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by the Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., chaplain of the Montreal Caledonian Society.

Members of the Society, members of Clan Maclennan and Clan Gordon and Scotchmen, their wives and families, are requested to join with the Caledonian Society in attending church in honor of the patron saint of Scotland.

By order,

J. T. MITCHELL, Hon. Sec'y. 277 1

2nd Grand Annual SMOKING CONCERT of St. Anthony's Court, No. 128, C. O. F.

Will be held in their Hall, Chatham Street, FRIDAY EVENING, 30th inst.

Tickets can be secured at Messrs. Walsh & Busniere's, No. 2080 Notre Dame St., or from members of the Committee. An enjoyable evening assured. 277 1 JAS. P. DORAN, R. Sec.

Very Fine Melton and Beaver Overcoats neatly made up, are sold at very low prices at the GREAT OVERCOAT SALE 126 St. Lawrence Main st., THE MODEL CLOTHING HOUSE. VINEBERG & CO. 276x 2

TO LET, STORE,

(North side) on St. Catherine street, near Mark, with Fixtures and Counter complete, heated; water and business tax paid. Will rent low.

For particulars apply to

W. E. COOPER, STAR OFFICE. 277x10

CARD OF THANKS.

The Ladies of Charity of St. Patrick's Parish desire to make public their grateful acknowledgment of all donations to the oyster supper lately held for the benefit of the poor. The donations of cash as well as of refreshments were so many that quite a handsome sum has been realized, all of which will be devoted to the needs of the poor during the winter months. All donors whose addresses could be secured have had mailed to them a card of thanks.

This public acknowledgment the ladies make to those whose addresses could not be secured. 277 1

New CHRISTMAS CARDS THEY ARE NOW READY

For Ladies and Gentlemen to select from and are the MOST BEAUTIFUL and ARTISTIC COLLECTION of Entirely New Christmas Cards, Booklets, Calendars, &c., That Are Published.

All the leading and choice publications only and at unusually low prices.

Select early and avoid the rush.

THE UNIVERSAL, 238 and 240 St. James street. 276x2

YOU CAN DO NO BETTER than to buy your FALL and WINTER CLOTHING at the Great Sacrificing Sale at 126 St. Lawrence Main st., THE MODEL CLOTHING HOUSE, VINEBERG & CO. 276x2

FRONT AND BACK VIEW of the SILVER TRUSS

Light and comfortable, gives entire satisfaction, and in every way the most perfect Truss made.

The Montreal Silver Truss Co., A specialist always in attendance, without extra charge. 275 22aw Room 6, 1st Floor, 180 St. James st.

LATIMER 592 St. Paul Street

Has over 200 SLEIGHS in the Warerooms to show you. 267 6 3aw

Westlands, Laidlaw & Co., HAT and CAP MANUFACTURERS, GLASGOW & LONDON.

Copland & Company, 162 St. James st. SOLE AGENTS. Call and see Spring Samples. 277eod

A BRANCH OF THE Merchants Bank of Halifax has been opened at 208 GREENE AVENUE, Cote St. Antoine. Interest at Current Rates allowed on deposits in the Savings Department. 248 16 2aw

— THE — Christmas Metropolitan

The Greatest Annual of 1894 and only 25 Cents.

WATCH FOR IT ON DECEMBER 4th.

Table of Contents:

"Christmas" (Poem), by Geo. Murray, F.R.S.C.
"The Magic Fiddler," by J. M. LeMoine, F.R.S.C.
"The Historic Significance of Parliamentary Rules," by Dr. Bourinot, C.M.G., F.R.S.C.
"Recollections of Oliver Wendell Holmes" (composed of unpublished letters of the late Autocrat), by Geo. Stewart, D.C.L.
"A Beautiful Story," by Dr. Geo. W. Beers.
"Bebe, the Child of Brabant" (Poem), by A. G. Doughty, M.A.
"The Masque of the Year" (Poem), by Arthur Weir.
"Rose-Perdita" (Story), by Miss Beatrice Glen Moore.
"Marguerite" (Story), by Miss Helen Fairbairn.
"The Bride's Tragedy" (a tale of Italy), by Geo. Murray, F.R.S.C.
"Within a Year" (Story), by "Galatea."
"Christmas Eve" (Poem), by John Macfarlane.
"The New Old Story" (Poem), by W. McKeracher, B.A.
"A Bluebell" (Poem), by Robert Reid.
"How I Was Unmasked" (Humorous), by Edgar Smith.

SUPPLEMENT—

Types of Canadian Beauty.

The Whole Number Thoroughly Canadian.

AGENTS WANTED in every City, Town and Village of Canada. A Commission of 28 per cent. paid.

The CHRISTMAS METROPOLITAN will be a welcome guest in every house from Vancouver to Charlottetown.

Order from your Newsdealer now, or write to METROPOLITAN PUB. CO., 40½ Victoria Square. 277x1

... HAVE YOU BEEN ... The Unfortunate Purchaser OF ANY OF THE INFERIOR HALL STOVES

with which the country seems to be now flooded? If so, do not allow your friends to commit the same mistake, but advise each and every one of them to buy a

"RADIANT HOME."

A Heater Guaranteed to give Complete Satisfaction.

FOR SALE BY GEO. R. PROWSE, 224 St. James Street. 277x1

"TELEGRAPH." "TELEPHONE." "TIGER."

IMITATIONS of these renowned Matches are being offered every day. Look for the names on the boxes. If you see the ones mentioned, they are

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES. 251 2aw

John Dewar & Sons, Ltd., DISTILLERS.

Established 1846.

By Royal Warrant to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

25 Gold and Prize Medals awarded. Under competition the only Scotch Whisky drawn at the bars of Spiers & Pond, Ltd., London.

Diploma of Honor and Gold Medal, the Highest award over all competitors, Edinburgh, 1890.

Sole supply to the Imperial Institute.

Better Whisky cannot be Distilled.

Old Scotch Whisky 277 2 2aw

REWARD

Your cook with one of those elegant ranges to be seen at store of F. H. BARR, 2373-75 ST. CATHERINE STREET. 276 2

FOR CHOICEST SELECTIONS IN FRIEZE OVERCOATS, in all Sizes, call at the Great Overcoat Sale, 126 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN ST., The Model Clothing House, VINEBERG & CO. 276x2

A fine Calcutta matting tones up the front of any house. Mattings and rods at THOMAS LIGGET'S. 277 1y

SKATES!

Something a Little Better Is Always in Demand. THAT'S WHY Our Skate Trade Increases Every Year.

We are making the best that money and experience can produce, and our line of nine patterns of SKELETON SKATES is unrivalled.

We have the long reach **Expert Racer**, $5 per pair. Our perfect **Crystal Racer**, $4.00 per pair. The **Hockey Club**, $3.50 per pair. A **Junior Crystal**, for Ladies and Boys, $3 per pair. The new **Eclipse**, same model as Crystal, $2 per pair. **Victoria Club**, for Men, $2.50; for Ladies, $2.00 per pair. **Dominion**, for Ladies and Boys, $1.25 per pair.

All the above Skates are our own make and design.

NO CHARGE FOR PUTTING SKATES ON BOOTS.

Skates Ground and Polished, 25 cts per Pair. . . .

HOCKEY STICKS, OUR OWN MAKE,

Adopted by the Champions, the Montreal Hockey Club, for season of '94 and '95. Special prices to Clubs and Dealers.

T. W. BOYD & SON, 1683 Notre Dame Street. UPTOWN: 2431 St. Catherine St. 277 1

5 LINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Christmas Greeting Cards

To meet the growing demand, we have imported a large and varied stock of choice designs, which are now open for inspection. These are put up in lots of 25, 50 and 100. Orders should be placed at once BISHOP'S, 169 St. James

Calling Cards

Engraved on fine Card in the latest and most approved style, and packed in a neat case, make a very acceptable gift for lady or gentleman. BISHOP'S, 169 St. James

Leather Goods

Beautiful holiday goods in Card Cases, Purses, Pocket Books, Portfolios, Letter Cases, Blotters, Visiting Lists, etc., etc. BISHOP'S, 169 St. James

Gold & Silver Novelties

In Pens, Pencils, Paper Cutters, Book Markers, Stamp Cases, etc., etc. BISHOP'S, 169 St. James

Fine Note Paper, Etc.

In one, two and five quire boxes, tastefully embellished with crest or monogram—an exquisite gift and greatly appreciated. 272tf BISHOP'S, 169 St. James

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHRISTMAS (December) NUMBER OF THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE EDITED BY LORD FREDERIC HAMILTON, M.P., and SIR DOUGLAS STRAIGHT. Price 25 Cents.

This special number surpasses everything yet achieved by the *Pall Mall Magazine*. Considerably enlarged for the occasion, and beautifully printed on the finest paper. It contains complete stories from many famous authors, and a profusion of illustrations from leading artists, including several superb full page plates.

Amongst the special features is a series of colored illustrations to a hunting poem, entitled "The Fox of the Priory Chase," and "NOTABLE PORTRAITS OF THE QUEEN."

Edited by Her Majesty at Balmoral.

Other contributions by H. RIDER HAGGARD, WALTER BESANT, W. WALDORF ASTOR, I. ZANGWILL, R. S. HICHENS, GUY BOOTHBY, GEN. LORD ROBERTS, V. C.; W. L. ALDEN, "Q," HAMILTON AIDE, etc., etc.

"The 'Pall Mall Magazine' marks the high-water level of present day magazine achievement. It reserves its pages for the very best literature the market can supply, and on the score of expense allows nothing to surpass it." *The Scotsman* on the Christmas Number of 1893.

Editorial Offices: 18 Charing Cross Road, London, W. C. *Publishing Offices:* London, 18 Charing Cross Road, W. C.; New York, The International News Co., New York; Toronto, The Toronto News Co.; Montreal, The Montreal News Co. 277 1

LATIMER 592 St. Paul Street

Can repair your OLD SLEIGHS, sell you a new one of any kind, and store your Carriage for the winter. 267 6 3aw

The following advertisements were received too late for classification:

WANTED—MEN, $8 PER 1000 DISTRIBUTING washing fluid samples, city and country; winter's job. Send reference; work ready for all. Platt Process Co., Camden, N.J. 277 1

WANTED—BY YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, SITUATION as waiter; tall; good reference; Halfacre, 65 Aylmer street. 277 1

WANTED—GENTLEMAN'S WASHING, MENDING and darning. Call in evening, 168 St. Urbain st. 277 1

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, ONE WHO RESIDES with his parents preferred. Must have good reference. Address "C 2591," STAR office. 277 1

WANTED — PARTNER, SMALL CAPITAL, paper boxes; established business. 143-2 King E., Hamilton, Ont. 277 2eod

WANTED—ADVERTISER WOULD INVEST $5000 or $10,000 as active partner in manufg. of wholesale house. Address "C 2595," STAR office. 277 2

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT FOR FAMILY of two. Must have good references. Apply 321 St. Denis. 277 1

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, situation as good plain cook or general servant. Apply 60 St. Urbain st., upstairs. 277 2

WANTED—CHEF COOK; ALSO HEAD WAITER. Apply to P. O. Box 864, Quebec, and state salary required. 277 2

ROOMS—UNION AVENUE, TWO FRONT ROOMS, gas, Auer light, Daisy furnace and grate. Address "C 2606," STAR office. 277 1

ROOM—FURNISHED BEDROOM TO LET. 40 ST. Matthew. 277 1

ROOM—PARLOR BEDROOM, GOOD BOARD, with grate fire, gas and piano, hot water same flat, 9 dollars a week for two; near Dominion sq. Address "B 2585," STAR office. 277 1

ROOMS—TO LET, LARGE CHEERFUL, WELL furnished rooms, at 664 Sherbrooke st. 277 1

FOR SALE—DARK RED CARIOLE (LEDOUX), IN excellent order. Can be seen any time, 903 Dorchester street. 277 1

FOR SALE—BUFFALO ROBES. 156 MANSFIELD st. 277 1

FOR SALE—A SEALSKIN SACQUE, WHICH BY kind permission of Messrs. Evans & Sarbon may be seen at 22 Victoria square. 277 1

LOST—A SMALL PURSE, CONTAINING $5.00 IN bills and some silver, on Mountain st. or St. Catherine, between A. D. Mann's and Peel st. Please return to 903 Sherbrooke st. and be rewarded. 277 1

TO LET—FURNISHED, UNTIL MAY 1ST, first class house of seven rooms, extension kitchen, all modern conveniences; everything new and in best order. Address P. O. Box 68, city. 277 1

THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR printed at the corner of St. George street and Fortification Lane, is published by Hugh Graham, resident in Montreal. Publishing office 163 and 165 St. James street.