THE HERALD'S NEW FEATURE—A COMPLETE SHORT STORY EVERY DAY.

FIRST SECTION.
PAGES 1 TO 10.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW—FINE.
Sun rose to-day at 5.59; sets at 5.02.

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SHALL THE CITY OFFICIALLY SANCTION SUNDAY ATHLETICS?

HOW THE BY-LAW READS.

Section 1 of by-law 103 prohibits "the opening on Sunday of theatres, circuses, menageries or places of amusement where performances of athletics, rope-dancers, minstrels, fancy bicycle-riders, and other like boisterous games are held."

Alderman Martineau's by-law would amend this clause as follows:

"Such prohibition shall not apply to athletic and gymnastic representations held for the sole purpose of amusement and not for a money consideration by clubs or associations organized to develop physical strength and to recreate themselves."

Opposition to Alderman Martineau's Proposed By-law is Developing Rapidly—Some Representative Citizens Give Their Reasons for Joining in the Movement.

The Voice of the People.

No municipal movement of late years has probably received a more universal and hearty support from the best element of the city than that which sprang into existence immediately upon the announcement that steps were being taken to legalize athletic games on Sunday.

There was no distinction of creed or class in the opposition which Ald. Martineau's proposal met. The Herald at once interviewed representative citizens of all professions—clergymen, business men, artizans—and the overwhelming preponderance of opinion was that any such letting down of the bars which protect the Christian Sabbath was to be deplored and combatted vigorously and to the end.

Leaders in labor circles, heads of great business houses, ministers of Montreal churches united in condemning the evil which would undoubtedly follow the enactment of the proposed by-law. It was pointed out that any enactment which lent the sanction of the law to Sabbath breaking would inevitably result in harm to the body politic in a lowering of the standard of civic morality and the initiation of a thousand and one evils which experience has shown follow closely on the heels of such legislation as that proposed.

What Aldermen Think.

At the time Ald. Martineau announced his intention of introducing an amendment to the by-law regulating Sunday observance, The Herald published short interviews with him and with other members of the City Council. As was to have been expected, there was a wide divergence of opinion, some aldermen announcing their intention of supporting Alderman Martineau, others as firmly placing themselves on record as opposed to the amendment, and still others assuming a non-committal attitude. There is every reason for believing that the tremendous opposition which has been developed in all sections of the city has already had weight in the City Hall and that every day is making more certain the rejection of the by-law when it comes up for discussion. As showing, however, the points of view of different members of the Council the following interviews are of value:

Ald. Martineau.

"I am in favor of the strictest Sunday observance, but I believe that observance does not preclude any amusement such as athletic games where our young people can go without any danger whatever to their morality. Taking human nature as we find it now, I prefer a thousand times seeing our young people attend a game of baseball than drinking or going to theatrical performances. I believe that the by-law in existence, which compares athletic games to skirt dancing is not fair."

Ald. McBride.

"I am decidedly opposed to the by-law on the ground that the Sabbath was not made for worldly pleasures but for the worship of Almighty God. There is plenty of time for recreation on the other days of the week. I work just as long hours as anyone else and yet I find opportunity for all the diversion that is desirable. If we begin with games where shall we end? How would it look having a baseball match in progress side by side with a church? I think we should let well enough alone. We are getting along very nicely as we are. I do not think that any optional arrangement for different localities would be practicable. If Sunday athletics were played lawfully they could be played any place, even under the shadow of a church."

Ald. Sadler.

"It is a matter which should be left largely to individual preference. If some optional arrangement could be effected for various localities I should have no objections. If the people in the East End want Sunday games I don't know that it is in my province to prevent them. But up in St. Antoine Ward we don't want them. Think of a baseball or a lacrosse game going on while other people are at church. People's judgment in respect of a matter of this kind differs very widely. It strikes me, in view of this fact, that if some arrangement could be made by which each locality could govern itself—allow or prevent Sunday games just as is the case with saloons—a by-law permitting legitimate athletics might not be injurious."

Submit it to His Grace.

Ald. Martineau's present attitude is well set forth in an interview published this morning in Le Journal, which reads as follows: "I did not have an opportunity of reading the interview with His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, which was published recently in The Herald, but I still hope it will be possible to draft a by-law which will accord with the views of the church authorities. It is my contention, in view of the opinion expressed by His Grace, to submit to him the by-law before finally bringing it before the City Council. If the by-law does not meet his views, and he sees in it dangers which I have not perceived, I, and those who have supported me will have no other course open than to bow before his decision. I may add that if the Council decides to apply vigorously the by-law regarding Sunday observance, it should see particularly that the sale of liquor on that day is suppressed, for in my humble opinion, there lies the greatest danger to our youth, a danger which I had hoped to diminish for them by providing athletic amusements."

Other Interviews.

The Herald has from time to time during the last two weeks published other interviews on this subject, each illustrative of a characteristic point of view. The Lord's Day Alliance has sounded the sentiment of the community with the same result. Montreal's best citizens do not wish the existing state of affairs altered. There is a constant recurrence of the argument that to legalize Sunday athletics will be to deprive the community of an effective means to hold in check the tendency toward Sabbath desecration. Public sentiment on the subject is so unusually crystalized that the movement to prevent the erection of the proposed by-law has grown with unprecedented rapidity. The Lord's Day Alliance has been organized, and has started on a vigorous campaign to bring influence to bear on the City Council through a demonstration of the unanimity of public sentiment. Petitions are being circulated in the business and residence districts, among the names already secured being those of Messrs. James Crathern, Geo. E. Drummond, I. J. Drummond, D. A. McCaskill, Jno. H. Scott, Jas. McKergow, J. T. McCall, David Burke and many other well-known business men, as well as practically every clergyman in Montreal.

Among the recent interviews Herald representataves have secured, the following are especially worthy of attention:—

Mr. McKergow.

"I have accepted the office of president of the Lord's Day Alliance with reluctance, feeling its responsibility and importance. The committee have not yet met. I cannot therefore state what plans to further the objects in view they may have, but I may say we only wish to take such action as we believe the interests of the city require, and we hope to have the cordial sympathy and active co-operation of all our fellow-citizens, especially heads of families, parents, teachers, clergymen of all denominations and public officials. Eighty per cent. of our people are nominally, at least, adherents of some church, and we naturally look to these to inculcate in their families the love and respect of the Sabbath, and the other twenty per cent. should join in the movement on the common ground of public morals and physical necessity of a day of rest for the tired and weary toilers of our city."

"I read with great pleasure in The Herald last evening an interview with His Grace the Archbishop, indicating his sympathy and interest in the movement, and we have no doubt when his pastoral letter is presented to his people it will tend greatly to strengthen the hands of all who desire to see the Sabbath preserved as a day of rest.

"Re Mr. Martineau's proposal, it must be opposed, as we believe it to be detrimental to the best interests of our city, as well as public morals."

William Hanson.

"You may decidely put me on record as being opposed to Ald. Martineau's proposal."

Mr. J. B. Clearmont.

"Is strongly opposed to Ald. Martineau's proposal on the ground that there is no legitimate demand for this move, that it would open the door to other amusements which might be even more objectionable, and that he is, whilst tolerant of the opinion of those who think differently, most emphatic in his opposition to a continental Sabbath for Canada.

Mr. James Crathern.

"I am convinced that there are already too many breaches of the law in respect of Sunday amusements, and that to legalize sports and games would simply open the door to widespread desecration of the Sabbath. It would be a great temptation to our young men, and as I believe the proposal is against the best interests of the community I am opposed to it."

The Rev. G. C. Heine.

"The Herald is to be heartily commended for the stand it has taken on this question of legalizing athletic games on Sunday and for the fight it has been making against the passage of this proposed by-law.

"Any effort to enlarge or sanction violations of the Sabbath should meet the united and determined opposition of Christian people. As long as those common infractions which exist are without the sanction of the law, there is a moral lever that we can use against them, an effective argument which we can put into play for their suppression should they show a tendency to overstep the limits of indulgence.

"I do not believe that the workingmen themselves desire the passage of such a by-law as that proposed by Ald. Martineau. There are abundant sources of enjoyment open to everyone on the Sabbath, our parks and the mountain are accessible from all parts of the city. It is not in Sunday athletics that the workingman finds the relaxation he needs.

"There is no necessity for dwelling on the dangers a breaking down of Sunday observance would put in the way of our young men nor the other evils which would necessarily follow. I am confident that the weight of Christian influence will prevent our Council enacting any such legislation as that proposed."

Rev. G. H. Kerby.

"I am thoroughly in sympathy with The Herald's attitude and I believe my congregation in Douglas Church is with me in opposing any by-law which may introduce into the city, athletic or any outdoor games on Sunday. I believe it is in the interest of the nation, society and individual, that the sacred day of rest should be carefully guarded, and the introduction of such a law would lead to very wide desecration of the sacred day. Personally I will do everything I can to support the position taken by the Montreal Herald on this question. I think the time has come when every man interested in the welfare of our country should use his influence against the introduction of anything approaching the continental Sabbath."

Rev. Dr. McVicar.

Rev. Dr. McVicar, pastor of the Victoria Presbyterian Church, Point St. Charles, seen by The Herald in reference to Sunday sports, expressed himself as follows:—

"I cannot express myself too strongly against a by-law being passed. It would effect our people detrimentally in every way, and I fail to see how it can possibly be claimed that it would benefit them. The reason brought forward by those desirous of having them that men that have to work six full days ought to be afforded such a means of recreation on the Sabbath is groundless. If fate has destined that a number of men should be shut up in factories and shops for six full days, the Sunday should be devoted to some better rest or diversion than is intended by those agitating the present movement. Spectators at the majority of these games are as a rule more fatigued by the excitement than they would be by real work. Then, again, it is the only day a great number of our people can attend Divine service, and such a temptation would very likely draw them away.

"It is the principle of such a course of action that I condemn most."

Rev. T. W. Winfield.

The Rev. T. D. Winfield, pastor of Melville Church, would be the last man to say anything immoderate, even against Sunday athletics. He used to play Rugby football, and has all the old athlete's enthusiasm for that and other good games. A Herald representative asked the opinion of the reverend gentleman on the question of Sunday athletics, and told him of the frequent argument of working people that they have no other time for open air exercise.

"I am by no means narrow in the matter of Sunday observance," said the rev gentleman, "and I clearly see the force and truth of the statement that many people have no other day but Sunday for recreation. Still I think it would be unwise to legalize Sunday athletics. As for athletic exhibitions run for gate money, it would be decidedly wrong to permit them. I am not against Sunday recreation. I like to see people take open-air exercise. I like to see people go up Mount Royal on Sunday, because some of them cannot go on week days. I would as soon see people happy in the open air as in church, though some part of the day should be given to worship."

Rev. C. L. Richardson.

Rev. C. L. Richardson, pastor of the Sherbroke Street Methodist Church, heartily approved of any step tending to enforce the keeping holy of the Sabbath. "Dear me," he exclaimed, last night, in speaking of the motion of Ald. Martineau for athletic games on Sunday, "what a retrogression! It is a matter of surprise that the Christian world does not rise in arms against any effort to legalize the breaking of the sacredness of the Lord's day." Rev. Mr. Richardson said he was pleased to see that many religious organizations had inaugurated active opposition to the passing of the by-law. The observance of the Lord's Day, he said, was a question on which all moral teachers agreed, though perhaps they might differ as to some phase of it. The stand taken by Archbishop Bruchesi, he thought, was most commendable, and the wide influence exercised by him would show itself in the strict coherence to his wish of keeping the Sabbath holy by the members of his church. Mr. Richardson said he was willing to do his share in opposing the by-law.

Archbishop Bruchesi Strongly Opposes It.

"I cannot," said Archbishop Bruchesi to a Herald representative, "favor any public amusements that would lead to the desecration of the Lord's Day, and I see great danger of this in the authorization of the athletic games which take place in the great cities of the country. These sports and amusements are, I am convinced, the cause of many people staying away from church on Sunday. They are a fruitful cause of intemperance, because wherever they take place—say in towns like Sorel and St. John—the public houses would be left open for the sale of drink, and the liquor laws would be violated in the spirit as well as in the letter by Sunday drinking.

"Just as I am opposed to the opening of museums and theatres on Sundays, so am I opposed to those games on the Lord's Day, for it is the Lord's Day, and should be spent in rest and prayer.

"To recognize those things by law would be a deplorable mistake, because even if such things are tolerated to some extent now, they have not the recognition and authorization which a municipal by-law would give.

"Once you begin to authorize games it will lead to all kinds of Sabbath breaking and Sabbath labor, and you will have the Sunday here just as it is spent in many cities of Europe.

"On a recent occasion I was consulted on the matter of public sports being held in connection with one of the parishes in this city, and I had them postponed, and afterwards the sports were held on a week day.

"I am certainly strongly opposed to the passing of the by-law."

Are you desirous of placing yourself on record as opposing the legalizing of athletic games on Sunday? Do you believe that the best interests of the city demand that there shall be no official countenancing of Sabbath desecration? If so, by signing the following petition your influence can be brought to bear effectively. The petition should be sent to the Editor of The Herald, 603 Craig street, by whom it will be forwarded to the Lord's Day Alliance for presentation to the City Council.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Montreal:

Petition Against the Legalizing of Sunday Athletics.

We, the undersigned, municipal electors and ratepayers of the City of Montreal, do respectfully petition your honorable body that no amendment be made to the city by-laws, the effect of which shall be to legalize athletic games or gymnastic exhibitions on Sunday or to render less effective anyexisting by-laws dealing with the subject of Sunday observance.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

MR. CHISHOLM AND MR. M'CULLOUGH

Mr. Stewart Said Former Spoke of Jail for Latter.

MORE SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE

At the Cold Storage Investigation Yesterday Afternoon—The Bank's Position.

When Judge Choquet took his seat on the bench in the Police Court yesterday afternoon at the preliminary trial of Alexander McCullough, Donald J. McGillis and Thomas J. Chisholm for conspiracy to defraud the Merchants Bank of Halifax of the sum of $220,000 by means of fraudulent warehouse receipts and fictitious bills of exchange the cross-examination of Mr. D. M. Stewart, the inspector of the bank, was resumed by Mr. Donald Macmaster.

"Don't you think, as an officer of the bank, and as a trustee of the shareholders of the bank," asked Mr. Macmaster, "if Mr. Chisholm had stolen a million cheese, $280,000 worth of cheese being abstracted that the first thing to do would be to ascertain from the thieves what they had done with it?"

"The first duty to the shareholders would be to obtain further security, or payment of the advance."

"Did it occur to you to have them arrested at that time?"

"Yes."

"But you did not do it?"

"Chisholm said he would have them both arrested; he would have McCullough in jail." (Laughter.)

"You relied upon Mr. Chisholm, then, to enforce the dignity of the law?"

"The matter was in the hands of our solicitors."

"And you did not move to get them arrested until a week or two ago?"

"It is a month, nearly. I did not say we didn't move in the matter, but they were not arrested until then."

"Did you swear out a warrant until about a month ago?"

"No."

Witness said that the $220,000 was given to pay for goods which had been taken out of the Cold Storage Company's premises, and which the company felt they were responsible for.

"That was to pay the Merchants Bank of Canada was it not?"

"We didn't know."

"Was it the Merchants Bank of Canada or the Bank of Hochelaga?"

"It has transpired since that it went to both."

"Did you enquire then what the irregularities were?"

"Yes."

"What were they?"

"The whole story as explained to me was that an officer of the Cold Storage Company had allowed the goods to be located to some bank, the name of which Mr. Chisholm declined to give me, these goods had been taken out by one of this bank's customers, with the connivance of one of the company's officers, whose name I was not aware of at the time."

"You did not insist on knowing the name of the bank?"

"He would not tell me."

"And the name of the customer."

"He would not tell me."

"And the name of the employe, would he tell you that?"

"No."

"Notwithstanding that Mr. Chisholm would not tell you the name of the bank who got this fictitious paper was, or the name of the employe false to his trust, or the name of the customer alleged to have taken goods out, you advanced Mr. Chisholm the sum of $80,000 in order to take up these warehouse receipts out of the way?"

"The money was advanced to Mr. Chisholm for the purposes of the Montreal Cold Storage Company, in a large way of business, and customers of our bank; and it appeared a proper thing to do to recognize their responsibility and pay the amount."

"Notwithstanding Mr. Chisholm's refusal, you advanced the money in the way you say?"

"Yes."

"Then we come to the information you got on the first of April, or about the beginning of April, and after that you advanced him a further sum of $23,000, did you not?"

"Yes."

Questioned as to his interview with McCullough, and as to whether that gentleman did not tell him that the firm's books would show where every cent of the money received from the discounted bills had gone, witness said that he had no recollection of it.

"I am instructed by Mr. McCullough that he told you that."

"I have no recollection."

"Will you swear that did not take place?"

"I will swear that I don't remember it."

"Did Mr. McCullough tell you that Mr. Chisholm had made a bad debt in connection with your bank, on a transaction in cheese amounting to $80,000, and probably a deal of the money went there?"

"No."

"Positive?"

"I remember."

"Have you heard that your bank sold a lot of cheese to Mr. Chisholm shortly before this?"

"I have heard the bank disposed of cheese through Mr. Chisholm."

"Have you heard there was a heavy loss on that?"

"No."

"Do you know if any money went to make good that loss, other than Chisholm's?"

"I am not aware of it."

"Are you aware there was a loss to Chisholm?"

"No."

"Did McCullough on that occasion, or on the next occasion, tell you if you would refer to the bank books you would find out Chisholm formerly owed the bank and also the Merchants Bank of Canada a large sum of money, which had been paid off by some of these warehouse receipts?"

"No, he never made any such statement."

"Did you tell him Chisholm denied getting any of this money?"

"I don't remember telling him what you have said."

"Mr. McCullough tells me you said to him Chisholm denied getting any of that money and you wanted to know where it had gone?"

"I have no recollection of it."

"Don't you think if that occurred you would remember it?"

"The fact is, I don't wish any of these parties to know I had consulted with or spoken to the others."

"Did you give McCullough to understand that you personally thought Chisholm had got the money?"

"No."

"Will you pledge your oath?"

"I will pledge my oath that I have no recollection of anything of the kind."

"Did you say yourself to him you thought Chisholm had got the money?"

"No."

"Positive of that?"

"I am going entirely by recollection, and to my recollection I never said so."

"Can you swear positively you did not say it?"

"Yes."

"Then you recollect exactly, do you?"

"What I swear to now I swear to the best of my recollection."

"You think it was at the second interview that he said he had had some of the money?"

"Yes."

"Are you sure?"

"He may have said it at both."

"Will you swear he said it at both?"

"I won't swear he did not say it at both."

"I am instructed the question Mr. Pease asked my client was how much his firm owed Chisholm or the Cold Storage Company."

"The most important feature of that conversation was the admission by McCullough that he had received $50,000."

"I am instructed the question asked was the one I have stated, and the answer was '$50,000.'"

"The answer with regard to $50,000 I am positive was, he admitted having benefited to that extent from the fraudulent warehouse receipts."

Witness, continuing, still adhered to the belief that the warehouse receipts he had spoken of as being in Chisholm's handwriting was correct, notwithstanding that Mr. Macmaster was instructed that they were in the handwriting of McGillis.

Witness was briefly re-examined by Mr. Cooke with regard to one or two points in the cross-examination of the learned counsel.

When this admission was made before Mr. Pease, not only was Mr. Pease the general manager there, but also the President of the bank?

Yes.

There was no report of the proceedings written?

No.

Witness added that it was only when the general manager of the bank was not in Montreal that he made written reports to the directors.

You stated that you were a director of the Montreal Cold Storage Company and also that Mr. McGlihan was a director on the 11th May?

Yes.

That was after the frauds had been discovered?

It was.

You stated once or twice that you could not remember the details of all the conversations you had with Mr. McCulloch and Mr. McGillis. Can you state positively that you remember the substance of them?

Yes.

At the close of the re-examination of this witness the court adjourned till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

A CONCESSION ANNULLED.

Caracas, Venezuela, October 13.—Via Haytien cable. The Government has annulled the concession of the Orinoco Company, alleging non-execution of contract. The company, which has headquarters at Faribault, Minn., and which is capitalized at $30,000,000, was granted in 1883 a concession of ten million acres of land situated in the Orinoco district.

THROUGH THE HERALD'S SIEVE.

THE POWERS would like to know the capital of China. As far as the Snake Editor of The Herald can make out, it is "C."

MONTREAL VS. BRITANNIA to-day. This usually means a broken nose or two.

LORD STRATHCONA walked down town alone yesterday, and there was scarcely a man or boy on the street who failed to recognize him. Everybody turned and watched the Grand Old Man until he got out of sight.

OUR OWN SHANGHAI LIAR.

Shanghai, Oct. 12. (Special.)—The powers are very much annoyed by the attitude of the Chinese court, which refuses to get off the earth. Emperor William has issued a defi, saying that if they don't put Prince Tuan through a wash tub wringer he'll compel the court to read nothing but Montreal Star editorials for two weeks, which is practically equivalent to killing them with a dull axe.

THE HERALD'S FIRST READER.

What is this man doing?
He is giving an ex-hi-bi-tion of prac-ti-cal e-con-o-my.



How do you know it?
He is hustling in his own coal.
Then he will save a-bout fif-ty cents.
Yes.
And how much will his doc-tor bill be af-ter he has been treat-ed for cold on the lungs and an over-work-ed sys-tem?
Oh, not more than twen-ty dol-lars.
Then where does the e-con-o-my come in?
He keeps his wife away from the St. Catherine Street bar-gain coun ters.

COOKE SAYS Liberal senatorships are worth $10,000. That's nothing; it is estimated that the prospects of a Conservative knighthood have cost the proprietor of the Star $100,000, and has also cost him the public respect that attended the champion political flop on record.

"IN ROTTEN ONTARIO," is a heading in the Gazette this morning. The Gazoot always does get a little feverish about election time, not to say hysterical.

THE LATEST JOKE in the political world is the nomination of Ald. Ouimet to run in Maisonneuve.

HELP! The Gazette, this morning, compares Sir Charles Tupper with Mr. Chamberlain. One, the biggest man in England, the other, the issuer of infantile challenges to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. We hope the Gazette will not be taken this way again.

OUR MAN WITH TUPPER.

Springhill, N.S., Oct. 12.—(Special.)—The Great Chief said: "My friends, vote for ME. The present Government is winding up its career by causing most disastrous floods in New Brunswick. Did any such floods take place under MY administration? Never." Great cheers.

Mottoes of "Tupper, Lots of Good Drinking Water, But No Floods," were seen everywhere.

MARK TWAIN probably came home to prevent the English people running him for Parliament.

IN THE STRESS of all this election excitement, don't forget that Thanksgiving Day comes next Thursday.

"A FORTUNE AWAITS the inventor of a lifeboat that will float on the sea of trouble," says the Westmount philosopher.

MR. BLAIR CHOSEN IN ST. JOHN CITY

Mr. Foster Decided to Accept the Conservative Nomination.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 13.—(Special.)—Hon. Mr. Blair and Col. Tucker were nominated by the Liberal mass meeting last night in the Opera House, and both made speeches of acceptance.

As soon as Mr. Blair was nominated Col. Armstrong, chairman of the Conservative Association, sent word to Hon. G. E. Foster, who wired back that he would accept the Conservative nomination. Mr. Foster will arrive here to-day.

McGILL'S THEATRE NIGHT.

Boys Enjoyed Themselves at Her Majesty's, Where They Made Everybody Happy.

Last night the auditorium of Her Majesty's was decorated with the colors of McGill. The students and their friends took up the whole lower floor. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, chancellor of the University, Principal and Mrs. Peterson, and party, occupied one of the boxes. As he had been received at the M.A.A.A. grounds in the afternoon, so Lord Strathcona was received at the theatre, with tremendous and long continued applause, as he went up to deliver the prizes to the athletic victors. Each member of Mr. Grose's stock company in the Belasco and De Mille play "The Wife," and others who contributed extras, was presented by the McGill students with a bouquet. After the play a dance took place in the Science building.

GOT $5,000 DAMAGES.

The End of the Suit of Mrs. Robt. McKimmie Against Messrs. Morgan & Co.

The jury, before Mr. Justice Archibald, in the case of Mrs. Robt. McKimmie and her children against Messrs. Henry Morgan & Co., for the loss of her husband, after sitting for seventy-two hours, awarded the plaintiff $5,000. The verdict was 9 to 3, the minority being in favor of an award of $9,000. The deceased was killed in June last while employed in the erection of the Messrs. Morgan's building. Mr. Morgan had insured the employes for $5,000, but the Ocean, Accident & Guarantee Corporation considered that the deceased had not taken the necessary precautions, and offered $3,000 in settlement, with the result that Mrs. McKimmie subsequently sued for $15,000.

ARTILLERY REINFORCEMENTS.

St. John's Nfld., Oct. 12.—The Allan liner Corean, which arrived this evening, brought 187 artillerymen to reinforce the British garrisons at Halifax and Bermuda. The men were under the command of Major Hill, who was on the staff of Colonel Mahon during the advance to the relief of Mafeking.

THE NEW JUDGES GAZETTED TO-DAY

Ottawa, Oct. 13.—(Special.)—The Canada Gazette this morning announces the appointment of Joseph Emery Robidoux, Q.C., of Montreal, to be a puisne judge of the Superior Court of Quebec; and of George F. Gregory, a.C., of St. John, to be a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT'S MAJORITY WAS REDUCED

London, October 12.—The fact that Sir William Vernon Harcourt, like Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, was re-elected with a largely diminished majority is regarded by the ministerialists as virtually a victory for them.

The only other result announced this evening is the re-election of Mr. R. C. Monroe-Ferguson, Liberal, in Leithburghs, where he defeated E. T. Salvesen, Liberal-Unionist.

INCREASE OFFERED NOT ACCEPTABLE

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 12.—The mine workers' convention adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning.

From the trend of the remarks of the delegates, it was gathered that the ten per cent. proposition as it now stands has very little chance of being accepted.

The delegates seemed to be almost unanimous that the operators should first make concessions in the other grievances before the increase is accepted by the mine workers.

Great stress was laid on the necessity for abolishing the sliding scale and substituting therefore a tonnage basis on which to fix the rate of wages. The proposition of having the operators guarantee a fixed time for paying the advance was also thoroughly discussed, while not a few delegates said they would be satisfied with nothing but a more liberal increase in wages.

That the present convention will not come to a definite conclusion is the general belief to-night.

BY ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.

Movement on Foot to Ship Steel from Lake Erie Ports to Europe.

It is reported that a movement is on foot to ship steel direct from the Lake Erie ports to Europe by way of the St. Lawrence route. The Carnegie Steel Company has, it is said, chartered four of the new vessels which are in course of construction on the lakes, and the company will use them for the purpose of landing their products in the European markets. The American Shipbuilding Company, the trust which practically controls the shipbuilding on the great lakes, has in hand the construction of a dozen vessels destined for the St. Lawrence and over-sea route.

ANOTHER SORROW FOR THE QUEEN

Her Eldest Daughter, Empress Frederick, Reported Seriously Ill,

Berlin, October 13.—Considerable alarm is felt at the British embassy, over the condition of Dowager Empress Frederick. A fortnight ago it was not expected that she would survive the winter. Advices from Kronberg announce that her illness has reached an acute stage within the last few days.

Prof. Renvers, who was summoned suddenly to Kronberg, is a specialist in kidney diseases, but it is understood that the heart is also affected. Princess Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, was hurriedly summoned to the bedside yesterday.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS CANCELLED.

London, October 13.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, says: "I learn that the condition of Empress Frederick is precarious. Emperor William has cancelled all his engagements for the present."

What is Going On.

THIS AFTERNOON.

Football—Senior, Montreal vs. Britannia, Baseball Park.
Football—Senior, McGill vs. Varsity, College campus.
Football—Intermediate, Montreal vs. Shamrock, M.A.A.A. grounds.
Football—Intermediate, Britannia vs. McGill, Baseball Park.
Football—Junior, Points vs, Britannia, Queen's Park.
Football—Junior, Montrel vs. McGill, M.A.A.A. grounds.
Football—Junior, Montreal vs. McGill, M. Westmount Park.
Golf—Royal Montreal Club championships begin, Dixie.

THIS EVENING.

Academy—"The Sign of the Cross."
Her Majesty's—John A. Grose's London Stock Company in "The Wife."
Theatre Royal—"The Three Musketeers."

MARRIAGES.

MUNN-LOCKERBY — On October 10th, in Erskine Church, Montreal, by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, Daniel James Munn, of New Westminster, B.C., to Mary McArthur, daughter of Mr. D. L. Lockerby. 244x

DEATHS.

EMERSON—On 12th inst., in this city, James Emerson, native of County Monaghan, Ireland, 65 years.

JACKSON—At the Western Hospital, on 11th inst., of syncope and gastric ulcers, after two days' illness, Annie Maud Jackson, aged 18 years and 11 months, beloved daughter of Fred and Annie Jackson, 405 Magdalen Street.

KELLY—At the Hotel Dieu, 5.15 p.m. Friday, John Kelly.

PORTEOUS—On 12th inst., at La Groisardiere, St. Petionelle, Island of Orleans, Sara Diana de Tessier Piercy, fourth daughter of Charles E. L. Porteous, aged 11.

SHEPPARD—In this city, Friday morning, Charles Sheppard, 75 years.

A DEADLOCK IN VILLE MARIE CASE

Quebec, Oct. 13.—(Special.)—The feature of yesterday's session of the Criminal Court was the return of the grand jury to the court room for instructions regarding a case under consideration. The foreman, Mr. John Breakey, asked how many must assent before a true bill could be returned. He was informed by Mr. Justice Blanchet that if seven of the jurymen favored it a true bill could be returned. A "no bill" must also have the support of seven. The foreman then asked what could be done when there were six in favor of a true bill and five against, there being only eleven on the jury. This question was a poser, and the only answer possible was that the jury must consider the case further until one or more of the jurymen changed their views.

The jury is now adjourned until Monday. It is understood that the case under consideration is the charge of conspiracy to defraud made against directors of the defunct Ville Marie Bank.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

A large congregation assembled at St. George's Church this morning to witness the marriage of Mr. McInnes Aikmon, of Cardiff, South Wales, to Miss Jane Howard, daughter of Mr. Thomas Howard, of Dorchester Street. The marriage service which was full choral, was conducted by the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, assisted by Rev. Mr. Howard. Mr. Ilsley presided at the organ and played the "Wedding March" as the bridal party entered the church, and the choir sang "The Voice that Breathed O'er Eden" when the bride and bridegroom took their places at the altar. At the close of the service the hymn, 'How Welcome was the Call" was sung. The bridesmaids were Miss Winifred Kenwood and Miss Holland.

HON. MR. GOUIN RE-ELECTED.

Hon. Lomer Gouin, the newly-appointed Commissioner of Public Works, was nominated at noon to-day for St. Mary's Division of Montreal, which he had vacated on accepting office, and as there were no other candidates he was declared elected.

You want to get well. Who doesn't? But you are discouraged. You've tried medicines that promised much but didn't keep their promises. If you want to get well try the medicine that makes people well,

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition, this medicine offers a practically unfailing cure. Ninety-eight per cent. of all who use it get well.

"I cannot express half my feelings of gratefulness to you," writes Mrs. Josie E. Clark, of Enterprise, Shelby Co., Mo. "I had despaired of ever getting well. I had been in bad health for twelve years. Had aches all through me, numb hands, cold feet, and everything I ate distressed me; bowels constipated, was very nervous, depressed and despondent. When I first wrote to you I thought I could never be cured. I have taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and my health is now good."

Men, Women and Happenings

Dr. Roddick has left for western Ontario.

Lady Hingston returns from England in a few weeks.

Rev. Canon Von Iffland, of Quebec, is at the Place Viger.

Mr. and Mrs. Lydon Smith, Shuter Street, have returned to town.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Houghton, of Calgary, are in the city, on a visit to friends.

Miss High, of Baltimore, is on a visit to her niece, Mrs. Donald Macmaster, Peel Street.

Mrs. George H. Naplee, Prince Arthur Street, has returned to town from Pointe Claire.

Mr. W. J. Morrice and Mrs. D. Morrice have left for New York, Lakewood and Atlantic City.

Mrs. P. A. Peterson, Drummond Street, has arrived in town after a pleasant trip to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. John Ogilvy and family, University Street, have recently moved to a pretty new house on Selkirk Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Paton have moved into town from their beautiful country place at the Island, Cartierville.

Mrs. W. H. Sifton, of Cornwall, who has been spending a couple of weeks at the Windsor, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Fontaine Browne and family, Crescent Street, have closed their cottage at Dorval, and come into town.

Among the visitors in the city the other day was Mrs. Francis J. Cockburn, en route to her home in Deseronto, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Craig, 131 Crescent Street, have closed their summer home at Montmorenci Falls and returned to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Holmes-Orr, C[illegible] Avenue, Westmount, have returned from their country house at Lake Lachigan.

Mrs. Gordon Brock and her sister, Miss Beatrice Routh, will shortly leave for Colorado, for the benefit of Mrs. Brock's health.

The Misses Casault, of Quebec, daughters of Sir Napoleon and Lady Casault, are in the city, and are staying at the Place Viger Hotel.

Mr. J. Grant Henderson, special commissioner of the Pan-American Exposition, was in town yesterday, and has left for the Maritime Provinces.

Montrealers will greatly miss the Bishop-elect and Mrs. Mills, Dorchester Street, who will leave shortly to take up their residence in Kingston.

City News in Brief

DR. HALSEY APPOINTED.—Dr. J. T. Halsey, a graduate of Columbia College, N.Y., has been appointed to the teaching staff of McGill University. He will take charge of the Morrice Pharmacological Laboratory, now in course of equipment.

MUST PAY TAX.—About 50 actions were taken by the Recorder's Court officials against Chinamen who have failed to pay the laundry tax for 1900. Bailiff Bertrand was kept busy yesterday delivering the summonses which are returnable on Sunday.

GOING TO INDIA.—Rev. Charles R. Cook, M.D., ex-rector of St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal Church, left last evening by the Delaware & Hudson from the Grand Trunk station, for New York, on his way to England, and thence to India. Dr. Cook is going as a medical missionary in the interests of the Reformed Episcopal Church of America, who have already a mission there.

DIOCESAN COLLEGE.—At a meeting of the educational council of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College, held yesterday, Mr. W. R. Tandy, M.A., of Queen's University, Kingston, was recommended to the governors for one of the $200 scholarships. Messrs. Bruce, B.A., Douglas, B.A., Fee, Brownlee, Cousineau, Scriven and Dunham, read before the council and were recommended for the students' lay readers' license. The Alumni Association of the college will meet next Tuesday.

SALE WAS SUSPENDED.—Eight lots of property in St. Antoine and St. Ann's wards, owned by Mr. James McShane, were to have been sold yesterday morning by the Sheriff to cover $42,000 loaned on some of the property on which the Credit Foncier holds mortgages. No bid having been made after fifteen minutes, the sheriff suspended the sale. Mr. Godin, of Angers, Delorimier and Godin, protested that the sheriff should have gone on with the sale and holds him responsible for damages and costs. The matter will come up before the court.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

Soldiering in Canada.

By COL. DENISON.

Cloth Illustrated.....$2.00

"Should find a place in every Canadian Library."—Buffalo Express.

"Such a book is a distinct addition to the sum total of the good things of the world."—Manitoba Free Press.

"The Colonel's autobiography — for that is what the work in reality is—becomes something of permanent value."—Toronto Globe.

"It is one of the most remarkable books that has been produced here this century . . . . That it is a success is indisputable." — Montreal Herald.

"The work of Colonel Denison is not marred either by the suppression or exaltation of his own personality. 'Soldiering in Canada' takes hold of the reader and almost compels him to finish the story before he can turn away from the book."—Toronto Telegram.

Beyond the Hills of Dream.

By W. WILFRID CAMPBELL.

Cloth Ornamental.....$1.00

"Besides the gift of felicitous lyrical expression, the author possesses a wide range of fancy, and, as we have said, is actuated by high and serious purpose. The work, while it is a distinct gain to literature, confers the highest honors on Canadian letters.—Self Culture.

"Its sterling qualities of variety, thoughtfulness, high and serious purpose, wide range of fancy and distinct power of lyrical expression deserve and will receive unusual attention."—Literature.

IN THE PRESS.

New Book by GILBERT PARKER

The Lane That Had No Turning.

Dedicated to SIR WILFRID LAURIER

At all Booksellers, or Postpaid from the Publishers.

GEORGE N. MORANG & COMPANY, Limited.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Tender for Post Office, Deseronto," will be received at this office until Tuesday, twenty-third October, 1900, for the erection of a Post Office at Deseronto, Ont.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department and on application to John Dalton, Esq., Deseronto, where forms of tender and all necessary information can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

JOS. R. ROY,
Acting Secretary.

Department of Public Works of Canada,
Ottawa, Oct. 11th, 1900.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Circuit Court of the District of Montreal, No. 12241.—William H. Walsh, of the City of Montreal, merchant tailor, Plaintiff, versus George Asselin, formerly of the same place, now of parts unknown, Defendant. The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month. Montreal, 12th October, 1900. (By order), J. Cartier, Deputy Clerk of said Court.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Circuit Court of the District of Montreal, No. 11994.—Present: The Hon. Mr. Justice Champagne.—Godfroy A. Lafontaine, of the City of Montreal, bailiff, Plaintiff, versus Archibald A. Corrigan, of the same place, Defendant. The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month. Montreal, 5th October, 1900. (By the Court.) J. Cartier, Deputy Clerk of said Court.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Three Rivers, Superior Court, No. 50.—Dame Aurelie Delisle, of the Parish of Maskinonge, has this day instituted an action in separation as to property against her husband, Telesphore Piche, trader, of the same place. Three Rivers, 17th of August, 1900. Tourigny & Bureau, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED — A DOMESTIC COOK. REFERENCES. Apply 94 Ste. Famille st. 245x

$3.00 REWARD — LOST, LAST EVENING, on St. Catherine street car, between Bleury and Greene avenue, about 6 p.m., tan purse, with initial G. G., containing about $8.00 and some receipts. Finder please return to 116 Greene avenue, Westmount. 244x

MISS JOHNSON'S DEATH.

An inquest into the death of Miss Amelia Johnson, killed in a railway accident at St. Lambert's, on Thursday evening, was held yesterday afternoon. The jury brought in a verdict of excusable homicide. A similar verdict was rendered in the case of Theodore Peltier, who was fatally injured at the Wellington Street subway, Thursday afternoon.

GONE TO BLOEMFONTEIN.

Cape Town, October 13.—Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner, has gone to Bloemfontein.

LE LOUVRE

An increase of from 20 to 25 per cent. on the value of dry goods will embarrass a great many merchants, who, for lack of means or foresight, did not buy before this increase. Having the capital and the European markets at our disposition, we have been able to put in stock—all that our customers could need from now to six months hence—and we can sell at former prices. The feature about the Louvre is the assortment in stock. We find in our store goods that are never seen on the counters of any other store in Montreal.

In fancy articles we excell—Gloves, Corsets, Stockings, Underwear, Knitting Wool, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Fichus, etc.

SILKS and SATINS.

In Silks and Satins we have lines that cannot be compared with.

Black Taffeta Silk, from.....40c to 75c
Colored Silk.....75c
Electric Silk, in all shades.....50c

VELVETEEN, black and colored, from 25c upwards. Never has such a choice been seen at the Louvre or elsewhere. Moreover, Velveteen is the style this year.

Flannels and Flannelettes

A great choice of colors, of quality, of price, etc., always at the former cheap prices, despite the rise.

DRESS GOODS

NEW..... IMPORTATIONS.

LE LOUVRE, which has always been distinguished for its new goods, still maintains its preponderance in these important lines, especially in Camel's Hair, Plaids, heavy Serges.

OPERA FLANNEL, pale colors, principally red shades, according to style.

Made-to-order Mantles, Capes, Skirts, Petticoats. A specialist in the art of cutting and adjusting has charge of this department. Our sales are considerable in these goods, as our assortment leaves nothing to be desired.

FASHIONS

In visiting our departments throw a glance on our styles. Our Fall Opening has been a tremendous success. Our Fashion Parlors continue to receive visitors in great numbers. For what is in style, distinguished looking, and at reasonable prices, no store in the city equals ours.

LE LOUVRE

N. TOUSIGNANT, Proprietor.

295 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Montreal.



FOR A . . .

WEDDING PRESENT

GO TO H. LOGAN'S,

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERS,

204 BLEURY ST., Near ST. CATHERINE.

No Old Stock!

When you visit our store you see bright new Furniture of the latest designs—we don't allow old stock to accumulate. If you want bright new furniture, made of the best possible materials and at very low prices, call in and examine our stock.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,

652 CRAIG STREET. 2442 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

HAMILTON'S

A Stupendous Black Goods Sale.

AN EXTRAORDINARY EVENT.

We inaugurate Monday positively the greatest sale of Black Dress Goods that Montreal has ever known, half of our first floor being given to this great display and sale. The backward seasons and an importer's overstock makes such savings possible, as we quote below.

The lines we offer are all of this season's importation, and are marked for this sale fully 25 per cent. less than their actual values. We have divided them into four great lots, as follows:

LOT NO. 1, VALUES UP TO 50c—Double-fold Black Lustres, plain and figured, Cashmeres, Serges, Satin Solells, Figured Bengalines, Plain and Fancy Mohairs, Tamise, Melton and Box Cloths, all at 35c yard.

LOT NO. 2, VALUES UP TO 80c—Double-fold Black French Henriettas, Scotch Cashmeres, Ottomans, Cheviots, Storm Serges, Armures, Cords, Homespuns, Diagonal Twills, Lady's Cloth and Serges all at 55c yard.

LOT NO. 3, VALUES UP TO $1.10—Double-fold Fine French made Bengalines, in plain and figured; Plain and Fancy Sicilians, Broches and Brocatelles, Queen's Cord, Armure Cords, Radzemars and Homespuns, all at 75c yard.

LOT NO. 4, VALUES UP TO $1.35—Fine French Crepons, silk effects, Soutane Cloths, Crepolines, Poplins, Plain and Fancy Mourning Cloths, Camel's Hair, Paysdere and fine French Coatings, all at 95c yard.

The above lines are of such extraordinary merit that no lady can afford to miss this opportunity. Sale commences Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

TEMPTING OFFERS TO EARLY SHOPPERS MONDAY.

MONDAY MORNING from 8 to 12 o'clock, 50c Blouse Silks for 29c yard. A beautiful range of the latest equal stripe designs in light, medium and dark grounds.

MONDAY MORNING from 8 to 12 o'clock, 25c Dress Trimmings for 5c yard. A manufacturer's sample lot of Jewel and Gilt Trimmings, the narrow widths so popular.

MONDAY MORNING from 8 to 12 o'clock, $4.50 Ladies' Jackets for $2.49. Made of Heavy Curl and Beaver Cloths, latest cut and make.

MONDAY MORNING from 8 to 12 o'clock, $2.95 Ladies' Skirts for $1.50. The new Fluid back Rainy Day Skirts, deep hem, stitched edges.

MONDAY MORNING from 8 to 12 o'clock, $1.50 Kid Gloves for 75c pair. Trefousse's best make, odd sizes and colors, but every pair guaranteed.

MONDAY MORNING from 8 to 12 o'clock, $8.50 Feather Boas for $4.85. Real Ostrich Feather Boas, full length, large and fluffy, in black and colors.

IN THE SHOE DEPARTMENT MONDAY MORNING.

Ladies' Dongola Shoes, $1 for 65c.
Ladies' Dongola Strap Shoes, $1.50 for $1.15.
Ladies' Dongola Laced Shoes, $1.40 for $1.15.
Ladies' Dongola Button Boots, $2 for $1.25.
Ladies' Dongola Laced Boots, $2 for $1.25.

IN THE BASEMENT MONDAY MORNING.

Decorated Bread Boxes, 50c for 24c.
Good Strong Ash Sifters, 15c for 9½c.
Victor Flour Sifters, 20c for 10c.
Enamel Preserving Kettles, 35c for 19c.
Decorated Milk Jugs, 25c for 15c.

21c. WILL PURCHASE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING LINES IN OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT ON MONDAY:

10 lbs. Split Peas.
10 lbs. Rolled Oats.
10 lbs. Green Peas.
10 lbs. Corn Meal.
10 lbs. Pot Barley.
10 bars Laundry Soap.

2 VERY EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT MONDAY AFTERNOON.

46 Ladies' Handsomely Tailored Tight-fitting, loose front and Ladysmith Blouse Suits, made of Camel's Hair, Homespuns, Tweeds and Cheviots, silk lined Jackets and new flare Skirts, unassorted sizes from our regular $15.00, $18.00 and $20.00 Suits. Your choice Monday for $10.00.

72 Ladies' Fall Jackets, Box Coats, Driving Coats, Newmarkets, Automobiles and Short Coats, mostly sample lines and broken assortments from our regular $10.00 to $18.00 Garments. Your choice Monday $7.50.

We make it a point of keeping prices within the limits of the people. We have certain lines of goods made exclusively for us. Not on sale elsewhere.

HAMILTON'S POPULAR $1.00 HAT, FOR INSTANCE.

The "Manhattan," made of fine felt, in the latest New York style of shape and trimming, a ladies' ready-to-wear hat that you cannot duplicate in the city at any price, simply because we control the sale of this hat for Canada, but we sell it at a price within the reach of all, namely, "ONE DOLLAR." Come in and see them Monday. We have them in all colors and black. Millinery Department on second floor.

"MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY."

HAMILTON'S, St. Catherine and Peel Sts. and Dominion Square.

G. W. Clarke & Co.

2270 ST. CATHERINE ST.

NOW OPENING

NOVELTIES IN PIPE RACKS

The Generals' Pipe Rack

Lord Roberts, Gen. White, Baden-Powell, French and Buller. This is our own get-up, and having a great sale. Price, $1.50. Also Busts of all the generals at 75c. each, two for $1.25. Indian Head Pipe Racks. Smokers' Tobacco Jars in Odd Shapes

Novelties in Wedgewood Vases and Plaques

Beautiful Japanese Fine Art Chinaware in Fancy vases, Cups and Saucers, Plates, Pin Trays, Inks, etc. Handsome Fine-Art Bisque Figures, small and large Candelebras, etc. New goods opened daily.

FINEST EBONY GOODS

With or without Silver Mountings.

Ladies' Hair Brushes, Bonnet Brushes, Hand Mirrors, Manicure Sets, &c.
Ladies' Real Ebony Hair Brushes from $1 to $3.50,
Gent's Military Hair Brushes, from $1.00 to $3.00 each.
Gent's Hat Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Nail Brushes and Whisks from 65c to $3.00.
Shaving Mirrors, Horse-Shoe Mirrors, Triplicate Mirrors, &c.

Our stock of REAL EBONY and the IMITATION EBONY will be found the best in the city and at Lowest Prices. We can mount all the articles with beautiful Sterling Silver Ornaments and Shields.

The whole stock is new, and splendid value, and any article makes a suitable and lasting present

G. W. CLARKE & CO., 2270 St. Catherine St.

Laurentian Baths

Open Sunday Morning, 6 to 11 a.m.
50 Cents if You Register Between 6 and 10 p. m.

Don't forget to take your weekly Turkish Bath and Swim. Our steam room is the place to knock out La Grippe or a Bad Cold.

Daily Store News from

Haycock & Dudgeon's

The Satisfactory Store

Kid Gloves

All our Gloves are well-known makes, and we guarantee every pair at $1.00 and upwards.

Albertine 4 Button Glove

Colors White, Black, Tan, Navy, Green, Grey, Brown, Fawn, $1.00 pair.

EILEEN, all leading shades, $1.15 pair.

ASCOT, a superior quality kid, in all the desirable shades, $1.25 pair.

RIDEAU, a pique sewn glove, gives extra good wear, $1.00 pair.

Silk Ruffs

Black Silk Neck Ruffs, at $1.50, $1.75, $3.25, $4.75, up to $9.00.

Wools

A full assortment of all shades, in Single and Double Berlin, Shetland Floss, 2, 3, 4 and 5 ply fingerings.

Flannel Blouses

Special value in Flannel Blouses, at $2.95, $3.25 and $3.50 each.

Or we will make up Blouses from any flannels in stock at very lowest prices.

Winter Underwear

The same reliable lines which have made our store renowned for Underwear.

Children's Natural Vests

Closed fronts, 25c, 30c, 37c, 40c up to 55c.

Open fronts, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c up to 60c.

Girls' Natural Drawers, 22c, 25c, 39c, 47c, 50c, 55c.

Ladies' Natural Vests

From 49c.

Ladies' Natural Drawers, from 35c. Other prices in Ladies' Vests are 75c, 98c, $1.25 and $1.45.

Children's Natural Combinations

69c, 75c, 85c, 90c, 95c, $1.05, $1.10.

Ladies' Natural Combinations, $1.35, $1.40 and $1.50.

A better line at $1.95, $2.15 and $2.30.

Ladies' Black Equestrian Tights, $1.15, $1.25, ankle and knee length.

Hosiery

Almost every day we are adding new lines to our already expensive stock of Ladies' and Children's Hosiery. Come in here and lay in your supply for winter.

Haycock & Dudgeon

2401 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

SPORTS

You do not always have such nice weather as this, profit by it. Profit also by the bargains we are giving in Rifles, Pistols, Cartridges, Lead, etc., etc.

The Ebbavanagh Co.

NOTRE DAME & SEIGNEURS.

Bell Tel. . . Main 3407.
Merchants Tel. . . 1230.

THE GOVERNMENT'S IMMIGRATION POLICY

Opposition Criticism Disproved by the Facts.

ROUMANIANS COST NOTHING.

And Everything was Done to Prevent Them from Coming Out Here—The Galician Movement.

Ottawa, October 13.—(Special)—The persistent attacks made upon the immigration policy of the Government by a section of the Opposition press, has given rise to some misconception as to actual conditions. When asked about the matter this morning Mr. Frank Pedley, Superintendent of Immigration, furnished the Herald correspondent with a review of the facts concerning the immigration policy of the Government, in Europe, taken from a statement prepared by Mr. W. T. R. Preston, who has been closely associated with the work there during the past eighteen months.

In the matter of the Roumanian Jews Mr. Preston denies absolutely the charge that Government money had been expended to secure them for Canada. In this connection he says: "Some months ago I learned incidentally in Berlin that a movement towards Canada was imminent in Roumania. Steps were immediately taken to notify those having the matter in hand, and also all the principal booking agencies in Roumania, that only bona fide agriculturists who possessed sufficient means to engage in agricultural life were desired in Canada. After the intelligence appeared in the London Times that a number of Roumanians had sailed from Liverpool for Canada. In the course of an interview with Chief Rabbi Adler and prominent Jewish bankers, I pointed out that the class of Roumanian Jews going out to Canada, artisans and mechanics, was one that the Government not only could not encourage, but would be forced to take steps to prevent; that Canada did not desire other than agriculturists; and that if these conditions were not complied with the Dominion would be forced to enact legislation to prevent or classify alien immigration. The committee in charge immediately gave instructions that no others were to be assisted to Canada.

EVERY INFLUENCE USED.

From this statement of facts it will be seen that the Department did not encourage the Roumanian immigration referred to; that not a single dollar of Government money was paid to encourage these people; but that on the contrary, all the influence that Government could exercise on this side of the Atlantic was used to prevent them from going to Canada. Very many more particulars could be given to prove how unremitting in their attention the Canadian officials in Europe have been to prevent pauper immigration, or, in fact, that of other than well-to-do agriculturists, to Canada."

GALICIAN IMMIGRATION.

Of the Galicians, who have been criticised with such undue severity, he says: "It might be interesting to inquire when the Department became responsible for a movement from that part of Europe to Canada. The official records in the office of the High Commissioner prove that it was when Sir Charles Tupper was High Commissioner, and that it was under his personal supervision that the negotiations for an active propaganda in Galicia began. So that the movement which has assumed such large proportions was actually inaugurated by him, and the bonus of $5.00 per head, according to the regulations, was to be paid upon all Galicians, well-to-do and pauper alike. There was no limitation as to number, nor any provision that an immigrant should be possessed of sufficient means to prevent him becoming a public burden."

THE PRESENT POLICY.

"When the present Government came into power it effected an arrangement whereby, no bonus should be paid upon Galicians when the heads of families did not possess at least $100 in excess of all transportation charges. In addition it was provided that undesirable imigrants should be returned, the expense being deducted from the bonus. Some months ago additional restrictions were imposed by making the amount each family head should possess $200."

MR. DARVEAU CHOSEN.

Quebec, Oct. 13.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Liberal convention of Quebec East Mr. Geo. Darveau, broker, was unanimously chosen to contest the seat for the local House, now vacant, owing to the elevation of Hon. Mr. Sheyhen to the Senate.

BELIEVE THE CHINESE EDICT IS INSINCERE

Paris, Oct. 13.—A despatch received by the Havas agency from Tien Tsin says: "The general opinion of those knowing Chinese ways is that the punishment of the high officials provided in the edict of October 1, will not be executed The edict is insincere.

"It is affirmed that Li Hung Chang has been ordered to reject all demands for territorial compensation and other war indemnities.

"The troops at Pekin are suffering from typhoid fever and dysentery."

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. *Brent Good*

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

REGISTRATION BOARDS TO ENROL MANHOOD VOTE

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—(Special.)—Boards of registration for the manhood suffrage vote have been appointed as follows in Eastern Ontario:—

Ottawa—Judges McTavish, and Musgrove; Police Magistrate O'Keefe, Clerk of the County Court Feathersone.

Brockville—Judge MacDonald, Police Magistrate Deacon, the clerk of the county court, clerk of the peace, M. M. Brown, and J. M. Marshall, barrister.

Kingston—Judge Price, Police Magistrate Duff, local master John Mudie, county court clerk, McGill.

Cornwall—Judge O'Reilly, Daniel Davis, and county court clerk, J. A. McDougald.

Belleville—Judges Lazier and Fralick, Police Magistrate Flint, local master, S. S. Lozier and Jno. Williams, barrister.

A GREAT NAME AND A GREAT PIANO.

A great name in business is won on the strength of many years of upright and honest dealing—a great piano is the result of employment of the best material, and skill in labor, directed by that superior knowledge which belongs to wide experience and familiarity with the highest ideals in any particular form of mechanism or art. These are reasons why the Nordheimer pianos command the highest form of attention and patronage. They are manufactured for critical and high class trade. Their very appreciation demands at least some musical knowledge. Their capacity enables the highest form of musical expression. This, a common piano can never do. We have in our wareroom floors some splendid samples of the latest Nordheimer pianos. Their prices and the liberal terms on which we offer them must certainly interest you if you want a good piano. We will take your old piano back at a liberal valuation if you wish us to. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street,—adv.

CONDITION OF EMPRESS FREDERICK IS WORSE.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—Emperor William's abandonment of his proposed visit to Herr Krupp, coupled with the announcement that he will remain in Berlin with the Dowager Empress Frederick, his mother, is interpreted to indicate that there has been a turn for the worse in her condition.

Whether a change in Government takes place or not on Nov. 7th, the small economies of life are going to be more heard of in Canada. Whether prosperity continues or not, Canadians have got to study hereafter in the spirit of the French and Germans. One of the minor forms of waste about which Canadians, and particularly Montrealers, are beginning to get their eyes open to is the extravagant use of coal in the kitchen. Besides being so bulky and dirty and unscientific, coal costs a great deal more than gas. The argument of economy is on the side of the gas stove, and the argument of economy is coming to prevail in housekeeping just as it does in industry and business.—adv.

SOUTH AFRICA TAKING EXAMPLE FROM CANADA

Cape Town, Oct. 12.—The South African League to-day passed a resolution in favor of a preferential tariff on British manufactures. They also adopted a resolution adverse to the Dutch language being abandoned, which was a suggestion of Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

FORTUNES MADE FROM PATENTS.

One often hears of the enormous profits made on patents. Many of them are known not to be fairy tales; some are well founded. Nearly everybody can point to several cases of the sort in his personal experience. Tales of enormous wealth are usually regarded by readers as myths, but a Western manufacturer has collected a number of specific instances which indicate that they are all realities.

He says that a slight improvement in straw-cutters yielded over $80,000 in eight months. A lamp chimney spring yielded over $50,000 a year for several years. A printing-ink invention sold for $60,000. A machine for cleaning grain gave $60,000 in net profits in fifteen months. N. W. Spaulding, of San Francisco, is credited with receiving $100,000 for his invention of a saw-tooth. The lead pencil rubber tip brought to the inventor over $100,000 profit. "Pigs in clover," netted $100,000. The Greely fan brought the inventor $5,000 a week. The inventor of the little cylinder savings bank got about $2,000 a day for several months.

(Communication of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, who will send the "Inventor's Help" to any address upon receipt of 10 cts.)

W. V. POWELL EXPELLED.

Chief of the Railway Telegraphers Adjudged Guilty of Unbecoming Conduct.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 12.—W. V. Powell, who, for seven years, has been Grand President of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, was expelled from the organization yesterday by a large majority of the votes of the delegates present. The charge against Mr. Powell was conduct unbecoming a member and officer of the order.

A MONTH'S SUPPLY.

Of Hard Coal of All Sizes in New York No Matter How Strike Goes.

New York, Oct. 13.—Contrary to the expectations and predictions of dealers a week ago, there is still enough hard coal of all sizes in the market to supply all this city's immediate demands. At the present rate of consumption, according to some, the supply will last a month, whether the strike shall be settled or not.

Organ Bargains. We have a number of good used organs at from $25.00 to $40.00. Every one of which cost three to four times what we are asking for them. Terms, $3.00 monthly. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street.—adv.

THANKSGIVING NIGHT—Evening of song and travel in the Windsor Hall. The famous Teutonia Glee Club, of twenty-four male voices, under Prof. W. Pabst, will sing three choruses, and Miss Marie Hollinshead and Mr. Ernest Jenkins will be the soloists. "A Trip to the Paris Exposition," by R. G. Boville, M.A., with 100 of the choicest views, will be seen. Tickets on sale at Shaw's music store.

For Sale at Westmount,

Cor. Aberdeen and Montrose Sts.

A comfortable detached residence with grounds, comprising about 28,511 feet of land. The residence will be sold with or without the adjoining land.

For further particulars apply to

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.



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The Underwood Typewriter

A Modern Machine For Modern People.

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Brighten Your Home

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ORIEL FURNITURE CO.,

188 BLEURY STREET.

A Saving will go with every Article. Look into our Warerooms and behold some of the indications of our magnificent stock.

CAREFUL CONSTRUCTION! TASTY FINISH!
ELEGANT STYLE! PRICES LOWEST!
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS!

DEPENDABLE GOODS!!

In every line of House Furnishing—ANTIQUE OAK, MAHOGHANY, ROSEWOOD, COMMODES, BUREAUS, ROCKERS, TABLES—Everthing.

Quality has not been sacrificed; Price will, if you hold your order till next week, when our stock will be complete.

THE ORIEL FURNITURE CO.

BLEURY STREET, Near St. Catherine Street.

G. M. DAMIEN, Mgr. Telephone, Up 26.

DRINK

...RADNOR

Alone or as a diluent.

No Dis-satisfied Policy-Holders

THE REASON:

Death and Expense Rate per 1000 for Last 10 Years.

Five leading American Companies	average 22.27
Five leading Canadian Companies	average 18.27
Mutual Life of Canada	average 13.90

Interest Earned on Assets Last 10 Years.

Five leading American Companies	average 4.93 p.c.
Five leading Canadian Companies	average 5.01 "
Mutual Life of Canada	average 5.51 "

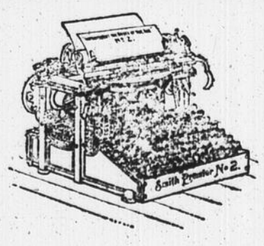
For past 20 years of Total Payments to Policy-Holders, Dividends averaged 24.91 p.c

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

PAYS ALL ITS PROFITS TO ITS POLICY-HOLDERS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC AGENCY. STANDARD BUILDING. 157 St. James Street, .. MONTREAL

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Smith Premier Typewriter.

Superior mechanical construction makes it easier to operate, speedier and better in every way than competitors.

WM. M. HALL & CO., 1702 Notre Dame St.
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All makes of Typewriters Repaired and Exchanged.

A REWARD FOR GORDON.

Winnipeg, Oct. 13.9—The Government has offered $500 reward for the apprehension of Walter Gordon, the supposed murderer of Chas. Daw and Jacob Smith, the Boissevain farmers, whose bodies were found in an old well on the Daw farm a few days ago.

One More Unfortunate

Wanted the DIAMOND DYES, but was induced by her dealer to try another make.

A lady writing from a small town in New Brunswick to the proprietors of Diamond Dyes, says:

"Please find enclosed Express Money Order for six packets of Diamond Dyes, colors as mentioned below. I have been a user of Diamond Dyes, for over five years, and they have given me entire satisfaction. A few weeks ago our merchant was out of a color I wanted in the Diamond Dyes and strongly recommended another make he was selling. I bought the packet with many doubts as to their worth I made an effort to dye an old cream colored opera shawl with the new dye. The ghastly result almost drove me mad. There was not a semblance of any decided color. Now I am obliged to dye it black, and will do the work with the Diamond Dyes. No more poor muddy dyes for me while I can send to you for the Reliable Diamond Dyes.

Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism



Safe, Sure, Effective.

All Druggists 40c. and $1.00

LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL

The TELFER & CLIMIE CO.

Have opened their New Stables,

Cor. St. Maurice & St. Henri Streets.

SADDLE HORSES, DRIVERS, WORKERS } HORSES

Always on Hand.

THE.... DENSMORE



The ball bearings of the Densmore type-bars are located at the wearing points, on the protection of which in any machine, continuously good work chiefly depends.

THE ALBERT BRYCE CO.,
11 Bleury St. Tel. Main 3214 Montreal

E. Lepage & Co.'s

WONDERUL AGGREGATION OF BARGAINS FOR A

SIX DAYS SALE.

These Prices Prove this the Best and Most Economical Place to Trade in Montreal.

Monday Morning at 8 o'clock sharp we inaugurate the most far-reaching and altogether the greatest money-saving event of the season—the sale of all sales—to which Montreal's keenest economists have learned to turn for values possible at no other place.

All Next Week we throw open the Bargain flood-gates and place on sale Bargains in trustworthy merchandise that should prove irresistible and that should strengthen the ties that bind LEPAGE'S to the people.

☞We direct your attention to these Specials for Monday.

Silk Surprises

Silks as well as other goods are being offered. Don't miss this chance.

2,000 yards Colored China Silks, in every color and art shade, useful for fancy work, etc. Regularly sold for 50c. Special Price 18C

Rich Striped Silks, in a lot of useful and handsome color blendings. Good for Waists, etc. 50c values. Special Price 29C

Extraordinary values in Rich Brocade, Striped, Checked and Fancy Effect Silks, lots of colors to choose from. Something in this lot sure to suit you. They're worth from 75c to $1.25. Special Price 49C

A LOT OF MILLINERY QUILLS

All colors, good length. Worth at least 30c dozen. Special, dozen 2C

A LOT OF Millinery Ornaments

Jet, Pearl and Fancy Metal, worth anywhere from 25c to $1.25. Special 10C

10,000 Colored Wings

This enormous number of Wings will soon be cleared at the ridiculous figure asked. There's an immense variety of shapes, in every shade of red, brown, blue, yellow, green and fancy mixed colors. These were never sold for less than from 25c to $1.50. Monday, as many as you want at 2C

Felt Hat Specials

An immense lot of Ladies' and Children's Felt Hats, good shapes, seasonable colors, good quality felt, all ready to trim. Regular prices were from 89c to $1.50. Your choice 50C

ANOTHER LOT OF RIBBONS

100 pieces Rich Quality Black Silk Gros Grain Ribbons, in

Nos.	16	22	40	60
Worth	20c	25c	35c	50c

You can't buy these goods anywhere else but here for, yard 10C

Dress Goods Bargains

300 yards Fancy Black All Wool Dress Goods, splendid texture, 54 inches wide, suitable fall weight. A number of patterns to select from. Regular value 75c. Special Price 25C

If you want a Black Dress, don't let this line go without getting some. 700 yards Colored Covert Cloth Suitings, fall weight, stylish shades of fawns, greys and blues, for Tailor Made Gowns. Regular 65c kind. Special Price 25C

1,000 yards Plaid Camel's Hair Dress Goods, in twenty different patterns and colorings, suitable for present wear, 49 inches wide. Worth 95c. Special, yard 50C

SPECIAL LOT OF Millinery Ribbons

150 pieces of Millinery Ribbons, in an assortment of patterns and colors, varying from 3 to 7 inches wide. Regular value, 50c to $1.00 yard. You'll find some use for them at, yard 10C

Colossal Offer in Ladies' Capes.

At this season you are looking for a Fall Cape. Here's what you want—get here early Monday morning and secure one.

175 only Ladies' Cloth Capes—stylish shades of Blue, Fawn and Red, some lined with Silk, some Applique trimmed, some with rows of stitching some with pearl buttons, most with high roll collars. They're not the very latest style, but still stylish. There is quite an assortment to select from, and the price will tempt you. They were marked originally from $5.00 to $10.00 each. Special price, $2.50.

There's Some Rare Bargains in This Lot.

Baldwin's Fingering and Scotch Wools

A large lot of colors, full ¼ pound hanks. The wool season is here and you should buy this. Regular value, 25c to 50c hank. Special 5C

Colored Mendings

100 gross Colored Mendings, variety of good colors, extra large cards, usually sold for 5c each. Special, dozen 5C

Children's Mitts

25 dozen Children's White, Black and Colored Fine Ribbed Wool Mitts, marked to sell at from 12c to 20c. Special, pair 5C

Fisher Caps

5 dozen Fancy Roman Stripe Children's Fisherman's Caps, with tassel. Prices were 25c and 35c. Special, each 10C

Wool Gaiters

13 dozen Children's Fancy Knit Wool Gaiters, with knee cap and foot strap. The season is coming on for these. Buy them for, pair 5C

Greatest Brush Bargain Ever Offered

20 dozen Cloth and Hair Brushes. The Hair Brushes are ebonized wood, screwed backs, mixed bristles. The Cloth Brushes are highly polished, fancy wood backs, mixed bristles. Worth regularly 35c. Special, each...10C

Great Value in Linings

50 pieces Fancy Embossed Japanese Dress Linings, in a large range of desirable colors; to go with any material. A good variety of patterns to choose from. Regular price of these goods is from 15c to 25c. Special, yard 7½C

Extra Special Value in Hair Brushes

50 dozen Real Bristle Hair and Cloth Brushes, polished olive wood backs, suitable for either ladies' or gentlemen's use. You can't buy these Brushes elsewhere for less than 75c and $1.00. Special Price 25C

Ladies' Petticoats

These seasonable articles will not last long at these low prices.

One dozen only Ladies' Short Mohair Petticoats, with single and double umbrella flounces, stylishly cut and made very full, lined through with red flannel. Petticoats of this kind are always good stock. But this, a special sale; hence this special price. They are worth $2.50 each.

Special Price, 59c

Special Wrapper Values

Don't be uncomfortable indoors when these house gowns are so cheap. Early Monday morning is the best time to get one.

Thirty only Ladies' American Percale and Fancy Flannelette Wrappers, in a variety of patterns and colors, some trimmed lace, edging and braid, with fitted waist lining and skirt cut full, and with belt at waist. Regular, $1.50 to $3.50.

Special Price, 75c

PRICES CUT IN TWO.

There are quite a lot of things throughout the store that will be sold during the week for one-half their original prices. This is no bluff; all goods are marked in plain figures; you can easily reckon what you'll have to pay for them.

Several IMPORTED JACKETS, will be sold for one half of marked prices.

Several IMPORTED COSTUMES have to be cleared at one half of marked prices.

Several Lots of All-over EMBROIDERIES to be cleared at one half of marked prices.

Several Lots of expensive LACES and CHIFFONS to be cleared at Half Price.

Several Ladies' Imported PETTICOATS to be cleared at Half Price.

Several Imported SILK WAISTS, stylish colors, at Half Price.

Three Extra Special Values.

Bargain in Flannelettes

50 pieces Fancy Striped Flannelettes, in a lot of different colors. The Flannelette counter will be crowded as long as these 50 pieces last. They cannot be bought elsewhere for less than 7c. Special, yard 4C

Ladies' Combinations

10 dozen Ladies' Fleeced Wool Jersey Ribbed Combination Suits, perfect fitting, suitable for present or winter wear, thoroughly well made and finished. Worth from 75c to $1.00 suit. Special Price 35C

Bargains in Linens

30 pieces Good Quality All Linen Glass Towelling, in red and blue checks, useful width. Economical housekeepers should not pass this big offer. Regular value is 5½c per yard. Special Price 3C

FINE EMBROIDERIES HALF PRICE.

A case of Fine Quality Swiss Embroideries went astray some time ago, and has just come to light too late to be of much use to us. No good keeping them whilst the patterns get old, so out they go during this Special Sale. There is a variety of patterns in Muslin, Nainsook and Cambric, suitable for Ladies' Children's and Infants' Clothing, all to be cleared at HALF PRICE.

GIVEN AWAY FREE.

5,000 Pieces of Music (all up to date), popular airs—marches, dance music, etc.—will be given away FREE OF CHARGE. This music and all the bargains offered are the chance of a life-time. Convert some of your savings into some of these unprecedented offerings and you will save from 20 to 75 per cent. by doing so.

China, Glass and Kitchen Utensils.

Whilst here any day next week let the elevator take you up to the third floor, where the China, Glass, and Kitchen Utensil Departments are now open and in full swing, there you will find bargains equal to those offered in any other department. If you study economy at all, you'll find lots there to interest you.

POLITICAL RALLIES

Are poor drawing cards compared with the crowd-attracting powers of the valuable bargains mentioned in these columns. When we give bargains everyone knows they are GENUINE BARGAINS—goods are dependable and prices away below original marked values. All available space, from ground floor to garret, is crowded with high-class goods, and numerous lines will be offered to you during the week at UNMATCHABLE LOW PRICES.

Watch the papers for Bargains that will be on sale the following day.

E. LEPAGE & CO., Corner St. Lawrence and St. Catherine Street.

THE HERALD

Founded 1808.
136 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA.

THE DAILY HERALD has a circulation exceeded by only one English daily in the Province. Subscription..$3.00 per year
THE WEEKLY HERALD.....75c per year

TELEPHONES:
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Job Department .....Main 1919

HERALD PUBLISHING CO.,
JAS. S. BARCLAY,
Managing Director.

SATURDAY, OCT. 13, 1900.

A POLITICAL MIRACLE.

If there is a Conservative in Canada who might have been supposed to favor the participation of the manufacturers as a body in Dominion politics, it is Mr. J. P. Murray, of Toronto. Mr. Murray has always been an ardent Conservative. Formerly, anyone who would not concede that the continuance of Canada's industrial development depended upon the maintenance in office of the Conservative party would incur his most ungrudging anathema. Mr. Murray, however, has been recently interviewed in Halifax, where he has been working in the interest of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and has given utterance to some views which we venture to think will be found rather surprising to all who were familiar with his former opinions, which were also the opinions of ninety-five Conservative manufacturers in a hundred. The Halifax Chronicle gives the following account of Mr. Murray's remarks as made to the representative of that journal:—

"The manufacturing interests of Canada were never on a more stable basis than to-day. The general prosperity that has visited the Dominion has been abundantly shared by the manufacturers. It has not only been the increase of business that has been so gratifying, but the better tone of the country and the ability of purchasers to meet their payments promptly has been very encouraging.

"The Canadian factories are running to their full capacity for the most part and many have been compelled to work overtime to keep up with their orders. The rate of wages has been advanced, but the dividends have not suffered thereby. There never was a time when the manufacturing interests of Canada were in a more satisfactory state."

"What do you think will be the attitude of the manufacturers in the coming elections?"

"As a general proposition it can be asserted that Canadian manufacturers are paying no special interest to the pending contest of the parties. They are not troubling themselves as a body as to which side wins. They are satisfied with affairs as they exist. Individually we all have our political preferences, and would like to see our own party win, but the day is past when as a solid body the manufacturers of Canada will interest themselves in an election.

"Most of us are so busy looking after our expanding business interests that we have little time to give to politics."

If at any time prior to 1896 anyone had told Mr. James P. Murray that in the year 1900, with a Liberal Government in office, he would make these statements, there would have been an application for a commission in lunacy to apply to the offending party.

The declaration that the day is past when as a solid body the manufacturers of Canada should interest themselves in an election, is doubly significant when coming from this source. Who does not remember that in every election from 1878 to 1896 the lithographs which stared at one from every fence indicated beyond all doubt that the manufacturers considered themselves and their affairs the principal issue in the campaign and considered the Conservative party as the authorized and recognized guardians of their especial interests. In speaking as he does, however, Mr. Murray only voices the general opinion of the manufacturers that the readjustment of the tariff made by Mr. Fielding in 1897 and continued on safe and prudent lines in later years, was conducted with every possible care for the safety of existing interests. It is clear from this statement and from others that have been made by prominent manufacturers, that despite the reduction in the general tariff and the further large reduction resulting from the British preference, the manufacturers of Canada have been completely disabused of the prejudices they once entertained against the Liberal party. The stand they are taking confirms the statement made by Mr. Sifton that the tariff is no longer an issue dividing the parties. Differences of opinion still exist, no doubt, as to the bearing and the desirability of certain duties, but that is not the same issue as of old. Then it was a question of the possibility of Canadian manufacturers continuing in business under the Liberal regime. The prosperity of the period makes it impossible for that question to be raised now at all, much less that it should be strenuously insisted upon to the practical exclusion of all other political discussion.

SILENCE AS A POLITICAL WEAPON.

Among the features of this election is the indifference of the Conservative leaders and their leading newspaper supporters to all criticism of the policies they advocate. For example, there has not as yet been in the Montreal Star or the Montreal Gazette any comment, favorable or unfavorable, either upon the declaration made by Hugh John that he would use all his influence to have the duties removed from agricultural implements, or even upon the statement of Lord Strathcona that he hardly thought any British statesman would have the temerity to recommend the adoption of the Tupper plan of Mutual Preferential Trade. Surely Mr. Macdonald is of sufficient standing in the party to warrant his views being noticed by the two Conservative newspapers in Montreal. Surely the Montreal Star is not so wrapped up in the belief that it alone is responsible for the conduct of the campaign as to ignore the promises made by one of the joint leaders of the party. Surely Lord Strathcona occupies a position of sufficient prominence in Canada and in the Empire to warrant some attention being paid to the statement made to a representative of the Gazette that there is no chance of the Tupper platform being adopted in Great Britain.

If anyone were asked to select the three most interesting developments of the present campaign, he would probably mention the simultaneous appearance of Pamphlet No. 6 and Pamphlet No. 2, the declaration of Hugh John in Manitoba concerning the free admission of American agricultural implements into Canada, and Lord Strathcona's statement that there is no chance of the Tupper policy being heard of, for the present at least, as an issue in British politics. And yet the strange fact is that the Montreal Star, the personal organ of Sir Charles, the one real friend of Sir Charles in this campaign, the paper which consecrates its editor to the work of the party in this district, the paper of which tens of thousands of copies have been distributed broadcast over the country, has not a word to say on any of these absorbing topics, each of which must have a profound bearing upon the election. What possible explanation can there be of such conduct? Every now and again the Star bursts out with a declaration of independence, which nobody takes very seriously, it is true, but still it does claim to discuss the issues of the day for the benefit of its readers. What explanation can there be of its failure to say a word about Pamphlet No. 6, at a time when the whole country, readers of the Star included, was talking about the double-faced game of issuing, in the name of the Conservative party, two pamphlets, one in English and the other in French, containing arguments and exploiting sentiments diametrically opposed the one to the other? Sir Charles Tupper was sufficiently interested in the affair to repudiate one of these pamphlets as soon as he set foot from the ship that bore him from England; but never a word would the Star say about it.

Mr. Hugh John Macdonald is a Conservative leader largely because the Star has boomed him for the position, and him the Star has in so many words nominated for the succession to the Conservative leadership. His latest declaration will be an important factor in his electoral programme in his own Province of Manitoba. He suggests an important change in the customs tariff, a change that would be of far-reaching effect and influence. A half-dozen Conservative newspapers have thought it their duty to repudiate the statement made by Hugh John. The Star does not even discuss its terms, or allow its readers to know whether Hugh John's statement is to be approved in whole or in part, or whether it is to be partially or wholly repudiated.

When Sir Charles Tupper was in Montreal he spent an hour and three-quarters at Windsor Hall explaining to a large audience that he would insist, if he came to power, upon having a preference for Canadian goods in the British market, or, if he did not get it, on repealing the present preference for British goods coming into Canada. When Lord Strathcona, who was appointed High Commissioner to Great Britain by a Conservative Government, and who has been watching Imperial developments at close quarters since 1896, makes the statement that he sees no probability of Sir Charles Tupper ever inducing a British statesman to take the risk of proposing his policy to the British electorate, the Star does not even pay the High Commissioner the compliment of expressing doubt as to the accuracy of his judgment. Despite all this, there is no doubt the Star considers itself doing the fair thing by its readers, and the best it can in the interests of the Dominion, when it keeps on its chosen narrow line of criticism and absolutely refuses to consider the important developments that arise from day to day during the campaign. This species of electoral tactics is, in its originality, quite of a piece with the New Movement, with its English nucleus and its French nucleus, its English pamphlet and its French pamphlet, its high protection argument and its free import argument, its advocacy of trade preferences within the Empire and its desire for the abolition of the present preference for British goods, its protest in the English Provinces against a French Premier being re-elected and its protest in the French Province against a French Premier because he is "too English" for Sir Charles Tupper. But is it not a marvel that a paper with the potential volubility of the Star should feel compelled to treat the most important developments of the campaign with absolute silence?

MR. PLUNKETT'S DEFEAT.

The defeat of the Hon. Horace Plunkett, Unionist candidate for South Dublin, has placed the privileged classes of Ireland in a pretty bad plight. Mr. Plunkett has for many years striven to organize in the rural section of Ireland a system of co-operation among farmers with the object of placing the finer grades of farm produce on the English market in the best condition. Acting as head of the voluntary organization, Mr. Plunkett has been doing work similar to that done in Canada by Prof. Robertson and the other officers of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture. In this work he has invested his own money and that of other influential persons who on his solicitation have participated in the movement. As a practical man, Mr. Plunkett has availed himself of the influence of prominent Irishmen of all shades of politics. Two or three of the most earnest advocates of Home Rule in the Catholic hierarchy have worked with Mr. Plunkett almost from the beginning. Largely because of their influence upon the people in certain sections of the country where a Unionist would be distrusted, the movement was made so much of a success that last year the British Parliament felt justified in appropriating a large sum of money for what will be practically a Department of Agriculture for Ireland. Mr. Plunkett was made its responsible head in the House of Commons. As one of his most active assistants, Mr. Plunkett secured the services of Mr. T. P. Gill, a former member of Parliament in the Nationalist interest. In making this desirable appointment the new secretary raised up against himself the active hostility of a number of titled and influential Unionists, who punished him by dividing the Unionists and allowing the Nationalists to capture the seat. The redeeming feature of the incident was the chivalrous action of Mr. Balfour, who, on receiving the protest of the disaffected Unionists, led by the millionaire brewer, Lord Ardilaun, instead of procrastinating, as would usually be done, manfully told Mr. Plunkett's opponents that they ought to be ashamed of themselves. There should be no room for doubt that, although beaten in this constituency, Mr. Plunkett will have a safe constituency provided for him. His services to the Conservative party and to the economic welfare of Ireland have been too great to permit of his being made the victim of such a quarrel.

THE VAUDEVILLE IN POLITICS.

The election posters for the Conservative party have made their appearance on the streets, and the passer-by is obliged to stop and marvel at them. It is not so much that their beauty is great or their politics sound; their attraction consists in the fact that the party managers seem to have felt it necessary to include in this phase of their campaign the same comic opera design that has been so much in evidence in all the rest of it. Reading the text of several of the posters and gazing upon some of the wonderful pictorial designs, it is impossible not to recall the famous handbills distributed in the streets of Sydney, Cape Breton, when Sir Charles was there, announcing a combination show in which a fifth rate comic opera company and Sir Charles Tupper were to be joint performers. The comic element was in evidence when the three leaders of the party (the right bower, left bower, and little joker, as one might say), made their appearance in Montreal, when the awful solemnity of the occasion was relieved by the introduction of a negro minstrel sketch. At Toronto there was also a vaudeville entr'acte, for when Hugh John presented himself to the admiring gaze of the assembled thousands, a plaster bust of the late Sir John Macdonald was unveiled without warning and at the same instant. Hugh John was left in the unpleasant predicament of not being able to tell in how far the resulting enthusiasm was occasioned by his very humble, indeed excessively humble self, and in how far by the graven image of his illustrious sire. It may safely be said that no harm can come of an inspection of the Conservative election posters. Unfortunately, and for the credit of the craft we are almost ashamed to say it, one feels just the same after reading a couple of these theatro-political bills as he does after a short diet of Montreal Star political disquisitions. They seem to be cut from the same shank.

AS NEW YORK DECIDES.

New York is in a fair way to elect the President of the United States; as she casts her electoral votes for McKinley or Bryan so the chances of the election will go. Aside from the concentration of forces in this one of the pivotal states there is little other evidence that the campaign is nearing a close or that tremendous issues are staked on its result. Whether this be due to inertia and apathy or to sincerity and deep convictions, it is difficult to say. Roosevelt, who invaded the west a month ago, has been summoned home to defend his own state; Bryan, after administering personally an antidote to the western cities Roosevelt infested with Republicanism, is to participate in the most pretentious political demonstration ever organized by Tammany Hall; other orators, great and small, are floodingthe upstate districts and all because New York's 36 electoral votes are more needed by each party this year than ever before. Platt and Croker control the situation with a vengeance.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Canada is well satisfied with Laurier.

Mr. Cook always was a little "near."

The manufacturers are all happy, and Sir Charles wishes they were not.

Hugh John is dodging away from Sifton just as he did from Tarte.

Mr. Cook says that at ten thousand the price was too high. Why does he not name the figure he was willing to pay?

The question is whether a circus manager compiled the Tory fence posters, or whether the nucleus is using the campaign funds to advertise the Star.

Neither Lord Strathcona nor Principal Grant believes the Tupper policy will ever be adopted in England. We do not believe Sir Charles Tupper does either.

In the nucleus' English posters "God Save the Queen" appears in large type clear across the bill. In the French posters they have put "Dieu Sauve la Reine" in small type away down in the lower right corner.

She didn't know why,
Sooth, she evidenced
A kind of
Indifference
To anything new
In Tea,
And, although
She had heard
From her friends
And acquaintances
Of the good qualities
Of the New
Uncolored Green Tea
From Ceylon and India,
And
How much better it was
Than Japan,
She paid little attention.
But, one day,
At a friend's house,
She tasted it,
And was so captivated
With the delicious flavor
That her former
Indifference
Was at once transferred
To keen interest.
Since then
You couldn't persuade her
To use Japan again.
She is better in health and
Enjoys her Tea
In a manner hitherto
Unknown,
And,
To ensure herself
Against substitutes,
She gets the genuine article
In the Sealed Lead Packets
Of the "SALADA" Tea Company,
And is happy.

AT THE BALMORAL.

F. Hamilton, Liverpool, Eng.; A. Brown, Chatham, N.B.; A. T. Edwards, London; C. E. Hopkins and wife, Fort Plain, N.Y.; D. M. McDougall, Ottawa; J. H. Clappison, Hamilton; M. R. Wynn, Toronto; O. H. Vogt, Galt; R. Williams, Toronto; T. S. Sykes, Durham; Mrs. J. Sanderson, Toronto; W. C. Bonney and wife, London, Eng.; W. S. Hudson, Preston; Geo. C. Needham, Brockton, Mass.; H. Linall, Toronto, are guests at the Balmoral Castle.

OTTOMAN'S APPLES SOLD.

The work of removing the Ottoman's cargo is going steadily on. There is no hurry as the dry dock at Quebec will not be filled till Thursday next.

Yesterday afternoon some 1,400 barrels of apples taken off the Ottoman were sold at auction. The bidding was brisk and prices ranged from $1 to $1.75 a barrel.

The Field of Politics.

Bedford, Que., Oct. 13.—(Special.)—The convention of the Liberal Association of Missisquoi for the selection of a candidate for the approaching election will be held here on Tuesday next, the 16th inst., at one o'clock, and will be followed immediately by a mass meeting. The pretence by the correspondents of the Opposition press that the meeting held here on the 9th had been called for the purpose of selecting a candidate, but had to be adjourned, is utterly false. The meeting that day was a special meeting of the association called for the election of officers and reorganization purposes solely.

Next Tuesday's meeting promises to be a great success. The Liberals of the county were never so united as they stand to-day, nor has their enthusiasm ever been equalled. All recognize that a dead set is being made to redeem the old Conservative stronghold, and this alone has served to rouse the Government's supporters to put forth every effort to retain the county. It is expected that among the prominent speakers who will address the electors after the convention will be numbered the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, and possibly one of his late colleagues also.



MR. ROBERT BICKERDIKE.

Mr. Robert Bickerdike, who will stand in St. Lawrence Division, is a son of the late Mr. Thomas Bickerdike, of Montreal. He was born in Kingston, Ontario, in 1843, but commenced his business career in this city. He owes the success which he has achieved to his energy and enterprise. He is at the head of the live stock export business of Montreal. He organized and became managing director of the Dominion Abattoirs and Union Stock Yards Company, and was the principal mover in the formation of the Live Stock Association. He founded the Live Stock Insurance Company, of which he is president, and also founded the Standard Light and Power Company and the Adirondacks and St. Lawrence Rapids Tourists Line. He is a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital and of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, and is vice-president of the Hochelaga Bank, an institution which, it will be remembered, successfully stood the strain which was put upon it during the financial scare following the suspension of the Banque Ville Marie. In 1896-7 Mr. Bickerdike was elected president of the Board of Trade, and became, ex officio, a governor of the Royal Victoria Hospital. In the same year he was appointed to the Harbor Board, and in 1897 he ran for the Provincial Legislature in St. Antoine Division, defeating the Hon. John S. Hall, who was thought to be invincible. Since his election Mr. Bickerdike has shown himself one of the most useful members of the Quebec Legislature. He has been particularly attentive to the interests of the city of Montreal, and his services in connection with the adoption of the new charter were so warmly recognized that a complimentary dinner was tendered him at the Windsor Hotel by the Board of Trade. He is deservedly popular with all classes, and enjoys the confidence of the labor element.

In 1886 Mr. Bickerdike married the eldest daughter of Mr. Reid, formerly of the Seventy-First Highland Light Infantry.

Hamilton Liberals.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 13.—At a meeting of the Reform Association last evening, at which there was a large attendance, Mr. A. T. Wood, of the firm of Wood, Vallance & Co., hardware merchants, and Mayor J. V. Teetzel, Q.C., of Teetzel, Harrison & Lewis, barristers, were nominated as the Liberal candidates for the Dominion Parliament. Speeches were delivered by the candidates, President T. H. McPherson and other prominent Liberals.

Asked to Meet Tupper.

Winnipeg, Oct. 13.—The Brandon Conservatives have invited Hon. Clifford Sifton to meet Sir Hibbert Tupper on the platform at Brandon to-night, and it is said that Mr. Sifton has accepted by wire, cancelling two engagements in Lisgar.

Liberals at Halton.

The Liberals of Halton met in convention at Milton and nominated S. F. McKinnon, of Toronto, as their candidate in the coming Dominion elections.

Quebec East.

Mr. George Daweau, broker, will be asked to run as a Liberal candidate for the Provincial Legislature for Quebec East to fill the vacancy caused by the calling of Hon. Joseph Shehyn to the Senate.

Mr. Hyman for London.

London, Ont., Oct. 13.—The Liberals of London met in convention last night for the purpose of nominating a candidate to contest the city in the coming Dominion election. Mr. George C. Gibbons, Q.C., was chairman. Ex-Mayor John Campbell nominated Mr. Charles S. Hyman, which was seconded by Mr. Thomas Coffey, editor of the Catholic Record, and made unanimous. Mr. Hyman made a brief but appropriate reply, accepting the nomination, and expressing confidence in redeeming the constituency. Speeches were also delivered by Mr. Hume Cronyn, T. P. Purdon, Q.C., Colonel Leys, M.L.A., John Cameron, Mayor Rumball, Dr. Ch. T. Campbell and ex-Mayor Little.

Not in Terrebonne.

Mayor Prefontaine has announced that he will not be a candidate in Terrebonne.

Hochelaga.

At a meeting held in Beaudoin Hall, Notre Dame Street West, last evening, Dr. Severin Lachapelle was nominated in the Conservative interest. Speeches were delivered by the candidate, Hon. G. A. Nantel, Mr. Milton McDonald, M.L.A., and Mr. J. U. Emard, Q.C.

Club National.

The annual meeting of the Club National was held last night. Mr. J. Decarie was in the chair and Mayor Prefontaine on the platform. The officers for the year were elected: President, Mr. J. A. Lamarche; vice-president, Mr. Husmer Lanctot; treasurer, Mr. N. E. Hamilton; secretary, Mr. J. A. Contant; corresponding secretary, Mr. J. Archambault; assistant secretary, Mr. Bruno Wilson; librarian, Mr. Jules Papineau.

Ald. Ouimet in Maisonneuve.

At a meeting held in the College Hall at the corner of Marie Anne and Sanguinet Streets, last evening, presided over by Messrs. Joseph Soullere and Patrick Murphy, Mr. A. T. A. Chagnon moved and Mr. A. A. Guilbault seconded the nomination of Ald. Ouimet, of St. Jean Baptiste Ward, in opposition to Mayor Prefontaine, for Maisonneuve. A delegation was at once sent to the residence of Ald. Ouimet, who returned with it to the meeting, which he addressed at considerable length, bitterly attacking the Mayor's actions in the City Council. Addresses were also delivered by Hon. P. E. Leblanc and Mr. A. A. Guilbault, in support of Mr. Ouimet's candidature.

Cornwall Young Liberals.

Cornwall, Oct. 13.—(Special.)—Never was there more enthusiasm in the Liberal ranks in Cornwall than in the present campaign, and never a better chance of victory. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Liberal club rooms on Wednesday evening, when a Young Liberal Club was formed, with the following officers: Hon. presidents, J. G. Snetsinger, D. B. Maclennan; hon. vice-presidents, A. F. Mulhern, J. A. Chisholm, C. W. Young; president, G. I. Gogo first vice-president, Z. P. Polfevin; second vice-president, Jas. McLeod, jr.; third vice-president, R. D. A. Mulcahy; secretary-treasurer, P. McNeil. A meeting was held last night at which several local speakers were heard.



MR. J. A. C. MADORE.

Mr. Joseph Alexandre Camille Madore, who is again the Liberal candidate in the County of Hochelaga, was born at Blue Bonnets on August 3rd, 1858. He was educated at St. Sulpice College and at St. Mary's College, winning at the latter institution the Dufferin medal for philosophy. He took his degree of Bachelor of Civil Law in McGill in 1880, and was called to the Bar of the Province of Quebec in 1881. He practised in partnership with the late Hon. Rodolphe Laflamme for some time, and in 1893 formed a partnership with Mr. Edmund Guerin, which still exists. Mr. Madore is a distinguished advocate, a good speaker, and learned in the law. In 1891 he ran in Jacques Cartier against Mr., now Mr. Justice, Girouard, and was defeated. He, however, carried Hochelaga in 1896 by a good majority, and will seek re-election. In 1899 he was elected to the honorable post of Batonnier of the Bar of Montreal, and re-elected last May, despite a determined effort to defeat him by dividing the members of the Bar on political lines.

Liberal Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting of the Liberal electors of the St. Lawrence division will be held in the Monument National on Tuesday night. There will be many interesting speeches. Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.L.A., who has accepted the candidature for the division, will be present. Mayor Prefontaine will act as chairman, and among others who will attend and speak are Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Lomer Gouin, Minister of Public Works in the Provincial Cabinet, Hon. H. T. Duffy, Provincial Treasurer, Mr. R. Lemieux, M.P. for Gaspe, and many others. It will be the formal opening of the divisional campaign. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Bickerdike will be pleased to go to assure him of their support, while those who have never met him will have a splendid opportunity of doing so.

In St. Hyacinthe.

It is rumored in Conservative circles that Dr. Cartier, ex-M.L.A., may be persuaded to run against the Hon. Mr. Bernier.

WAREROOMS,
2263 St. Catherine Street.

BEAUTY on the surface only is as frequently found in Pianos as in anything else. Examine

BELL
PIANOS

as thoroughly as you wish and you will find the utmost care has been taken with interior and exterior, and that the finished piano is rightly termed the

MATCHLESS BELL.

Easiest Terms to Payment

HANDS WANTED — Immediately, 3 Young Ladies for Mantle Dept., 2 for Basement, 3 Experienced Grocers, One First-Class Window Dresser.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. Oct. 13th, 1900.



LADIES' COSTUMES



The Ready Made Dresses and Costumes are in their glory these days. It is fair and moderate to say that almost all of them get credit for being made by a clever dressmaker, and costing twice what they do cost. They don't look like the ordinary ready-made. Our style is a different style from the common. Such shapeliness is an unknown knack elsewhere. We have all sizes in these particular styles. Shall be pleased to have you try one on.

LADIES' COSTUMES, made in Navy, Blue and Brown, All Wool Serge, the jacket is cut Chesterfield fly front, lined throughout Italian satin. The skirt is made tight fitting on hips, forming into a beautiful inverted pleat in the back. Fullness and fit is the perfection of the suit. Special $9.95

LADIES' COSTUMES, in Navy Blue and Brown, Mixed English Cheviot, best quality for fall wear, Chesterfield jacket, lined throughout mercerised satin. Skirt is cut full flare, double inverted pleated back, velvet bound, lined throughout percale. Special Value $13.95

NEW SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

NEW SILKS



Here are Three Specials in New Fall Silks at lowest prices.

New Bengaline Dress Silks, in a nice medium cord and extra finish. They come in all the choicest colorings. Special 80c

New Taffeta Silks, with fine Lace Stripes, suitable for Evening Dress or Separate Blouse, in all light colors. Monday $1.25

New Dress Cloths

New Amazon Costume Cloth, in 15 different shades, 48 inches wide, and nice satin finish. Special 75c

New Fancy Tweeds, 44 inches wide, in brown, Oxford, grey, green and red mixtures. Makes a very smart Street Costume. Special 50c

New Plain Box Cloth comes in all the following fashionable colors, 50 inches wide, with extra satin finish, yard $1.00



Millinery Values
FOR MONDAY.

The Big Store is showing some rare values in Trimmed Millinery. Following are Two Specials:

LADIES' FAWN FELT HATS, trimmed at side with large bow of Fawn Silk Velvet, one Fawn and White Plume, drooping at side. Monday $4.75

LADIES' GREY SILK VELVET HATS, folded velvet brim, draped crown, trimmed on crown with bow of Green Satin Ribbon, 2 large Grey Ostrich Tips, steel ornaments in front. Special $9.50

ALWAYS AN INTERESTING LIST.

	Regular.	Monday.		Regular.	Monday.
Olive Oil Soap	5c	2½c	Honeycomb Towels	5c	2½c
Pears' Soap	15c	10½c	Useful Lamp Shades	12c	8c
Granite Mugs	10c	6c	Toilet Jugs and Basins	50c	29c
Granite Cook Pots	60c	37c	Crystal Berry Bowls	25c	15c
Granite Pudding Dishes	18c	12c	Fancy Wash Silks	38c	19c
Granite Wash Basins	18c	12c	Laundry Starch	6c	4c
Ladies' Umbrellas	85c	69c	Sardines in Oil	6c	3½c
Mink Ruffs	$1.75	$1.39	10 lbs. Keiller's Marmalade		$1.00

Mail Orders Promptly Filled. Send for New Catalogue.

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

Bluenose "Gravenstein" Apples.
$3.25 Per Barrel, 55c Per Basket.
FRASER VIGER, & CO. 211 ST. JAMES ST.

HEAVY REMOVAL SALE.

The purchasing powers of the public can always be demonstrated when values of an extraordinary nature are offered.

We do not move often and on this occasion our stock of new Fall Carpets is unusually heavy and well adapted to present wants, but moving into new and elegant warerooms in January prompts us to give our customers an opportunity of furnishing their homes with elegant goods at sale prices, which will enable careful buyers to have the best at a moderate cost.

Our uniform range of discounts applies to everything in stock and sale moves on lively at

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame Street, 2446 St. Catherine St., } MONTREAL.

500 BOXES
-OF-
WAX TAPERS
(30 in a Box).

Regular price 10 cents, to be sold on Monday. at

5 Cents per box.

The Robert Mitchell Co., Limited,
8 BLEURY STREET.

Bickerdike, Laurier,
And Continued Prosperity.

Grand Political Demonstration under the Auspices of the Liberals of St. Lawrence Electoral Division

—AT THE—

MONUMENT NATIONAL,

Tuesday Evening, October 16th,

At 8 p. m.

Among the speakers will be the HON. SYDNEY FISHER Minister of Agriculture; the HON. H. T. DUFFY, Provincial Treasurer; the HON. LOMER GOUIN, Commissioner of Public Works of the Province of Quebec; MR. ROBER BICKERTDIKE, the Liberal and Business Men's Candidate in St. Lawrence Division; MR. RUDOLPHE LEMIEUX, and others.

Come and hear the Policy of the Party of Prosperity and Patriotism fairly expounded.

Allan Store News
....FOR FALL TRADE.
Hats, Underwear, Men's and Youths' Overcoats.

Come Here For Your
NEW FALL HAT
Correct Style. Lowest Price.

We Want To Be Your
"HATTER."



We have just secured a new lot of sample Covers for fall selections. These Hats we offer now, and at 25 per cent. less than you can get them in the regular way. We know we could get higher prices, but our aim is to sell at the lowest prices and give our customers the benefit of our close buying. Take time to look in our windows.

See the lines we are offering in Hard and Soft Felt Hats, at $1.25 each; puzzles competition.

See the better lines at $1.50, $2.00, $2.25, and $2.50; largest retail stock for your inspection in Montreal.

Styles for Old and Young, Short and Tall, Stout and Slim, Large and Small.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Come Here for Your Fall and Winter
GLOVES



Without any exaggeration we have the largest and most varied stock of GLOVES for Men and Boys in Canada. We do the trade, and we have the goods to do it with. There is no possible manner in which we can describe the various lines to you so that you can "see them," and we can only invite you to come and see them, through The Herald (that don't sound right, either) —but come, anyway, through The Herald, or through the door, and you'll be glad you came. We have the ordinary Wool Gloves at 15 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1.00 and $1.25, but you'll not be disappointed if you expect to see some extraordinary values, and the finest makes in them here. We have strong Working Gloves, lined, at 50 cents and 75 cents. We have Dressed Kid and Undressed Mocho Gloves, wool lined, at 75 cents, $1.00 and $1.25.

We have every desirable make in Gloves, and plenty of them in all sizes.

GOOD ADVICE ABOUT
UNDERCLOTHING!!

What Kind to Wear.



It all depends on the individual; but from all information gathered from the various medical specialists, ALL WOOL UNDERWEAR is the safest for the majority of people to wear. Most people delay too long in putting on the heavyweight underwear, thinking they will not derive the benefit when the real cold weather sets in. This is a great mistake. More people die of pneumonia than sunstroke, the corollary of which is that there is more danger of dressing too lightly than too heavily. Most men need a barrier between them and the raw, cold atmosphere, which shall be a non-conductor of heat, and woollen goods are an excellent non-conductor. Wool is the natural protection of all animals. After a man has put on heavyweight, he should grapple it to his soul with rods of steel, for if he tries to dodge the autumnal changes by shifting his attire to suit the conditions, sooner or later the weather will catch him napping.

Where to Buy Your Winter Underwear!

We want your trade, and we have the assortment of goods. Our prices will be found very reasonable when the qualities of the goods are considered. We purchase direct from manufacturers in larger quantities than some wholesale houses, and we buy only for cash, therefore we are able to sell you at the lower prices.

READ A FEW OF OUR PRICES:

50C PER SUIT—
Heavy and Medium Weight Cotton Underwear Shirts and Pants.

75C PER SUIT—
Mixed Cotton and Wool Underwear, good value.

$1.00 PER SUIT—
It is always our aim to have the very best value in every line we show in Underwear, but there are some prices that we buy largely to secure lower prices and offer better grades for the money, and our One Dollar Per Suit is the best that can be procured in Scotch Knit Pure All-Wool.
Also Fleece-Lined Natural Color Underwear at $1.00 is the best line on the market retailed at that price.

$1.25 PER SUIT—
Fine Soft Pure Wool in Shirts and Pants. Small Men's, Men's and Out Size Men's.

$1.50 PER SUIT—
This is another popular price, and at that figure we have wonderful value in Soft Knit Pure Wool Sateen Finished Shirt and Drawers, all sizes, 34 to 46 inches, chest measure; comfortable and warm and will wear well.

$1.50 PER SUIT—
American manufactured, fleece-lined, all nicely bound and silk stitched finish; very soft and comfortable and very popular this season.

$2.00 PER SUIT—
Our big selling line for the last three years was our $2.25 Per Suit, and this year, notwithstanding the big advance in wools, we have secured a large stock of this line at a very close figure, and we have decided to sell them at $2.00 per suit; making it, without a doubt, the best line offered in Montreal for the money. All sizes: 34 to 46 inches.

FINE GRADE GOODS.

We have also a good assortment of higher class goods in Natural Wool, Medium and Heavyweight Scotch Lamb's Wool, Silk and Wool and Pure Silk Underwear, at $2.50, $3.00, up to $5.50 per suit.

OUR
Overcoats
FOR MEN

Please the ladies as well as the men who wear them. We have a large assortment at all prices, but we pride ourselves in having the best ready-to-put-on Overcoats in Montreal.



They are Custom-Tailor Made in our own workshop, from specially selected fine Overcoatings for custom work, cut individually by our custom cutter and made up the same as if made to your special measure, with the best trimmings. They are good value to anybody at $22.00 and $25.00—our price is $16.50 and $18.00. Big prices, you may say; but you must see the goods and realize the truth of the above statement.

We invite inspection, whether you buy or not. We have Overcoats in all makes, for Boys and Men.

Here are a few prices of different lines:—

MEN'S STYLISH SHORT OVERCOATS, in Covert Cloth and Dark Grey Cheviot, at $8.50.

MEN'S WHIPCORD OVERCOATS, also different shades of Covert Cloth and Herring Bone, equal to Tailor-Made, at $10.50.

MEN'S SHORT OVERCOATS, in Covert Cloth and Herring Bone, at $12.00.

MEN'S SHORT OVERCOATS, in Dark Grey Cheviot, with Silk Velvet Collars, Silk Lined, at $13.50 and $15.00.

MEN'S OVERCOATS, in Black and Blue Beaver, with Silk Velvet Collars, at $7.50, $8.50, $10.50 and $15.00.

MEN'S SCOTCH CHEVIOT OVERCOATS, all well made, with Silk Velvet Collars, wool-lined and fancy-checked shoulder linings, single or double-breasted, ranging in price from $7.50 to $18.00.

MEN'S OVERCOATS, made by our own Custom Tailors, in Black and Blue Melton, Scotch Cheviot and Montenac Cloth, with A1 Trimmings, at $15.00, $18.00 and $20.00.

Come and see us. Always pleased to show our stock.

Come to this, Everybody's Outfitting Store, and we'll be pleased to show you our stock.

ALLAN'S, Corner of Craig and Bleury St. and 2299 St. Catherine Street.
BOTH STORES OPEN TILL 11 P.M. SATURDAYS.



Vankleek Hill,
Sept. 4th., 1900.

Indian Catarrh Cure Co.,
28 Lemoine St.,
Montreal.

Sirs:—
I have taken one box of your Cure, and find it doing a lot of good. I here enclose one dollar for two more boxes. Please send them as soon as possible to

MINNIE DICK,
Vankleek Hill,
Ont.

MR. H. W. FROST.

Mr. Frost, whose addresses at the convention for the deepening of spiritual life, produced such a profound impression, wil lpreach in Chalmer's Church, Main Street, at 11 a.m. and Stanley Street Presbyterian Church at 7 p.m., to-morrow.

British grown green teas are now coming into active competition with Japans, and their vast superiority in purity, flavor and economy in use is causing some anxiety amongst the Japanese planters. There has never been known a single instance where the new green tea has been given a trial that it has not gained the preference over the Japanese product.

The "Salada" Tea Company are offering these new green teas in their regulation sealed lead packets.—Adv.

Stillwell's Business Men's Meals Are Pronounced "A1 and Always Ready."

Says Laurier to Tupper, "One promise I've kept,
People now get good meals cheap and quick."
Says Tupper to Laurier, "That's true, I'll admit,
But 'twas Stillwell, not you, did the trick."

DIED IN CHURCH.

Mrs. Julien Therrien, of 272 Logan Street, died suddenly last evening in the Sacred Heart Church on Ontario Street. During benediction she was seen to fall forward, death resulting almost immediately. Deceased had been subject to heart disease. She leaves a husband and several children.

The True Cause of Many Ills

Is Constipation, an Irregularity Which is Corrected and Permanently Cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Ask any reputable physician what is the cause of the most bodily derangements and the greatest suffering and he will undoubtedly tell you constipation or inactivity of the bowels. He will also add that this need not be the case if people would pay proper attention to this most important function.

Through ignorance, neglect or a sense of false modesty, people allow the bowels to get into a state of chronic constipation, and there follows kidney disorders, to pid liver, indigestion and a complete upsetting of the digestive, filtering and excretory systems.

Appendicitis, inflammation of the bowels, Bright's disease and all the dreadfully painful and fatal complications of these diseases are usually set up as a direct result of neglecting to keep the bowels healthy and regular.

Many people imagine that they can prescribe for constipation, and so dose themselves with salts or other strong, harmful and weakening drugs, which effect an action of the bowels, but if taken repeatedly deaden and paralyze the system so that it is rendered unable to act for itself and will not respond to the influence of curative medicines.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act naturally and practically on the bowels, and through their toning and invigorating effects thoroughly and permanently cure constipation.

No one who realizes the great importance of keeping the bowels perfectly healthy and regular can afford to lose sight of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as the greatest regulators of the filtering and excretory system—the liver, kidneys and bowels.

As a family medicine to prevent and cure constipation, billiousness, dyspepsia, inactive liver and kidneys and the very many ills arising from these derangements Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills easily stand first, having by far the largest sale of any similar preparation in America. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

PRESENTATION ADDRESSES
ARTISTICALLY ILLUMINATED
EDWIN COX & CO. 114 ST FRANCOIS XAVIER ST

Get Your Laurier Pictures FRAMED at HEASLEY'S,
2087 St. Catherine St.

FURS.

We do all kinds of REPAIRING at moderate cost and guarantee to give complete satisfaction. It will pay buyers to bear in mind that we sell the highest quality of Furs at less than other stores.

Clavet & Ginchereau,
137 ST CATHERINE STREET
Corner Beaudry Street.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 33 St. Luke st. 344x

AMUSEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S • THIS WEEK.
Commencing Monday Matinee.
Matinees—Wed., Fri. and Sat., 2.15 p.m.
JOHN A. GROSH'S STOCK CO.
Presenting Belasco & DeMille's **"THE WIFE"**
Companion play to the "The Charity Ball."
Prices always the same:
MATINEES, 10c, 25c. NIGHTS, 10c, 20c, 30c, 50c.
Next Week—"JANE EYRE."

HER MAJESTY'S
To-morrow and every Sunday, 3.30 and 8.30 p.m.
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MISS JEANIE RANKIN, Contralto, and others.
PRICES—Afternoon and evening, 10 & 25c.

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WINDSOR HALL.
Teutonia Glee Club of 24 Male Voices.
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MR. E. JENKING, and a
"Trip to the Paris Exposition"
By R. G. BOVILLE, M.A
PROF. W. PABST, Musical Director.
All seats reserved at 25c. Tickets on sale at Shaw's Music Store. Part proceeds in aid of German Lutheran Church.

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79-81 DRUMMOND STREET.
Classes now open. Beginners, Monday and Wednesday, at 8 p.m.; advanced, Tuesday and Saturday, at 8 p.m.; juveniles, Tuesday and Thursday, at 4 p.m. Join now. Reasonable terms. Robert Cooper, Musician. Hall to rent for At Homes, Balls, Socials, Private Theatricals, etc., etc. Send for circulars.
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Matinee This Afternoon.
Last Performance To-night.
Wilson Barrett's Great Play
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Prices 25, 50, 75c, $1.00 & $1.50.

THEATRE ROYAL Every afternoon and evening
THIS WEEK, Oct. 8
MR. HARRY GLAZIER in the
THREE MUSKETEERS.
A Presentation Complete in Every Detail.
Prices 10 20, and 30c.
Next Week—A Hot Old Time.

MISS MARIE HOLLINSHEAD'S
Popular Ballad Concerts,
Under the distinguished patronage of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal,
Will be resumed in
KARN HALL, commencing
SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 3.30 p.m.
Frederick H Blair Solist and Accompanist for the season.
Tickets, 25c each, can be secured at Karn Piano Rooms.

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ADVANCED ART CLASSES, 1900-1901.
These Classes will commence on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, under the direction of MR. WILLIAM BRYMNER, R.C.A. Class rooms open daily for instruction and study. Students are granted the privileges of associate members during the session. Two scholarships for competition. Intending students please communicate with the Secretary as soon as possible.

ACADEMY NEXT WEEK.
Special Matinee Thursday (Thanksgiving Day.) F. C. WHITNEY PRESENTS Regular Matinee Saturday.
MISS **MINNIE SELIGMAN**
In this Season's Success,
WHEN A WOMAN LOVES.
Supported by a strong company of players. Seats now on sale.
Prices—25c. 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.

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HALLOWE'EN CONCERT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,
WEDNESDAY, October 31st.
Artists
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Mrs. COUTTS-BAIN, Toronto.
Miss ELLA WALKER, London.
Mr. M. R. BRACEWELL, New York.
Mr. J. CAMPBELL DONALD, Glasgow.
Prof. J. B. MACKAY, Kingston, Humorist.
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Her Majesty's Orchestra, and Mr. ERNEST KERR, Accompanist.
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WM. MINTO,
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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
Thanksgiving Excursion.

Excursion Return Tickets at First-Class One Way Fare will be issued on October 17 and 18, to points on the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways and Dominion Atlantic Railway. Also to Detroit, Port Huron, Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur, Michigan, and points in Canada east thereof, on the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways.

Good for starting return journey not later than October 22, 1900.

Local Tickets good for going on day of issue only. Through Tickets not good for going after October 18.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.
Moncton, N.B., October 3, 1900.

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The FIRST Piano of Canada. A Piano used and endorsed by some of Canada's BEST musicians. An instrument that costs a little more than the ordinary piano, on account of the MATERIALS used and CARE taken in constructing, but a Piano that will last a lifetime. Before deciding elsewhere call and inspect our fine stock of INSTRUMENTS.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE WORLD FAMOUS
Chickering Pianos

PERENNIAL REVOLUTION.

Santo Domingo Is Just Now Getting Another One Suppressed by Wholesale Arrests.

San Domingo, Republic of Santo Domingo, October 12, (via Haytien cable).—The Government authorities in the interior report that the rebels are surrounded and are asking for guaranties previous to surrendering.

This city and the surrounding districts are quiet. The revolutionary movement is considered to have been suppressed. Many important arrests have been made and manifestos of the revolutionists have been captured.

STILL GAMBLING.

The Chicago Police Find it Hard to Put Down the Speculation in Futures.

Chicago, October 13.—Twelve speculators were arrested in a raid made by the police yesterday afternoon in the rear of the Open Board of Trade building. The general charge made is "gambling in grain." Among those arrested was President Albertson, of the Open Board. It is said that eighty more warrants have been issued in connection with the attempt to suppress the traffic in puts and calls.

AN AERONAUTIC FEAT.

New York, October 13.—The closing competition in the exhibition balloon matches will live long in the history of aeronautics, says a Paris despatch to the Herald. One at least of the competitors has far out-distanced any previous officially recorded aerial voyage. A telegram just received from the Figaro's correspondent in Kiew, Russia, announces the arrival of the balloon Centaure at a spot beyond that city. Comte Henri de la Vaulx is the record breaker. He was accompanied on his journey by Comte Castillon de Saint Victor, who held the previous balloon record of 1,370 kilometres, from Paris to Westerwick. The Kiew voyage took 36 hours. The distance between Paris and Kiew is 2,100 kilometres (1,304 miles).

A PEACEMAKER.

Judge Gray, of Delaware, Is United States Representative on Permanent Arbitration Board.

Washington, October 13.—It is understood that the President has selected Judge George Gray, of Delaware, to represent the United States with ex-President Benjamin Harrison on the Hague permanent arbitration tribunal. Judge Gray is a former Senator from Delaware and a Democrat. He was a member of the Paris Peace Commission and is now Judge for the third judicial circuit. His election will not involve the surrender of that position.

CLAIMS FOR INDEMNITY.

Washington, October 13.—The State Department has received several claims by American missionaries and business men for indemnity on account of loss of property in China as a result of the Boxer uprising. The department in each case has notified the claimants that as yet it has not taken up for consideration the method of collecting such indemnities, and has supplied them with the regular circular containing information as to the means of filing claims.

VERDICT WAS MANSLAUGHTER.

Vancouver, Oct. 12.—N. P. Dougan, operator on the E. & N. Railway, was found guilty of manslaughter to-day. Owing to negligence in the performance of his duties, a fatal collision occurred on the line a few weeks ago, whereby four men lost their lives. He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.



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Trousers Makers. 1817 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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STRATHCONA HORSE LED IN MANY ATTACKS

What the Famous Canadian Corps Has Been Doing of Late in Clearing the Vaal River Colony of Boers.

(From The Herald's Special Correspondent with Strathcona's Horse.)

Twyfelaar Farm Camp, Komati River, five miles north-west of Carolina, Aug. 16. —After eight days marching along the eastern border of the enemy's country General Buller's expeditionary force is halted here for four days on its triumphal march toward Barberton, the only remaining stronghold of the Boers to be attacked. To-morrow his army of 20,000 men will be reinforced by the troops under the command of Gen. French, which include the men of the first and second Canadian contingents.

Gen. Buller's column left Paarde Kop on Aug. 7. and its advance so far has been marked with singular success, in which Strathcona's Horse, the only Canadian regiment with the column, has claimed the lion's share of the glory, and has likewise received the commendation of the general officer commanding for its good services. All the three towns along the line of march occupied by Gen. Buller's troops—Amerspoorte, Ermelo and Carolina—were first entered by the Canadians, two of them under the heavy fire of the enemy. When on the march the army has a frontage of seven miles while in length it is, with transport extending ten miles behind the main body.

Some idea of the length of the column may be obtained when it is stated that the advance guard, which generally gets moving by eight o'clock every morning, is in camp at the end of a day's march before the rear guard has started from the camp of the previous night. Often the rear guard is not into camp before 5 a.m. Recently when the column had to cross a spruit at a spot fordable by only two waggons abreast, the fording of the stream occupied exactly sixteen hours.

STRATHCONA'S IN A BRUSH.

Shortly after noon the first day out a small body of Boers were reported to be occupying a deep donga, about three miles in length, and direct in the line of march. Lt.-Col. Steele conceived a plan to entrap the enemy, which was well carried out. Two troops of B Squadron were sent to either end of the donga, one party driving the Boers along it o the other end, where the other portion of the squadron lay in hiding to receive them. Thus the Boers were surrounded on both sides, and seeing their retraet was cut off they took the hills. As they fled over the rising ground the artillery were afforded an excellent opportunity to drop shrapnel with good effect. Of the fifty or more Boers driven out of the donga four are known to have been killed, while quite a number were wounded. For their part in this successful skirmish the Strathcona's received praise from Gen. Buller for "scouting capabilities and general bearing" in the brigade orders of the following day.

After a fourteen mile march Amesfoort was reached. The advance guard of the Strathcona's entered the town just before dusk. Upon their approach the two hundred Boers who occupied the town rode out and took up a position on the adjoining hills, and poured in a heavy fire. Four men from B squadron, of whom one was The Heardl correspondent, galloped in abreast some minutes ahead of the others and were froced upon entering the town to take shelter behind a stone stable from the bullets of the enemy. The town was occupied fortunately with only one casualty.

The Strathcona's and the remaining portion of Lord Dundonald's mounted brigade pitched camp in the square in the centre of the town for the night close beside the Boer hospital which contained a score or more of the enemy's wounded who were unfit to be taken further. The Gordon Highlanders kept the hills around the town cleared of Boers during the night.

When the morning broke the enemy opened a short but fierce fusilade upon our outposts without any effect, and then retreated, their retreat being hastened by a couple of maxims in action. The column halted at Amesfoote a day until the supply column had caught up. The men were allowed their freedom in town, and it is to their credit that little looting was done. the townspeople had reason to form a different opinion of Tommy Atkins who left them unmolested while the Boers took everything they could obtain before evacuating the place.

The three days march from Amesfoort to Ermelo, a distance of about fifty miles, was not marked by any particular incidents. The country traversed is admirably suited for ranching; indeed, before the war it was the great ranching district of the Transvaal.

OCCUPATION OF ERMELO.

Early in the afternoon of Saturday, Aug. 11, Lord Dundonald's Mounted Infantry halted in front of the town of Ermelo, the strongest commando which went to the front was formed, and the town in which many hundred British troops made prisoners in the fighting at Nicholson's Nek and Dundee were for a time confined. After the column had halted about a mile outside the town Lord Dundonald rode up to Major Jarvis, who commanded B Squadron Strathcona's Horse, which this day formed the advance guard, and gave him orders to ride into the town with his squadron, demand the keys of the landroost and other public offices, raise the British flag over the public buildings, and take all other steps necessary towards its occupation.

The squadron entered the town without much opposition, the Boers having left the place some hours previously. The Canadians, although the duty of occupying Ermelo was specially assigned to them, had a hard race to get into the place first, for the Fifth Lancers without orders attempted to rob the Strathcona's of the honors. However, the prairie pony won out against the English hunting steed. Upon entering Ermelo the squadron lined up in front of the landroost's office, and while Major Jarvis was being handed over the keys by Dr. Everett, Lieut. Tobin and half a dozen other willing hands ran up the Union Jack on the flag pole outside. The telegraphic instruments were also taken into possession, after which the town was searched for suspicious individuals, but none were found.

This duty performed the squadron bivouaced for the night on the main street in front of the large hotel, the most imposing of many imposing buildings in the town, and a hostelry which would do credit to any Canadian city. The other portion of the regiment went into camp with the column just outside.

FIGHTING AT CAROLINA.

The following day being Sunday the troops rested. Gen. Buller avoids Sunday marching unless it is absolutely necessary, so that the troops under his command are sure of one day's rest in seven. On Monday evening the column went into camp seven miles north-west of Carolina. A troop of A squadron and two troops of C were sent forward with the scouts to reconnoitre, and on arriving within 2,000 yards of the town the Boers opened fire upon them. After the fighting had been in progress half an hour Major Belcher, who commanded, thought reinforcements necessary, and sent into camp for aid. The whole of B squadron and the gun squad with the pom-pom was sent out, but by the time they arrived their assistance was unnecessary. The troops attacking drove the enemy into the town and then beyond it.

In the very centre of the town they found located in a linen kiln a large quantity of powder and ammunition. This was exploded; the flames lighting up the whole sky and explosion shaking the earth for miles around. After the search the place was evacuated except for three scouts, who got separated from their comrades and risked the dangers of remaining in town unprotected over night to the danger of a night journey back to camp. These scouts, Privates Stewart, Saxby and Chilans, took shelter in a stable and put up the bill that the town was surounded by the pickets of Buller's army. This the townspeople believed, thus they escaped capture. The men were mentioned in orders to-day for their courage and bravery.

GREAT TIME SAVERS.

Men like Huxley and Tyndall have cried out against the demands upon the time of scientists made by society and domestic life. Great workers like Darwin and Littre have used every scrap of precious time and carefully protected themselves against the needless loss of an hour. People do not often reflect on the unnecessary waste off time in the simpler operations of daily life. In housekeeping one of the greatest time-savers is the gas stove. Waiting for a coal fire to "come up"; waiting for it to "cool off," are unknown things in 13,000 Montreal kitchens to-day. Here is a great saving of time made possible, to say nothing of the saving of temper, worry, and last, not least, actual money cost. Any one of the 13,000 Montrealers who use the gas stove can vouch for these statements.—adv.

THE LASAR CASE.

The Three Montreal Witnesses Were Examined at Lockport, N.Y., Yesterday and Released.

Lockport, N.Y., Oct. 12.—Before putting over the trial of the criminal action against Max Lasar, the alleged smuggler, the Government attorneys received permission to take the evidence of Dr. Vandanaigne and Mr. and Mrs. Victor Pilon, all of Montreal, by a commission. The court ordered that the evidence be taken before Commissioner Pound, of this city. The reason for this lay in the fact that Vandandaigne has been held in the Niagara county jail since early in the summer as a witness against Lasar. The Pilons are under bonds. The evidence of each of these witnesses was taken before Commissioner Pound yesterday. The story told by each of them was practically the same as the one told by them immediately after their arrest at Niagara Falls.

The testimony will be read to them Saturday, to which time the commissioner's hearing was then adjourned. After such corrections and additions have been made to the written testimony as are thought necessary application will be made to the court for the freedom of all the witnesses on their own recognizances to appear in Buffalo in November, at which time it is expected the trial of Lasar will proceed.

$175.00 for a medium sized real Rosewood Steinway Square Piano in perfect condition. The tone of this piano is very sweet and rich. Terms, $10.00 cash and $5.00 monthly. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street.—adv.

ANOTHER CADET CORPS.

Montreal West Has a Khaki Corps, Who Got Rifles Served Last Evening.

The khaki boom has struck Montreal West, and that ambitious suburb, not to be outdone by Westmount, has formed a cadet corps. This latest addition to the defences of the country is already some fifty strong, and recruits are still forthcoming. The organizer and instructor, Mr. E. Rowe, has been indefatigable in his efforts to make the boys a credit to the town, and their smart appearance in their khaki uiforms testifies to his zeal and energy. The boys were supplied last evening with rifles for purposes of drill only.

$75.00 for neat Rosewood Dunham Square Piano. Good tone and condition. $3.00 monthly until paid. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street.—adv.

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Surgical Operations for Cure of Piles Discarded by Best Medical Authorities.

A prominent orificial surgeon says: It is the duty of every surgeon to avoid an operation, if possible to cure in any other way. This is especially true in the treatment of piles and rectal troubles because such operations are attended with excruciating pain and serious danger to life by collapse of the nervous system.

Furthermore, operations for piles are often unsuccessful and always very expensive.

The most advanced physicians now rise and recommend the use of astringents, combined with healing oils of vegetable extraction, and administered in suppository form. The most widely used and best known remedy of this character is the Pyramid Pile Cure, sold by druggists everywhere. This pile cure contains no cocaine, no opiate, no poisonous drug whatever, and a single 50 cent package in some instances has cured cases of several years' standing.

The harmless acids, astringents and oils contained in the Pyramid Pile Cure cause the blood vessels and congested veins to contract to a natural condition, the little tumors are absorbed and the cure is made without pain, inconvenience or detention from daily occupation.

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Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the Defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 10.

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The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

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13 Sept.	Parisian	29 Sept.	29 Sept.
27 Sept.	Tunisian	12 Oct.	13 Oct.
4 Oct.	Numidian	20 Oct.	20 Oct.
11 Oct.	Corinthian	27 Oct.	27 Oct.
18 Oct.	Parisian	3 Nov.	3 Nov.

Special attention is called to the sailing of the New Twin Screw Steamer Tunisian. The Tunisian is the largest, finest and fastest steamer ever built for the Canadian route.

The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.

RATES — Cabin, $50.00 and upwards. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets, except on lowest rates.

Second Cabin — To Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $35 to $40 single; $66.50 to $76 return.

Steerage — To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage, $26.00.

GLASGOW & NEW YORK SERVICE

Calling at Londonderry (from New Pier, foot of W. 21st Street, New York).

From Glasgow.	Steamship.	From New York.
13 Sept.	Sardinian	29 Sept., 1 p.m.
27 Sept.	State of Nebraska	13 Oct.
4 Oct.	Californian	20 Oct.

Rates — First Cabin, $40 and upwards; return tickets, $80 and upwards. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $30.00; return tickets, $57.00. Steerage, $26.00.

Steamers on this service have excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.

The Saloons are forward; Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promenade deck the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom.

H. & A. ALLAN,

55 Common Street, Montreal.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE

GLASGOW SERVICE

FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. AMARYNTHIA .....Oct. 16
S.S. LAKONIA (cold storage) .....Oct. 23
S.S. TRITONIA .....Oct. 27
S.S. ALCIDES .....Nov. 1
S.S. KASTALIA (cold storage) .....Nov. 8
S.S. MARINA (cold storage) .....Nov. 15

—AGENTS—

GLASGOW.....DONALDSON BROS.

THOMSON LINE

WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE

FROM PORTLAND.

*S.S. TYNEDALE .....Oct. 12
*S.S. FRESHFIELD .....Oct. 19
*S.S. ALLENDALE .....Oct. 26
*S.S. DARGAI .....Nov. 2
*S.S. ENDEAVOR .....Nov. 9

FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. KILDONA (cold storage) .....Oct. 16
S.S. IONA (cold storage) .....Oct. 23
S.S. HURONA (cold storage) .....Oct. 30

LEITH SERVICE.

S.S. IONA .....Oct. 23
S.S. JACONA .....Oct. 28

ABERDEEN SERVICE.

S.S. ESCALONA .....Oct. 19
(*Chartered.)

Agents — Cairn, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Ave., London, E.C.; Wm. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

COLD STORAGE FITTED IN

Special Steamers of Both Lines.

LORD LINE.

TO CARDIFF.

S.S. LARNE .....Oct. 24
S.S. LORD IVEAGH .....Oct. 31
S.S. LORD CHARLEMONT .....Nov. 14

AGENTS — Guthrie, Heywood & Co., Cardiff; Thomas Dixon & Sons, Belfast.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., LIMITED.

23 and 25 St. Sacrament Street, MONTREAL

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.

The only direct and regular steamship line between CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:

SUMMER SERVICE.

From Montreal.
*Manchester Trader .....Oct. 5
*Manchester City .....Oct. 11
*Manchester Commerce .....Oct. 25
*Fitted with cold storage.

The steamships of this Line call at Quebec. Accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

FURNESS LINE.

TO ANTWERP.

From Montreal.
Rapidan .....Oct. 15
Sylviana .....Nov. 10

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TO HAMBURG.

From Montreal.
Frisia .....Oct. 13
Westphall .....Oct. 22
Teutonia .....Nov. 5

Through Bills of Lading issued from all Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Railway Stations.

For rates of freight and particulars, apply to any railway agent, or to

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LTD., AGENTS, 44 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.

Black Diamond Line

The A1 steamships of the above Line will run regularly throughout the season from Montreal to

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.
NORTH SYDNEY, C.B.
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

INTENDED SAILINGS.

S.S. CACOUNA.....Monday, Oct. 15

For St John's, Nfld Direct.

S.S. BONAVISTA.....Wednesday, Oct 17

For further information regarding freight or passage apply to

KINGMAN & CO.,

Tel. Main 57. 14 Place Royale.

SHIPPING.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.'S BEAVER LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Weekly Sailings between Montreal and Liverpool.

Calling at Queenstown Going and Coming.

From Liverpool.		From Montreal.
31 July	Lake Megantic	Aug. 17
7 Aug.	Lake Superior	Aug. 24
14 Aug.	Lake Ontario	Aug. 31
21 Aug.	xMontfort	Sept. 7
28 Aug.	Lake Champlain, new, 9,000 tons	Sept. 14
4 Sept.	Lake Megantic	Sept. 21
11 Sept.	Lake Superior	Sept. 28

WINTER RATES NOW IN FORCE—$47.50 and upwards, according to steamer, location of staterooms and number of occupants.

Second Cabin, to Liverpool, London or Queenstown: Singles, $33 and upwards; return, $62.70 and upwards, according to steamer, location of staterooms and number of occupants.

Third Class, or Steerage, to Liverpool, London or Queenstown, etc., $24.50 and $25.50, according to steamer.

MONTREAL TO AVONMOUTH.

(Bristol.)

Memnon .....Friday, Aug. 17
xMonteagle .....Friday, Aug. 24
Degama .....Aug. 31

xCold storage.

These steamers have very comfortable accommodations for a limited number of first cabin passengers. Rate, $50 single, $90 return.

MONTREAL TO LONDON.

Oceano .....Aug. 18
Armage .....Aug. 25
Montreal .....Aug. 31

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,

9 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL.

Chicago Agency—JNO. E. EARLE & CO., 12 Sherman Street.
Toronto Agency—80 YONGE STREET.

DOMINION LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
*Ottoman	Oct. 10, daylight	Direct
*Roman	Oct. 13, daylight	Direct
Vancouver	Oct. 20, daylight	Sept. 2 p.m.
Dominion	Nov. 3 daylight	Nov. 3, 2 p.m.
Cambroman	Nov. 10, daylight	Nov. 10, 2 p.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE — Cabin, $50.00 and upwards single, $100 and upwards return, according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin, $35.00 single, $65.50 return.

Steerage — To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $26.00. Steerage outfits furnished free.

Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.

BOSTON SERVICE.

S.S New England.. ..Oct. 10, 10.30 a.m. Nov. 7
S.S. Commonwealth....Oct 7 .....Nov. 14

For further information, apply to any agent of the company, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO., General Agents, Montreal.

Ulster SS. Co. Ltd.

"HEAD LINE."

Montreal to Belfast and Dublin.

The following first-class steamers are intended to continue the regular summer service between the above-named ports:

TO BELFAST.

SS. BRAY HEAD.. .. ..on or about Oct. 13
SS. TEELIN HEAD.. ....on or about Oct. 17
SS. BRAY HEAD.. ..on or about Nov. 17

TO DUBLIN.

SS. BENGORE HEAD.. ..on or about Oct. 14
SS. GLEN HEAD.. ..on or about Oct. 29
SS. BENGORE HEAD.. ..on or about Nov. 19

To be followed by other steamers about fortnightly, from St. John N.B.

A limited number of cabin passengers carried on above steamers at moderate rates.

Through Bills of Lading granted from all points in Canada. For freight and other particulars apply to G. HEYN & SONS, Belfast, Managers Ulster Steamship Co., Limited; FAIRCLAVE, MURPHY & CO., Dublin; HAROLD KENNEDY, Quebec.

McLEAN, KENNEDY & CO., BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.

Western Agent, Montreal.
F.C. Thompson, 23 Wellington St., Toronto.
Chicago Agency—J. T. Sickel, 234 Lasalle St.

LEYLAND LINE

MONTREAL-ANTWERP.

Steamers of this well-known line are fitted up with all the improvements for carrying Live Stock, Butter, Cheese, Grain and every description of general cargo, and are intended to be despatched as follows:

From Antwerp.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
	MEXICAN	Nov. 3
Oct. 16	BELGIAN	Nov. 8
Oct. 29	ALBANIAN	

A limited number of cabin passengers carried on above steamers at moderate rates.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to and from all points in Canada and the United States by the Grand Trunk Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway and their agencies, or from

FRED'K LEYLAND & CO., Ltd., 309 Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL.

Newfoundland.

The quickest, safest and best Passenger and Freight Route to all parts of Newfoundland is via THE

NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY

ONLY SIX HOURS AT SEA.

Str. BRUCE

leaves North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening on arrival of the I. C. R. express, connecting at Port-au-Basque with THE NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.

Trains leave St. John's, Nfld., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, connecting with the I. C. R. express at North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning.

Through Tickets issued and Freight rates quoted at all stations on the I. C. R., C. P. R., G. T. R. and D. A. R.

R. G. REID, St. John's, Nfld.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

New York—Southampton—London.

Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a.m.

St. Paul	Oct. 17	St. Paul	Nov. 7
St. Louis	Oct. 24	St. Louis	Nov. 14
New York	Oct. 31	New York	Nov. 21

RED STAR LINE.

New York—Antwerp—Paris.

Sailing every Wednesday at 12 noon.

Westernland....Oct. 17 Nordland.....Oct. 31
*Kensington....Oct. 24 Friesland.....Nov. 7

*These steamers carry Cabin and Third class passengers at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.

Piers 14 and 15 N. River.

Office—73 Broadway, New York.

W. H. Henry, 118 St. Peter Street, Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal.

Scroggie's

Surely there is no pull for a business like the pull of right goods at right prices. We've found it so.

New Millinery An $8.00 Hat

We have gathered this millinery stock as you would have it. We haven't heaped in hats and bonnets as a scow might be loaded. Aren't you tired of that way?—mass without meaning, bulk without beauty.

But, about the Scroggie $8 Hat—and that is the accepted general limit for hats now—they are designed by the same artists that make our more expensive hats, The simpler styles lend themselves to the more inexpensive treatment. Nothing 'cheap" about them—silk. velvet, flowers, ribbons—whatever is on them is of recognized good quality. Quite a nice assortment to choose from.

Some Specially Interesting Items from the Busy Basement.

A specially picked Table of China and Dinner Ware. Nothing on it worth less than 15c, some higher. Anything on the table now at 10c each.

A table of very handsome Opal Decorated Goods, including Toilet Bottles, Bureau Sets, etc., all at 25c each.

Large Heavy Glass Tumblers, made of best quality Pressed Glass—a great snap for hotel keepers—regularly worth $1.25 a dozen, for 65c a dozen. We only have a few gross.



Coal Scuttles, 12½c.

Heavy Japanned Coal Scuttles, regular 25c kind, here now at 12½c each.

$2.25 Clothes Wringers for $1.55.

A good size Clothes Wringer, with pure white, solid rubber rollers. Only 25 of them. Never sold less than $2.25. For $1.55 each.

White Quilts.

The housewife who gets here in time to get some of these White Honeycomb Quilts is fortunate—the opportunity will not come again, prices have gone away up. 9-4 size, worth $1.25, for 98c; 10-4 size, worth $1.49, for $1.19.

The Linen Store.

Seems like telling you our name, or something else you are already familiar with, to talk about the goodness of our Linens.

We'll give just a few items.

43 inch Unbleached Table Linen, 23c a yard.

Cream Damask Towels, worth 10c, for 7c each.

All Linen Check Towels, 4c each.

32 inch Butcher Linen, the 19c kind, for 13c a yard.

Fancy-Work Linens.

Colored Linens, for fancy work, 36 inches wide, in tan, light blue, pink, green and yellow, 69c a yard. You should be buying it now for holiday fancy work.

W. H. Scroggie,

Cor. St. Catherine and University Streets.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

GORDON-WORDEN—At St. Luke's Church, Toronto, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Langtry, William G. R. Gordon, of Montreal, to Margaret Florence, youngest daughter of William Worden. 243

SHAW-SCHULTZ—On Oct. 10, by the Rev. Hugh Pedley, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Kerby, James Martin Shaw, L.D.S., to Myra Louisa Schultz, daughter of Mr. Edward Schultz, of this city. 242

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

SHEPPARD—In this city, on the morning of Oct. 12, 1900, Charles Sheppard, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 120 Stanley Street, on Saturday, 13th inst., at 2 p.m., to the Church of St. James the Apostle, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. 243

A Bogus Nobleman

prefers lady charlotte gelatine—why not?

ITALIANS CELEBRATE LANDING OF COLUMBUS

New York, October 13.—Between 30,000 and 35,000 Italians of this city yesterday joined in a parade in commemoration of the 408th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. The celebration was held under the auspices of the United Italian societies of New York and consisted of two parades and was followed up last night by a picnic.

SCHREIBER'S STEALINGS.

From Elizabethport Bank Are Now Increased by Late Discoveries to Close on $110,000.

New York, October 13.—Another discovery was made yesterday at the Elizabethport Bank, which increases the stealings of Schreiber to $109,716.

Several months ago an envelope containing $3,000 in United States bonds was placed for safe keeping in the bank by a resident of Elizabeth. When he called at the bank yesterday for the deposit it was found the envelope had been carefully slipped open and the bonds abstracted.

Judge Gilhooly, the bank's attorney, said the institution was responsible and the loss would be made good at the next meeting of the board of directors.

To Cure Toothache

in one minute use NERVOL. Your money back if it fails. 25 cents at all druggists.

WANT A GUARANTEE OF GOOD FAITH

High Level Committee Wants a Declaration from G.T.R.

OF ITS PURPOSES.

Wants to Know How Construction of a New Freight Shed Will Affect the Suggested Improvement.

The High Level Committee held a meeting yesterday in pursuance of an arrangement made with Assistant General Manager Wainwright, of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. At a previous session Mr. Hays wrote to ask permission to lay a temporary track upon which his company might draw material to be used in the construction of a freight shed. As Alderman Raby particularly was desirous of obtaining the fullest possible information before granting the company any further privileges of this nature, it was agreed that the committee should be placed in possession of a statement of what was desired. When the meeting convened yesterday the plan for a freight shed at Bonaventure Station was produced, but no additional information was forthcoming to enlighten the members. Several members of the committee suggested that this course evinced a lack of sincerity on the part of the railway authorities. It was felt that if they were sincere in the negotiations that are now pending with the city, looking to the construction of a high level approach to the Bonaventure Station, they would have told the committee just where the freight shed was to be built, so that the members could decide in their own minds whether the proposed structure was compatible with the scheme now before the committee. City Surveyor St. George was instructed to write to General Manager Hays, putting a series of straight questions to him. Perhaps the principal one is that in which he is asked whether his company is willing, provided the city accords the privilege now desired, to enter into negotiations with a view to carrying out a scheme o high level approaches in conformity with the plans now practically decided upon by the city. The committee is particularly desirous that the good-faith of the company shall be made apparent before an effort is put forth to secure the acquiescence of the property-owners in the carrying out of a scheme of the magnitude proposed. It was generally felt that did the Grand Trunk seriously entertain an idea of attempting to carry out the high level project its officials would have given information to show just where the new freight shed is to be located, and, provided the location was satisfactory, to indicate how it could be approached if the high level scheme was ultimately approved. An answer to Mr. St. George's queries will be awaited both by the committee and the public with some interest.

Point St. Charles.

The Bank of Montreal has bought the large bgrick block at the corner of Wellington and Magdalen Streets. It is the intention to put up a building that will eclipse everything in the neighborhood.

The Point may pride itself in being perhaps the only district in America having two large Catholic churches side by side. These are the French Church of St. Charles and the English one of St. Gabriel's.

The City and District Savings Bank is building a fine new branch. The exterior is already completed and a large number of men are pushing forward the work of the interior. Manager Daly hopes to take possession about November 15.

The closing hop of the season will be held next Friday night at the Grand Trunk Boating Club. Efforts are being put forth to make it a fitting close to the most successful season in the history of the club.

Next Wednesday evening a social will be held in the Centenary Methodist Church under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society. It is to allow the congregation to become better acquainted with one another, and thus be better able to assist their pastor.

The following services are announced for to-morrow: At St. Matthew's, Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, the pastor, will deliver a special sermon on "Death." At Victoria Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. McVicar will occupy the pulpit at both services. At the morning service he will preach on the "Adornment of the Doctrine of Christ." In the evening his subject will be "How to Conquer Temptation."

The Point is now regretting the death of two of its most promising young ladies, who died under very sad circumstances on Thursday evening. They were Miss Annie Jackson and Miss Emily Johnson. They had both been close friends for a long time, and strange to say, there was scarcely an hour's difference in the time of their deaths. Only last Sunday they were out together. On Tuesday evening Miss Jackson was taken ill very suddenly, and had to be removed to the hospital, where she died at a little after seven o'clock on Thursday evening. At eight o'clock the same evening Miss Johnson was killed on the railway track near St. Labmert.

That the P.A.A.A. athletic entertainments are becoming more and more popular was shown by the large and enthusiastic crowd present last evening. The quality of boxing offered was certainly of a high order, and the committee is to be congratulated on its success. The first bout of the evening was between W. Foreman and W. Todd at 135 pounds. For four fast rounds the youngsters mixed things up in a lively fashion, Foreman having a slight advantage. On this account the referee's decision of a draw was not very well received. Altogether it was the best bout of the evening. Mr. J. Kenehan and J. Gill then came together for three rounds at 145 pounds. The men were very evenly matched, and both gave a very good exhibition of clever foot work. The evening was to have closed with a six-round go between R. Walsh and J. Norton. Norton was unable to appear, and in their place Messrs. Diamond and Brownridge gave a slugging exhibition that greatly amused the spectators. During the course of the evening a nice musical programme was gone through. Among those who contributed were Messrs. T. Lyons, Hennessy and Kitts, J. Donnelly, T. M. Miller and T. H. A. Mullins. A big entertainment is announced for Thanksgiving night.

NEW JERSEY ANARCHISTS

New York, October 13.—Commissioner James E. Trimble, appointed by the Supreme Court of New Jersey at the request of the Italian Government to investigate the acts of anarchists in Paterson and other places in the State where anarchist groups exist, began an inquiry in West Hoboken yesterday afternoon.

At the conclusion of the investigation in Paterson, Mr. Trimble said that nothing had so far been learned to show that the plot to kill King Humbert had been laid in Paterson. The inquiry in that city came to a halt because of the refusal of the local managers of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies to produce messages received and sent by anarchists there.

A number of witnesses who reside in West Hoboken have been summoned to appear before the commissioner. Bresci, the slayer of King Humbert, was a resident of West Hoboken and his wife still lives there with their children. It is understood that Mrs. Bresci will be among the witnesses called upon to testify.

ALMOST A MILLION OF KLONDIKE GOLD COMING.

New York, October 13.—The Bank of British North America has received advices to the effect that Klondike gold to the amount of $900,000 has been consigned to that bank.



SALE

BY CATALOGUE.

Estate Mussen.

We have received instructions from the above Estate, to sell by public auction, in lots to suit the trade, and positively without reserve, the whole stock of fine goods contained in their store, No. 1651 Notre Dame Street. This stock is undoubtedly the finest one ever offered at auction in Canada, being all imported goods for the high trade. It amounts to about $100,000.00, as per inventory, and comprises the following:

Carpets and Oilcloths, $15,000.
Curtains, Portieres, Rugs, Fixtures and Poles, $10,000.
Silk, Wool and Cashmere Hosiery, $8,000.
Cashmere, Silk, Wool and Cotton Underwear, assorted, $8,500.
Cottons, Prints, Cottonades, $7,000.
Silks, Satins, Felts, etc., $12,000.
Tweeds, Serges, Cloths, Cloakings, etc., $4,000.
Dress Goods, Plaids, Cashmeres, etc., $7,500.
Lace, Embroidery, Veilings, Kid Gloves, Silk Gloves, $11,000.
About $28,000 worth of Fine Goods, assorted, in all lines: Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Ribbons, Thread, Muslins, Linens, Towelling, Napkins, Buttons, etc.

Catalogues will be ready on the 23rd.
Sale will take place on the premises, on

Thursday, Friday, Monday and Tuesday,

25th, 26th, 29th and 30th of October Instant,

At Ten O'Clock A.M. each day.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE.

Our regular sale will take place on

Wednesday, 17th Inst.

At Ten A.M.

We have a big stock of goods from several Bankrupt Estates, and everything must be sold without reserve.

Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Linens, Towellings, Prints, Cottonades, Presidents, Beavers, Farmer Satins, Meltons, Cloakings, Canvas, Hosiery, Gloves, Quilts, Carpets, Oilcloths, Umbrellas, Blankets, Underwear, Overcoatings, Top Shirts, Ribbons, Fancy Goods, and 30 cases of assorted merchandise.

Also—At 2 O'Clock P.M.—A stock of Groceries, Teas, Spices, Soap, Liquors, and one Refrigerator, Cash Register, Scales and other goods.

In lots to the trade.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

33rd ANNUAL SALE

Immense Trade Sale

12,000 CASES

India Rubber Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

BY AUCTION.

The subscribers have received instructions from the

CANADIAN RUBBER CO., OF MONTREAL,

who are moving to their new premises, to sell at the Store,

No. 333 ST. PAUL STREET,

ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25th,

OVER 12,000 CASES

Of RUBBERS and FELT OVERSHOES, being Seconds of this year's production, and First Quality Goods in stock, which they desire to clear before moving, consisting of:

Men's, Women's, Misses', Boys' and Childs' Cotton and Wool Lined Rubbers, Ladies' Button Overshoes, Men's Snow Excluders and Arctics, Pure Gum Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.

Sale without any reserve whatever.
Catalogues mailed on application.
The particular attention of buyers is invited to this very important sale, being the largest ever held in Canada.
Liberal terms.
Sale at 9.30 a.m. sharp.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

Important Trade Sale

—OF—

DRY GOODS

Woollens and Worsteds, Beavers, Freizes, Cheviots, Mackinaws, Ready Made Clothing, Housekeeping Linens, Felt Hats, Millinery, Ribbons, Underwear, Smallware, Notions, Furs, Bots and Shoes, etc.,

BY AUCTION,

At our Salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER THE 17th,

At 10 O'Clock A.M.

Sale in lots to suit the trade.
Liberal terms.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

Turkish Rugs

We have been instructed by the

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.

To dispose of by auction without reserve TWO BALES OF RUGS slightly damaged by sea water, viz.:

M. H. & CO., No. 86, 1 BALE PERSIAN CARPETS.
M. H. & CO., No. 42, 1 BALE FINE INDIAN CARPETS.
Ex. S. S. "OCEANA."

Sale will take place at our branch warerooms, 221 ST. JAMES STREET,

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, October 16th, at 2.30 o'clock.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

Immediately after selling the above we will clear out regardless of price the balance of RUGS left over from our opening sale. The auction will be continued WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at same hour. M. H. & CO.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

A MAGNIFICENT SHOWING OF High-class Millinery and Cloaks!

We combine these as the spacious showrooms of both are located on the same floor, and to a well dressed figure each is complementary to the other. Ladies will find here in full assortment every first-class style that Fashion has specially honored for the season's wear. We cordially invite inspection of this magnificent showing which is unsurpassed for both values and variety.

A WELL-GLOVED HAND ADDS CHARM TO BEAUTY!

Ladies, will find our Glove Department thoroughly up-to-date with all the latest and finest makes. Prices range from $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 up.

GLOVES FOR MEN, at, pair $1.00, $1.25, $1.50
MEN'S GREY SUEDE GLOVES, at, pair $1.25, $1.75

MEN'S FURNISHINGS—Look Out

For your Fall Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Gloves, Umbrellas, Rain Coats, etc., at an early date. Half the comfort in life is in having proper goods at the right time. If you wait until the weather compels you to buy you may lose some comfort.

MEN'S HALF HOSE, pair 25c, 35c, 50c
MEN'S SCOTCH WOOL UNDERWEAR, each 60c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25
MEN'S FLANNEL SHIRTS 75c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.95
MEN'S CARDIGAN JACKETS ..... $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 up
MEN'S FANCY VEST $2.50, $3.00
MEN'S DRESSING GOWNS $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, $10.00
MEN'S UMBRELLAS 95c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
MEN'S PYJAMA SUITS $1.25, $1.85
FLANNELETTE NIGHT SHIRTS 50c, 75c, $1.00

GAITERS and LEGGINGS.

WOMEN'S BLACK CLOTH GAITERS ..... 25c, 50c, 75c, 90c and $1.25
CHILDREN'S LEGGINGS ..... 90c, $1.00 and $1.60
WOMEN'S LEGGINGS, from ..... $1.00 up

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catherine Street,

TERMS CASH. Corner of Metcalfe Street.

TELEPHONE UP 933.

THE OXOL

FLUID BEEF COY'S PREPARATIONS

Are the choice of every connoisseur of Fluid Beef.

The preparations put up by this Company are steadily gaining favor, and as their merits become better known the demand for them is destined to supersede all other similar preparations.

OXOL FLUID BEEF

contains an unusual large percentage of fibrine and albumen, and the rich beefy flavor makes them so palatable that they are relished by everyone.

OXOL FLUID BEEF CO'Y — — Montreal.

...ABOUT...

Ready-to-wear Garments

For Ladies and Children.

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A stylish Tailor Made Jacket, in good quality Beaver Cloth, double breasted, with 6 pearl buttons, lined through with satin. This Jacket is well worth $12.00, but you will not need to wonder why we are so busy in this department when we sell such lovely Jackets at $8.75. The colors are Fawn, Navy Blue, Black.

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For little girls — We have a grand assortment. A neat little Jacket in Blue for $2.00, $2.50, $3.25, $3.75, or a nice Ulster in Tweed Effects, from $3.75 up.

Ladies' Costumes

It won't be our fault if we don't break all records for Costume Sales. Just look at our Costumes for $9.75. Also our $12.50 line. And you will not need to go elsewhere, for they are stylish, well cut, and have Eton Jackets.

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In Serges, Lustres, Crepons, Tweeds, Homespuns, all of the latest styles.

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And Golf Capes, in the newest up-to-date designs. Our Mantle Department never was so complete with Garment Gems as it is to-day.

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$1.35 Kid Gloves, for ..... $1.00 per pr.
$2.50 Kid Gloves, for ..... $1.50 per pr.

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Exclusive designs, 45c to 75c yard.
Plain colors, 40c to 65c.

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We are showing a fine range of desirable suits for school wear.

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WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this heading 1c per word.

EXPERIENCED FOLDERS WANTED AT once. Apply to Foreman Bindery, Herald Office, Craig st. tf

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WANTED — SMART BOY. WM. BIFFIN & Co., 2531 St. Catherine st. 242x

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WANTED — A HOUSEMAID. 333 PEEL street. 245x

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Advertisements under this heading 1c per word.

FOR SALE—THREE COAL OIL TANKS, (capacity fifty gallons each, in first class order, will be sold cheap to prompt buyer; also two show cases, counters, shelving, stove wagson, sleigh and harness. 213 McGill Street. 240

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At the Rooms, 181 ST. JAMES STREET, at Eleven O'Clock.

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THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE AND AGENCY CO.

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A. BELIVEAU, Prop., Montreal.

Cafe also in connection.
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Birds, Quadrupeds and Fishes mounted at very moderate rates. Deer Heads, with shields, $2 to $4. Small Birds, up to size of Jay, 50c. Orders by mail and express promptly attended to. Also collection of 250 species of Canadian birds for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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A large display of Fancy Collarettes which we are disposing of at reduced rates. We deal in all kinds of Furs—can give you what you want whether you are rich or poor.

Clavet & Ginchereau,

1487 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Corner Beaudry Street.

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WANTED — BY A YOUNG MAN (22), WELL educated, capable and willing, a position as assistant bookkeeper or general office work. 30 Torrance st. 243x

WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN, (39), LIGHT work of any kind. Good office hand and shorthand writer, reliable, accurate, good reference. Address, J. M., 11 Columbian St., Point St. Charles. 242

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WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE MAN, any kind of work, viz., double windows put up, blinds taken down, etc. Terms moderate. 681 Lagauchetiere. 243x

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS WORKING housekeeper, to a gentleman or general servant in small family. Good cook. Address A., 42 Latour Street. 242

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WANTED—BY SMART YOUNG WOMAN work by the day of any kind. 41a Ottawa Street. 242

WANTED—POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER to one or two gentlemen. References, Mrs. Riva, 5 Union Avenue, 242

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WANTED — BY MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, engagement as housekeeper to one or more gentlemen, with or without family. Excellent plain cook. Willing to leave city or go to the country. References. Apply Housekeeper, 126 Windsor st. 245x

WANTED — BY MIDDLE-AGED LADY, engagement as daily governess to children from (4) four years upwards, English, French, music, etc. Special attention given to backward pupils. References. Apply Governess, 126 Windsor st. 245x

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Advertisements under this heading 1c per word.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, by day, week or month. STILLWELL'S Temperance House, 711 and 713 Craig st tf

ROOM—LARGE DOUBLE ROOM ON BATH flat, with board; also table board; all conveniences; telephone Up 512, 166 Mansfield Street.

TO LET — ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished. 390 St. Dominique st. 244x

ROOMS AND BOARD — DOUBLE AND single room, both comfortably furnished; rates reasonable; gentlemen preferred. 84 Cathcart st. tf

ROOM—A NICE AND LARGE ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen; private family; no children. 197 Bleury st., near St. Catherine. 243

ROOMS — MAISON PARISIENNE, 81 UNION ave., to let, splendid double rooms, situate on the ground floor; also single room; society select; meals first class. 243

ROOM — LARGE FRONT ROOM, BATH flat, hot water heating, electric light and telephone, facing Dominion square. 134A Peel st. 243

ROOM — LARGE BRIGHT DOUBLE ROOM on bath flat, with board, also table board; Auer lights; telephone Up 512. 166 Mansfield st. 243

ROOM — LARGE FRONT ROOM, BATHroom flat, hot and cold water; suitable for one or two gentlemen in private family. 54 Beaver Hall Hill. 243

ROOM—TO LET, LARGE, NEWLY FURnished front room, on bathroom flat, with all modern conveniences; gentlemen only. 138 Cathedral st., opposite Archbishop's Palace. 243

ROOMS — TO LET, HANDSOMELY FURnished double rooms, Auer light; also transients. 63 Dubord st. 243

ROOM — LARGE, WELL FURNISHED front room, with or without board; Auer light, hot water heating; wardrobes; no children. 9 Crescent st. 242

ROOMS — TO LET, COMFORTABLY AND handsomely furnished, house contains porcelain bath and all that refined parties could desire. 6 Victoria st. 243

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for lady or gentleman; six dollars per month. 54 Victoria st. 243

ROOM—LARGE, FURNISHED, ON BATHroom flat, also single room. 2079 St. Catherine st. 243

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TO LET — A LARGE, COMFORTABLY FURnished room in private family; no children or other boarders; gentlemen preferred. 53 Fort st. tf

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Advertisements under this heading, 1 cent per word.

FOR SALE — ELECTRICAL FIXTURES, and all kinds of electric wiring and repairs done. Tel. Main 1033, The Sayer Electric Co., 60 and 62 Victoria sq. tf

FOR SALE — 10,000 LOADS THICK DRY mill blocks, cut any length; large loads, delivered, $1.50. J. C. Macdiarmid, Richmond sq. Bell Tel. Up 2553. 239x

FOR SALE — A MAGNIFICENT SABLE collie dog; past distemper age; 7 months old; very large size; good watch. 77 Manufacturers st. 243

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND SMALL SAFE, also a Hammond typewriter and folding desk for same, new and in A1 condition. H. Vineberg & Co., 25 St. Helen st. 243

FOR SALE — UPRIGHT PIANO, ALMOST new, three pedals, banjo attachment; great bargain, as cash is required. 69 Aylmer street. 243

$250 AND $300.00 ON PAYMENTS OF $7.00 monthly will secure you the best three pedal pianos for the money in the City of Montreal. These pianos are made by Standard American and Canadian makers. They contain all the meritorious improvements found in modern pianos. They are richly cased and have a splendid tone, quality and great durability. Call on us before you decide elsewhere. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine st. x

EDUCATIONAL.

A SOUND KNOWLEDGE OF LATIN OR French in three months, guaranteed. Thorough courses by mail. Circulars free. Academie De Brisay, Toronto. x

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, EXPERIENCED teacher, desires pupils to coach in mathematics or classics. Address "A Tutor," Herald. 245x

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISS JESSIE KELLOND, TEACHER OF Piano, Guitar and Mandolin, 60a City Councillors Street. 238

WANTED — LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S clothes neatly made and repaired; skirts bound and faced, from 50c to 75c; new skirts, well made, $1.75; also quilting by two reliable women; repairing and making over a specialty. N 60, Herald Office. 245x

The "Semi-ready" Chesterfield.



A gentlemanly top coat—dressy, fashionable and comfortable.

Warm enough for all except most severe weather.

Single breast, fly front, slated seams, raw edges, silk facings; mohair, lusterine and satin sleeve linings.

Plaid wool body linings. With silk velvet collars at $15 and up.

Over thirty different styles of goods—all colors and patterns—mostly exclusive in "Semi-ready." $12, $15, $18 and $20. With Corticelli silk linings $25.

Money back if wanted.

By mail—write for catalog.

Semi-ready

231 St. James St. 1551 St. Catherine St. 2364 St. Catherine St.

TORONTO WINNIPEG LONDON OTTAWA

THE WEEK'S REVIEW.

The announcement that the Winnipeg Victorias have not had enough, but will have another try for the Stanley Cup has been received here with satisfaction. Three years they have tried and been unsuccessful, but turn up smiling next season, and their gameness has won them many friends in Montreal.

But with the satisfaction consequent on the announcement of their decision to come here again comes the question, can the east defend the cup successfully? The Shamrocks as last year's champions will have to defend the cup. Were the team the same as last year there would be no doubt of their ability. But from the present outlook the western Vics will have a good show. McKenna will not be in the poles. Jack Brannen is practising in New York state. Arthur Farrell is in poor health and cannot play. Freddie Scanlan met with an accident in football and the doctors fear he will not be able to play. This leaves only Harry Trihey, the captain who has led the team to victory so often, Tansey and Wall. Trihey takes his exam in January and will not be in the game till late, and then only for the Cup matches. These three men cannot play the game alone. Time will tell whether there is good material to replace the lost stars, but anyone who has seen the Winnipeg Vics play, cannot but have grave doubts that the cup will go far west next season. Perhaps it would be in the interest of hockey to have it go. But that is poor consolation.

On Wednesday last the Cesarewitch stakes was run and the announcement of the result by Associated Press despatch was a commentary in itself on the change going on in English racing. To the end of the despatch was the announcement that the time 3 min. 50 2-5 secs was a record for the course which is two miles, 2 furlongs and 35 yards. On the English tracks time is, of course, always taken, and is used as a means of comparison, but not nearly to the extent it is on this side of the water. Very rarely does a press despatch contain the time. The fact that time records are being spoken of in this manner shows again the influence American methods are having on English racing.

The move of the lady golfers to form a Canadian association to control the sport is a good one and the team chosen for the move was most opportune. Just now there is great interest in the game through Vardon's tour of Canada, and at the inter-provincial meet lady golfers from all the principal clubs were on hand so that the association will be representative from the start.

Montreal must take it as a compliment too to have the president and secretary from Montreal. It may be said with the least chance of contradiction that better choices for these offices than Miss Macdougall and Miss Bond could not have been made.

The swimming races at the Laurentian baths on Wednesday were so interesting and the competitors were so enthusiastic, that it is to be hoped that Mr. White will see his way to continuing the races during the winter.

Perhaps too he could organize a water polo club and then a league could be formed.

While it has never been denied that James J. Corbett is an impetuous and erratic chap, still it is also a fact that he is a very shrewd fellow when cool, and is quick to discover public feeling and how to cater to it. He certainly made a grievous mistake in his little escapade to England, and while many of us believed that he made an additional mistake in his hurried return and falling out with his manager Considine, still results are what tell the tale. His headwork in a difficulty is excellent, and instead of a renewed agitation and a lot more scandal on his return, he was soon able to turn the tables on the trouble makers. Indeed, he has gained ground so quickly that his trouble with his wife is almost forgotten, and he has made a couple of strong plays that will go far to reinstate him in the good opinion and estimation of the sporting public. To gratify a sudden whim, Corbett sacrificed a theatrical tour of the country, most of his dates being filled with houses that were bound to be remunerative.

His new challenge to Champion Jim Jeffries is the result of careful thought and consideration, and is a bid for a lot of free advertising which is bound to accrue. Of course, there is but little possibility of a meeting between Jeffries and Corbett for many months, but a lot of talk about a match between the pair will serve a purpose. The whole scheme, no doubt, is by reason of a mutual agreement between Brady and Corbett for their material benefit, although the old time friendly affection no longer exists between them.

It looks as though Jeffries and Corbett may be matched, and that will keep them both well "boosted" with the public, but whether they will fight or where they could fight is not at this moment clear.

E. W. Grove

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

Of course a meeting between these two would give the greatest satisfaction to the sporting world, for by all means they are the two most prominent heavyweights in the world to-day.

Judging by the results at the Varsity games McGill has nothing to fear at the intercollegiate meet next Friday. The times and distances are in nearly every case greater. But McGill cannot afford to take any chances. The committee should divide up the men properly and not have two McGill cracks pitted against one another. For instance, Morrow and Molson can look after themselves on the track against Varsity's fleetest. These should divide the track events so that they would not compete against one another. The same method should be followed in regard to the jumping.

About that dead heat. It was no more a dead heat than any other race was. There were a number of experienced men at the tape, half a dozen at least. All but one thought Cousserat had won by a narrow margin, but unfortunately they were not judges. The one experienced man who said it was a dead heat is certainly an Al official, but the weight of evidence is the other way, though the college judges said "dead heat."

Thanksgiving Day at the Point.

Devotees of fencing the city over are manifesting an unusual degree of interest in the meeting on Thanksgiving Day night at the M.A.A.A. before the St. M. A.A.A., of Messrs Alfred Lemoine and T. R. Languirand in a contest with the foils for a decision, and also the preliminary exposition of the mysteries of the classic pastime. Both gentlemen are top notchers in the local amateur fencing world, which will constitute a card although quite the best affair of the kind Montreal talent can afford. Mr. J. B. Gagnon himself an amateur fencer of more than local repute, will officiate as referee.

Wrestling enthusiasts are this week speculating upon the chances John J. Bell has of vanquishing Champion Dave Simon in the championship Graeco Roman contest on the mat at the lightweight limit of 155 lbs. Saved undoubtedly is Canada's champion amateur wrestler, and if Bell can throw the powerful young Montrealer his position therefore will be right at the top. The contest is virtually for the Canadian amateur championship in the lightweight class, best two falls in three. Dr. J. P. Gadbois will again referee which is an assurance of clean, sharp work. Simon, who is training for the event by playing football with Captain Massey's Montreal II. fifteen, is the favorite about town. Bell will certainly give the champion a struggle worth seeing. For the championship Lecuyer medal O'Grady and Chenhenning are left in the final heat. It is at 125 lbs. Their last meeting resulted in a pretty draw. O'Grady previously won at the M.A.A.A. spring tournament. T. Hanley has to beat George Taylor before the featherweight champion ship medal comes into his possession. Jim Hanlee, who was awarded the verdict over Hodson at the last tournament is after the honors opposed to R. Taylor in the 117 lb. class. Fred Belmont and John Provencal are in the welter weight event. Belmont at present is in fine form. The officials for the occasion are as follows: Judges, Mr. Chas. C. Chitty, M.A.A.A.; Mr. George Tait, president P.A.A.A. Referee, Dr. J. P. Gadbois, S.A.A.A. (wrestling); Dr. F. Edmund Thomas (boxing); Mr. J. B. Gagnon (fencing). Master of ceremonies, Mr. Ken S. Dawson, Director Mr. Chas. J. Davidson, official timers, Dr. Paradis, S.A.A.A.; Mr. Lloyd Richard, Mascotte A. A. Scorers—Mr. Alex. Dewar, Mr. Jos. Mortier. Clerk of contests, Mr. Jas. Hanratty. Clerk of scales, Dr. W. H. Harper, V.A.A.A.

LEPINE PARK RACES.

Following are the entries for the races at Lepine Park Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week:—

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, OCT. 16.

2.35 class; purse $150. D. Donnelly, Montreal, b.m. Eileen Oge; Pitt Pickle, Sweetsburg, br.g. Blake; W. Monteith, Montreal, br.m. Lady S.; J. A. Archambault, St. Dominique, br.g. Red Hunter; M. L. Dohan, Richmond, b.m. Marion D., by Rock Farm Prince.

2.25 class. Open till Monday.

2.19 class, purse $150. O. M. J. Ingalls, Danville, br.m. Baby Ingalls, by Glenmore; Alf. Trottier, Montreal, ch.g. Dick Pepper, by Little Hamilton; D. A. French, Hawkesbury, N.J. Lee, T. M. C. Chatham, Montreal, br.g. Phinny B.; L. N. D. Houde, Soweloi, blk. Little Fenchette; L. H. Goulet, Montreal, ch.m. Silver Queen; N. L. McCullough, Ottawa, blk.g. Little Darkey, by Morley; J. E. Houde, Three Rivers, b.g. Valensin Boy, by Valensin.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17

2.30 class; purse $150. M. L. Dohan, Richmond, b.g. Marion D., by Rock Farm Prince; A. Thouin, L'Assomption, br.m. Belle de Moscou, by Moscovite; Z. Desautels & Co., Montreal, ch.g. Red Spule, by Red Allen; D. A. Cheval, Montreal, blk. g. Little Annie Rooney, by Duane; Pitt Pickle, Sweetsburg, br.g. Blake.

2.24 class; purse $150. O. M. J. Ingalls, Danville, br.m. Baby Ingalls, by Glenmore; L. N. B. Houde, Nicolet, b.m. Little Fanchette; L. H. Goulet, Montreal, blk.g. Baldy Wilkes, by Almost Wilkes; A. L. McCullough, Ottawa, blk.g. Little Darkey, by Morley; J. B. Houde, Three Rivers, b.g. Valensin Boy, by Valensin; M. L. Dohan, Richmond, b.m. Marion D., by Rock Farm Prince.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, OCT. 18.

2.40 class; 5-mile race and a special 2.18 class—Open till Monday.

M'GILL'S SPORTS A GREAT SUCCESS

Records Broken on the Track and on the Field.

LORD STRATHCONA PRESENT.

Science Won the Faculty Trophy and Percy Molson the All-round Championship.

McGill "Sports Day" is past, but it will not soon be forgotten. Since the opening of College every student of every faculty has been looking forward to this day of days, and the theatre night which concludes the entertainment. And the events of the day amply justified this pleasurable anticipation. The weather was perfect—not too warm, not too cold—just the ideal day for competitors and spectators, and there were lots of both; the contests were more than usually keen, and were watched by 5,000 people; records were broken on all sides. Add to this that the Chancellor, Lord Strathcona, graced the occasion with his presence, and what more could there be to add to the pleasure and success of McGill's annual field day.

The morning was spent on the campus in deciding those events less interesting to the spectators but important from an athletic point of view, and the spectators were mostly students.

In the afternoon came the competitions at the M.A.A.A. grounds. As half-past two was rung out from the Cathedral the crowds on the cars grew greater till it was almost impossible to get standing room even. By a little after three fully five thousand people had gathered at the grounds, youth and maid alike decked out in the red and white. 'Twas an inspiring sight from the grounds to see the artistic variety of colors, and thousands of eager faces bent on the track and field below. Later in the day, when Lord Strathcona, accompanied by Principal Peterson, descended the steps of the club house on to the field, these thousands rose en masse to give three cheers for the distinguished head of the College. Lord Strathcona bowed his acknowledgments, and the students assured him he was all right and spelled out Strath-cona in a way that left no doubt as to the state of their lungs.

Successful as the games were in this respect, they were even more so from an athletic standpoint. Five College records were broken, two were equalled, and one was established for an event hitherto not on the College list. That is a record for McGill to be proud of. It may be mentioned, however, just here that the 16 lb. shot previous record, which was put down at 35 ft. 9 in., was, if the memory of several graduates serves them right, not the real record. In 1879, so they say, a student named Cuner put the shot 37 ft. 10 in., which stood at that time as an American record. This has not been verified, but if it is true this reduces the records broken to four.

The track events were pretty well cleared up by Morrow, Molson and Gaskill—and, especially the first two, did good work, and their showing was very satisfactory in view of the Intercollegiate sports at Toronto next Friday. Molson did too much in the day, and in the mile staggered a couple of feet from the tape and was not placed. He soon recovered from his collapse. Morrow did not do his usual work in the 100 yards.

McGill is strong in field athletes, and the list of winners is a long one. Rutherford, Shillington and D. C. Fraser divided the honors. Kent showed up well in the pole vault in spite of an accident. The pole broke while vaulting, and Kent fell heavily, hurting his wrist. Dagleish is also a good man.

The bicycle events were very exciting, though not fast in time, and were fought out between Boulter and Cousserat. In the three mile it was called a dead heat, but old-timers at the game smiled at such a decision. Cousserat had a quarter of a wheel to his credit.

The faculty trophy was carried off by Science with 65 points, Medicine second with 51, and Arts third with 46. Arts had only five entries, and the 46 points was therefore a remarkable showing. The other faculties had twenty entries each.

The all-round championship goes to Percy Molson, with Morrow second.

Following is a complete table of the results, which is official:

TRACK EVENTS.

100 yards run—P. Molson, Arts, 1; J. D. Morrow, Arts, 2; J. P. Gaskill, Sci., 3. Time, 10 2-5 secs. Equals College record.

220 yards run—J. D. Morrow, Arts, 1; P. Molson, Arts, 2; J. P. Gaskill, Sci., 3. Time, 23 2-5 secs. College record, 22 2-5 secs.

440 yards run—M.A.A.A. race—J. D. Morrow, Arts, 1; J. P. Gaskill, Sci., 2; G. M. Gibson, Med., 3. Time, 51 4-5 secs., beating previous College record of 52 2-5 secs.

880 yards run—P. Molson, Arts, 1; J. P. Gaskill, Sci., 2; G. M. Gibson, Med., 3. Time, 2.21 2-5. College record, 2.09 3-5.

Mile run—E. H. Gray, Arts, 1; G. G. Gale, Sci., 2; R. Mackey, 3. Time, 5.06 4-5. College record, 4.49 3-5.

120 yards hurdle race—Heat 1—C. A. Rutherford, Med., 1; F. J. Tees, Arts, 2. Second heat—J. Bruce, Med., 1. Final heat—C. A. Rutherford, 1; F. J. Tees, 2; J. Bruce, 3. Time, 19 4-5 secs. College record, 18 2-5 secs.

220 yards hurdle—J. P. Gaskill, Sci., 1; J. D. Morrow, Arts, 2; R. Ward, Sci., 3. Time, 30 2-5 secs.

Faculty team race, mile and a third, four men per team—Medicine, 1; Science, 2. Time, 5.41 2-5.

FIELD EVENTS.

Throwing 16 lb. hammer—D. C. Fraser, Sci., 1; R. L. Fraser, 2; F. W. Graham, 3. Distance, 98 ft. 8 5-8 in., beating previous College record of 94 ft. 3 in.

Putting 16 lb. shot—P. Molson, Arts, 1; D. C. Fraser, Sci., 2; R. W. Shillington, Med., 3. Distance, 36 ft. 3 1-2 in., beating previous College record of 35 ft. 9 in.

Throwing 56 lb. weight—R. W. Shillington, Med., 1; W. G. Cumming, Med., 2; A. W. Taylor, Sci., 3. Distance, 22 ft. 2 1-2 in. College record, 22 ft. 7 1-2 in.

Throwing discus—R. W. Shillington, Med., 1; D. C. Fraser, Sci., 2; R. L. Fraser, Sci., 3. Distance, 96 feet 3 1-2 in. College record, 102 ft. 7 4-5 in.

Hop, step and jump—R. Macdonald, Med., 1; F. J. Tees, Arts, 2; C. A. Rutherford, Med., 3. Distance, 42 ft. 6 in. College record, 43 ft. 3 1-2 in.

Broad jump—C. A. Rutherford, Med., 1; L. J. Reynolds, Sci., 2; P. Molson, Arts, 3. Distance, 20 ft. 10 3-4 in. College record, 20 ft. 11 in.

High jump—R. Ward, Sci., 1; C. A. Rutherford, Med., 2; D. C. Fraser, Sci., 3. Distance, 5 ft. 6 1-4 in., equalling College record.

Pole leap—G. M. Kent, Sci., 1; R. W. Dalgleish, Theol., 2; B. E. Wiley, Med., 3; R. Macdonald, Med., 4. Height, 9 ft. 5 in. College record, 9 ft. 9 1-2 in.

BICYCLE EVENTS.

Half mile bicycle—J. H. Boulter, Med., 1; H. A. Coussirat, Sci., 2; F. Johnson, Sci., 3. Time, 1.08 3-5, beating College record of 1.12 2-5.

One mile bicycle—H. A. Coussirat, Sci., 1; J. H. Boulter, Med., 2; F. Johnson, Sci., 3. Time, 2.29 4-5, reducing College record of 2.36 2-5.

Three mile bicycle—H. A. Coussirat and J. H. Boulter, dead heat; F. Johnson, 3. Time, 8.37. College record, 8.06 2-5.

THE INDIVIDUAL WINNERS.

The highest individual winners are:—

	Points.
1. P. Molson, Arts	19
2. J. D. Morrow, Arts	16
3. C. A. Robertson, Medicine	14
4. J. P. Gaskill, Science	13
5. J. H. Boulter, Medicine	12
6. H. A. Coussirat, Science	12

THE VARSITY GAMES.

The Results of the Athletic Sports at Toronto—Varsity's Team to Meet McGill Next Friday.

Toronto, October 12.—The annual games of the University of Toronto, were held on the athletic field this afternoon, and resulted in the discovery of several new "fast ones." I. H. Orton, a brother of Mr. G. W. Orton, the former champion mile runner of America, and a freshman at 'Varsity this year, looks as if with practice he might repeat G. W.'s performances.

In the mile race, Cummings led all the way till near the end. He collapsed a little bit from the tape, but managed to get in second, and falling unconscious, lay that way for two hours.

Following are the results:—

100 yards' run—W. Worthington, 1; I. H. Orton, 2; H. E. White, 3. Time, 10 3-5 seconds.

Half mile run—H. S. Rose, 1; E. B. Spear, 2; V. E. Henderson, 3. Time, 2.07 1-5.

Pole vault—O. E. Hayden, 1; W. E. Paterson, 2; O. K. Gibson, 3. Height, 9 feet, 4 inches.

Throwing the hammer—S. P. Biggs, 1; 96 feet 3 inches; J. W. Gray, 2, 76 feet 10 inches.

220 yards' dash—I. H. Orton, 1; E. H. Burney, 2; C. M. Teasdale, 3. Time, 25 seconds.

One mile run—E. S. Carey, 1; R. Cummings, 2; H. S. Rose, 3. Time, 4.58 3-5.

Putting the shot—J. W. Gray, won, 30 feet 2 1-4 inches; W. S. Mackay, 2; S. P. Biggs, 3.

Preparatory school championship, 440 yards—J. Jennings, 1; A. Reade, 2; Time, 1.11 2-5.

High jump—W. Worthington, won, 5 feet 3 1-4 inches; W. Elwell, 2; W. C. Norman, 3.

440 yards run—I. H. Orton, 1; E. N. Gurney, 2; C. M. Teasdale, 3. Time, 54 seconds.

Hurdle race, 120 yards—J. W. Gray, 1; W. Worthington, 2; W. F. Dobson, 3. Time, 17 2-5 seconds.

Throwing the discus—S. P. Biggs, won, 99 feet; J. W. Gray, 2, 86 feet; V. E. Henderson, 3, 70 feet.

Broad jump—J. W. Gray and H. E. White, tied at 20 feet 11 inches; with Orton third, 20 feet 3-4 inches.

Gray won in the jump to break the tie with 20 feet 3 inches, White getting 19 feet 11 inches.

Gray won the championship with 21 points; Orton, 2nd, 14; Worthington, 3rd, 12.

'Varsity's Team.

At a meeting of the executive of the University of Toronto Athletic Association to-night, the following fifteen students were chosen to represent 'Varsity in the Inter-Collegiate games with McGill on the 19th, viz—J. W. Gray, H. S. White, V. E. Henderson, E. S. Cary, Medical College; S. P. Biggs, University College; O. K. Gibson, I. H. Orton, W. E. Paterson, W. S. McKay, Dental College; Wm. Elwell, R. Cummings, W. Worthington, H. S. Rose, E. H. Gurney, School of Practical Science; F. Dabson, Victoria College.

WITH THE RUGBY PLAYERS.

The executive of the Ontario Rugby Football Union have appointed referees for to-day's matches as follows: Senior series, Ottawa City vs. Argonauts, W. J. Morrison, Toronto; Hamilton vs. Granites, Harry Griffiths, St. Catharines. Intermediate series, Peterboro vs. Toronto, at Peterboro, V. E. Henderson, of 'Varsity; London vs. Hamilton II, at London, R. S. Waldie.

McGill has declined to play Queen's on Thanksgiving day instead of the 20th.

McGill and Montreal are trying to arrange a match for Thanksgiving Day.

Ottawa College team will be: O'Brien, back; Gleeson, Callaghan, Richards, halves; Westwick, quarter; Clancy, Codd, Cox, scrimmage; Lee, O'Doherty, Slattery, Fahey, McCredie, Filiatreault and Fay, wings.

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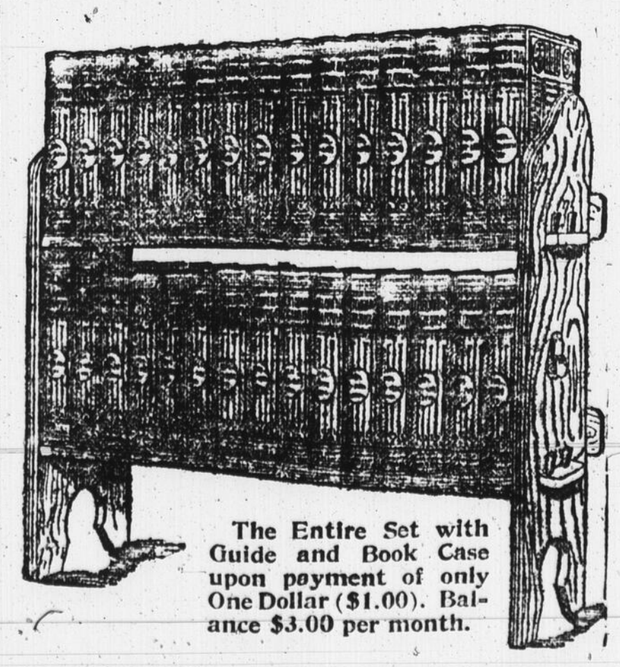
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CHURCH NEWS

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Sunday School lesson. October 21st,—The discourse from which the last two lessons were taken was followed by one on counting the cost. Luke 14. 25-35. Lesson 111. The Lost Sheep and Lost Coin. Luke 15. 1-10. (Rev. Luke 14 25-35.)

Golden Text.—There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth. Luke 15.10.

Time. Winter, A.D., 29.

Place. Verea, beyond Jordan.

The people of Perea were semi-Gentile in their surroundings, and less controlled by tradition than the Jews of Jerusalem. This was Jesus' first visit to their country. Great crowds followed him and gave earnest heed to his teachings

Hints to the teacher.

Then the contrast in character in the audience that listened to Jesus. On the one side the "publicans and sinners," who were conscious of their spiritual need, and eager to hear the teachings of Jesus. On the other were the self-righteous, supercilious Pharisees and scribes, despising others and hating Christ. Explain briefly who these people were and what different motives brought them to listen to Jesus. The parables of the lesson were given to show forth the love of Christ. I. It is a love for sinners. II. It is an individual love. III. It is an active love. IV. It is an almighty love. V. It is a rejoicing love.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN.

Crescent Street Presbyterian Church.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., the pastor, will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

ST. GILES' CHURCH.

Anniversary services 11 a.m., preacher, Rev. Prof. Warriner, D.D., M.A. Subject: The Church of Social Regeneration. 7 p.m., Rev. W. D. Reid, B.D., B.A. Subject: The Regeneration of the Individual.

DOUGLAS METHODIST.

Douglas Methodist Church—Rev. G. W. Kerby, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. 11 a.m., subject "The Christ Problem;" 7 p.m., subject: "A Remarkable Conversion." Strangers and visitors always welcome. 3 p.m., Sabbath school and Bible class. Monday 8 p.m., Young People's Society.

DOUGLAS Y.M. BROTHERHOOD.

Alderman Ames will speak on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at a meeting of Douglas Young Men's Brotherhood, to be held in the upper parlors of the church. This organization is starting out with every prospect of being most successful. A programme has been outlined for the winter, and topics for discussion have been selected for the ensuing three months.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST.

Mountain Street Methodist Church, pastor, Rev. W. Jackson, D.D., 11 a.m., "The Outpouring of the Holy Spirit;" 7 p.m., "Refuge. Refreshment, Rest." Sunday school at 3 p.m., midweek service Wednesday at 8 p.m.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Trinity Church, St. Denis Street, corner Viger Square. Rev. Fred H. Graham, B.A., rector. 18th Sunday after Trinity: 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer; 3 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening prayer. The rector will preach at both services.

ST. PAUL'S.

St. Paul's, Dorchester Street—Rev. Jas. Barclay, D.D., pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Thursday, 11 a.m., Thanksgiving service. Collection for the poor. Sunday evening, seats free.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION.

St. Paul's Mission, St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles.—Service 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Sewing class, Friday, 3 p.m.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN.

Advent Christian Congregation, Drummond Hall, Drummond Street.—Service at 7 p.m. Stanley L. MacBean, B.S.C., officiating. Subject: Science vs. Spiritualism.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.

Annual harvest Thanksgiving—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer; preacher Rev. C. G. Rollit. 7 p.m., evening prayer, preacher, Rev. Canon Ellegood. Offertory at both services for the poor and parochial charities. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. Special music.

ALL SAINTS.

All Saints' Church, corner St. Denis and Marie Anne Streets—Seats free and unappropriated. Divine Service at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., rector.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH.

Bethlehem Church, Congregational, Cor. Clarke and Western Avenues—Rev. R. Hopkin, pastor. 11 a.m. Rev. Dr. Creelman, annual college sermon, (college collection). 7 p.m. The pastor will preach the first of a series of Sunday evening sermons to young men and young women on "Things to be made the most of." Subject for to-morrow night "Time." A hearty welcome given to all.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Christian Science—First church of Christ Scientist, 43 Closse Street, Western Square. Service on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free. All welcome. Public reading room open daily from 10 to 12 and 3 to 5.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Christ Church Cathedral—Rev. Canon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal. Rev. Professor Steen, M.A., special preacher. 10 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Cathedral Service, preacher, the rector; 7 p.m., Cathedral service, preacher, Professor Steen. All seats free at the 7 p.m. service. Sunday school and Bible classes in Synod Hall, 3 p.m.

Diocesan Jubilee Services—Wednesday 9 a.m., Holy Communion, preacher, Right Rev. Dr. Hall, Bishop of Vermont; Thursday, 9 a.m., Holy Communion, preacher (expected), Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of New York. 8 p.m., service of Thanksgiving. Preacher, the Lord Bishop of Montreal.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION.

Richmond Square Mission, corner of St. Antoine and Richmond Square. Sunday school at 9.30 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Strangers made welcome. Seats free. C. T. Cocker, Lay reader in charge.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. 11.05 a.m. morning prayer, preacher, Dean Carmichael. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 7.05 p.m., evening prayer, preacher, Rev. O. W. Howard. All strangers and noseatholders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., will be directed to seats before divine service begins. Wednesday, divine service, 8 p.m. Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, divine service at 11 a.m., preacher, Dean Carmichael. Offertory, in aid of parish charities. Friday, teacher's meeting, 2.30; intercessory service, 5 p.m.

Maisonneuve Mission, St. George Y.M.C.A., Cor. Pie IX and Adam Street. 11 a.m., morning prayer; 3 p.m., Sunday school; 7 p.m., evening prayer.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL.

St. Stephen's Chapel, Overdale Park, Dorchester Street and Atwater Avenue.—18th Sunday after Trinity. Harvest Thanksgiving services. Celebration of Holy Communion at 10 a.m. 11 a.m., preacher at 11 a.m. service. Vei. Archdeacon Evans, Rector, D.C.L. Sunday school and rector's Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher at 7 p.m. service, the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael. Offertory at all the services for the Building Fund.

POINT CONGREGATIONAL.

Congregational Church, Point St. Charles 185 Congregation Street—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A. pastor. 11 a.m., preacher Rev. J. R. Dobson, B. A. 7 p.m. preacher, Rev. Dr. Warriner. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Bible class at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Young People's C.E. meeting, Monday night at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 8 p.m. Jr. C.E. meeting on Friday at 4.15 p.m.

ST. JUDE'S.

St. Jude's Church—Service at 11 a.m., preacher, Rev. Canon Dixon. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. J. S. Evans.

ST. MARTIN'S.

St. Martin's Church—8 a.m., Holy Communion. Usual services at 11 a.m and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.

Emmanuel Church.—College Sunday—Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. Evening theme "Thinker vs. Ignoramus." Everybody welcome.

ST. GABRIEL, PRESBYTERIAN.

St. Gabriel Presbyterian—11 a.m. and 7 p.m., preacher, Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D. Subject, "Morning Cloud and Early Dew Religion." Sunday school, 3 p.m. Bible class, 3.15 p.m. C. E. meeting, 8.15 p.m.

BIBLE STUDY AT THE Y.M.C.A.

Each year the Young Men's Christian Association arrange for special classes in Bible study for young men. This year the classes commence on Tuesday, Oct. 16th, and will be held weekly on that evening, from seven to eight o'clock. These classes are open to young men whether members of the Association or not. A considerable variety is provided in the six different classes to be followed. A special pamphlet has been prepared containing outlines of the courses of study and full particulars.

A feature of special interest this year will be a course on the geography and history of the Holy Land by Rev. Professor James Ross, of the Presbyterian College. Professor Ross is exceptionally well equipped for the presentation of this subject, as he spent some months traveling in the Holy Land last winter. His lectures will be open to the public, and will be placed at 8.15, so as to permit the other classes to attend.

The young men's meeting on Saturday evening will take the form of a Bible Study Rally in anticipation of the opening of these Bible classes. Mr. Fred. Meyers will give an address on Bible study, and several who have followed these courses in past years will state their experience in the matter All young men are cordially invited to this meeting.

The Young Men's Bible Class will meet as usual on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, conducted by D. A. Budge, general secretary.

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Following Inflammation of the Lungs a Severe Cough Set in and Her Doctor Said Her Case Was Hopeless—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Have Restored Her Health.

From the Recorder, Halifax, N.S.

Mrs. Agnes Foran, who resides at 21 Agricola street, Halifax, N.S., tells a wonderful story of her complete restoration to health, after a protracted and distressing period of extreme illness, and she attributes her present happy condition, under Providence, to the marvellous qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When Mrs. Foran was called upon by a representative of the Acadien Recorder, who stated his mission, she cordially welcomed him to her pleasant home, where in the presence of her mother and sister, she freely told the story of her sickness and recovery. She said: "A few years ago I suffered a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs, and was attended by one of the best physicians in the city. I pulled through but was left a complete wreck, so that I could not do any work, suffering all the time from palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration and a ringing sound in my head. I also had a distressing cough and for months I never knew what it was to have a good night's rest. For two years my life was a perfect misery to me and under the doctor's orders I took emulsion till I was nauseated with the sight of it, but all to no purpose. My life was dispaired of by all my friends who were assured by the doctor that my case was beyond the reach of human skill. I was visited by the clergy of my church and Sisters of Charity, who were very kind and sympathetic and looked upon me as one whose earthly race was about run. I experimented with all sorts of remedies for my cough, but without avail. My druggist at last advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Being fairly discouraged, nevertheless I was persuaded to make the trial, when to the surprise and joy of myself, family and friends, I began to get better, and by the time I had taken seven or eight boxes I was as well as you see me now," and she laughingly added, "I think you will admit that I don't look much like a sick woman." Her mother, who had been listening to the tale of her daughter's long illness, added: "It just seems like a dream to us all that we once despaired of her life, when we now see her the pink of health."

Mrs. Foran said that when on a visit to England about a year ago she contracted a heavy cold and was threatened with a return of her cough, but she at once got some of the pills and by the time she had reached New York she was as well as ever again. She related a number of instances in which she had advised persons suffering from chronic complaints to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and always with the best results. She mentioned particularly a niece of hers living in Boston who was run down and in a wretched condition of health, but was now a healthy young woman who owed the fact to the use of the pills. When the reporter was taking his leave Mrs. Foran said: "I am very glad to have the opportunity to testify what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me and you can say that I shall never cease to sound their praises and I bless the good Lord that they were placed in my way at a time when I had not the hope that I could live."

TRANSVAAL, CAPE COLONY, NATAL, RHODESIA.

The Imperial Bank of Canada

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

R. Wilson-Smith
INVESTMENT BROKER,
151 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Government Bonds,
Municipal Securities,
Industrial Securities

A large line of Gilt Edge Investments always on hand.

Fabrics, Style, Fit and Cut, PERFECT..

That's the Way We Turn Out Clothes.

TUDDENHAM and ANDERSON,
Fashionable Tailors, 344 St. James St.
PHONE, 3979 MAIN.

FOR SALE.

Two Second-hand 3-Phase Motors, 5 H.P., good as new.
One Second-hand 50-Light Dynamo.
Five Second-hand Ore or Sand Pulverizers.
Five Second-hand Clutch Pulleys, complete

Together with a quantity of Shafting. Pulleys and Self-Oiling Hangers. This Machinery has only been in use for five or six months.

J. LUMSDEN & CO.,
375 St. James Street.

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BANKERS and BROKERS,
Commercial Paper Bought and Sold. Investments and Loans Negotiated.
205—St. James St.—205
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McCUAIG, RYKERT & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange.
Special attention given to transactions in mines and standard mining stocks.
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ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

F. C. HIRSCH,
Member Montreal Mining Exchange
MINES and MINING STOCKS BOUGHT and SOLD.
54 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.
Telephone, Main 1249.

The Chinese Question.

Where can we buy RICE suitable to Chinese requirements? Have you tried the "Mount Royal Mills" new

"MANDARIN" RICE

D. W. ROSS CO., Agents.

—THE—
BARTLETT-FRAZIER CO.
OF ONTARIO (LIMITED.)
Grain, Provisions, Etc.
EXPORTERS and FORWARDERS.
Trade in Futures in Grain, Provisions and stocks. Private wires to Chicago Board Trade and N.Y. Produce and Stock Exchanges. Daily Market Letter furnished to patrons. Address
H. J. COON, Managing Director,
39 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

FOR SALE.

175 Shares Abbey Effervescent Salt Co Limited Stock (American Company).
50 Shares Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Limited Stock, with rights (Canadian Company).
For particulars apply to
MESSRS. GILLETT & STRACHAN,
Brokers, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

DRINKING HARD
Hundreds are drinking hard.
Hundreds are using drugs.
Hundreds lose positions.
Hundreds die yearly.
Drink and Drugs are Responsible.
Our treatment has saved hundreds. We can save you. Established over 8 years. Write Manager, Box 215, Oakville, Ont. The Lakehurst Sanitarium, Limited.

LABORERS WANTED
By the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.
Apply to J. P. GARNON, Superintendent of Works, Harbour Yard, Corner Beaudry & Water Streets.
DAVID SEATH, Secretary.
Montreal, 19th Oct. 1900.

THE MONTREAL GAS COMPANY

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A Semi-Anuual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company, has this day been declared, and will be payable at the Company's Office, on and after Monday, the 15th day of October next, to Shareholders of record on the 30th instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the first to the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

W. W. MOORE, Secretary.

Montreal, 12th September, 1900.

ANDREW ANGUS,
Accountant, Auditor, Assignee,
Victoria Chambers, 5 Victoria Square.
Estates rapidly and carefully liquidated. Private firms organized as joint stock companies, partnership matters arranged, accounts audited and investigated, accounts simplified and systematized, collections carefully attended to, and prompt returns made. The best city references given.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court, No. 3077.—Dame Mathilde Fortin, wife common as to property of Ferdinand Giroux, trader, both of the City of Montreal, has, this day, instituted an action in separation as to property against her said husband. Lavallee & Lavallee, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, September 15th, 1900.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT of Montreal, Superior Court, No. 3142.—Dame Aurelie Tardis, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Guillaume Perier, clerk, of the same place, duly authorized, Plaintiff, vs. the said Guillaume Perier, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted in this cause. Montreal, 10th October, 1900. Meunier & Meunier, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Public Notice

By-Laws Nos. 255, 256, & 257

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Council of the City of Montreal, in virtue of the powers conferred upon it by the Charter of the said City, has adopted the following By-Laws:

1st.—By-Law No. 255, to amend By-Law No. 254, entitled "By-Law to provide for the burying and incineration of carrion in the City," adopted on the 4th October, 1900.

2nd.—By-Law No. 256, to amend By-Law No. 143, to provide for the removal of house offal, adopted on the 8th October, 1900.

3rd.—By-Law No. 257, to amend By-Law No. 239, concerning automatic safety valves for sewers, adopted on the 8th October, 1900.

And that said By-Laws are now in force.

(Signed) L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 11th October, 1900.

No. 33 Belmont St.

We have been favored with instructions from E. H. Lemay, Esq., to sell at the above residence, all the elegant Furniture and Effects contained therein,

—Comprising, in part—

"Bell" Cabinet Grand Piano, Wire Back Drawing Room Suite, in Silk Brocade; Fancy Odd Chairs and Sofas, Plush Sofa, two magnificent Mahogany Over Mantles, Mahogany Parlor Cabinet, Music Cabinet, Centre and Fancy Tables, Brass Table, Piano Lamp, best Brussels Carpets, Steel Engravings, Lace Curtains and Portieres, Fine Ornaments, etc., etc.

Quartered Oak Sideboard, Ex. Dining Table, Morocco Covered Chairs, Dinner Waggon and two Corner China Closets (made to order), Carpet Square, Dinner and Tea Sets, Silverware, Cutlery, Glassware, etc., etc.; Oak Hat Rack, Brussels Hall and Stair Carpets, Walnut Bookcase with R. T. Desk, Leather Lounge and Easy Chairs, Table, Odd Chairs, Walnut Bedroom Set, Oak Bedroom Set, Gent's Walnut Wardrobe, Springs, Hair Mattresses, Mantel Mirror, Toilet Ware, Chairs and Rockers, Good Carpets, Curtains, Pictures, two Ash Bedroom Sets, etc., etc., etc. Everything in splendid order.

Sale at the above address,
MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15th,
At Ten O'Clock.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

THE METROPOLITAN STOCK EXCHANGE

MAIN OFFICE, BOSTON, MASS.
Incorporated under laws of Massachusetts.
Capital, $100,000, fully paid.
45 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.
Stocks, Cotton, Grain and Provisions bought and sold on margin or for cash.
Bell Telephone Main 4151.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.

Changes in Time in Effect Oct. 14, 1900

ST. JOHN, HALIFAX—Lv. ‡8.05 p.m. Ar. x8.35 a.m.

TORONTO, HAMILTON, CHICAGO — Lv. ‡8.55 a.m., *9.30 p.m. Ar. *7.50 a.m., ‡7.00 p.m.

WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. *9.30 a.m. Ar. *6.10 p.m.

S. S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.00 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m.

OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger, ‡8.30 a.m., ‡5.40 p.m. Ar. ‡12.15 p.m., ‡9.55 p.m. Lv. Windsor St., *9.30 a.m., ‡10.25 a.m., ‡4.10 p.m., ‡6.15 p.m., *10.00 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m., ‡9.35 a.m., ‡11.10 a.m., *6.10 p.m., ‡6.40 p.m.

QUEBEC—Lv. ‡8.20 a.m., ‡2.00 p.m., §3.30 p.m., *11.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., ‡2.18 p.m., *6.20 p.m.

BOSTON — Lv. ‡9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m. Ar. *8.20 a.m., ‡9.15 p.m.

VAUDREUIL — Lv. ‡8.55 a.m., (I)1.30 p.m., ‡4.15 p.m., a5.15 p.m., ‡6.15 p.m., *9.38 p.m. Ar. *7.50 a.m., ‡8.40 a.m., ‡12.10 p.m., ‡7.00 p.m., §9.45 p.m.

SHERBROOKE—Lv. ‡9.00 a.m., ‡4.30 p.m., ‡8.05 p.m. Ar. x8.35 a.m., ‡11.55 a.m., ‡9.10 p.m.

JOLIETTE—Lv. ‡8.20 a.m. ‡5.10 p.m. Ar. ‡8.50 a.m., ‡6.30 p.m.

BERTHIER—Lv. ‡8.20 a.m., ‡2.00 p.m. Ar. 2.00 p.m., ‡6.30 p.m.

ST. JEROME—Lv. ‡9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (I)1.45 p.m., ‡5.50 p.m., a6.15 p.m. Ar. ‡8.30 a.m., ‡9.50 a.m., ‡6.45 p.m., §9.45 p.m.

STE. AGATHE—Lv (W)9.00 a.m., ‡5.30 p.m. §9.15 a.m. Ar. ‡9.50 a.m., (W)6.45 p.m., §9.45 p.m.

LABELLE—Lv. (W)9.00 a.m., ‡5.30 p.m. Ar. ‡9.50 a.m., (W)6.45 p.m.

*Daily. ‡Week days. §Sunday only. ‡Daily except Saturday. xDaily, except Monday. aDaily, except Saturday and Sunday. (I)Saturday only. (W)Wednesdays only. gMondays only.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

CHANGES IN TIME.

(In Effect OCTOBER 14th, 1900.)

IMPERIAL LIMITED SERVICE will be withdrawn. Trans-Continental train will continue to leave Windsor St. 9.30 a.m. daily. Time, Montreal to Vancouver, five days.

IMPROVED OTTAWA SERVICE.

Ottawa Fast Express trains will leave (Windsor St.) week days 10.25 a.m. and 4.10 p.m. TIME, MONTREAL TO OTTAWA, 2 HOURS and 20 MINUTES.

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC SECTION.

Quebec Express will leave at 2 P.M. week days.

St. Gabriel Express, leaving Montreal 2 p.m. Saturdays, discontinued after 13th October.

ST. JEROME, STE. AGATHE and LABELLE.

9 a.m. train will run week days to St. Jerome, and Wednesdays only between St. Jerome and Labelle.

1.30 p.m. train (Saturdays) for Ste. Agathe and Labelle, discontinued after 13th Oct.

1.45 p.m. train (Saturdays only) will continue to leave for St. Jerome and intermediate stations.

5.30 p.m. train (week days) will continue for Labelle.

BOSTON train will leave 7.45 p.m. daily, instead of 8 p.m.

HALIFAX EXPRESS will leave 8.05 p.m. daily except Saturdays, instead of 8.20 p.m.

THANKSGIVING DAY,

(OCTOBER 18TH.)

First Class Return Tickets will be issued between Stations Port Arthur, Detroit and East at

SINGLE FARE

On October 17th and 18th.

Good to Return until October 22nd, 1900.

SUNDAY TRAIN SERVICE.

Lv. Windsor St. 10 a.m. for PLANTAGANET and intermediate stations, returning arrives Windsor St. at 9.45 p.m.

These trains will be discontinued after Sunday, October 28th, 1900.

Lv. Place Viger 9.15 a.m. for ST. JEROME and STE. AGATHE, returning arrives Montreal 9.45 p.m.

These trains will be discontinued between St. Jerome and Ste. Agathe after October 28th, but will continue to run between Montreal and St. Jerome.

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Important Changes in Train Service, taking effect October 7th, 1900.

TRAINS WILL LEAVE as follows:—

7.40 a.m. for Toronto and C.A. Ry. points.
8.00 a.m. for Portland and Quebec.
8.40 a.m. for New York, via D. & H.
*9.00 a.m. International Limited for Toronto and Chicago.
9.01 a.m. C. V. for Boston and New York.
9.50 a.m. for Ottawa.
4.10 p.m. for Ottawa.
*5.50 p.m. for C. A. Ry. points.
*6.50 p.m. for Boston and New York, via C. V. Ry.
*7.00 p.m. for New York, via D. & H.
*8.00 p.m. for Toronto and points West.
*8.30 p.m. for Quebec and Portland.
*9.00 p.m. C.V. for Boston and New York.
10.30 p.m. for Toronto and Chicago.

For changes in Suburban and local train service consult new G.T.R. Time Tables.

*Denotes train runs daily. All other trains run daily except Sunday.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

RETURN TICKETS will be issued at SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE, between all Stations in Canada, all Stations in Canada to and from DETROIT, Mich.; PORT HURON, Mich.; ISLAND POND, Vt.; MASSENA SPRINGS, N.Y.; HELENA, N.Y.; BOMBAY JCT., N.Y.; FORT COVINGTON, N.Y.; and ROUSES POINT, N.Y.

All Stations in Canada TO, but not FROM, BUFFALO, N.Y.; BLACK ROCK, N.Y.; NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.; and SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N.Y.

Good going OCTOBER 17th and 18th.

Valid returning from destination on or before October 22nd, 1900.

CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1900, trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

THE MARITIME EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Saturday, at 12.00 noon, for Halifax, N.S., The Sydneys, St. John, N.B., and other points in the Maritime Provinces.

THE MARITIME EXPRESS from points as above, will arrive daily, except on Monday, at 7.30 p.m., and daily from Riviere du Loup.

THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Sunday, at 7.40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1 p.m., at Riviere du Loup at 5.00 p.m., and at Ste. Flavie at 8.00 p.m.

THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave Ste. Flavie daily, except Saturday, at 4.50 p.m., Riviere du Loup at 7.40 p.m., and Levis at 11.45 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 6.30 a.m.

ACCOMMODATION FOR LEVIS leaves daily, except on Sunday, at 11.30 p.m., due to arrive at Levis at 7.20 a.m., and connecting with accommodation for Campbellton, N.B.

ACCOMMODATION LEAVES LEVIS at 11.45 a.m. daily, except on Sunday, due to arrive in Montreal at 10 p.m.

ACCOMMODATION FOR NICOLET leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4.30 p.m.

ACCOMMODATION FROM NICOLET arrives at Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 10.45 p.m.

Vestibule trains, with luxurious Sleeping and Dining Cars and First-Class Coaches on the Maritime Express.

Through Sleeping Cars Between Montreal and Halifax.

Sleeping Cars on Local Express.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

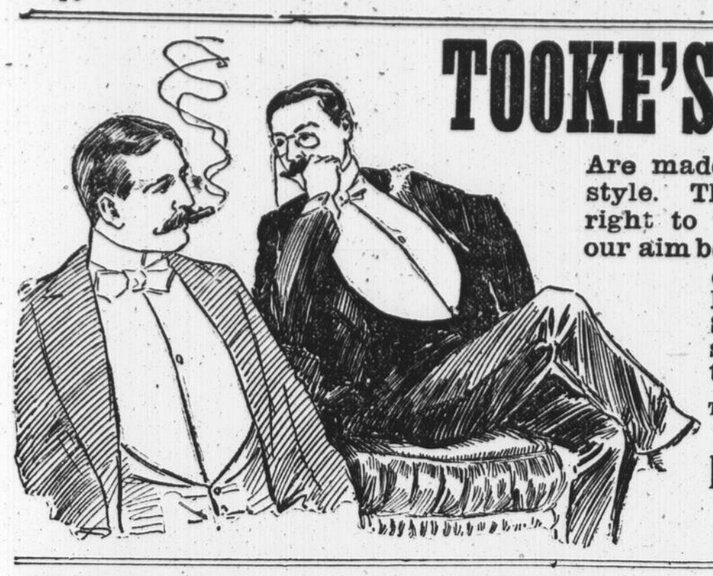
Moncton, N.B., June 15, 1900.

H. A. Price, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 143 St. James St., Montreal.
James Hardwell, Assistant General Freight Agent, Room 113, Board of Trade Bldg.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
143 St. James Street, Montreal.

OPENING FOR A YOUNG DOCTOR.

There is a good chance for a young doctor, commencing practice, who is seeking a field where competition is not great. Such a one, who must be a member of the Church of England, would do well to address "Anglican," Herald Office. A year's salary will be guaranteed.



TOOKE'S SHIRTS

Are made in every desirable style. The workmanship is right to the smallest detail our aim being to produce first-class goods at popular prices. Buy your Shirts at Tooke's and save from twenty to twenty-five per cent.

TOOKE'S Tailor Made Shirts Made to Measure.

R. J. TOOKE,

177 St. James Street.
2387 St. Catherine St., West.
1553 St. Catherine St., East.

E. P. Tea and Coffee Sets.

A nice lot just to hand, from the justly celebrated manufacturers,

Messrs. Reed & Barton,

suitable for presentation, etc.

Geo. G. Robinson & Co.,

2397 St. Catherine St.

A Better Shirt

Than our One Dollar Dress Shirt cannot be had. There is solid comfort in it, and solid cloth. It fits and wears as well as if it cost twice as much

MACKERROW BROTHERS

2246 St. Catherine Street.

SILK HATS

In the Latest Fall Styles, $5.00 and $6.00

Opera Crush Hats, Cooksey's make, $5.00, and our usual large variety of Gentlemen's Felt Hats, in the newest styles and colors, from $2.00 up. Inspection invited.

ROBERTSON & CO., 233 ST. JAMES STREET.

TREMENDOUS DRAFT ON THE CIVIC EXCHEQUER

Ald. Ames Shows How Remission in Water Rates Have Been Made by the Wholesale Often With Little Apparent Reason.

A fruitful source for loss of revenue to the city in the past has occurred through claims made from time to time on the part of indigent citizens that their water rates should be remitted. Between six and seven hundred claimants arise annually on this score and they have succeeded each year in obtaining the erasure of rates aggregating a value of $50,000, while the enormous sum of $150,000 is, continuously and without appreciable diminution, carried over from previous years. Various reasons are given why the rates should be remitted, such as sickness on the part of the wage-earner and the consequent poverty of the family, but not all are equally sincere. Ald. Ames appeared before the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon to suggest a remedy which he thought would tend to mitigate this evil.

HISTORY OF DIFFICULTY.

About seven or eight years ago a resolution was passed by the Council authorizing the Health and Water Committees to investigate and report with reference to cases where a remission of the water rates was demanded. People were in the habit at that time of coming to the Board of Health, as indeed they do still, to make application to have the collection of the water rates postponed or to have them either remitted or reduced. This was generally when the City Treasurer had threatened to turn off the water if payment was not immediately made. The names of the applicants, with the facts, such as they were too poor or would pay later, were entered in a big book. A special officer of the department then visited this dwelling and made a report, saying whether he was prepared to recommend the remission or not. After he reported that a person was sick in the house, or that, owing to the presence of a water closet in the dwelling, to cut off the water would be dangerous. It was then that a report was made to the Hygiene Committee. The sanitary inspector would subsequently look over the premises, and would report that on account of sickness or some other hygienic reason it would not be well to permit the shutting off of the water. The Water Committee, on the matter being referred to them, would then recommend that the rates be remitted, that they be reduced or that the collection be postponed. The clerks in the Long Room would then make an entry according to the decision reached.

ALD. AMES' CONTENTION.

Ald. Ames contends that the City Treasurer's collectors (he has a staff of eighteen men drawing both salary and commissions for the work) should be the ones left to decide whether the people are able to pay their rates or not. As it is, it takes one of the sanitary inspectors nearly all his time to look into the eight or nine hundred cases that occur annually. Ald. Ames is anxious that this man should direct his efforts in another direction, and consequently asks that the Finance Committee assume control of the work. The members concurred in the opinion that the change was desirable. City Clerk Robb was agreeable. A report will be prepared for council, recommending the rescinding of the resolution that originally drew the Hygiene Committee into the matter and placing it entirely in the hands of the Finance Committee.

Ald. Ames made out a particularly strong case to show why the Hygiene Committee should be relieved. He pointed out that out of 196 applications made in a certain period one was for poverty, 116 were owing to the wage-earner being sick, but not one was for a hygiene reason. He thought that the collectors were just as well able to size up the case as was a sanitary inspector, and it was their work; it did not take a doctor to know that a man was sick. "Under existing circumstances," he pursued, "my department is burdened with the duty of collecting this revenue, and we cannot do it half so well as could your men. Now we want to be relieved of the duty."

"If," said Ald. Sadler, "your department refuses to remit except for sanitary reasons I would be quite content."

"There are yearly," asserted Ald. Ames, "between 600 and 700 instances of water rates remissions for poverty, while scarcely more than a dozen are made for hygienic reasons. So that you see our men have a lot of work to do that does not by rights belong to them."

WHOLESALE REMISSIONS.

"I know," said Chairman Laporte, "that these remissions have been made by the wholesale, as many as sixty-four at a time. It would be better for the Finance Committee to take the responsibility."

"We have a sub-committee of the Water, Finance and Hygiene Committees already appointed to look into the whole question of the collection of water rates," said Ald. Sadler. "Would it not be well for us to refrain from any recommendation for the present, and then makes this present objection one of the features of our report."

"That question," explained Ald. Ames, "involves the remodelling of a by-law, while to effect a correction of the present objection demands only the rescinding of a resolution. We want to affect a readjustment before January 1st, and so it is desirable that a report be made immediately."

"During my five years at the Council," said Ald. Sadler, "I have been appealed to frequently to gain a remission of rates, but in ninety-nine per cent. of the cases there was no earthly reason why any such thing should be done. They came to me, some of them explained simply because they had never been to me before, while they had approached the other aldermen for a similar purpose."

"I think a reform could be readily instituted," said City Treasurer Robb, "if my collectors were given the work of investigating all claims. As they are paid on commission, it would not be to their interests to suggest remissions that should be collected. The collector for the district is the man to whom such demands ought to be relegated, who can then send in a written report with all the facts."

PAYING FOR SIDEWALKS.

Several years ago the city voted a million dollars to be invested in sidewalks for property owners who were willing to bear one-half the expense. Those who lived in the eastern end of the city were the ones who mainly availed themselves of the advantages thus afforded, and some residents of the west end were inclined to institute a complaint upon this score. But it was their own fault. History is once more repeating itself. This year the City Hall voted $4,000 or $5,000 for sidewalks on similar conditions. Again the wealthier property owners are displaying apathy. Few of them have taken advantage of the offer made. Ald. Martineau therefore appeared to ask that a portion of the sum voted should be diverted to pay claims made by people who in past years had laid sidewalks at their own expense. The City Attorney will be consulted to see whether this can be legally done.

"Have many of the citizens taken advantage of the offer?" asked Ald. Sadler.

"No," responded Ald. Martineau; "unfortunately not."

"Not even in the better localities?"

"No. The richer the locality the less anxious have they been to take advantage of the opportunity."

"It was that way before," concluded Ald. Sadler. "Not all well-to-do people are public spirited. A sidewalk was laid on my street this fall, but it took me all summer to get the people to sign."

"That is the way," concluded Ald. Martineau, "they would rather have no sidewalks at all and walk in the mud than bear half the expense of a new one."

WELCOMING THE SOLDIERS.

Mayor Prefontaine wrote to ask the co-operation of the Finance Committee in a purposed welcome to the returning South African soldiers. It was discovered that the city only has about $800 left for such events, unless a special appropriation is made. The committee left the matter entirely in the hands of Ald. Sadler and Ald. Faucher.

C.P.R. TIME TABLE CHANGES.

Taking Effect October 14, 1900.

Imperial Limited Service will be withdrawn. Trans-Continental train will leave Windsor Street Station 9.30 a.m., daily. Ottawa Fast Express leaves (Windsor St.) week days 10.25 a.m., and 4.10 p.m. Time, Montreal to Ottawa 2 hours and 20 minutes. Quebec Express will leave 2 p.m., week days, instead of 2.30 p.m. Sunday trains between Montreal and St. Gabriel discontinued after October 7th. Express, leaving Montreal 2 p.m. Saturdays for St. Gabriel will be discontinued after 13th October.

9 a.m. train will run week days to St. Jerome, and Wednesdays only between St. Jerome and Labelle. 1.30 p.m. train (Saturdays) Ste. Agathe and Labelle discontinued after 13th October. 1.45 p.m. train (Saturdays) continues from St. Jerome, 5.30 p.m. train (week days) continues for Labelle. Boston and New England Express will leave 7.45 p.m. daily, instead of at 8 p.m. Halifax Express will leave 8.05 p.m. daily except Saturdays, instead of 8.20 p.m.

Special Notice.

The Baptist Tabernacle of this city has just purchased from Layton Bros.' Piano and Organ Warerooms, 144 Peel Street, a beautiful Thomas Organ. This instrument is in a solid walnut case and is remarkable for its great sweetness and volume of sound.

WANTED MR. FIELDING.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 12.—Hon. W. S. Fielding arrived last night from Queens and Shelburne. A large delegation of Pictou County Liberals waited upon him, but he declined the nomination. He will stick to Queens and Shelburne.

$175.00 payable by very easy terms for splendid full Chickering Pianos. A magnificent instrument for a hall, concert or school. This piano cost originally some $1,200.00, and in condition shows the result of excellent care. Inspection invited. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street.—adv.

ST. HENRI COUNCIL.

Mr. J. E. Vanier submitted at the last meeting of the St. Henri Council his report on the cost of building a subway at the St. Elizabeth Street crossing. The estimate for a subway of stone is $144,000, with an estimate for a subway of steel at a cost of $150,000. The length of the subway, which is to pass under twelve tracks, is to be four hundred feet, and with the approaches eleven hundred feet altogether. The Government, the Grand Trunk and the town are each to contribute a share of the expense.

PIPING FUEL.

The modern way of getting fuel through an inch pipe is only the last step in a long process of simplifying the methods of housekeeping. Taking an axe and going into the woods for your fuel is not so convenient as having the coal cart back up to your door (even though the price is $7.00 per ton), but the pipe that carries the fuel to your gas stove puts the coal cart in the background as an ideal fuel carrier. The fact of 13,000 Montrealers adopting this method of having their fuel delivered is just proof of the economy of the gas stove as compared with the coal range.—adv.

DEATH OF MR. SHEPHERD.

Mr. Charles Sheppard, manufacturer, of this city, died at his residence, 120 Stanley Street, yesterday. He was in his 75th year, having been born in Sorel in 1825. Mr. Sheppard was married fifty years ago, in the old St. George's Church, to Miss Stanley, of Montreal, and they celebrated their golden wedding while at Old Orchard this summer. The deceased attended the Church of St. James the Apostle, had been for many years a governor of the Montreal General Hospital, and was a member also of St. George's Society. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

IT PLEASED THEM BOTH.

Jack Sprat liked his meat well done,
His wife liked hers done rare,
And yet one gas stove served them both
With food beyond compare.

The range of a gas stove is wonderful. A quick, a moderate and slow fire all at the same time. The oven of a gas stove can be regulated to a quarter of a degree on the thermometer. Get a gas stove and thus ensure domestic felicity and solve the coal question.—adv.

The Stomach's "Weal or Woe!" — The stomach is the centre from which, from the standpoint of health, flows "weal or woe." A healthy stomach means perfect digestion—perfect digestion means strong and steady nerve centres—strong nerve centres mean good circulation, rich blood and good health. South American Nervine makes and keeps the stomach right.—52

WON SECOND PRIZE.

Mr. Charles M. Wrenshall, of the Montreal branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada, has just been the fortunate winner of the second prize in the senior competition of the Canadian Bankers' Association. The essay for this year was on "The Development of Metallic and Paper Currency."

Pill-Dosed with nauseous, big purgers, prejudice people against pills generally. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are revolutionizing the pill demand—they're so pleasant and easy to take—the doses are small and so is the price, 10 cents for 40 doses. Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation dispelled. Works like a charm.—53

Bright's Disease — Insidious! deceptive! relentless! has foiled hundreds of trials by medical science to stem the tide of its ravages—and not until South American Kidney Cure proved beyond a doubt its power to turn back the tide, was there a gleam of anything but despair for the victim of this dread form of kidney disease.—54

Special Sale of Kid Gloves at Ogilvy's.

Go to a friend for advice.
Go to a woman for pity.
Go to a stranger for charity.
But for the very best

FURS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES

Always go to

E. A. Ste. Marie,

1499 ST. CATHERINE ST.

Thanksgiving

TURKEYS
TURKEYS
TURKEYS

GEESE, CHICKENS, PIGEONS, etc., etc.

Choicest Western Meats

Roast, 8c, 10c, 12 1-2c.
Steak, 10c to 12 1-2c.
LAMB, Fronts 7c, Hind 10c.
Veal, 6c to 12 1-2c.
SAUSAGES, PORK, HAMS and BACON.

FRUITS & VEGETABLES of all kinds, at lowest Market Prices.

Palace Meat and Provision Store,

118 & 120 BLEURY STREET.

JOS. LEVESQUE.

"New Queens."

The old "Queens" is a spoon design that has always been considered a standard family pattern. In our Solid Silver "New Queens" we have followed the precise lines of the famous old pattern, but enriched by deeper cutting in the ornamentation. This is rendered possible only by making the articles of exceptionally heavy weight and gives a design of such strength and dignity as to insure it a permanent place in the estimation of lovers of artistic silversmithing.

Made in all sizes of Spoons, Forks and Cutlery.

Henry Birks & Sons,

Phillips Sqaure, Montreal.

THAT'S THE SHOE!



Have you heard of it?

Our $2.50 BOX CALF SHOE.

All the men who wear it praise it. It's a beauty—Double Sole through and Slip Extension Sole, English Back Strap.

$2.50

Men's fine Work Boots, $1.15 pair
Men's fine Box Calf Shoes, double Sole . . . . . $2.00 pair
Youths' fine Box Calf Shoes, double sole . . . . . $1.25 pair
Boys' fine Box Calf Shoes, double sole . . . . . $1.50 pair
Gents' Tan and Black Goodyear, 3 soles . . . . . $3.00 pair
Gents' Tan and Black Leather Lined Goodyear . . . . . $4.00 pair

Also a very fine line of Ladies' and Misses' to choose from.

HOLSTEAD & GRANT, Open Evenings.

795-797 CRAIG STREET. Montreal Steam Laundry Building.

House Drainage

Tested by Smoke Apparatus.

Sanitary Ware of Latest Makes. Electric Bells. Electric Light Wiring. Brass and Bronze Castings.

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Wedding Presents

At reasonable prices.
Silverware of every description. Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

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The INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, LTD.

Works—DRUMMOND COLLIERY.
Westville, Nova Scotia.

Miners and Producers of "Drummond" Coal and Coke, from the celebrated Pictou Seams of Nova Scotia. Offered in all sizes, and quantities to suit purchasers. Shipments by water or rail.

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"NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD," Should be your motto in buying your food above all things. Fancy your children using food of an inferior quality. The best is not too good for them. We have the best in the following lines:

JAMES M. AIRD.

Bread. Cakes. Candies. Biscuits.

Individual Evening Instruction

Commences MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, at

The Montreal Business College

In all Commercial Subjects, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc. Twenty machines. Nine teachers. Number of students limited. Apply at once. Address

J. D. DAVIS,
42 Victoria Square.

One of Normandin's Hats will improve your appearance 50 per cent.

A STYLISH HAT IS ESSENTIAL TO THE WELL DRESSED MAN.

274 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.



Men's Enamel Lace or Button Boots . . . $5

SPECIAL VALUE.

ALL WIDTHS.

The same in PATENT CALF, Heavy Soles.

STEWART'S SPECIAL VALUE . . . $5

NO BETTER VALUE IN CANADA.

W. H. STEWART

2295 St. Catherine Street.

EVENING CLASSES.

International Business College

Place d'Armes, Montreal.

Resumed Oct. 1st. Individual instruction. Send for prospectus. Tel. Main 309.

CAZA & LORD, Principals.

Plover, Snipe, Black Duck, Partridge,

Etc., Etc. No Charge for Cleaning.

PHELPS & BINNS, 56 VICTORIA SQUARE.

A Well-Known Toronto Traveller Cured of Catarrh After Eight Years' Suffering.

JAPANESE CATARRH CURE CURES

Mr. R. E. Fleming, the well-known and popular Toronto representative of Messrs. Ewing & Sons, Cork Manufacturers, Montreal, writes: "I have been a constant sufferer from catarrh of a severe and most disagreeable type for eight years, which became worse each winter, in spite of the hundreds of dollars I spent with catarrh specialists and many remedies, which only afforded temporary relief. I tried Japanese Catarrh Cure about a year ago, and since completing this treatment have not felt the least symptom of my former trouble. A few months ago I recommended it to a friend similarly affected, and he is now completely cured also. I can highly recommend it to any person troubled with this most annoying disease."

Japanese Catarrh Cure relieves cold in the head in one minute, and is absolutely guaranteed to cure any case of catarrh of the nose or throat. Sold by all druggists. Price, 50 cents. A free sample will be sent to any person troubled with catarrh. Enclose 5 cent stamp. Address, The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, 121 Church Street, Toronto.

Sold by B. E. McGale, Montreal.

Don't Neglect Framing Pictures

They lie around and get soiled and tarnished. Pictures make a home beautiful. I frame all kinds of art work. I want to satisfy and do satisfy. I know the best, do the best work, and sell the best. A reputation behind everything.

GEO. RICHARD HEASLEY,

2087 St. Catherine Street.



Every Eyeglass Wearer

DESIRES COMFORTABLE FITTING GLASSES.

Wants them to look neat and attractive. Wants them at a price consistent with good work.

We can satisfy all these demands.

If your glasses cause you any discomfort, consult our optician, he will remedy them.

Consultation Free.

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THE MONTREAL HERALD.

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FACTS DISREGARDED IN ATTACK ON MR. BLAIR

His Action in Securing Supply of Oil for Intercolonial Was Justified by Motives of Highest Economy.

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—(Special.)—Some of the Opposition papers have been having a fling at Hon. A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals, because he declined to follow the programme laid down by the late Government in the matter of the supply of oil for use on the Intercolonial Railway. The attack is like the others made upon the administration, which has succeeded in placing the Government railway upon a business footing, inasmuch as it deliberately disregards material facts. The charge, in brief, is that the Government bought oil which cost more per gallon than that which was to have been purchased by the late Government, and that Hon. Mr. Blair in purchasing it was extravagant and hence guilty of a corrupt act. The weakness of the attack is apparent on the face of it. There are other elements to be considered in a contract for oil besides the price per gallon at which a particular firm chooses to sell a particular product of its manufacture.

The facts of the case were well known at the time when the contract with the Galena Oil Company was made, four years ago. They were brought out again during the past session of Parliament, when Senator Ferguson exploded the bomb which he had held in reserve until a few days before prorogation, too late for a full investigation, which would have placed the case too clearly before the country for a party organ to attempt to make political capital out of it in the present election campaign. When explaining the oil contract question in the Commons, Hon. Mr. Blair expressed his regret that the matter, if it were to be gone into at all, had not been brought up in time to have it thoroughly threshed out in the Public Accounts Committee. Continuing, he explained why the Government had passed over the offer of the Imperial Oil Company in favor of that made by the Galena Oil Company, which has been furnishing oil for lubricating purposes for a number of years to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway, the Canada Atlantic Railway, the Canada Southern Railway and, in fact, 95 per cent. of the railways operating on the continent of America, because, as Mr. Blair explained, "of the way in which it performs its services and the quality of the oil it furnishes." Professor Ruttan, who made the chemical analyses, did not recommend that the oil of the Imperial Oil Company should be accepted in preference to the others. So far as prices went, there was little difference between the amount per gallon asked by the Imperial Oil Company and that of the other tenderers, with the exception of the Galena Oil Company, whose prices per gallon were much higher. But there was a substantial difference between the tender of the Galena Oil Company and the others. The Galena Oil Company guaranteed that if the contract were made with them they would not only furnish a quality of oil entirely satisfactory to the Railway Department, but that the cost of lubricating oils per 1,000 miles for the year in which their contract might continue would be less by 10 per cent. than it had been. They claimed to be able to do this because of a more intimate knowledge of the kind of oils best adapted for lubricating purposes and by putting upon the railway trained experts in the matter of oiling who would explain to the train hands how to use the oils economically. But however this part of the argument came out, and no matter how much oil was consumed, the Galena Oil Company undertook that the cost to the Government would not be as great by 10 per cent. as in the preceding year, which was an average year. This offer seemed to Hon. Mr. Blair to be a good one and he accepted it.

* * *

Concerning the operation of the contract, Hon. Mr. Blair, speaking in the Commons, said:—

"The contract has been in operation from that time down to the present. After it had been running a while, on consultation with the mechanical superintendent and the general manager at Moncton, it was decided that the service was very satisfactory and could not be improved upon, but that we would make an effort to have a still further reduction in the cost beyond 10 per cent., and we demanded that 15 per cent. reduction should be made in the contract. That was ultimately agreed to, and we went on operating under the 15 per cent. for a while. Then, by reason of the instruction which the company gave our employes and the improvements made in the way in which the oil was used, we had such success that the report from the officers of the department show a very much larger reduction in the cost of the oil to the railway itself than the guarantee of the Galena Company provided. Whereas prior to the adoption of this contract with the Galena Company it cost us $3.72 per 1,000 miles for oiling locomotives, under this contract we had succeeded in getting the cost down to $2.72, effecting thus a saving of a dollar per 1,000 miles. On the passenger service the oiling of the passenger cars has been reduced from 80 cents to 20 cents. On freight cars it has been reduced from 22 to 12 cents, is a much larger percentage than even the 15 per cent. at first agreed upon. That is the way the thing stands. The price per gallon is higher, but the question of price is not an important consideration under our contract, and because no matter what the price may be, no matter if it was $11 per gallon in place of 50 or 60 cents, they could not get beyond the 10 per cent. reduction in the first contract and 15 per cent. in the second contract—$2.70 for locomotives, 20 cents for passenger cars and 12 cents for freight cars, no matter how many gallons of oil they used they cannot ask for a nickel more than the figure per 1,000 miles, for each of the different class of cars. The fact that remains is this: The Galena Oil Company charge higher for their oils, but their oils are better quality, and they have given the guarantee, furnishing other railways I mentioned. They have stated to Mr. Pottinger that they supply all the other railways with oil exactly at the same price charged to us, not one farthing less—no discounts, no reductions. If they do that, as I have reason to believe they do, they appear to be an honorable and self-respecting company. Otherwise they would not have contracts the same as ours with these railways over the whole continent."

* * *

It is not necessary to ask why the Conservative heelers are so bitter at the oversetting of their proposed contract with the Imperial Oil Company. Enough has been said to show how unwarranted is the attack upon the Minister of Railways, who, instead of increasing the outlay for oil, actually carried through a contract which saved the country 15 per cent. of the cost of the oils used upon the railway. Hon. Mr. Blair evidently acted wisely in making the decision he did. Railway journals which have since dealt with the question have endorsed the wisdom of his decision. The contract is obviously a good one for the Government railway. If the contractors fail to keep to their agreement the Government has the remedy in its hands. Up to the present the railway officials have reported no attempt at a breach of contract.

DANGER THAT LURKS IN THE BITE OF A MOSQUITO

It has been said on good authority that he deserves well of mankind who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before. If this be true, and it sounds feasible, what shall we say of those who by their skill and patience enable civilized man to live and flourish where previously he had scarcely been able to exist?

The great bar to the development of some of the richest and most desirable parts of the world has always been malarial fever. Under various local names—jungle fever, black-water fever, ague, etc.—it has for years past levied a very heavy toll upon the civil servants and commercial agents of Great Britain in the tropics; a heavier toll, indeed, than has been exacted by all other causes put together. Until lately the way in which malaria was communicated was entirely misunderstood. Various theories were propounded, and by turns practically every condition prevailing in the malarial districts were blamed. During the past year, however, a two-sided experiment has been carried out under the supervision of the London School of Tropical Medicine, which seems to have completely established the truth of the theories formulated by Dr. Patrick Manson. This gentleman has for some time contended that malaria was disseminated by means of mosquito bites, and he has contended that if a man residing in a fever-stricken district will only take sufficient care to avoid the bites of these insects, he will escape the fever.

The first part of the experiment consisted in placing three—Drs. Sambon and G. S. Low, of the School of Tropical Medicine, and Signor Terzi—in a mosquito-proof hut in a malarial district in Italy. The place selected was near Ostia, on the Roman Campagna, a place that has so evil a reputation for malaria that to sleep there is considered by the inhabitants of Rome as certain to be followed by a severe attack of fever. These three gentlemen have, however, lived there for months. They have exposed themselves to every local condition excepting the mosquitoes. They have taken no quinine. The only means of protection they have adopted has been to make their hut absolutely proof against mosquitoes by means of wire gauze. As these insects only attack in the night, the experimenters have moved about the country in the day, but they have always been indoors an hour before sunset, and they have never gone out until an hour after sunrise. In this way they have escaped the mosquito-bites, and while the whole of the country side is fever stricken they have remained in perfect health.

The other side of the experiment consisted in exposing a healthy man who had never suffered from malaria to the bites of the mosquitoes imported from Italy. The subject of this experiment was Mr. P. T. Manson, the son of Dr. Manson. This gentleman, who is a student at Guy's Hospital, was in perfect health, and was not exposed to any malarial influence, but in due course, after being bitten by these mosquitoes, he contracted malarial fever, with the usual symptoms, including a temperature of 104 degrees.

A correspondent of the Daily Graphic had an interview with Dr. Manson recently. Dr. Manson said that the experiments, in his opinion, had fully justified the existence of the London School of Tropical Medicine, from which they had emanated, and he trusted that one of the results would be the further encouragement of this institution.

He was absolutely certain that Europeans, compelled to reside in the tropics, if they would only follow the lessons of these experiments, could live and work and remain in good health. All they need do was to avoid the attacks of the mosquitoes. This, he contended, was not a difficult matter. It was true that many men would find it irksome to remain indoors all the evening, but there was nothing attractive out of doors during the black tropical night, and the clubs, billiard-rooms, etc., could at a small cost be made mosquito-proof.

With regard to the experiment upon his son, Dr. Manson said that one of his correspondents had compared him with Abraham preparing to sacrifice Isaac. This was hardly correct, for, unlike Abraham, he knew there was a ram in the bush. This ram was quinine, which would kill the parasite of the tertian form of malaria. Great care, too, had been taken in the breeding of the mosquitoes by the Italian doctors. There were three forms of malarial fever: (1) malignant malarial fever, a very serious complaint; (2) quartian fever, very prone to recur; and (3) benign tertian fever, amenable to treatment by quining, and care had been taken to select No. 3. The parasite of No. 3 could be readily recognized under the microscope.

In conclusion, Dr. Manson expressed his wish that no attempt should be made to advertise his share in these experiments. He desired the credit should go to those to whom it was due—the London School of Tropical Medicine—and in particular to Dr. G. S. Low, who had done such splendid work on the Campagna. The school he mentioned was very much in need of support. Mr. Chamberlain had helped them a great deal, and had, in fact, like the late King Humbert of Italy, taken the greatest possible interest in their work. To carry out their work they required a library, a museum, and scholarships, and he thought that when the public grasped the importance of the work they were engaged upon, they would give them further support.

What the Liberals Have Done.

The following is a part of the splendid record of the four years of Liberal administration upon which the Laurier Government appeals to the electors of Canada:

It settled the Manitoba School Question, which was the subject of so much racial and religious controversy, and which seriously threatened the peace and welfare of the Dominion.

It adopted a tariff which materially reduced the rate of taxation, promoted domestic and foreign trade, did no injustice to any class, and has been a means of restoring prosperity to the people.

It granted the imports from Great Britain a substantial preference in the Canadian market over the imports from all other countries. The measure was described in Great Britain as the most remarkable step yet made towards the unification of the Empire.

It secured the denunciation of the Belgian and German treaties which stood in the way of trade negotiations with Great Britain.

It sent Contingents of Canadian volunteers to help the Motherland in the Transvaal.

The aggregate foreign trade of the country has increased in the four years to the end of June, 1900—since the Liberals came into power,—by 142 millions, which increase is seventy-six millions in excess of the total increase during the period of eighteen years when the Conservatives were in power.

The reduction in customs taxation since the new Liberal Tariff was adopted has been not less than six (6) millions of dollars. To put it in other words, if the Conservative Tariff had been in operation not less than six (6) millions of dollars more customs taxation would have been imposed upon the people.

It has fostered and stimulated the export trade, particularly of the produce of the farm.

Within three years after the Liberal Government came into power the exports of the farm products of Canada increased by nineteen millions of dollars, and the increase since then has been amazing. During the whole eighteen years that the Conservatives were in power the increase was only eighteen millions of dollars.

In the last two fiscal years the surplus of revenue over ordinary expenditure was nearly thirteen millions of dollars.

Its policy has given Canada a much higher status in the world than it ever had before.

It gained for Canada the thanks and gratitude of Her Majesty's Government and of the people of Great Britain for its policy of preferential treatment to Britain.

It has pursued a vigorous policy along the line of development of transportation facilities. Canals have been deepened and extensive improvements have been made in the harbors of Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax.

It established penny postage with Great Britain and the larger portion of her possessions.

The Hon. William Mulock, Postmaster-General, was the first to suggest the Imperial conference which brought about Imperial penny postage.

It established a two-cent domestic postage rate; said rate also applies to letters posted in Canada and addressed to the United States.

It established a postal note system—a great convenience to business men and the people generally.

It extended the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal — the business centre of the Dominion.

It granted financial aid towards the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. The building of that railway was admitted by both parties to be absolutely necessary for the proper development of the great mineral resources of British Columbia. In the agreement for the construction of the railway the Government secured important concessions in freight rates to the farmers of the West, and also provided against a possible monopoly in coal.

Liberty, law and order have been established in the Yukon without cost by way of taxation to the Dominion.

It abolished the monstrous Franchise Act.

It repealed the Superannuation Act—so far as new appointees to the service are concerned—the provisions of which were shamefully taken advantage of by the Conservative Government to serve political ends.

It attempted to repeal the worst feature of the Gerrymander Act and substitute county boundaries, but the partizan Senate thwarted its efforts.

It provided against the sweating system in the performance of Government contracts, and appointed a competent man to carry this out.

It gave the people an opportunity of expressing their minds on the prohibition question.

It succeeded in inducing the British Government to consent to enacting legislation for the purpose of allowing trust moneys in Great Britain to be invested in Canadian Government securities. The advantage of this concession in widening the market for Canadian bonds is of a very substantial character. The importance of this was long recognized by the Conservative Government, but all their efforts to obtain it were unsuccessful.

Through the efforts of the Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, the vexatious quarantine regulations that existed between Canada and the United States were abolished.

It has established a perfect system of cold storage for cheese, butter, eggs, meats, fruits, etc., at the place of production and in transit to the markets of consumption.

Dominion lands have been reserved for the actual settler and not for the speculators.

It has secured for Manitoba and the North-West Territories 100,000 settlers.

It has established a system of cold storage for sea fishermen whereby they get fresh bait all the year round.

It was able to reduce our public debt by nearly a million dollars last year.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN" AS IT SOUNDS IN CHINESE

Professor Salmone contributes the following to the London Post:—

In 1897 I devised and edited a small publication entitled "The Imperial Souvenir," this being the translation of the third verse of the National Anthem, metrically rendered into fifty of the most important languages spoken in the Queen's empire. In the case of Oriental languages the verse was likewise presented in Roman characters, so that every subject of Her Majesty is thereby enabled "to sing with heart and voice" "God Save the Queen" in the fifty languages referred to. It was naturally a huge task to obtain the translations of so many Eastern languages, but I eventually succeeded. Chinese, however, proved almost formidable. None of the Chinese scholars and my colleagues at the various colleges felt capable of undertaking so difficult a task, owing to the great divergence of the Chinese language from anything Western as regards expression, idiom and metre. At last I applied to His Excellency Sir Chihchen Lofengluh, and asked him to be good enough to recommend to me some one at the legation who would be able to undertake the work. In reply I received the following letter:—

"49 Portland Place, August 25, 1897.

"Dear Professor Salmone—In conformity with the request contained in your note of the 21st inst., I have the pleasure to enclose to you the caligraphic copy of my translation of the third verse of the British National Anthem.

"I beg to call your attention to the fact that the Chinese version is also in rhyme, and in the same metre as the English original, and the caligraphic copy is made in strict accordance with the directions enclosed in your note. I have the honor to be, yours faithfully,

"LOFENKLUH."

To say the least, it was a graceful act on His Excellency's part to undertake the translation of "God Save the Queen." If a few such men as Sir Chihchen had the supreme direction of affairs in China to-day that country could have vied with the best state in Europe.

I subjoin the transliteration of Sir Chihchen's rendering of the verse in question. It has been tested and pronounced accurate by some of the best musicians in Europe, as well as by the leading scholars of Chinese in Europe and America—one and all pronounce it as a most excellent rendering and a masterly performance. It was undoubtedly a courtly and friendly tribute to the good feeling existent between two of the greatest empires of the Eastern and Western hemispheres.

"Chi shan pi yu yu kiang
Shan Ts'ang chiang fu fang chang
Wan Shon wu chiang
Yung shih Shen Jen yu yu
Shon fa pao pang yu wu
Ko kung sung teh wei yang
Tien yu Chun Chu."

TRYING TO REFORM SECOND-HAND STORES

Chief Detective to Pass Applications for Licenses—Ald. Laporte Favorable to a Daily List of Goods Received by Dealers.

An enterprising gentleman of the burgling profession comes along in the witching hours of night and steals your best horse. In the morning you wake up and find only thin air where there used to be horse—then you lock the stable door.

Man has been doing this ever since the earth began to rotate on its famous invisible axis, and what man has done he and his children will continue to do until the hard-working, unostentatious axis resigns from the spinning business.

Still, it is never too late to lock the stable door. If it were not locked after the best horse had gone, the strictly up-to-date burglar would come back for the lame and broken-winded horses and probably take the stable as well.

Bitter experience has shown that the regulations made to govern the keepers of second-hand ware stores in Montreal are too lenient. Doubtless the majority of Montreal dealers in bric-a-bric are honest enough, but to check those of indifferent honesty the regulations must be tightened. A satire on the by-laws, and a plain proof of their looseness, is the case of Mr. Lamoureux, in whose store were found articles stolen from the house of Alderman Laporte. He (Lamoureux) finished a term of imprisonment in January last, and yet, in May, was granted a license to continue business. He was under police supervision, but this only accentuates the fact that the old regulations will not do.

THE PRESENT REGULATIONS.

Briefly, the regulations read: — "Any person who keeps a place of business in the city for the sale or purchase of second-hand goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be held to be a dealer in second-hand goods. No person shall carry on the business of dealer in second-hand goods without having obtained from the City Council a license to that effect, and without having paid for the said license the sum of $5; and the Chief of Police or any other chief officer of the Corporation of the city is authorized to issue and sign the said license. All such licenses shall expire on the 1st day of May next after the issue of the same and may be renewed every year at the discretion of the said Council on payment of the sum of $5. Each licensed person shall keep a sign in front of his store setting forth in conspicuous letters his name and business. He shall provide and keep a register in which shall be fairly written, with ink, at the time of each purchase or acquisition, a description of the articles acquired, the name, occupation, and residence of the person from whom they are acquired, and the day and hour of acquisition, and the name, occupation, and residence of the person to whom they are sold, and the day and hour of the sale. This register he must submit, on demand, to any police officer, and exhibit wares purchased or acquired, whenever requested to do so. No articles shall be bought or received from any person apparently under 21, without written authorization from parents or guardians; and the said authorization shall remain in possession of the dealer subject to examination by all parties interested. Articles must be kept at least four days before being disposed of and the owner of store to take note of the places to which the articles are sent. The owner of store must give all possible assistance to secure the arrest of any individual offering for sale or having in his possession goods stolen, or suspected to be stolen. In case such individual be not arrested such goods shall be detained and immediately transferred to the police authorities, with a description of the party in whose possession were the goods stolen or suspected to be stolen. Every dealer shall present goods stolen, or suspected to have been stolen, to any police officer on demand."

Certain penalties are fixed for disobedience of these laws. They need not be quoted.

THE DEFECTS OF THE LAW.

The regulations, so far as they go, are good; but they do not go far enough. The first and greatest fault is that the license has not necessarily to be signed by the chief detective or chief of police. The law says licenses may be issued by the Chief of Police or any chief officer of the Corporation. The licenses are issued at the ordinary license office, and no application, signed by the Chief of Police or chief detective, is asked for. At least, it was not asked for, but it is now proposed that the licenses for second-hand goods stores shall be signed by the chief detective and the license fee paid to the City Treasurer. No application for a license will be heeded unless the sanction of the chief detective is given.

Under the existing by-laws a dealer in second-hand goods might receive stolen goods, be found out and imprisoned, and start again when he came out. He would simply have to go to the City Hall, say he wanted to open a second-hand goods store, and on payment of the $5 fee, would "obtain from the City Council a license to that effect."

Of course, it is not suggested that once a man has been found guilty of a dishonest act it should be made hard for him to earn an honest living. But when the keeper of an old curiosity shop is found guilty of receiving stolen property, a shady business in which the profits are proportionately greater than the risks, it should be exceedingly difficult for him to make a dishonest living.

HARD WORK FOR POLICE.

In dealing with the dishonest keeper of an old curiosity shop, the way of the detectives is hard. Suppose, for instance, one of these dealers receives a stolen watch from the original thief. The theft is reported to the police by the loser and a detective goes on the trail. He comes to the store owned by the receiver of the watch. The detective looks through the visible stock of watches, but does not find the one he wants. That is among the invisible stock, and even if the detective turns over every article in the store, goes through all the pockets, and ransacks the store until the owner does not know it for his own, it is easily conceivable that the owner may have a watch, a ring, or a dozen of each, concealed under the detective's nose.

The receiver of stolen property takes not a tithe of the burglar's risk and usually makes much more than the burglar's profit. He that is a master of his knavish art receives goods knowing them to have been stolen, conceals them, does not enter an account of them in his register, lies to the police, sells them, as a rule, at a good price, and probably swindles the burglar out of his hard-earned profits.

The most effective remedy is to fix such penalties on wrong-doing that the old curiosity dealer who otherwise would readily aid thieving, will be kept straight by the certainty of the comparative ruin that would follow discovery. The making of these penalties would be no reflection on honest dealers. The regulations that say each dealer must enter in a register a description of goods he acquires and sells, the day and hour of acquisition and sale, and the name, occupation and address both of the person from whom the goods are acquired and the one to whom they are sold, will, if obeyed, save the honest dealer from harm.

A GOOD ENGLISH SCHEME.

There is a custom in some of the large English towns, which Alderman Laporte thinks highly of and may try to have followed here. When an article is lost or stolen the owner informs the police right away. The loss or robbery is noted, and next morning every pawnbroker and dealer in second-hand goods knows of it. The way is simple. A list of stolen and lost goods is given to each dealer and broker every morning. If a watch has been stolen, the owner describes it fully, and that description appears on the list of things stolen, after this style:—"Lady's gold Geneva watch, made by Jones, London; No. 1502. Initials 'W.B.' engraved on inside of case." Any marks, however slight, that may help in the detection of a thief are given, whether the stolen article be a dress, a coat, a pair of boots, a diamond ring, or a horse and cart.

Any dealer who unintentionally received any of the articles on this list, whether a day or a month afterwards, should forfeit it. Proof of his innocence would be in his register. If he had entered in his register the "acquisition or purchase" at the time, it would be clear that he was not aware the article had been stolen.

If any stolen article were found among his collection of bric-a-brac and not entered in the register, it would be for the dealer to clear himself, and if he were found guilty of giving deliberate aid to thieves, it would be fairly easy under the proposed new method of detective supervision to shut him out of the business, if that were thought wise.

From a purely sentimental point of view, it will be a pity to spoil the mysterious and romantic haze that hangs over disreputable old curiosity shops. Mr. Fagin is a very entertaining old man — to read about—but in real life the man who owns anything worth stealing would prefer the room rather than the company of Mr. Fagin and his friends. The thief is like a mushroom: you never know where he will spring up. A little success is tonic to his ambition. Let him successfully "pinch" the coppers from a blind beggar's hat and it is only a little while before he is back for the hat itself.

WHY SMUGGLING SCHEMES SO OFTEN FALL THROUGH

For the last few weeks all the ocean liners sailing from European ports for New York have been crowded, and many people who were negligent about securing return passage have been compelled to change their plans by receiving the information that the ship of their choice was "all full." The majority of the passengers on ocean steamers combined shopping with sight-seeing while abroad, and the problem of how to get the purchases past the Custom House officials without paying duty on them keeps many passengers thinking for days on the homeward trip.

Custom House officers say that many men and women who would resent any insinuation as to their honesty look upon smuggling as "all right," and think that a declaration under oath that they have nothing dutiable in their trunks need not be positively true so long as only the Government loses in consequence. Despite the schemes and plans of the dishonest passengers who bring perjury permeated presents from Paris, many seizures have been made this season, and more goods have been confiscated than in former summers. In many instances the detected smuggler blames himself for having looked guilty, or for having concealed the laces or diamonds in the wrong place, and then remembers how Mrs. Smith brought a whole wedding outfit through for her daughter or how Mrs. Brownsland-ed a lot of furs "just because she was smart."

In nine cases out of ten the collapse of the smuggling scheme was due neither to the guilty look of the passenger and his failure to pack the stuff properly, nor to the vigilance of the customs officers, but to the desire on the part of a shopkeeper in Europe to "get even."

"The Government has had much aid," said a detective, "from the European shopkeepers. When an American woman appears on the scene and looks his stock over, the Paris dealer does his best to make a sale. If the woman is simply a 'shopper,' just looking around for a friend, the storekeeper must grin and bear it. But when he finds out that Mrs. American has made her purchases at a rival establishment, and they all have means for gaining that information, he goes further and finds out when the woman will sail. Then he gives the customs authorities a tip. Tips of that kind are forwarded to Washington and placed in the hands of special men. Lots of gowns, furs, jewellery and other goods have been stopped at the steamer piers which would undoubtedly have slipped through but for the aid received from these disgruntled European merchants and dressmakers. The Government sometimes receives tips from other sources also, but the object is usually revenge, and the informer invariably hides behind an assumed name. A specimen case was that of a man who wrote the Custom House to look for a man on a certain steamer who would have a lot of goods in his possession which he would try to bring through. The man came on the steamer as announced, and, sure enough, he had a big lot of undeclared stuff, and was put to much trouble and expense before he got matters straightened out. His trouble all came from beating another man at poker on the trip out."

WAY OF THE WORLD.

"Don't you admire determination in a man's character?"

"It all depends on the result," answered Sirius Barker. "If it brings success I praise it as splendid perseverance. If it brings failure I denounce it as a confounded obstinacy."—Washington Star.

Should the French and Russian Navies Unite--What Then?

Through all the trials and misfortunes of the past year, writes H. M. Wilson in the London Daily Mail, when our army was tested in the field and found deficient, not in bravery and devotion—Britons are rarely wanting in these qualities—but in judgment, foresight and organization, one thought has consoled the man in the street. "After all," he has said, "we are a naval people, and we give so much money and attention to our navy that it is not surprising if our army should have failed to come up to expectations. The navy is all right."

Is this confidence justified? Is our navy what it should be in numbers and organization, remembering that, if it fails, no power on earth can save us from, perhaps, irretrievable disaster? Let us take as a test case by which to decide the condition of the Mediterranean fleet.

This force is maintained in waters where it is in the closest proximity to two formidable squadrons, both of which might be found any day acting in combination against it. There is no discourtesy, and certainly no unfriendliness in regarding the French and Russian fleets as our most powerful rivals. France and Russia are united by an alliance in which a definite military and naval understanding finds a place, and it is always, unfortunately, possible that they may quarrel with us, though assuredlyl the quarrel will be none of our own seeking. No one can forget the violent explosion of animosity against England which accompanied our defeats in South Africa.

PREPARATION ABROAD.

The French squadron in the Mediterranean, under the young and brilliant Admiral Fournier, who has just vacated his command, has been brought up to the highest pitch of efficiency. It is constantly at sea; its shooting, judging by the practice made at the Rochers des Medes in 1899, is admirable; no fault is to be found with its discipline; and in ships and material it is the very best that France can produce. An American correspondent who was on board one of its flagships at Cherbourg, and who from experience in the American-Spanish war knows what a fighting navy should be, could not sufficiently praise it or dwell upon the enormous advance it has made since, ten years ago, he saw it last.

It comprises six battleships of the newest pattern, and, as far as is possible in the French navy, where there have been in the past so many patterns, of similar type; nine cruisers, also as far as possible in groups of similar type, and thirteen torpedo craft. Its base is Toulon, but it has a good fortified harbor within reach of Malta at Bizerta.

THE PASSAGE OF THE DARDANELLES.

The Russia Black Sea fleet, in or before war, would, of course, pass the Dardanelles. All the arrangements for this have been made, and the necessary Turkish officials "squared." The fleet consists of seven battleships, of various patterns and ages—some of them new; none of them more than fourteen years old—with a fair number of torpedo craft.

In the second line, France has available three old battleships, several cruisers, and at least 100 torpedo boats. Such are the antagonists which the British Mediterranean fleet might have to face at any moment.

We should naturally expect that under such conditions our fleet in the Mediterranean would be sufficient in quantity and irreproachable in quality. Lying between the hammer at Toulon and the anvil in the Dardanelles; having to face the risk of being, for a longer or shorter time, cut off from England and reinforcements; in a position where action to be successful must be prompt and vigorous—this fleet ought to be our best. It is a military principle always to place the finest force where the fiercest attack is to be apprehended; thus the pick of the French army is normally placed in proximity to the German frontier.

Unfortunately, this principle has not been strictly observed by our Admiralty. Our Mediterranean fleet contains ten battleships and two old ironclads, used as guardships at Gibraltar and Alexandria. But the ten battleships are of no less than four different types, and four of them are now relatively old-fashioned ships. These four have a great deal of combustible wood about them; many of their guns are ill-protected, and they are much inferior, individually, to the six French vessels in the first line.

THE PLEADING OF THE ADMIRALS.

It is tolerably notorious that commander-in-chief after commander-in-chief has asked for more battleships, and pointed out that with only ten, as at present, either the Russian fleet or the French fleet must be left unwatched. In the first case the Russians would certainly descend upon Egypt; in the second case, the French would probably push for the Channel, there combine with their strong northern squadron, and attempt to overwhelm the British Channel squadron and reserve fleet in detail.

The Admiralty theory is that it is safe to wait till the last minute before reinforcing the Mediterranean fleet, exactly as the War Office held it wise to wait till Mr. Kruger's preparations were complete before despatching the army corps to South Africa. At the last minute the Channel squadron will be sent. But the Channel squadron does not day by day drill and manoeuvre with the Mediterranean fleet under the eye of the commander-in-chief on that station; the commander-in-chief does not know the precise capacity of its officers and men, and he cannot reckon upon it as if it were always under his orders.

Not only is the Mediterranean fleet weak in battleships, it is also scandalously weak in cruisers. "Want of frigates," said Nelson, would be found written upon his heart after death. In war the British Mediterranean fleet will be reduced to utter impotence because it is an organism without eyes and ears. Against nine excellent and modern French cruisers, in permanent commission, it has only six which can be accounted serviceable, and one of these has but just gone out.

AN ASSORTMENT OF SPECIMENS.

It will scarcely be believed that these six ships are of six different types. They are an assortment of specimens, not a squadron. Nothing in them is interchangeable. If A breaks down, B cannot supply her defects. And for this Whitehall is responsible. We build our cruisers in batches of six or eight, but Whitehall has carefully neutralized the inestimable advantage which this should confer by pepnering the six or eight ships in six or eight different squadrons.

In torpedo craft we have five "catchers," sixteen destroyers, and about eighteen or twenty torpedo boats. But of the last half are old and broken down; some are literally falling to pieces. Even the destroyers are none too trustworthy, for the reason that the resources of Malta dockyard do not suffice to keep them in order. Nor is this flotilla anything like adequate. The French have a score of torpedo stations round the Mediterranean—at Bizerta, at Oran, at Algiers, at Ajaccio, and on the French littoral. All these must be watched vigilantly by night and day. There are bitter complaints in the fleet itself as to the utter inadequacy of the provision of cruisers, and as to the weakness of the torpedo flotilla.

The fleet, too, is without repair ships—for the Vulcan is by no means adapted to the needs of such a force as Admiral Fisher commands—without good, trustworthy steam colliers and distilling ships. It is like an army without transport. The accessories, which make no show upon paper, have for that reason been neglected and forgotten at Whitehall. Yet at Toulon these matters are not being overlooked, as we shall one day discover.

AN ORDER TO SAVE COAL.

As a final blow to the efficiency of the force, an Admiralty order has just been issued directing that our ships are to steam at an absurdly low rate to save coal. This amazing piece of economy may be compared with the reduction of our Horse Artillery in 1889, and will be dearly repented in war. Let me add, while on this point of speed, that the under-manning of the engine-rooms and stokeholds, in defiance of the opinion of engineers, will then be found not less disastrous. Every vessel in our Navy is suffering more or less obscurely from the cause.

In view of the utter inadequacy of the dockyard accommodation at Malta, and the years which will pass before the works at Gibraltar are completed, a fresh naval base should be established and fortified at Alexandria wihtout delay. It is far more important that our Mediterranean fleet should be in perfect trim, and its commander relieved of grave anxiety, than that £6,000,000 should be spent upin new coast defence artillery at home. So long as Alexandria is defenceless he does not know which way to turn. What would public opinion say of him if he failed to protect such a position?

And remember the Mediterranean fleet is only one sample. H. W. WILSON.

Some Yarns of a Battleship As Her Officers Tell Them

The following amusing ward-room yarns are from the Pall Mall Gazette, where they appeared over the signature of Angus Evan Abbott:—

The commander told me this yarn on the morning after we coaled at Milford Haven. He had been busy for 30 hours at a stretch without the faintest chance of obtaining a wink of sleep. His face was sallow from heavy weariness, and when breakfast was put before him he continued to star vacantly into space. When he did begin to speak, I heard the coal-scales and clinkers rattling in his throat, and he assured me in his quiet, truthful way that he had a head of him some three or four days of great anxiety, because, until that space of time had passed, he would not dare to smoke, for he could not be sure that there was no accumulation of coal gas in him. He was, he told me, a fastidious man, and preferred almost any death to being blown up by an internal explosion. I claim that a man who early in the morning can be humorous is a genius, but here was one full of coal dust and with an awful fate threatening him, and he told me this yarn.

THE COMMANDER'S TALE.

"About three o'clock this morning I felt rather sad and lonely. I had been hard at it for close upon 2 hours and, besides the men having been slamming 240 lb. sacks of coal about for 12 hours, began to work mechanically, and that always makes me feel that the whole ship is a machine and I the only man aboard. I was fighting my way through an atmosphere of coal sacks mixed with darkness, and happening to look over the side, there on the quarter-deck of the collier alongside I saw the hulking form of a complacent man smoking a mammoth pipe. I recognized in him the captain of the collier. He had drifted out of his snug cabin, and was watching us at work. As I tell you, I felt lonely, so I made my way to his side and bade him good morning. He was a plain, family man, and put on not the least little side in chatting to a mere commander. But it needed suggestion to keep him talking, as his brain was not of the continuous order; so among other questions I put to him was this:—

"'Have you coaled any other of our ships since we last sailed?'

"'Yes,' he said; 'two.'

"'Which were they?' I asked.

"'One was the "Awke, the other the Andrew— Andrew——' He scratched his head for a moment, and looked more at sea than a stranded whale."

"'The Andromache?' I suggested.

"'That's 'er!' he shouted. 'You've 'it it. I knew it was a Scotch name.'"

The poor marine could only nod a certification of this tale. He, too, had been coaling, so could not speak.

Speaking of the danger of coal gas in one's interior reminded the assistant paymaster of an explosion story. The junior Gold Bags slept in a swung cot or hammock, and to be sure on coaling nights no hammock can be slung, so he was obliged to doss about, as it were, snatching what sleep he could on chairs and refrigerators and things, much like a tramp dodges the police and dreams on doorsteps. He had spent the night hanging about like a sore thumb, and drowsily damning the Service. So thoughts of death and destruction were congenial to his mood, and he told this moral tale huskily.

WHERE THE CORDITE WENT.

"By the way, sir," he began, "did you take any part in the correspondence that appeared in the Times regarding the Relaxation battleship mystery?"

The commander shook his haed.

"Well, you know, when the Relaxation—she's an old ship—was last commissioned, after a few weeks they began to miss cordite from the magazine. That was strange enough, but what was stranger still, and, in fact, alarming, was that at certain ragged intervals remarkable little explosions were heard down in the magazine, and after each explosion a little more cordite proved to be missing. They tried every possible thing to discover where the cordite went, and for a long time the mystery remained unsolved. At length a hole was bored through the wall and a continual watch kept. After a few men had taken their turn at the spy-hole without detecting anything unusual, the bo's'wain's mate clapped his eye to the place and discovered the secret. From a hole that had been overlooked he espied a large lean rat cautiously come out, and this, scurrying to where the cordite was kept, began to eat ravenously. It was easily seen that the rat knew food from mere filling, for he chose cordite before ship's grub. When he had nearly finished a sudden noise happened on deck. Alarmed, the rat made a mad leap for the hole, which at the best was but big enough to allow the beast to squeeze through. Dashing his head into the hole, his ribs struck the iron sides with great violence, and instantly there was a savage little explosion, and the beast disappeared into thin air. The double mystery of disappearing cordite and ghost explosions was explained."

"They had only to stop up the hole and save the cordite?"

"Yes, they might have done so, but the owner thought it better to clear the ship of rats. So he still kept a man at the hole with a heavy hammer, and every time the man saw a full rat he smote a clanging blow on the iron door, the rat bolted, and there you are."

The soldier knew the hammer.

Nothing short of a coal mine collapsing upon him could discomfort an engineer aboard a warship. He is suckled in calamity, reared in adversity, and lives a life of fearsome and dumb dread expectation. He takes coaling day in an off-hand manner that exasperates the rest of his brother officers. So he could tell a story without coal rattling in his throat.

"If it were not for the executives, the owner, commander, No. 1, navigating officers, and other unessentials, a cruiser would be a rather jolly place to spend a happy half-century, you know. But they are so inconsiderate to us engineers, and the deuce of it is they have consideration for every other branch of this beautiful yawning service. They make mistakes, and then serenely shift the blame to our shoulders, and go on turning the atmosphere into the Purple East at our expense. Those navigators are never by any chance in the wrong, you know. They'll keep us running at 250 revolutions a minute, then suddenly order us down to 25, and sit, as is bound to happen, our safety valve blows off, they kick up as big a row as the valve, blowing us up for the noise it makes.

"I remember one case of this kind that was right down agaravating enough to make one open a sea-cock and sink the ship. During the naval manoeuvres three years ago I was shipmate with Anstruthers on the Willing cruiser, and one dark night we were off the coast of Ireland, every light out, deadlights tight, and all of us in the body of the ship breathing potted air. We were dodging on at sixty revolutions, when all on a sudden, jangle goes the contounded bell, and we're up to the limit at one fell swoop. Of course we got every stoker going full swing, and for three-quarters of an hour every furnace was red hot, and every revolution the engines could make we got out of them. Early in the excitement we heard the bang of a gun on deck, and knew that an engagement with the enemy was in progress. Well, as I say, we went thundering through the waves like to shake every rib out of the Willing, when the order slid down to us to reduce to fifty revolutions. Down we shut, and when the safety-valve began to allow the terrible pressure of steam to escape, the chief and I congratulated ourselves that in this run we had got every ounce of power out of her. As we were smiling all over, and feeling good, down comes a message to Anstruthers from the owner ordering him on deck. When the chief returned, I saw at a glance that he was as hard aboil as our best boiler. He took me into a dark corner, so that the men could not see or hear, and he seized his soul by the corners and emptied it of its innermost opinions of the owner right on top of my head. The owner it seemed, had give him an awful wigging because the bl—ed safety-valves were a-roar. The owner had outstormed a typhoon. 'Does he expect me to swallow the steam or what?' shouted the chief.

"What about the engagement?" I asked.

"That's the 'cussed part of it," barked the chief. "The owner and the rest of them thought they were chasing a torpedo-boat destroyer until the thing whistled and disappeared into a tunnel. Then it dritted through their brains that it was the night express to Belfast on the K.B. and F. line, which runs on the beach for fifteen miles in this part. All our fault!"

Guaranteed by the soldier, who had an Irish nurse.

TURNING THE JOKE ON HERRMANN.

When Bill Nye, in collaboration with James Whitcomb Riley, was touring the country as a lecturer, he stopped at a well-known Chicago hostelry one evening, and was escorted to a place in the big room directly across the table from a dark man with heavy, black mustachios and a Mephistophelian goatee. Nye recognized his vis-a-vis as Herrmann, the magician, but beyond a quizzical stare gave no sign that he knew the eminent prestidigitator. Herrmann was very well aware that the bald man opposite him was Bill Nye, but did not indicate his recognition by word or manner. Herrmann had, in fact, prepared a little surprise for the humorist, and several others seated at the table were in the secret.

Nye was about to lance a leaf from his salad, when he espied, lying beneath it, a superb and scintillant diamond, set in a very fine gold ring. Without showing the least surprise he lifted the ring from the salad bowl, slipped it on his finger, conscious all the while that every eye was upon him, and, turning to Riley, who sat next to him, remarked, with his dry, inimitable drawl:

"Strange how careless I am getting to be in my old age, James. I am forever leaving my jewellery in unlikely places."

Herrmann was dumbfounded at the sudden manner in which the trick had miscarried, but he was destined for a still greater shock, for when the darky waiter who presided over the table brought on the next course, Nye turned to him and, soberly handing him the gem setting, said:

"You are a very good waiter, Joe."

"Yes, sah. I guess I is, sah."

"And you always will be a real good waiter, Joe?"

"Yes, sah. I'm boun' ter do ma best, sah."

"I believe you, Joe, I believe you, and as an evidence of my faith in you I want you to accept this little trifle. Wear it, and always remember the man who most appreciated your services."

The darky's eyes bulged. Herrmann's fork rattled to the floor, and he tugged at his great mustachios, but was far too clever to cut in with an explanation at such an inopportune moment. There were half suppressed titters all around the board during the rest of the meal, which the professor of occult art did not appear to enjoy. At a late hour that night Herrmann was heard in loud argument with the dusky recipient of the diamond ring, trying in two languages to convince him that it was all a joke on the part of Mr. Nye. Finally, after disbursing a tip of more than customary liberality, Herrmann got back his ring. He afterward avowed that the stone alone was worth $2,000, and that Bill Nye's nonchalant presentation of it to a grinning menial had spoiled a whole evening's performance in legerdemain.

EXCHANGE OF IDEAS.

Landlady (threateningly): "I'll give you a piece of my mind one of these days if you're not careful."

Boarder: "I guess I can stand it if it isn't any bigger that the piece of pie you gave me."—Buffalo Express.

John Burns Among His People of Battersea

It is worth one's while to see John Burns among his people in Battersea—to see him standing on a chair, so as to seem bigger and to loom above them.

He is one of the seven or eight really notable figures in this election, and the most singular one of them all; the only one who very widely differs from the rest in birth, speech, thought, and aims. A night ago I went over to his bailiwick to hear him speak.

Mr. Burns was to speak in a Board school in the thick of some two-story cottages. An hour too early a few persons gathered outside the playground wall—mostly in caps and short, dark coats and thick, light-colored trousers.

When the gate was opened we all huddled together and squeezed through it with a mighty yelling and cheering, and we swarmed over the dried fake of cement into the open basement of the school, where a gaslight could be vaguely distinguished by those who had strong sight, and where the boys found some gymnasium ladders and at once perched on them like so many hens at sunset. Some of us carried portraits of Mr. Burns and bundles of a paper called "Democracy," with a leading article about "Burns in Battersea." We laid these on a bench, ordered the boys down from the ladders because they appeared more comfortable than ourselves, and then one of us said, "I shall put Mr. Burns there, just at the edge of the building, so that he can talk to us in here and to the crowd out of doors."

MAKES HIS OWN ARRANGEMENTS.

When Mr. Burns came, he was told what a fine place had been chosen for him.

"I'll speak anywhere but there," said the Battersea Bonaparte. "Come along; we'll go out in the open air at the other end of the yard."

He came into the crowd as an express train shoots into a crowded station, with the same strength and rush and the same suction in the air, drawing everybody after him.

"I'm your 'Union Jack,'" he seemed to say in his characteristic mode of speech. "I'm your Johnny Bull and your Union Jack, and you've nothing to fear and nothing to worry about so long as you've got me." A little leather hand-satchel was the only cargo of the train, and when this was put off on the bench with the pet traits and papers, he gripped the lever, threw it wide open, and shot across the cement, sucking several hundreds of us after him so fast that I, for one, only touched a toe to the earth once in every ten yards.

While he stands down on a level with his people we study him; a man of woman's height and man's build, short, broad-shouldered, broad-chested, with powerful arms and legs. He is all in blue, except his black bowler and stubby black boots. He looks like a million other men in London, and yet, the moment you hear that he was formerly an engineer, you see that he is a typical engineer to-day. The same short, strong build, the same square build, the same square jaws, the same carelessly-worn blue suit, the same keen, steady, burning eyes are in a thousand locomotive cabs darting all over England, Canada, America, Australia, and South Africa this morning.

"Do you prepare your speeches?"

"Not a bit," said he, looking at the hard used little leather bag. "What isn't in my head is in that little bag. He has Napoleon's way of standing with his chin down, partly pondering, partly resting.

"SLAVE OF HIS NERVES."

But that is a mere flashlight pose, for he is the slave of his nerves, and has a birdlike restlessness. He misses nothing with his eyes, and his head turns quick as light, at every sound around him. He spent ten minutes in silencing some boys and guls who were so nearly quiet that no one else heard them.

But now see him as a leader. He mounts a chair and throws up his head to begin his speech. It is a head among 10,000—with a high, round forehead, a Bismarckian crown, and a good hammer-like bulge behind; a big storage battery of propulsive force. Only his eyes and bushy eyebrows are dark, all the rest is grizzled or white—white whiskers, beard growing whiter and whiter from a dark beginning, hair thin on top, and nearly salted at the sides. Age? Fifty-five to sixty at a guess. But, in fact, he is forty-two, nearly twenty years younger than he looks. How does he live? On no salary, at a calling at which money can not legitimately be made, yet fairly dressed, and with a wife and child at home—how do men like that make both ends meet in public life in England?

HOW HE LIVES.

"I'll tell you how I live," he says in his speech. "I am supported by a voluntary subscription among the workingmen of Battersea, and this is joined in by Radicals, Tories, Liberals, Imperialists—every sort of politician, and they support me because they like my straightness and honesty. In twelve years that money has not equalled three pounds a week." He likes to talk about himself, and he has a confident, positive way of asserting himself and his opinions. "Don't invite that man forward," he says, "because when I have done with him he will want to get out, quickly. Let him stay where he is, close to the door." "What does the man say? 'God bless Cecil Rhodes!' Leave me to answer that. I'll make it so hot for him that he'll wish he had not spoken."

He is not so much immodest as nonmodest, a positive, strong, crystal-clear man, who sees a little way into the heart of things at mid him, speaks what he sees, and is silent about all beyond that. "Six months ago you were restive when I denounced this unjust war in Africa. Now you listen quietly. That shows me that I am right. I gave you my views on that subject, and my view is the best view. It is the best thing I ever did: the greatest, best, and—from a moral point of view—the most courageous act of any statesman who ever lived. What's that? That man believes in the war? Well, plenty of men find it easy to defend a war when some one else does the fighting. Those are what I call proxy patriots."

His head is held well back in speaking, his chin is high. He looks like a falcon or an eagle. He says that when he was an apprentice he put in a little time at riveting. But you see nothing left of the mechanic or the engine-driver about him, now that he is posed as an eagle commanding the lesser hueds and sweeping the scene with his piercing eyes. "That was a valuable experience for me," he says, "for by learning to rivet I learned to drive truths straight, to send them home, and to clinch them on the inside."

A SUM OF IMPRESSION.

John Burns makes you respect him, however you disagree with him. You feel that he is pure-blooded, pure-bred, healthy man, and a high type of his class. He neither drinks nor smokes. You cannot doubt his earnestness, nor his honesty. He can quote Browning, when it serves him, and he talks well, though not always correctly. He speaks of himself only as a "labor-leader"; and labor, work, poverty, the raising of the masses, are his only themes. He is usually consistent in his arguments, because he clings to his narrow track, just as his engine would if he were a driver. His only aims are to get better wages, better homes for work people, and what he thinks are better uses for the public money. He opposes the war and Imperialism because what these cost would do more good, he says, in razing slums and building cheap homes. He opposes the aims of the rich with similar arguments, holding that they live at the expense of the poor. "The death duties are misused," he says; "what the rich leave should be used to help the poor."

This is the impression made by one speech and one short interview. Burns seemed to me thoroughly English at heart, a revolutionist by ball t and bullet, a good balance wheel for thousands of less sober and less reasonable followers. "It would be thought a disgrace all over the world," he says, in his frankly, self-approving way, "for John Burns to be beaten by a brewer."

JULIAN RALPH.

THAT BOY.

"Mamma, does money make the man?"

"I am sorry to say it does sometimes, Tommy."

"Money will make a man go anywhere, won't it?"

"I suppose so."

"If it was down in Cuba would money make a man go to raising mangoes?"

"Don't bother me."

"Do monkeys eat mangoes, mamma?"

"I presume so. I wish you wouldn't talk so much."

"Then if money makes the man go to raising mangoes, and monkeys eat mangoes, don't the monkeys make the mangoes go——"

Whack! Whack!

"Ouch!"—Chicago Tribune.

What the Democrats Are Doing to Make Bryan President

Democrats face the presidential campaign with a national committee managed by veterans. In the great tactical struggle for the balance of power among the 14,500,000 voters of the republic the Democratic party will have leaders tried in the stress and storm of four years ago. It is seldom that a national committee goes through two campaigns with so few changes in its executive heads. Chairman, secretary, chief of the press bureau, manager of the speakers' bureau—all are the same as in 1896.

If there is any advantage in experience the Democratic managers have it. There is no other school in which so much is to be learned in so short a time. There are few other affairs in life in which the motives and actions of men are woven into such a tangled skein. No other contest in the world offers such a glittering prize. The Democratic leaders have a peculiar fitness for the race, for they are wise in the knowledge gained by the trials and triumphs of friend and foe four years ago.

United States Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, is again chairman, and Charles A. Walsh, of Iowa, is secretary for a second time. J. G. Johnson, committeeman for Kansas, is vice chairman of the executive committee, but in fact exercises the power of chairman. These three men are members of every committee, and Senator Jones by virtue of his position is chairman of each of them. They are a triumvirate whose action may win or lose the presidency. They lay plans for the capture of whole states, and they are quite as energetic in the pursuit of a single election precinct. They have 10,000 scouts scattered through the country, and no nook in the doubtful states is too small to be unworthy their attention.

Chairman Jones is in frequent conference with the big men of the party, sometimes for the consideration of broad lines of policy but more often to discuss practical politics, to devise a system of campaigning to win the electoral vote of doubtful states. He must have money to carry on the work, and the burden and anxiety of providing funds fall largely upon his shoulders. With branch headquarters in New York he has to divide his time between that city and Chicago. Thousands of details are brought to his attention and must be referred to proper subordinates, and the general direction of the various departments of the campaign work requires constant care. It is a work calculated to break down any but a physical giant.

BRYAN SPEECHES AS CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.	
	Copies.
Indianapolis speech.	7,400,000
St. Louis speech....	3,000,000
Chicago Labor Day speech	1,000,000
Total for three speeches	11,400,000

SENATOR JONES' ALTER EGO.

Mr. Johnson is the chief executive officer at headquarters. He is intrusted with the responsibility of putting into effect many of the decisions of Chairman Jones. Mr. Johnson has sought to secure in each voting precinct of the doubtful states a Democrat who would charge himself with the duty of distributing campaign documents where they will do the most good. He has about 6,000 such men at work, and in order to keep in touch with them he issues a weekly paper called the Working Democracy. When he wants a man for a particular precinct he advertises for what he wants. The paper contains instructions for these precinct representatives, besides much campaign literature calculated to fortify them in the faith.

DEMOCRACY'S BUSY SECRETARY.

Secretary Walsh is a fountain of information. All sorts of reports on campaign work flow to his desk, and he is prepared to explain at a moment's notice the state of any department.

Mr. Walsh has charged himself specially with the distribution of campaign documents. His committee has printed 30,000,000 copies, and he hopes, by taking increased care, to have every copy count. He has the pamphlets counted when received from the printers to be sure of full measure. His system of reports shows how many have been received, how many sent out and how many are on hand. Mr. Walsh's reports show the number and kind of documents in every shipment and the person or committee to whom they were sent.

The secretary has had 23,000,000 documents printed in Chicago, 4,000,000 in Clinton, Iowa, and 3,000,000 in Evansville, Ind. Most of these have gone to states which might be lost. Class B comprises Republican states which may be won. Class C includes what he considers to be purely doubtful states. He is not wasting ammunition on the solid South or in rock-ribbed Republican states. He received a request the other day from a Texas congressman for a large bundle of campaign pamphlets, which induced him to make a few burning remarks about the Democrat who couldn't be satisfied "with 300,000 majority." In the same mail came a requisition from Pennsylvania, which was refused for the opposite reason. On the other hand, Indiana is considered a good missionary field and has been supplied with 1,500,000 documents.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

About 17,000,000 documents have been apportioned to the West and 12,000,000 to the East. The most popular piece of campaign literature has been Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance, delivered at Indianapolis. Nearly 6,000,000 copies of the speech in various forms have been distributed, besides 1,500,000 copies of a pamphlet containing "points" from it. The committee started with an edition of 500,000 pamphlets in English. This was followed by editions of 500,000, 1,000,000 and 500,000, making a total of 2,500,000. To this number were added 500,000 in German, 200,000 in Norwegian, 200,000 in Swedish, 150,000 in Bohemian, 150,000 in Polish, 65,000 in Yiddish and smaller lots in Dutch, Italian and Greek, making a total of 1,400,000 in foreign languages. The speech was also printed in newspaper supplements to the number of 2,000,000 copies. This particular speech is therefore represented in the literature of the campaign issued by the committee of 7,500,000 pamphlets and supplements.

BRYAN'S INDIANAPOLIS SPEECH REPRINTED.	
	Copies.
Complete in pamphlets	5,900,000
In English	2,500,000
In German	500,000
In Norwegian	200,000
In Swedish	200,000
In Bohemian	150,000
In Polish	150,000
In Yiddish	65,000
In other languages..	135,000
Extracts in pamphlet form	1,500,000
Complete in newspaper supplements	2,000,000
Total issue	7,400,000

The overshadowing part played by Mr. Bryan is reflected in the use made of his speeches, the numerous editions of which have had few, if, any, precedents. His anti-trust speech at St. Louis has been given a pamphlet issue of 2,000,000 copies and has been used in 1,000,000 newspaper supplements, making a total of 3,000,000 copies. His Labor Day speech in Chicago was printed in 1,000,000 supplements. Of these three speeches the national committee has printed 11,400,000 copies, and, of course, other millions have been printed by newspapers as news matter or by state committees for campaign use. Veteran campaigners fail to recall any other similar case to rival this record.

WORK OF THE PRESS BUREAU.

Mr. Abbot has been conducting the press bureau since last January, and has eleven persons under his direction. They have prepared 116 pamphlets and leaflets, exclusive of Mr. Bryan's speeches. That work is now practically completed, but during the past week new pamphlets were issued at the rate of three or four a day. The bureau has also prepared seven newspaper supplements at irregular intervals, and it is estimated that their total issue has been about 12,000,000 copies. Three of the supplements were used for Mr. Bryan's speeches, one for Mr. Altgeld's answer to Governor Roosevelt's speech at St. Paul. Another was devoted to anti-imperialism.

The press bureau reaches many Democratic papers through the houses printing "patent insides" for country publishers. There are six of these concerns, and they have been furnished from three to eight columns of Democratic reading every week. Mr. Abbot made a postal card canvass just before the Kansas City convention, and ascertained that this service was being used by about 2,500 papers. Campaign literature in the form of stereotyped plates is furnished to a few papers printed in German or Swedish.

Mr. Abbot has established a weekly newspaper, and, so far as he knows, this is the first time a national committee has gone into the business of issuing a regular journal. This paper has four pages of seven columns each. It is filled with editorials, political news and campaign arguments. It goes to 7,500 "friendly papers," under which name are included Populist and Silver Republican as well as Democratic periodicals. It takes the place of local journals in some counties where the party organ has gone over to the enemy. A considerable demand for the National Democrat, as it is called, has also come from individuals, who are taken as subscribers at the rate of $1. Altogether it has a weekly circulation of about 20,000 copies.

The bureau has one man at Washington and two in Chicago preparing tri-weekly letters with political news, which go to seventy-five daily papers in cities of 50,000 and upward. A number of independent papers are running a parallel column debate on political questions, and the Democratic articles are furnished by the bureau for fifteen journals of that class. Altogether Mr. Abbot and his assistants have been getting out from 100 to 180 columns of reading matter per week. Mr. Abbot also supervises the work of the German press bureau under the direction of Otto Diederlein, and the work of the Hebrew press bureau under Leopold Moss.

WORK OF THE SPELLBINDERS.

The management of the speaking campaign is in the hands of ex-Judge Daniel McConville of Ohio, who brings to the task the experience gained in the same position four years ago. He reports about 1,800 speakers under the direction of the national committee, and he estimates that state and local committees have about 3,500, making a total of 5,300. He thinks it probable they will average nearly, if not quite, 4,500 speeches a night, or about 26,000 a week, which would make a total of about 156,000 for the speaking campaign of six weeks.

DEMOCRATIC SPELLBINDING.	
Speakers under national committee	1,800
Speakers under other committees	3,500
Speeches each night, nearly	4,500
Speeches each week, about	26,000
Speeches during campaign	150,000

Many United States senators, congressmen and governors have volunteered for the work and many lesser lights are paid salaries, as is the usual rule in campaign work. One of the severest trials of Mr. McConville is to make the selection among the thousands of applicants, for no campaign committee has money enough to engage all the men who wish to take the stump for the sake of the party—and a consideration. He has even more trouble in trying to convince county and state governors that the supply of senators and governors is too limited to meet the demand. He finds that the standard of demand has been raised since 1896. The long tours of Bryan, Cockran and others brought speakers of national reputation to the gates of many small places, and these want the same grade of orators this year.

One of the tasks of Mr. McConville is the hiring of special cars and trains and the routing of "big guns" for long tours. The case of Mr. Bryan, who is now on his third and last tour, will indicate some of the difficulties. Mr. Bryan left Lincoln September 27 and was scheduled to be in other states as follows:—South Dakota, September 28; North Dakota, September 29; Minnesota, October 1 and 2; Wisconsin, October 3; Indiana, October 4, 5 and 6; Illinois, October 8 and 9; Michigan, October 10 and 11; Ohio, October 12-15; New York, October 16-20; West Virginia, October 22; Maryland, October 23; Delaware, October 24; New Jersey, October 25 and 26; and New York, October 27. Here are fifteen states in which the candidate is to speak, necessitating arrangements with many railroads and a nice calculation to make connections. Mr. McConville is proud of his feat of starting Bourke Cockran in Idaho September 1 and landing him at Emporia, Kan., September 29, without missing a date.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE EAST.

Ex-Governor William J. Stone of Missouri, another veteran of four years ago, as vice chairman of the national committee is in charge of the branch headquarters in New York. That office is bending its energies chiefly to the making of votes in the Empire State. New York has thirty-six electoral votes, and a change from one party to another makes a difference of seventy-two in figuring the electoral majority. The vote of that state has repeatedly decided the race for the presidency. In 1884 a change of less than 600 votes from the Democratic party to the Republican would have elected Blaine instead of Cleveland.

Recent Happenings in the World of Music.

The Ladies' Morning Musical Club has just announced its programme of concerts for the season. Ernst Von Dohnange, the brilliant young Hungarian pianist, whose playing has caused a furore in European capitals, will be heard in recital here during the last week of November. Later in the year the Kneisel Quartette will give a chamber music recital and Mr. and Mrs. George Henschel will appear at a song recital.

* * *

There is a treat in store for the patrons of the Sunday sacred concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre on Sunday. The management has been fortunate in securing Miss Jeanie Rankin, an English contralto, who only arrived in the city from London this week. Miss Rankin is one of the premier contralto singers of England and has appeared on many occasions at the Albert Hall, the Queen's Hall, the Crystal Palace and other places in London and the provinces, Scotland and Ireland. During last season Miss Rankin appeared nineteen times in different parts of England singing the contralto roles in the Messiah. The management has also secured Mr. Frank J. Smith of Toronto. Mr. Smith is a tenor of fine quality and has sung in Toronto with a great deal of success. After his engagement at Her Majesty's Mr. Smith goes on the Keith circuit for an engagement of four weeks. The permanent quartette will render a couple of numbers in their usual style and Mr. Goulet will be on the programme for a violin solo.

The Programme is as follows: Quartette, "No. 1, allegro," Mozart, the Goulet String Quartette; tenor solo, "Light of Heaven," Herbert, Mr. Frank J. Smith; trio (for violin, piano and organ), "Meditation, Tours, Prof. Goulet, Mrs. Ives and Mr. Zimmerman. contralto solo, "Reverie," Schira, Miss Jeanie Rankin; quartette, "No. 1, intermezzo and finale," Conte de Steinlein, the Goulet String Quartette; tenor solo, "Dream of Paradise," Grey, Mr. Frank J. Smith; contralto solo, "The Peace of God," Gounod, Miss Jeanie Rankin; quartette, a "Berceuse," b "Gavotte," Gilet, the Goulet String Quartette.

* * *

To-morrow the annual Harvest Festival services will be held in the Church of St. James the Apostle, and upon this occasion the music will be festal in character. At the morning service Handel's Hallelujah Chorus will be given at the offertory. In the evening Hayden's "Achieved is the glorious work," and "The heavens are telling," with Horace W. Revner's Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in D. will be performed. There will be the usual Festal setting of the responses. Harvest hymns and special psalms at both services.

* * *

A hearty invitation is extended by the Olivet Baptist Church to the public, to attend the fifth annual sacred concert announced to be held on Thanksgiving Day evening in the Church, given by the choir under the direction of the organist, Mr. Ernest F. Kerr. The programme, just istation," Tours, Prof. Goulet, Mrs. Ives and sed, promises to maintain the high standard held by the Olivet choir for their annual concerts, and the character of the selections to be used will, this year, be especially appropriate to the occasion. In Dr. Garrett's "Harvest Cantata," opportunity is afforded for congregational singing, two standard Thanksgiving hymns giving the audience a part in the programme, which should meet with hearty approval. In Mendelssohn's "Hear my prayer," the beautiful but difficult soprano solo, which is so prominently pleasing, will be sung by Miss Mabel Chambers. By special request Miss Hylda Brodie will sing "The Holy City"; a duet, "The Lord is My Shepherd," by Henry Smart, being rendered by Messrs Andrews and May. The programme will conclude with the beautiful harvest anthem, for quartette and chorus, entitled "Lo, Summer Comes Again," one of Sir John Stainer's most melodious compositions. Mr. Herbert Donoghue will preside at the piano, the chairman being the Rev. E. W. Martin. The collection will be in aid of the choir fund.

* * *

The series of chamber-music recitals which were so enjoyable a feature of the musical season last season will be resumed on November 11. The trio, consisting of Mrs. Turner, and Messrs. Spencer and Charbonneau, will be as last year, and the same general plan will be followed in the programmes—one classical trio and vocal and instrumental solos. The success of the concerts last year furnishes good reasons for expecting still better results this season. Mr. Herbert Spencer will, this year, have charge as director.

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Subscription lists are now open at the principal music stores for the Trebelli recitals at the Windsor Hall, on the 29th. The event, which practically opens the musical season, promises to be a great success. Trebelli, or as she is now called, Mlle. Dolores, in order that her name may not be confused with that of her illustrious mother, is one of the great concert sopranos of the period. Her singing is a revelation, and to vocal students the opportunity of hearing an artist of the highest excellence is worth many lessons. She returns for a concert tour in Canada and her first appearance in Montreal will be under the direction of Horace W. Revner. The plan will open at Shaw's Music Store on Saturday next, the 20th inst.

* * *

Herr Eduard Strauss will begin his American tournee at the Waldorf-Astoria on October 20th. Of the fifty artist musicians who make up his famous orchestra, no less than thirty play stringed instruments, as follows:—Ten first violins, six second violins, four violas, four 'cellos and six contra-basses. The result is an added tone and resonance which insures a perfect interpretation of the repertoire of the three brothers. Johann, Josef and Eduard Strauss. The route of the great band is now completed. It includes the principal cities of the United States and Canada, under the direction of Rudolph Aronson. The dates of the concerts in this city are October 25, 26, 27. The subscription sale opens Thursday, Oct. 18, regular sale Monday, Oct. 22.

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A Canadian Contralto.

Miss Edith J. Miller, the Canadian contralto, who has met with much success during her past three years' residence in New York City, recently terminated a tour of the west. In the short space of forty-two days no less than thirty-six concerts were given by the company of which she was the distinguishing feature. Both artistically and financially the trip was an abundant success. Miss Miller and her associates started from Winnipeg (she is a native of Portage la Prairie), and the tour was extended as far as Victoria, B. C., taking in all the interesting points of any consequence. The company is reported to entertain the liveliest recollections of satisfaction and pleasure over the welcome accorded them in places which, only a few years ago, were rough mining camps where law and order were none too strictly observed. Miss Miller has frequently appeared in Montreal, the latest occasion being with Lady Halle in Windsor Hall. After a concert in the Winnipeg theatre on Monday night, Miss Miller will resume her concert work in New York.

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Miss Hollinshead's Concert.

The following is the programme for the first of Miss Hollinshead's popular afternoon ballad concerts for the second season, which takes place next Saturday at 3.30: (a) Prelude "Fugue in C. Minor" J. S. Bach (b) Adagio "Finale from 1st Sonata" Mendelsohn, Mr. Frederick H. Blair. Solo, "The Swallows," Cowen, Miss Marie Hollinshead. Violin, "The Son of the Puszta," Hungarian, Keler Bela, Prof. Alfred Larsen. (a) "Allah" Chadwick; (b) "Love is a Bubble," Frances Allitsen, Miss Marie Hollinshead. Violin, "Cavatina," Carl Bohm, Prof. Alfred Larsen. Solo, "Birdie's Nest," Barry, (Lullaby), Miss Marie Hollinshead. (a) "Sicilian Mariners' Hymn" (varied), Lux; (b) "To the Evening Star" From Tannhauser, Wagner, Mr. Frederick H. Blair. Solo, "The Lord is my Light," F. Allitsen; organ accompaniment, Mr. Blair; piano accompaniment, Mr. Ernest Steele Muir, Miss Marie Hollinshead

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MISS MARIE HOLLINSHEAD,

Whose popular Saturday ballad concerts re-commence next Saturday, October 20th, in Karn Hall, at 3.30. The concerts are given under the distinguished patronage of Lord Strathcona, who has kindly promised to attend some of them.

The Torreador Song.

What is the explanation of the strange fatality of the Torreador song in "Carmen"? So many excellent baritone singers have done admirable work until they came to this, and then failed utterly, that there seems to be some mystery in the thing. People who have gone to the Opera for many years always refer to Signor del Puente, who was indeed the beau ideal of the handsome, dashing bull-fighter, and who sang the song in the second act with spirit and effect. But successful followers of this baritone have been few indeed. It is a very short time since Henri Albers made his debut here as William, and made us all expect that he would be perfect as Escamillo. But he failed utterly with the Torreador song, one of the cheapest and most trivial bits of claptrap in an opera.

All operagoers remember the attempts of Eduard de Reszke, Van Rooy, and Plancon at this song. The admirable Eduard was only a disguised Frere Laurence, while Van Rooy was Wotan with a cap and shawl, and wonderful French. Plancon was paternal and gradiose and insistent, but he could not any more than the others simulate the lithe, wiry, elastic hero of the bull ring, nor tell the story of his prowess with a convincing accent. Every one receives an encore for this song, but none of them suspects how much he owes to the march rhythm and the volume of tone produced by the chorus.

* * *

Opera in English.

In an intelligently written article on the present operatic situation in New York the music reviewer of the Sun says:

"If English opera is to be established here on the basis demanded by the success of the scheme, it must not be inferior in any of its pretensions to the performances given in foreign languages. English opera as a cheap-priced adjunct of the other season will not be an institution to arouse any feeling of national pride. Nor is a novelty viewed in that light. There has rarely been a time when opera could not be heard in English at reduced prices with a corresponding variation in its quality. If the present scheme prospers—and it begins with all the advantages that the good wishes of the community can give it—the regular seasons must ultimately be given in that language. Otherwise it will have failed of its purpose. The final event of the scheme to establish its artistic success must be the selection of the English language for all performances. Foreign singers must learn that tongue, which will hereafter dominate, and opera will be heard here in the future as it is in every other country but England. Works will be sung not in the language they were written, but in the language of the people. This rule prevails everywhere in Continental Europe. But New York has heard Wagner in German, Gounod in French and Rossini in Italian. That is certainly evidence of a high artistic standard. Some believe that a more exalted could not easily be attained. It is, of course, open to the objection that only hearers acquainted with foreign languages can appreciate the dramatic significance of operas sung with their original text. New York enjoys most the works in which words and and music are most closely united. The greatest pleasure to be taken out of opera is understood. Then there is merely the sensuous pleasure to be had from listening to beautiful sounds. Opera in the language which all its hearers understand is the only form of the art that displays its fullest beauties. That is another reason for the prosperity here. New York audiences have always shown much more admiration for the interpreter than for the work, and none of the singers associated with the Metropolitan's performances in the past sing in the English language. The texts available are usually intolerably bald and unscholarly. There are likely to be drawbacks in the way of success when opera is sung in the vernacular. But they are only temporary and would eventually disappear before the complete success of the plan."

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Grau's New Company.

Maurice Grau, who is at present in Paris, will sail for this country with many of the principal members of his company on an American Line steamer, arriving here about October 27. On November 2 the entire company will take its departure from this city for Los Angeles, Cal., where it will first be heard on November 9 for two performances. San Francisco will next be visited for a season of three weeks, dating from November 12 to Dec. 1; Salt Lake City, Dec. 4; Denver, Dec. 6, 7 and 8; Kansas City, Dec. 10 and 11; Lincoln, Dec. 12, and Minneapolis, Dec. 13, 14 and 15 will be the other cities included. Mr. Grau has announced his full list of singers as follows: Tenors, MM. De Reszke, Saleza, Van Dyck, Dippel, De la Tour, Cremonini, Bonnard, Bars Masiero and Von Hubbenet; baritones, MM. Scotti, Campanari, Bertram, Dufriche Gillibert and Pini-Corei; bassos, MM. De Reszke, Plancon, Journets, Blass, Sizes and Viviani; sopranos, Mmes. Melba, Ternina, Gadski, Breval, Adams, MacIntyre, Strong, Scheff, Van Cauteren and Marylli; and contraltos, Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Homer, Olitzka and Bridewell. The conductors are to be Luigi Mancinelli, Walter Damrosch and Phillipe Flon. Mme. Nordica and Mr. Bispham have been engaged for the western tour of the company. The singers news to New York in the list are Mmes. Breval, MacIntyre, Scheff, Marylli and Homer, and MM. De la Tour, Bonnard, Blass, Sizes, Gillibert and Journets. Mr. Grau announces that the season is to begin with a performance of Puccini's "La Boheme." Miss Suzanne Adams will sail for New York on the St. Louis on October 13; MM. Dippel and Blass on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, October 17; Mmes. Nordica and Strong and Edouard de Reszke on the New York, October 20; Mme. Melba and Sig. Mansinelli on the Campania sailing the same days and MM. Saleza, Van Dyck, De la Tour, Sizes, Plancon and Flon on the L'Aquitaine, which also sails on October 20.

* * *

Two Composers Quarrel.

Giacomo Puccini and Ruggiero Leoncavallo have quarrelled before this over the material selected for their operas. They were bitter over the incident of "La Boheme," on which both founded operas. Leoncavallo, who was at work on Murger's story, accused his former friend Puccini, of having taken from him the suggestion to use the book, and the two have been enemies since that time. Puccini has just announced that he might compose the score to an opera founded on Emile Zola's "La Faute de l'Abbe Mouret," when Leoncavallo comes forward with the claim that the right to use the material in Italy is his. "Some years ago," he says, "I wrote to Zola, asking if I might have the right to use his novel for an opera. In a letter which I have kept he wrote me that he had fifteen years before promised the operatic rights in the book to Jules Massenet. I then asked Massenet to let me use the story in case he had decided not to take advantage of Zola's offer. Orally, in the presence of several witnesses, he told me that I might take the book, and as Zola had promised it to me in case Massenet did not use it, I regard the work as mine. I should also like to say that I have a composer's rights for Paul Bourget's "L'Idylle Tragique," Pierre Louys's "Femme et Pantin" and "Ambradite." I shall also complete "Roland of Berlin," and contemplate nine operas." Leoncavallo is now at work on "Zaza," which will be sung during November at the Lyric Theatre in Milan.

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Lady Halle Retires.

Lady Halle (Mme. Norman Neruda), the best known, perhaps, of women violinists, is to retire to private life, after a public career of half a century. Her final appearance, it is believed, will be made at the Halle concerts at Manchester, which Hans Richter will conduct this winter. Norman Neruda first appeared in London as a juvenile prodigy in 1849, and played for the first time there at a benefit performance given at the old Princess Theatre. She was then being exploited with her brothers, by her father. The widow of the late Sir Charles Halle made her first American tour two seasons ago.

* * *

Mr. Ffrangcon-Davies.

Mr. D. Ffrangcon-Davies, the English baritone, arrived in this country during the past week, and left immediately for the Maine State Festivals, where he has been especially engaged to sing the part of Elijah. He will sing the same part with the Boston Handel and Haydn Society on the 21st. In addition to these he will give several song recitals, including one before the Brooklyn Institute, on the 17th. On the 24th of this month Mr. Ffrangcon-Davies will return to Europe, where he will open his tournee on Nov. 12, in Dusseldorf.

DON'T BECOME AN OBJECT

Of Aversion and Pity. Cure Your Catarrh. Purify Your Breath and Stop the Offensive Dischargo.

Rev. Dr. Bochror, of Buffalo, says: "My wife and I were both troubled with distressing Catarrh, but we have enjoyed freedom from this aggravating malady since the day we first used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Its action was instantaneous, giving the most grateful relief within ten minutes after first application." 50 cents.—2

Sold by J. A. Harte, P. McCormick & Co'y.

"WHERE WE LUNCH."

LEADING CITY RESTAURANTS.

Freeman's Time Honored Place—Gordon Melville's—The Bodega Wine Co.—The Merchants Lunch Room—Characteristics.

The name of "Freeman's" has grown famous in Montreal for all that is high-class in a first-class restaurant. For almost half a century a high standard of excellence has been maintained in this place, both on the character of the management, the service, the equipment, the wines and liquors and the fine meals. Freeman's has a life, a character, an atmosphere, even memories and traditions of its own, and all these elements have combined to give it a tone. This tone attracts during the day a high class of customers from the prosperous business and professional classes. One only needs to glance at the handsome dining-rooms during the luncheon hour to know that the customers number leading lawyers, bankers, merchant princes and brokers. Everything is of a superior type and is guaranteed to be the best the market can afford. The bar, cuisine and attendance are all as near perfect as good judgment and money can make them. It is many years since the founders of the restaurant passed quietly out of the business, and latterly Mr. McReay has successfully carried on the enterprise so thoroughly and solidly established. The business, within the past year, has undergone somewhat of a change of proprietorship, Mr. D. W. McCormick and Mr. Frank Gallagher being now identified with the business. These young men's pleasing personalities have contributed to the success of the restaurant for many years. To the great general public the place is "Freeman's," and as long as the proprietors maintain the same high standard it will receive the patronage. In order to meet the public taste the management three years ago opened a dining-room for ladies, in which, too, the same high standard has always been maintained.

GORDON MELVILLE'S POPULAR RESTAURANT.

In referring to popular resorts for busy men, where first rate meals, drinks of all kinds and comfortable accessories are the order, Gordon Melville's deserves special mention. Indeed, it would be hard to name a restaurant in Montreal better known for its excellent character all through than Melville's. So familiar has this restaurant become in the business world, and the founder of the place, Mr. Gordon Melville, has left his impress so strongly upon the many customers, that "Gordon's" is the favorite name used on 'Change, in business offices, banks, etc. "Let's go round to Gordon's," is one of the "street" expressions known as one interlacing the clink of coin on the counters and the eager babel of operators in the market. A visit to this restaurant between 11.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. any day is one of great interest. Troops of well-dressed wealthy men may be seen rushing in to their luncheons in a manner indicative of having been doing the same thing every day for years. Many of them, indeed, have done so for at least 20 years, and the character of the house is based on order, excellent service, fine goods. The wines and liquors, menu and all, are of the best quality. The 25-cent lunch counter is very popular, and the carver has many an epicurean who rejoices at his talent for slicing with that long knife the huge juicy roasts of lamb, roast beef, pork, etc. Mr. Gordon Melville, jr., is now the sole proprietor. He is genial to all and careful to preserve the good will of all with whom he comes in contact. His attendants are all trained well, and the customers of Gordon Melville are sure of having the best waiters and bartenders at their service. Mr. Melville takes an active interest in local sport, is an enthusiastic wheelman, a member of the M.A.A.A. and many fraternal organizations. He has a host of friends amongst officers of steamers, his father having been for 20 years on the Allan Line steamers, and is known for his sterling social qualities everywhere. It may be mentioned that for chops and steaks, Melville's is famous, and "Tom," who is known to most of the customers, is responsible for their excellence. Tom is indeed a part of the institution, having been employed ever since the house was opened.

THE MERCHANT'S SOLID CUSTOM.

No article of this kind, referring to leading "Where We Lunch" restaurants, would be complete without a short notice of the Merchants' Lunch Rooms at 26 Hospital Street, kept by Mr. Upton. "Where will you lunch to-day?" is a common question on 'Change and in the busy marts of St. Sacrament Street and the Board of Trade, and the proverbial answer is, "I'll meet you at the Merchants'." The reason for the popularity of the Merchants' is due partly to its convenience of location, but principally to the excellent meals served and the reliability of all wines, liquors and cigars. Large numbers of prominent brokers and wealthy merchants dine at the Merchants'. Indeed, it has a distinctly solid class of customers, who know good things and get them continually from day to day. Mr. Upton has spent many years in solving the problem of giving substantial, well-cooked meals at reasonable rates, and he has accomplished a popular success in these lunch rooms. He does it by keenly looking after all his business personally. The equipment of the house is of the same sterling character, and Mr. Upton guarantees his place to have the best goods in all departments that the market affords.

Mr. Upton is widely known in Montreal and its suburbs, having handsome properties at Beaconsfield, where he resides during the summer months. He takes an active interest in manly sport and has won the good-will and respect of all who know him.

THE BODEGA'S MANY FRIENDS.

It was all right for old Shakespeare to say "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," and to laugh as he said "What's in a name?" but nevertheless there is a good deal in a name, as the Bodega wine house will testify. Every one who has travelled has heard of "The Bodega Wine Co.," which, in nine cases out of ten, indicates in every large city a first-class restaurant. In Montreal the Bodega is admirably located at 1748 Notre Dame Street, and has for years enjoyed a high-class reputation for well-served meals, fine wines and liquors, and best of attention. It is the popular haunt of the business men for luncheon; indeed, it is a great sight to look in at the Bodega between the hours of 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. One would wonder indeed where all the representative merchants came from, so quietly and regularly do they hurry in and hurry out, as if the dining-room or lunch counter was their respective homes. The lunch counter, where 25-cent hot meals are served, is one of the finest in the city. All the substantial delicacies of the market are nicely served in quick order. Every customer receives special attention and is made to feel that his presence is appreciated and desired. The Messrs. C. H. & F. O. Wray have long since established a personal popularity as managers of the Bodega Wine Co. Indeed, they have made the company's success what it is to-day. They are keen, careful, pleasant fellows, who are possessed of that strange power which, in colloquial symbolism, is called "magnetism." They study carefully all the newest details in the restaurant business and supervise all departments in person, thus guaranteeing satisfaction. They are known for reliability, uprightness and enterprise, and deserve continued success.

MAGIC SODA

TRADE MARK

MAGIC SODA E.W.GILLETT

OR SALERATUS IS THE BEST

LONDON, ENG. E.W.GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO ILL.



CALL and SEE

WHAT WE HAVE IN THE LINE OF

HARDWARE,

Kitchen and Housefurnishings,

AT

PHILBIN & CO.,

HARDWARE STORE,

212 GREENE AVENUE.

U. PAUZE & SON

CONTRACTORS.

Sash and Door Factory

193 St. Urbain St.,

Montreal.

Telephone East 1349.

HAVE

YOUR ROOF

Attended to

Before the rainy season, it will save you trouble and worry.

George W. Reed & Co.

THE ROOFERS,

785 CRAIG ST. 785

Prawns Lobsters and Crabs

Many Varieties of Fancy Fish at

BROWN BROS.,

WINDSOR MARKET.

The Famous Medical Hall

BELFAST GINGER ALE

made ONLY by

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.,

84 ST. URBAIN STREET.

Please note the Blue Label.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

....Insolvent Estates

JOHN M. M. DUFF, Chartered Accountant,

107 St. James Street and 5 Selkirk Avenue, Guy street.

TRUTH.

The Amherst Park property is generally acknowledged to be the nicest, highest and most salubrious locality of all sub-divisions offered for sale within and outside the city limits. The prices of the building lots are low, ranging from eighty and one hundred dollars upwards, and the terms are easy and liberal. A visit to the Park and a talk with our agents will satisfy and convince anybody of the truth of the above assertions. The head office of the Amherst Park Land Co. is at No. 145 St. James Street, where all desired information can be obtained from C. C. E. Bouthillier, Secretary-Treasurer.

It's laughable to read some tea advertisements, but it's no joke to drink the tea

Better stick to

Blue Ribbon Ceylon

Colonial House

PHILLIPS SQUARE

The Hardware Department

Has prepared a printed booklet called:

"Kitchen Needs and Cooking Outfits"

for the guidance of intending purchasers. These aids to buyers suggest necessary articles and state the prices. Each list is complete in itself and has been selected to suit purchasers according to their means.

No. 1 List $15.00 complete.
No. 2 List $25.00 complete.
No. 3 List $50.00 complete.
No. 4 List $75.00 complete.
No. 5 List $100.00 complete.

The following is No. 2 List at $25.00 complete, or any number of articles can be had at the list price:

Wash Tub, Wringer, Wash Board, six doz. Clothes Pins, Clothes Horse, Ironing Board, Step Ladder (four feet), Rolling Pin, Pastry Board, Potato Masher, Meat Board, Soap Dish, Wooden Bucket, Wood Spoon, Bosom Board, Slaw Cutter, Coffee Mill, Clothes Line, Ash Sifter, Tea Kettle, Stock Pot, Wash Boiler, Saucepans, Coal Scuttle, Roasting Pan, Griddle, Frying Pan, Bread Pan, Waffle Iron, Butcher Knife, Paring Knife, Mincing Knife, six Knives and Forks, Hatchet, Can Opener, Set Mrs. Pott's Irons, Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Strainer, Coffee and Tea Strainer, Scoop, Dipper, Skimmer, Ladle, Dish Pan, Flour Sieve, Flour Dredge, Pepper Box, Nutmeg Grater, Vegetable Grater, Pudding Dish, Cake Cutter, Wash Basin, Cullender, Gem Pan, three Pie Plates, Apple Corer, Egg Whip, Pot Chain, Broiler, Toaster, Meat Fork, Basting Spoon, Set Skewers, Bread Box, Spice Box, Coffee Cannister, Tea Cannister, Japanned Tray, Crumb Brush and Tray, Dust Pan, Chamois Dust Brush, Scrub Brush, Broom, Iron Rest, Tack Claw, Ice Pick, three Tea Spoons, three Table Spoons, Pudding Pan.

These Hardware Booklets can be had on application. They contain full lists of the different kitchen outfits from 1 to 5, as above.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

HENRY MORGAN and CO.

MONTREAL

Thanksgiving Turkeys.

All Stall Fed at Our Special Order.

CHICKENS 12 1-2c,

LEGS MUTTON 10c,

Roast Beef and Steaks, 10 and 12c.

Special Rates for Hotels and Boarding Houses.

J. BRUNEAU, 37 BLEURY, Cor. Jurors.

COAL, COAL,

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Kindling Wood Cut in Any Length,

—AT—

L. COHEN & SON,

36 PRINCE STREET.

NOTICE OF SALE OF IMMOVABLES.

Public notice is hereby given that the immovable properties mentioned, and more particularly described in schedule filed in my office, the 28th day of August, 1900, will be sold by me, at my office, in the city of Montreal, on MONDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of OCTOBER next, 1900, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, upon claim by the city of Montreal, for taxes and assessments due, as detailed in the said schedule.

Schedule No.	Ward.	Cadastral No.	Subdivision	Street Number.	Street.	Assessed Proprietors.	Amount Claimed.	Nature of Claims.	Contents, English Measure.
5	Centre	51		28, 30	St. Gabriel	J. B. Octave Hubert Desjardins	$ 324.40	Annual assessments	
273	St. Ann's	60—part		184, 186	Bourgeois	Francis W. Newman	58.30	Annual assessments	2,302 feet
274	St. Ann's	61—part		180, 182	Bourgeois	Francis W. Newman	58.30	Annual assessments	2,302 feet
276	St. Ann's	62—part		172, 174	Bourgeois	George Bradshaw	58.30	Annual assessments	2,304 feet
284	St. Ann's	575		52, 54	St. Patrick	Bridget R. Greeve, widow of Patrick Murray, sr.	31.80	Annual assessments	
290	St. Ann's	1027		25 to 31 32	Manufacturers Little Manufacturers	Timothy Mooney	63.60	Annual assessments	
301	St. Ann's	1767		18 to 22	Chaboillez square	James McShane	485.95	Annual and special assessments	
302	St. Ann's	1778		2	Chaboillez square	Margaret Lawlor, widow of Arthur Brennan	2323.75	Annual and special assessments	
312	St. Antoine	205		140	Chatham	James McShane	212.00	Annual assessments	
323	St. Antoine	824		78, 78a	Inspector	Frederic Ducles	689.75	Annual and special assessments	
336	St. Antoine	890 and 889 parts		364 to 368	St. James	James McShane	471.87	Annual and special assessments	2,570 feet
371	St. Antoine	1461	17	167	Stanley	Louis Joseph Gaboury	238.50	Annual assessments	
372	St. Antoine	1507	11	913	Dorchester	Ida Jane Ward, wife of Douglas McG. de Cow	535.25	Annual and special assessments	
450	St. Lawrence	619—part		71 B 73	St. Chas. Borromee	Mary Ellen Guerin	122.62	Annual assessments	932 feet
451	St. Lawrence	623 and 625 part		112 to 114 55 to 59	St. Lawrence St. Chas. Borromee	Henri Trudel, Augustin Trudel, Pierre Pie Marie Joseph Trudel and Joseph Paul Oliv. Trudel	970.24	Annual and special assessments	2,800 feet
485	St. Lawrence	19	3—part						
		19	3, 4—parts						
		19	4, 5—parts						
		19	5, 6—parts						
		19	6—part						
		19	6, 7—parts						
		19	7, 8—parts						
		19	8, 9—parts	680 to 710	St. Lawrence	James Baxter	1008.50	Annual assessments	12,560 feet
486	St. Lawrence	19	9—part						
		19	9, 10—parts						
		19	10, 11—parts						
		19	11, 12—parts	712 to 726	St. Lawrence	James Baxter	623.50	Annual assessments	6,840 feet
487	St. Lawrence	19	12—part						
		19	12, 13—parts						
		19	13, 14—parts						
		19	14, 15—parts						
		19	15—part						
		19	16—part						
		19	16, 17—parts						
		19	17, 18—parts						
		19	8, 19—parts	728 to 746	St. Lawrence	James Baxter	1373.06	Annual assessments	15,720 feet
488	St. Lawrence	19	19—part						
		19	19, 20—parts						
		19	20, 21—parts						
		19	21, 22—parts						
		19	22, 23—parts						
		19	23—part	748 to 768	St. Lawrence	James Baxter	1055.06	Annual assessments	11,330 feet
512	St. Louis	197		437	Lagauchetiere	Claire Castonguay, widow of Alfred Challoux	42.40	Annual assessments	
529	St. Louis	758		427 to 433	Cadieux	Peter Kelly and Ellen Kelly, wife of Joseph Delaney	71.55	Annual assessments	
562	St. Louis	902	63	477 to 481	Sanguinet	John Morris	119.25	Annual assessments	
668	St. James	1207	63, 64, 65	842 to 856	St. Andre	Bridget Martin, wife of John P. Dixon, and Samuel C. Marson	119.25	Annual assessments	
654	St. Mary's	158—part		66 to 70 and Grd.	Lagauchetiere	Henri Trudel, Augustin Trudel, Pierre Pie Marie Jos. Trudel, Jos. Paul Olivier Trudel	166.95	Annual assessments	9,240 feet
688	St. Mary's	332		191a	Dorchester	Alphonsine Gaudry dit Bourbonniere	53.00	Annual assessments	
740	St. Mary's	1363	16	92, 94	Logan	George Pigeon and Honorius Pigeon	64.90	Annual assessments	
764	Part of Hochelaga Village, annexed to the City of Montreal, and now forming Hochelaga Ward	52	70, 71 and 72		Lot	Dezery	Geo. Bradshaw, "Geo. Bradshaw & Co."	15.90	Annual assessments
766	do.	do.	80	28	241	Moreau	Joseph Beaulieu and Joseph Brunelle	21.20	Annual assessments	
767	do.	do.	80	46—part	Lot	Moreau	Estate Augustin Robert et al	9.81	Annual assessments	2,400 feet
769	do.	do.	80	83	Lot	Moreau	James Baxter	10.60	Annual assessments	
770	do.	do.	80	86	Lot	Moreau	James Baxter	10.60	Annual assessments	
841	Saint Jean Baptiste Village, now annexed to the City of Montreal and forming the Saint Jean Baptiste Ward	431		97, 99 976 to 982	Mitchison St. Lawrence	Rosalie J. Thompson, wife of Ferdinand Bayard	722.62	Annual and special assessments	
842	do.	do.	449 B		Lot	St. Urbain	Joseph Honore McDuff	82.29	Annual and special assessments	
850	do.	do.	1	195	728, 730	Sydenham	George Bradshaw	53.00	Annual assessments	
851	do.	do.	1	196	724, 726	Sydenham	George Bradshaw	53.00	Annual assessments	
907	do.	do.	15	382	350 to 354	Rivard	Arthur Couvrette	53.00	Annual assessments	
908	do.	do.	15	383	344 to 348	Rivard	Arthur Couvrette	53.00	Annual assessments	
961	Part of the Parish of Montreal, annexed to the City of Montreal, and forming the Saint Gabriel Ward	2549—part		259 to 269	Manufacturers	J. Arthur Roch Leonard	92.75	Annual assessments	7,160 feet
971	do.	do.	3239	78	697, 699	Wellington	James McShane	165.60	Annual and special assessments	
972	do.	do.	3239	79	693, 695	Wellington	James McShane	165.60	Annual and special assessments	
1076	Part of the Village of Cote Saint Louis, annexed to the City of Montreal, and forming the Saint Denis Ward	196	64	883 to 885	Drolet	Joseph E. Saumur	23.93	Annual assessments	
1082	do.	do.	198	29	1405 to 1411	St. Denis	Cyprien Lacroix	119.63	Annual assessments	
1083	do.	do.	198	31	1389 to 1395	St. Denis	Cyprien Lacroix	119.62	Annual assessments	
1085	do.	do.	198	35	1385	St. Denis	Samuel Jarvis	47.85	Annual assessments	
1105	do.	do.	209	53	1523 to 1533	St. Denis	Elie Mayer	95.30	Annual assessments	

To be sold at my office, in the city of Montreal, on MONDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of OCTOBER next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon. A deposit shall be exacted from the highest bidder, before adjudication, according to the paragraph 401, chapter 58, 62 Victoria, P.Q.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 29th August, 1900.

Of Things Military

... By Corporal Trim ...

The following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Bond shows that the Veterans' Association is alive to the interests of its members:—

To the Editor of Military Department, Montreal Herald:—

Dear Sir,—I have noticed a couple of letters in your department calling attention to the action of the Ontario Government in giving a land grant to veterans from that Province who served in the Fenian Raids of 1866 and 1870. It certainly is a generous act as well as one that is well deserved.

I have requested our secretary to write to the Ontario Government asking them to give us details of the grant, and, on receiving the reply, we will call a meeting of the veterans of the Province of Quebec, appoint a committee, and, I am sure our Province will not be wanting in recognizing the services of their own people. Sincerely yours,

PRESIDENT OF THE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION.

Westmount Cadet Corps.

A very interesting sectional competition was concluded in the Drill Hall last Monday evening. Sergt.-Major Fellowesk, 2nd R.C.A., who judged the work, at the conclusion of the competition congratulated the members of the corps on the high state of efficiency shown in such extensive work. The programme, which lasted over two evenings, included all the principal movements of squad drill, the excellence of the extended order work by command and by signal being a noticeable feature.

Lieutenant Gault, of the 5th Royal Scots, both commanded and judged the sections in their company work, the section commanders showing a thorough knowledge of their position in the various formations and movements. The programme concluded with the manual and firing exercises, physical drill with arms, bayonet exercise, and guard-mounting under section commanders—Sergeants Johnston, Bellingham, Danford and McRobie.

Mrs. Lighthall, the Mayoress of Westmount, will present the members of the winning section with very handsome swagger sticks, the gift of the officers of the corps, on Monday evening next in Victoria Hall, Westmount.

The corps' first annual entertainment will be given on the 23rd of November, in Victoria Hall, for the benefit of the Montreal General Hospital, the Western Hospital and the corps' fund.

The corps, with their pipers, will attend divine service at Melville Church, Westmount, on Sunday morning next, the 14th inst.

Says Cadets Didn't Pay.

The following extract from a Kingston exchange is not complimentary to the cadets. The commandant should investigate, and, if true, punish the offenders; if not true, take measures to prevent the publication of such tales in future:—

"Mr. Nadon says that last Saturday evening about 11 o'clock, three cadets went into his restaurant in an intoxicated state and ordered a luncheon. When Joseph asked the 'absent-minded beggars to pay, pay, pay,' he was promptly told to go to —— and they marched out without settling up. Joe says he is tired of this sort of treatment from the cadets. He thinks that the term gentlemen cadets does not apply to the trio who visited him on Saturday night. When he wants true gentlemen he finds them in the working classes, who pay for what they get. In future Joseph will treat cadets who do not pay the same as he treated three of their college two years ago when he threw them out."

To Change the Rifles.

A committee of experts is engaged in ascertaining where improvements can be effected in the magazine rifle now being used by the British army. While the barrel has stood the severe tests of the South African war without becoming overheated or in any other way showing defects, the sighting has in many cases proved unsatisfactory, and it is to remedy this defect and to see whether any other improvements can be made that the committee has been appointed. Hitherto the action of the Mauser rifle, the weapon generally used by the Boers, has not been favored in this country, but it is thought that the committee will ultimately suggest for the present weapon the Mauser magazine attachment, or something like it.

At Paardeburg.

The Broad Arrow prints the following letter:—

I would call your attention and that of the British army to the notification in the Evening News of Toronto of this date, showing how a sharp Canadian newspaper got Lord Roberts to answer a plausible letter and then advertised the answer. A number of people here think that His Lordship may not have intended his letter to be published. However that may be, His Lordship states that the 1st Canadian Regiment of Infantry by their intrepid courage was in a great measure the cause of Cronje's surrendering. What were the other 69,000 officers and men doing? Did they assist? By the reading of Lord Roberts' letter any one that does not know anything of military events would think that the Canadians did the whole work. Lord Roberts is perhaps not aware that telegrams and private letters sent the news to Canada that when the Canadians did advance in the night time to the front with the intention of making a trench they ran up against a wire fence with tin pans attached which gave warning to the Boers, from whom they got a volley and were then ordered to retire back where the other three regiments—the Cornwalls, Suffolks, and Gordons—were intrenched. If this is correct, how can His Lordship say that the Canadians were the means of making Cronje surrender?

I am, etc.,
A BRITISH ARMY VETERAN.

Toronto, 15th September.

Curious, is it not, that "B.A.V." should not go to official sources for his information, which is right to hand. We have Lord Roberts' and Colonel Otter's official reports almost in full, yet "B.A.V." doesn't read them, but takes private letters from men and officers not in a position to judge of the battle. No wonder he gets astray in his facts.

Too Much Roberts.

"A daily contemporary brackets Lord Roberts with the great Duke of Marlborough, impliedly giving the preference to Roberts. We in common with the rest of the nation fully recognize the merits of Lord Roberts and all that is due to him. To bracket him, however, with the Duke of Marlborough is to display an ignorance of history and of the wonderful series of campaigns in which the latter finally overcame Louis XIV., and reduced that arrogant monarch to sue for peace. Marlborough's difficulties were, however, enormous. He had a composite army, formed out of contingents from many nations. In handling that army he was constantly met with opposition, notably on the part of the Dutch, and at first on that of Austria. He had to encounter conflicting interests and individual and national jealousies and rivalries. He was not, especially later, properly supported by the British Government, and was the victim of intrigues in England. Above all, he had to encounter the splendid military monarchy of France. Lord Roberts, on the other hand, has had for his foe a disjointed, undisciplined and unorganized opponent, incapable of giving battle on a regular field. His army, although the largest that England has ever placed under one commander, is of one speech and nationality, and mainly composed of regular troops. He has had full power and authority, has been well supported by the Government, and had only to ask to obtain. Great, therefore, as his achievements have been, his means have been great also. Yet his career in South Africa has been chequered with failures such as never dimmed the triumphs of Marlborough. The two, therefore, cannot be compared, and it reflects little credit on those writers in the press who seek to exaggerate the successes of the General of Queen Victoria by belittling those of the General of Queen Anne."—Broad Arrow.

65th's Field Work.

The 65th Mount Royal Rifles spent Wednesday evening in field work with blank ammunition on Logan's Farm. This is the second drill of the kind this fall, and it is safe to say that on the 18th at Lapraire the 65th will show the benefit of the two evening's work.

65th Non-coms Class.

The non-commissioned officers' class of the 65th will commence November 1. Lieutenant-Colonel Labelle has applied for an instructor, but so far no one had been allotted to him. It is hoped, however, that the appointment will be made before the class starts.

MADE PLEASANT LINES.

Miss Passay: "Yes, and when he proposed I tried to pretend that I didn't care for him at all. I tried hard not to let him read any encouragement in my face, but he did."

Miss Peppery: "A! I suppose he could read between the lines."—Philadelphia Press.

COULDN'T LACE HIS BOOTS.

Mr. P. L. Campbell, of Fortune Bridge, P.E.I., a great sufferer from pain in the back.

Doan's Kidney Pills completely and permanently cured him.

Mr. P. L. Campbell, the well-known general merchant of Fortune Bridge, P.E.I., was troubled with severe pains in his back and hips for over two years.

At length he became aware of the fact that backache was simply a symptom of kidney trouble and did not hesitate long in taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and was promptly and permanently cured.

Here is his statement: "I was in an awful state for two years with pains in my back and hips. Some mornings these pains were so severe that I couldn't stoop to lace my boots. I started taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and one box so completely cured me that I have been perfectly well for over a year now and free from the least trace of pain."

THE AUER LIGHT
1682 NOTRE DAME

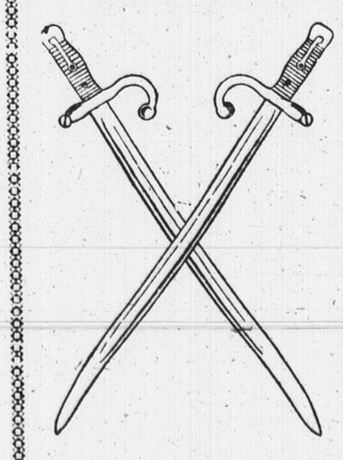
H. FISK & CO.,
LEATHER MANUFACTURERS,
MONTREAL, April 10, 1900.

THE AUER LIGHT CO.,
1682 Notre Dame St.

GENTLEMEN,—
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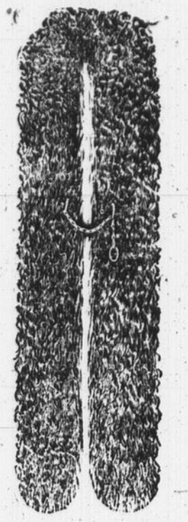
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FUNNY THINGS AS THE HUMORISTS SEES THEM

WANTED A JOB AS BOSS.

A boy about 14, with well worn clothes and a face in which timidity and determination struggled for the mastery, one day last week approached the desk of him whose appearance spoke the control of the establishment, and, catching his eye, said:

"Do you want a boss, mister?"

"What!" ejaculated the proprietor, surprised out of his self-control.

"I want to know if you want a boss, sir."

"I don't understand you! What do you mean?"

"Well, sir, I've been looking for something to do for three weeks now, but nobody wants a boy, so to-day I thought I'd see if somebody didn't want a boss. I'd like to be a boss."

"Well, well! That's not bad. Are you willing to work up to the job? It took me twenty five years to get it."

"Dead I am, sir, if you'll give me the chance."

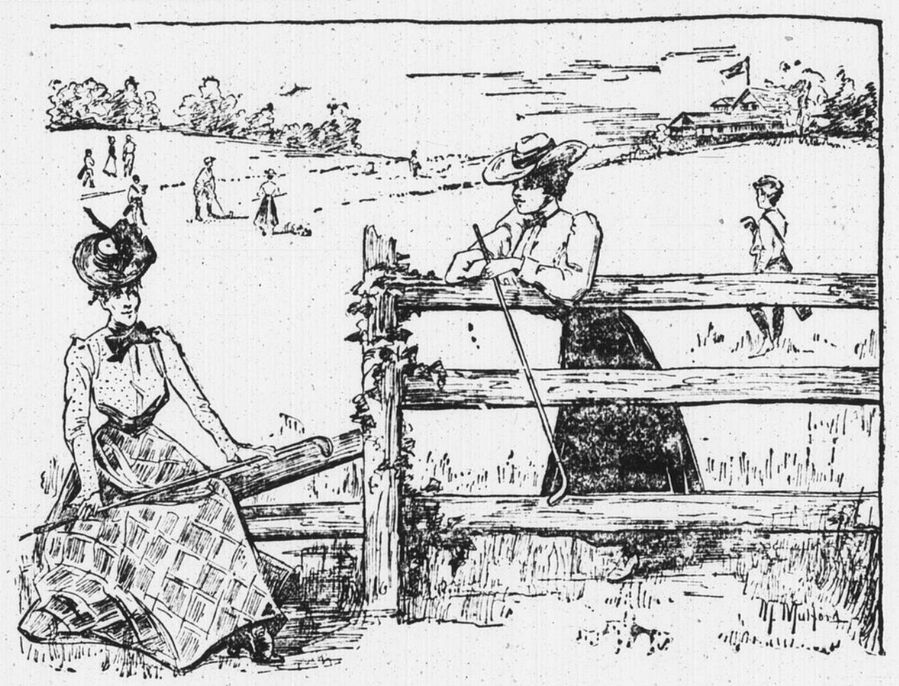
To day an earnest boy in jumper and overalls is struggling with bundles and packing cases in the shipping room of the concern. He intends to be boss of the establishment before his side whiskers (which have not yet sprouted) are as gray as those of the present incumbent.

And the chances, with his energy and will, are in his favor.—New York Tribune.

NOT SO EXPENSIVE.

"Put can you, a respectable man, afford to know such a dissolute fellow as he?"

"Oh, yes, he buys as often as anybody."—Detroit Journal.

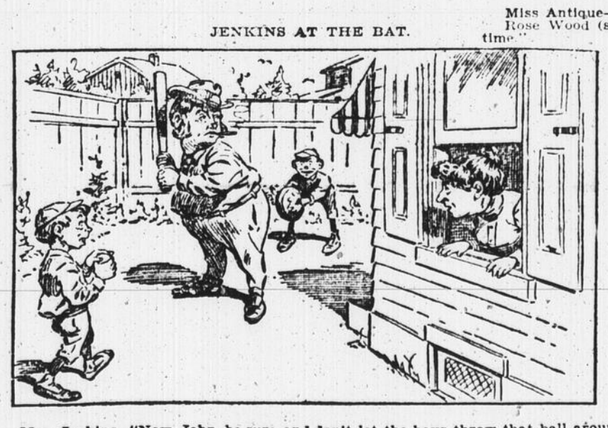


KNOCKING—GENTLY KNOCKING.

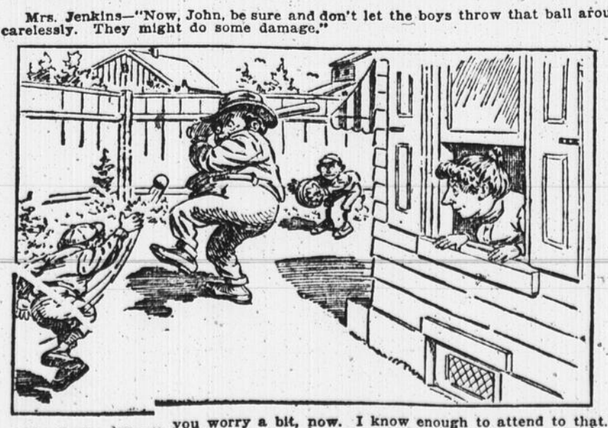
Miss Antique—"I have such a horror of growing old."

Rose Wood (sweetly)—"I should think you would have gotten over it by this time."

JENKINS AT THE BAT.



Mrs. Jenkins—"Now, John, be sure and don't let the boys throw that ball around carelessly. They might do some damage."



Mr. Jenks—"Don't you worry a bit, pow. I know enough to attend to that."



And he did—to the queen's taste.

WHY THEY DIDN'T EAT DANIEL.

Grandma had taught our two-year-old to answer a great many Bible questions and was "fond of showing him off." On one of these occasions she asked him:

"Who was put in the lion's den?"

"Daniel," was the prompt answer.

"Did the lions eat Daniel?"

"No."

"Why?"

The answer should have been "because God shut their mouths," but the little fellow reflected a moment, and then said:

"I dess Daniel wasn't dood to eat."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

IN THE FAR NORTH.

With a bright smile the beautiful Eskimo girl left us to join the merry throng in the ballroom.

"Your daughter is a gay butterfly," I exclaimed, desiring to be very complimentary.

"For my part I don't think much of this social life," replied the mother, with sudden vehemence. "The idea of dancing every night till away along in March and then lying in bed next day until August 1, or such a matter."

It was on my tongue to say that these young people had too much latitude, but I checked myself.—Detroit Journal.

GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

May:—"Did you ever kiss a girl before, Charlie?"

Charlie.—"Never, I swear it."

May:—"Then you are too good for this earth. Heaven is your right home. Besides, I am not running a kindergarten to instruct ninnies. Run right home, Charlie, dear. Your mamma may think you are lost."

May it be mentioned that May belongs to that class known as "a girl of the period."—Philadelphia Call.

NOT DISPLEASED.

"He called you a political boss."

"Yes," answered Mr. Rawkus; "I heard him."

"Weren't you indignant?"

"Not a bit. That fellow has been trying for some time to make trouble, and the sooner he realizes who the political bosses are the better it will be for him."—Washington Star.

AND THEN WHAT?

"They let the golf reporter write the headline for the boiler explosion story, Couple of men blown over the warehouse, you remember?"

"Yes. How did he do it?"

"'Two up!'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WHAT ABOUT THE GIRL.

"Can we squeeze in here?" said the young man with the red necktie, as he and his young lady got into the well-filled omnibus.

"Well, I reckon you kin, if you want to, stranger," replied the man from the country, "but I'm thinkin' it would look a trifle better if you reserved that mark of affection 'til you reached the girl's home."—Yonkers Statesman.

WHY SHE GAVE UP THE SCHEME

"I thought she was such an advanced woman that she always insisted she would not give up her name when she married, but would hyphenate it with her husband's."

"She did say so."

"But she hasn't done it."

"No, you see, things sometimes happen very queerly in this world."

"How it that?"

"Her name, you will recall, was Black, and her husband's name is Hart. She didn't like the combination."—Chicago Post.

DOING HIS BEST.

"Yes, we're going to move," she said to the agent. "We simply can't stand it."

"Have patience, madame," he urged.

"Patience has ceased to be a virtue," she retorted. "We complained twice of that woman in the flat above us, who pounds the piano and sings both day and night, and you said you would get her out. Instead of doing that you have calmly let the flat next to hers to a man who plays the cornet."

"But that is part of the scheme," he protested. "We put him there on purpose. His instructions are to make so much noise she can't hear herself sing. She has a lease, you know, and the only way to get her out is to discourage her."—Exchange.



WHAT CAUGHT HER EYE.

Flora—"How could you ever fall in love with such a homely man? His figure is something awful."

Dora—"Yes, but he has a lovely one at the bank."

A COMPLEX ARGUMENT.

"Do you believe in the saying that a cat has nine lives?"

"Yes sir," answered the man who keeps irregular hours. "And having observed the nocturnal habits of the cat, I am led irresistibly to the conclusion that staying out all night is highly conducive to longevity."—Washington Star.

THE RIGHT WORD.

She.—"The Brownes called on us last week, you know."

He: "Yes."

"Don't you think it is about time we should retaliate?"—Indianapolis Press.



HARD ON HIM.

Youngwed—"I say, old chap! what would you consider the hardest thing to learn about a baby?"

Cynicus—"Not talk about it."

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In the Literary World

ROMANCE OF GILBERT HOLMES.

"The Romance of Gilbert Holmes," is a historical novel of early Illinois and the Mississippi River by Marshall Monroe Kirkman, one of the busiest men in Chicago.

It deals mainly with the period from twenty to twenty-five years before the war of the Confederacy, the days when houses in the now thickly populated state of Illinois were far apart when the Indians were near and aggressive, when law and order were in a primitive condition and when the men who have since made Illinois famous were young and ambitious, waiting for the opportunity which was soon to come, of shaping the policy of the new state and moulding its destinies.

The story is full of pathetic incidents, thrilling adventures; and it is permeated by a wholesome sentiment which the author's originality and force and quaint but even and delightful diction, and unusual delicacy of touch prevent from degenerating into the commonplace.

Amongst the famous names which appear in the pages of the story are Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, Douglas and the great Sac chief Black Hawk, who are all actors in the drama. The historical characters are strong and convincing and the pictures of river life are extremely pleasing not to say fascinating.

Illinois offers a fertile field to the writer of romance, for its abounds in thrilling tales of adventure and hairbreadth escapes and these are one of the sources of Mr. Kirkman's inspirations and underlying all is a beautiful love story and pure and sweet pictures of domestic felicity.

Gilbert Holmes tells his own story and thus the hero and the readers are brought into close relation. He was born in that part of Illinois where the big and little Sandy mingle their waters and form the wandering Mauvaise Terre—that river which "hesitating long as to the course it would move at, finally makes up its mind and takes its way to the west, there, to be swallowed up in the turbid waters of the Illinois."

When Gilbert was a boy of about ten years old his father lost his fortune by the wreck of the ferry boat which carried the farmer traders across the Great River on the way for the market in St. Louis to their homes in Illinois. The lives of his father and mother were saved by the efforts of the famous Black Hawk. Gilbert's father gave expression to the gratitude he felt, but the Sac chief cut him short. "Speak not to me of gratitude," he said, absently and without passion, "for it has no meaning in the mouths of such as you. The voice of your race is ever thus, soft spoken, but only that it may better hide its treachery. It was with such speech that your race crept into my country and like a tide that rises in the night overcame and desroyed my people."

Had a wiser and more tolerant course been followed by the American Government, one of the characters is made later on to say all the Indian tribes of America would have been led to accept civilization not grudgingly but with a whole heart and soul. Either that or they should have been left apart to follow the processes that every race has passed through in its progress from savagery.

Gilbert's parents die soon after the wreck in which their fortune was swept away, and there is a contention among the relatives for the possession of the boy. He is taken away by the relative for whom he has the greatest liking—his uncle Job Throckmorton; and a law suit follows in which young Abraham Lincoln pleads on behalf of the boy's wishes. Young Lincoln's portrait is exceedingly well painted, and one is drawn to the conclusion that Mr. Kirkman must have known him welll, if not intimately. He describes vividly two aspects of the man—character shades reflected in Lincoln's face, one indicating gentle humor and benignancy. The other was "an air of immeasurable age and sphinx-like silence and mystery, the face of a man still young, but without mirth or hopefulness. Of its melancholy there was no fathoming the depth or cause. Worn and scarred shadows filled the cavities, giving it an air of weariness one never sees except in the faces of those who have suffered much. The face was one that in its processes could at will, still the minds of men or cause them to follow its possessor if profit in trade or other motive called forth a hidden power—a face that in the turmoil of politics, if its owner were that way inclined, would win and retain the love of those about him—a face so hidden or so open in its candour that no one would think otherwise than that its every thought stood revealed. A noble face and without wrong, but concealing in its depths ambitions so boundless and hopes so great that the means necessary to attain their ends in this undeveloped country appeared so commonplace and vulgar that every instinct of the man's aspiring soul revolted at the disgusting sacrifice."

The journey of Gilbert to his home on the Mississippi is the one detailed narrative of the book. On the way he meets a variety of people—a highwayman whom Mr. Lincoln undertakes to reform, murderers and drunken and besotted characters, gamblers, card sharpers, and some people of singular refinement. A curious and interesting character is Constable Blott whom whiskey causes to see "cats, monkeys an' snakes, an' wassops as big as eagles. Things like that, out of the way, sorty, but all real though it seems queer." It comes he explained "from usin' toothache drops an ole woman give me, filled with opium or pisin of some sort."

"Toothache drops! Bosh! It comes from drinking whiskey," Uncle Job promptly replied.

"Well, there's no use disputin' 'bout it" was the retort, "but if it's whiskey I'm all right an 'll get over it for I'm goin' to cut myself down."

"Why don't you stop altogether?" Uncle Job asked.

"I can't Job; I'd rather fall ninety-nine times than resist once. That's the way I'm built you see, an' its no use tryin'."

Jefferson Davis is introduced on this trip in a perfectly easy and natural way and, indeed, the future Secretary for War of the United States and President of the Confederacy was not infrequently in Illinois in these early days.

A singularly felicitous description is given of the meeting between Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. Here is Gilbert's word painting. "Never before, I must believe, have men stood beside each other in such unconscious regard of the greatness of their souls and the exalted destiny fate had in store for them as Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Davis. Looking back now to that far off day through the mists of gathering years and over the heads of intervening men, I see them again as then. Distinct and apart from all others; and thus I shall always see them. In many things they were alike. Differing only in unimportant particulars. Mr. Davis' bearing was truly great, his carriage and dignity and chivalrous character stamping him as one born to command. Yet in all things his kingly air, for it was truly so, was softened into sweet conventionality by gentle courtesy and regard for the small things of life. Of his countenance, how shall I describe it, except to say that it was singularly handsome and so exquisitely refined and attractive that no one could look upon it except with favor. Differing from Mr. Lincoln with whom he afterwards came to share the events of a great epoch in the world's history, Mr. Davis' life had been matured in love and amid surroundings in everyway attractive. The crucible of misery through which Mr. Lincoln has passed and that ever caused his heart to pulsate with tender emotion, Mr. Davis had happily escaped. Yet in all things he was not less gentle nor did he in any way lack in conception of men's needs or desire to further them so far as lay in his power."

Before they separated an act of chivalry and justice on the part of Mr. Davis, led to a duel in which Lincoln acted as the second of Jefferson Davis. The incident is narrated with such an air of vrai-similitude that the reader has difficulty in convincing himself that it is fiction and not fact he is reading.

The love story which runs through the book ends happily and Mr. Kirkman is gifted with the rare power of delineating a happy married life. Chicago: The World Publishing Company, 79 Deerborn Street.)

THE AUTUMN LITERATURE.

The best reading of the autumn season is likely to be supplied by the books of exploration, of which a considerable number is being produced. They are not precisely literature, but they are not without fascination and attraction.

Of these the most notable that has yet appeared is the account of the Duke of Abruzzi's "Ascent of Mount St. Elias," published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, with its admirable photographic reproductions of glacial and mountain scenery and imposing panoramas of the Mount St. Elias range. "The Harriman Expedition to Alaska," announced by the Doubleday-Page Company, will be of equal general interest and of greater scientific importance. Colored plates (by lithography, not process) and rag paper will be among the features of the book, and the large share (about one-third) of Mr. John Burroughs in the volume assures its readableness. After the first volume, which contains the popular account of the expedition, will follow two others embodying its scientific results. The same publishers issue, from the other pole, Dr. Frederick A. Cook's "Through the First Arctic Night," illustrated in colors, being an account of the Belgica Antarctic expedition. More of a book of reference is "The Antarctic Regions," by Karl Tricker, Ph.D., published by the Macmillans.

Travel sketches of the more literary sort are mostly in posse. The Lippincotts' cheaper reprint of Sir Martin Conway's "The Alps from End to End" will surely find its special public. Presumably a charming book will be Mr. and Mrs. Blashfield's "Italian Cities," which the Sribners are soon to issue in two volumes. "Spanish Highways and Byways," by Miss Katharine Lee Bates, has the interest of being composed in a large measure on the ground during the late war. It, with Mr. William A. Dutt's similarly named "Highways and Byways of East Anglia," which is to be illustrated by Mr. Pennell, is among the Macmillans' announcements. The same publishers carry the Dents' charming illustrated monographs on "Medieval Towns," of which "Florence," "Constantinople," and "Assisi" are now forthcoming. Mrs. Anna Bowman Dodd has an unusually attractive subject for her book in preparation for Little, Brown & Co., "Falaise, the Town of the Conqueror."

Criticism and literary history claim numerous reprints, but bring few new books of a notable sort; while good reprints of standard literature are so abundant as to defy notice. Noteworthy by reason of magnitude alone if nothing else, is Doubleday & Page's project of a Shakespeare in forty volumes, under the editorship of Dr. Mark H. Liddell.

Art books promise to be more numerous and beter than ever. Sir Walter Armstrong produces in his "Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds," Scribners, a volume which is in every respect the worthy companion of the sumptuous "Gainsborough" of last year. The recent Vandyke exposition at Antwerp has been the occasion of two new books—"Van Dyck and his Works," by Lionel Cust, curator of the National Portrait Gallery, London, and "Van Dyck," with fifty photogravures and text by Max Rooses of the Plantin Museum, Antwerp; the Macmillan's and the Lippincott's are, respectively, publishers.

MANUAL FOR SHAREHOLDERS.

The sixth edition for the Sharehorders' and Directors' Manual, containing a compendium of the law relating to joint stock companies and information as to the steps to be taken in applying for charters of incorporation and corporation licenses, and respecting the organization and mangement of companies, by Mr. J. D. Warde, of the Provincial Secretary's Department, Toronto, just makes its appearance

The excellence and great practical utility of this work could not be better evidenced than by the fact that, five large editions being exhausted, a constant demand for further copies compelled the author to undertake the issue of a sixth edition. The present volume, which is considerably enlarged, comprises many features not included in the earlier editions,—such as a commentary on the recently introduced system of licensing corporations not holding Ontario charters, a collection of Canadian legal decisions upon company law, compiled by a prominent Toronto counsel, chapters dealing with the powers of companies, officers and their duties, etc., and many other equally important matters.

Mr. Warde's experience in the incorporation and licensing of companies in the Ontario Provincial Secretary's Department has enabled him to present to his readers many invaluable suggestions, and much information exceedingly important as well as practical. The collection of special forms which the volume contains is comprehensive and unique. These forms, separately indexed, are all the more valuable because most of them have been officially approved.

The book is written in a plain, simple style, which will be acceptable to the merchant and the non-professional man, without in the least detracting from its value to the busy commercial lawyer, who must have at his hand a volume containing succinct and accurate statements upon the many points arising in his daily practice as a company solicitor, or the advisor of clients who are directors or shareholders. No board of directors, no company manager, no solicitor, can afford to be without this book. Some slip in the organization or management of a company, which a momentary glance at its pages would have prevented, may cost many times the price of the book. The author is to be congratulated upon the logical arrangement of his matter, and the appearance of his book, both as to its typography and binding. (Toronto: The Canada Railway News Co.)

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

The life of the late Lord Granville, which has long been in the hands of Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., who was for some time Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, will not appear until after the publication of Mr. John Morley's work on Gladstone.

"The English American," a novel of love and adventure, the scenes of which are laid in England and America, is a book by Emma Homan Thayer, which will shortly be presented by the Continental Publishing Company.

Count Tolstoi's new book, "Slavery in Our Times," will be published in America on October 20 by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Paul Leicester Ford, whose marriage has just been celebrated, had sold of his last novel, "Janice Meredith," 245,000 copies on the day of his wedding. Ten thousand more were then on press.

Henry Holt & Co. have just issued the fifth impression of Jerome K. Jerome's "Sketches in Lavender, Blue and Green," a book in which this popular author displays to advantage his pathos as well as his humor.

Sixty thousand pounds of paper have just been received at Harper & Brothers' to be employed in the one volume edition of "Eleanor," Mr. W. D. Howells' latest literary venture. The paper if placed one sheet upon another would make a tower 550 feet high. If these sheets were placed end to end in a straight line they would extend for about 1,000 miles. In all about 5,000,000 square feet of paper will be printed over.

A new and important work upon a subject that is becoming every day more and more interesting is a "Handbook of Photography in Colors," which is being published by E. and H. T. Anthony & Co. The work is edited by Thomas Bolas, Alexander A. K. Talbot, and Edgar Senlor, and contains a succinct history of the successful experimental work and investigations in this most important field of photography up to date.

A study of modern social conditions as they affect the Jews in the United States is presented by Miss Emma Wolf in her novel, "Heirs of Yesterday," which will shortly be published by A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago.

Something new in children's gift books has just come from the press of the Fleming H. Revell Company under the title of "Chinese Mother Goose Rhymes," translated and illustrated by Prof. Isaac Taylor Headland, of Peking University.

"Fortune's Boats," a romance of New York life, by Barbara Yechton, will be published this autumn by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The story, which originally appeared as a serial in the Churchman, deals with the career of five sisters living in an obscure New York flat with their mother. Their methods of self-support are ingenious and varied; their romances of love are said to be equally so.

Mr. Kipling's new novel is to appear as a serial, so it is said, in Cassell's Magazine, this is rather surprising. Cassell's Magazine is especially the organ of the Nonconformists, and it is hardly probable that Mr. Kipling's story will entirely meet the views of the Nonconformist consciences.

The plot of "The Circular Study," Anna Katharine Green's new detective story, published this week by McClure, Phillips & Co., was originally designed for a drama. Several years ago the author wrote in collaboration with a friend the first act and the synopsis of the play. It was cast in the romantic setting of the days of Napoleon I. Other stories intervened, and "it was with a sense of freshness," the author writes, "that the old plot recurred to her mind, this time in the surroundings of modern New York City."

Four distinguished novelists—Mr. Anthony Hope, Dr. Conan Doyle, Mr. Gilbert Parker and Mr. J. M. Barrie, were candidates for election to the British House of Commons. Of the quartette Mr. Parker alone was elected. One of the remaining three was defeated, and the other two withdrew. In this they were wise, for it would have been a shame for either to have wasted his talents, which were intended for literature, in the not very profitable field of politics.

The Institute of Journalists is a very respectable body, and it is earnestly desirous of improving the profession which it represents. At its last meeting it decided that the time had come for the examination of persons wishing to enter the profession of journalism, and accordingly its council is to draw up a scheme for such an examination. The appearance of this perfected scheme will be awaited with considerable interest. On what subjects will budding journalists be examined? Presumably, among others, on their knowledge of the elementary rules of English grammar. But will they also be examined in history, literature, and all the sciences generally? A journalist, according to the common theory, ought to be able to write at a moment's notice on every possible subject. If he happens to have some knowledge of the particular subject on which he writes it is certainly a good thing, but to require a candidate for journalism to be examined in everything would be rather a large order.

Miss Marie Corelli and Mr. Hall Caine are having a noisy quarrel in the press, though it is only fair to say that most of the noise is made by Miss Corelli and that Mr. Caine has conducted his part of it with dignity and decency. Miss Corelli asserts that once Mr. Caine, in his capacity as reader to a firm of publishers, advised the rejection of one of her manuscripts. Consequently she never reads his books, and proposes never to lose an opportunity of doing what is vulgarly called "getting square with him." Mr. Andrew Lang once committed the same offence against Miss Corelli as that of which Mr. Caine is guilty, and in one of her novels Miss Corelli introduced him under another name and dealt severely with him.

The Academy some time ago offered a prize for the best suggestion as to the cultivation of style, and the answers which it received are on the whole amusing. Most of the competitors for the prize seem to think that style is a profound mystery, and that no matter what pains a man may take to acquire a style, he must wait till it is supernaturally sent to him. It does not seem to have occurred to any one to answer the Academy's question by referring it to Herbert Spencer's essay on "Style." In that essay Mr. Spencer does not treat style as if it were a mystery to be approached with unbaptized feet, but he tells the reader what are the elements of good writing, and the distinction between good writing and style is a narrow one.

Mrs. Sarah Grand has indignantly denied the insinuation of Dr. Price, of Birmingham, England, that she wears "pantaloons" when she goes sketching in France. As details of ladies' costumes are always topics of interest to the French press, this denial is sure to be widely republished, and yet it is to be hoped that the French scribe will be careful in translating it.

Ernest Seton-Thompson writes to Bird-Lore from abroad of a growing superstition in Paris against the wearing of "aigrettes," which, with quaint erratic originality, he voices in rhyme, as follows:

The Dames of France no longer wear
The plumes they used to prize;
They had that aigrettes in the hair
Bring crow's feet in the eyes.

Richard Kearton will shortly arrive in America and deliver a series of popular lectures on natural history subjects. He has just finished a volume for boys and girls on the same theme, entitled "Our Bird Friends," which is a simple account of the most curious characteristics and habits of English wild birds amid their natural surroundings. It deals with feathers and flight, the architecture of nests and the coloring of eggs, and with the feeding habits of birds and their songs. Cassell & Co. will bring out the book with reproductions of photographs from nature.

The corporation of the City of London is debating the subject as to whether a great new thoroughfare which is shortly to be opened between Holborn and the Strand should be called "Dickens Avenue." A writer in Literature points out that it will run through a portion of London which plays a prominent part both in the life and in the works of Dickens, containing as it does the house in which the old Household Words offices were situated; Somerset House, where John Dickens worked in the Navy Pay Office; Clare Court, where young Dickens ate a la mode beef for dinner; while Sardinia Street figures in "Barnaby Rudge" and Lincoln's Inn Fields in "Bleak House." Kingsgate Street, Holborn, sheltered the immortal and squalid figure of Mrs. Gamp. "However," remarks The Academy, "we cannot consider the suggestion as suitable. The new thoroughfare will be the biggest thing in metropolitan streets that we possess; it should not be treated from any local point of view even though it may be associated with so great a name as Dickens. If a writer must lend his name, why not go to the greatest—Shakespeare?"

The current number of La Grand Revue of Paris, a periodical which is more or less under the direction of Maitre Labori, contains an analysis of two unpublished collections of letters written by Mme. de Warens, celebrated for her friendship with Rousseau. The correspondence does not betray the possession by the writer of the smallest intellectual or literary interest, and an unusual ignorance of orthography, syntax, and style is only too apparent. Her sole preoccupation is business, and there is much mention of contracts—commercial, not social—and lawsuits. With Mme. de Warens commercial enterprise was a passion, and in indulging it she was never discouraged by the constant ill-fortune that attended her ventures.

To the Congress of Librarians, which, under the Presidency of M. Leopold Delisle, of the French Bibliotheque Nationale, has just closed its sessions, has been offered the awarding of two prizes of 500f. and 100f., respectively, by anonymous donors, who harbor ill-feeling against the book worm. The prizes are both offered for the most useful pamphlet on the subject of insects destructive to books and the best means of preventing their ravages and destroying them. As the congress does not meet again for five years there ought to be abundant opportunity for research and experiment.

John Morley is said to have made so much progress with his "Life of Gladstone" that the first volume will be issued in January. The work will be presented in two volumes, one of which will consist of the life and letters and the other of documents and notes. The first volume will be illustrated with numerous portraits, so far as possible from original or contemporary sources. Another important book of the London season, which will be published by Messrs. Hutchinson, is "Letters of Sir Philip Francis and Members of His Family," edited by C. F. Keary. It promises to prove that Francis is Junius after all! Still another important biographical book, which will be published immediately in London, is entitled "The Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain: The Man and the Statesman," by N. Murrell Marris. It will contain a very full and intimate account of the Colonial Secretary's career, including a condensed history of much of the political life of Great Britain during the last thirty years.

The Canadian rights of Mr. F. Clifford Smith's new novel, "A Daughter of Patricians," which, as announced in these columns on Saturday last, will be produced in London by Fisher Unwin at an early date, have been secured by the Publishers' Syndicate of Toronto. Negotiations are now in progress with an American house with a view to the production of an American edition. Mr. Clifford Smith has in this work woven a romantic story round the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre. It is a romance of modern days, but it runs back incidentally to the conquest of Canada. The author has worked into the dramatic texture some old French customs and laws which were perpetuated after the conquest of Canada by Great Britain. One of these relates to the invalidation of a marriage ceremony in a case where two Roman Catholics were joined together by a Protestant minister. The social and political conditions existing in the country are reflected in the novel which has an exciting plot, which those who have seen the manuscript declare to have been skilfully handled.

"Claude Payson" is the title of a French-Canadian novel by Dr. Ernest Choquette, a medical practitioner at St. Hilaire, and the brother of the ex-journalist and jurist-judge, August Choquette, of St. Thomas Montmagny. The Doctor has already won a place among the literatti of Canada by the publication of his historical romance, "Les Elbandy." "Claude Payson" is a skilful literary effort, but a sad—very sad—tale full of sorrow and mental struggle which moves the reader. It is mainly an analytical and psychological study of the experiences of a sentimental son of the soil whom Lombroso would classify among the degenerates and the medical profession would style a neurotic. This morbid country youth becomes enamored of a city girl much above his station in life. From the moment he meets this fair vision of girlhood his days are full of misery and his nights are sleepless. The death of the heroine adds to the sombre gloom which is relieved by very few days of sunshine.

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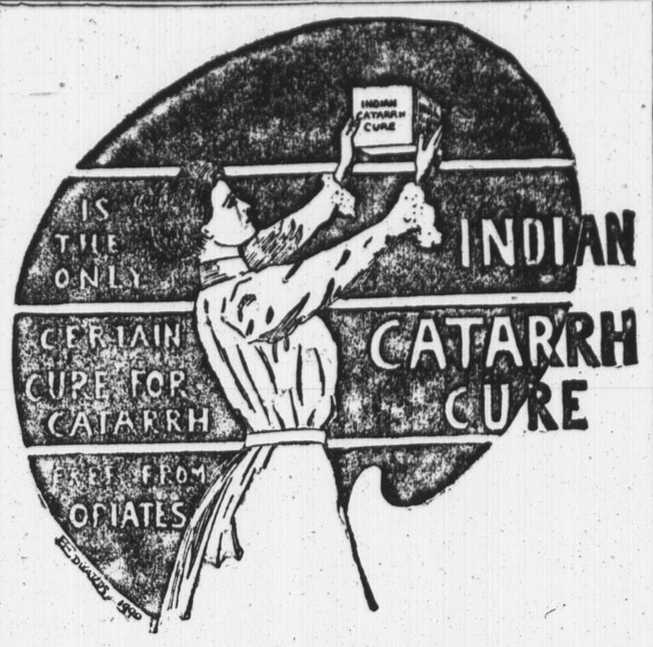
Mr. F. N. Benton, whose address is care of Clark House, Troy, N.Y., says: When I run up against anything that is good I like to tell people of it. I have been troubled with catarrh more or less for some time. Last winter more than ever. Tried several so-called cures, but did not get any benefit from them. About six weeks ago I bought a 50-cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and I am glad to say that they have done wonders for me, and I do not hesitate to let all my friends know that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are the right thing.

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THE SATURDAY HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT

93RD YEAR. NO. 243. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1900.

BY A WOMAN

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk with Her Herald Readers.

Being happy, keeping cheerful, living out all there is to every minute of every hour of every day; forcing ourselves to look above petty disappointments and to rest calmly amidst confusion if needs be, is an acquired strength of character, but one which is not beyond the reach of even the most irresolute of women. It's a pitiful fact that most of us miss much of our happiness. It is ours by right. We have only to stretch out our hand and take it, but we have a way of despising small happinesses, and always on the look-out for great ones, we let the little joys slip by, and then, when old age has left us with memories instead of activities, or when death has stared us in the face too soon, we cry out that we've had bad luck, and never had bestowed upon us the overflowing blessings which have gladdened the lives of others we know.

We don't make enough of the common blessings of life. The golden sunshine is not enough to us. We do not prize our friendships as highly as we should. We are not grateful for the blessing of love in our lives. There is so much of rain and gray skies in a year that our days of yellow sunshine are direct blessings—blessings to body and soul. There is some insincerity in the world. The knowledge of it should make us thankful for true friends into whose eyes we can look and feel sure of their loyalty. And there is love—so-called—which is not love. There are faithless men and false women. There are homes where distrust and cruelty and wretchedness and hate sit at the foot or at the head of the table. Knowing this, the man who is sure of the love of a good woman, and the woman who is sure of the love of a good man, are needlessly striving for further happiness. They have the supremest blessing of life in true affection. The tendency of humanity is to despise its own belongings, and to desire with envious earnestness those of other people. The development of that tendency puts the querulous tone in many a voice, the restless motion in many an eye. It takes the spring from the footstep and drives hope from our hearts. We pride ourselves upon our adaptability in matters of business, and in our housekeeping, but we throw our adaptable qualities to the winds when it comes to the counting of our mercies and the gathering of life's honey as the sweet blossoms bloom.

It was at a jolly little tea, where pretty girls, low music and delicious ices made the tea-room a delightful place, and where perfumes and the echoes of soft laughter hung about the great drawing-room. A woman came amongst the guests, and a hush fell over the little groups. The babble of voices ceased. Half-uttered jests were unfinished. Bits of raillery hung in mid-air. Snatches of news, earnest condolence, and merry chatter ceased. All stopped and stared at the woman, some insolently, some with surprise and a few with pity. She had been a beautiful girl. She was even yet a handsome woman, though there were threads of gray in her hair and her lips drooped into a half-weary little smile. She had been a foolish woman. That she was even pure-hearted had been doubted by many, but some women who knew her best declared she was innocent of the evil which chattering tongues had charged her with. One of these was the hostess, and she had invited the woman because she believed her to have been wronged by malicious gossip; because she was herself a brave, true-hearted soul confident enough of her own dignity to cast sheltering arms about one of the sisterhood who may have been only unwise, but whom the world charged with being weak as well. How those women stared, and so much depended upon the next few minutes. If the leaders of the social circles represented did not accept the woman who came so slowly towards the hostess, then the little nobodies would ignore her. The leaders, proud enough of their prestige at other times, wished themselves several steps down the social rung just now. There was so much wavering in the balance—a woman's happiness, her good name, the future of her little children. The strain was intense. The hostess detained her in conversation—wise woman that she was—and then, wonder of wonders, the acknowledged leader of the innermost circle advanced to greet her. That little act was a womanly one. It saved the situation. The other ladies crowded around the newcomer. She had been away so long, so ill, too bad, they were so glad to see her back. That night the wretch who soiled a woman's reputation was publicly dined by a group of representative men. She may have been all he said. If she were he should have been killed for telling the truth. If she were not, his life was a small price to pay for such an untruth. There was no proof. There could be none. She had years of gentleness and honesty behind her. His life were better undiscussed. Why is it—why must it ever be—that a woman must pay the full penalty for her sins, while a man is only a clever rascal sowing his wild oats?

"What shall we do with our dishonest servants?" one woman cried to another. Why, dismiss them, of course. A girl who will steal a handkerchief will steal a dollar, or ten dollars, or a gold watch, or your fur coat, if she feels really sure she won't be found out. Don't suspect every girl of being a thief and discharge the thieves and have them punished by law for stealing. Many mistresses dog a girl's footsteps, lock their cupboards and desks and store rooms (except when they forget), treat an honest girl like a thief, and then overlook the faults of the real thief and weakly allow her to depart with their ribbons and lace, their quarters of dollars, their perfumes and notepaper, to practise the same set of evils upon some other women. Above all, don't suspect girls. Until you have absolute proof that they are dishonest, don't treat them as thieves. Some women have the impertinence to go to their servants' rooms and turn over their personal effects. If a servant peeps into her mistress' hat-box it is counted a grave indiscretion. There is small difference between the acts of the two. In fact, the girl has a little the better of it. She may be impelled by a natural desire to look at pretty colors or fabrics. The impulse of the woman is one of meaner quality. If there is necessity to search a girl's effects, do it with the authority of the law, in the girl's presence, and never let a woman who calls herself a lady be guilty of the low curiosity of fitting keys to her maids' trunks or turning over the contents of their dressers. The constant espionage and suspicions which many honest girls must submit to, is enough to make thieves out of trustworthy folk. It is not right to write an angel's character for the girl whom you suspect of having your second-best slippers and a few handkerchiefs in her fat trunk. You should not suspect. You ought to know. It's easier not to, but it's not fair. It's not honest. If a girl goes from you with a character for honesty, you ought to be so sure that you would attest to her honesty in a court of law. If you say, "Well, I missed things," you should be ashamed of yourself. It's a mistake to "miss" things. It's your duty to know whether they're lost, strayed, or stolen. We are partly to blame for the dishonesty of servants. We don't wish to believe it, but it's true, and in the matter of trustworthiness we are not all so blameless as we would choose to think. It is a greater theft to steal reputations than to steal merchandise.

What a medley the ordinary woman's day is. She is perhaps forunate enough to have time to dress leisurely in the morning, though she often buttons various little garments, combs out various little curls and puts little shoes and stockings on various little feet. After breakfast there are schoolboys and girls to see off, besides the man of the house. There is, perhaps, a kindergarten luncheon, and maybe a midday one for larger children to prepare or to oversee. There are lessons to enquire about, gloves and rubbers and woollen garments, overcoats or jackets to be umpire of. There are kitchen necessities to buy or order, the whole house to be mindful of, letters to write, visits to make, guests to receive, the ins and outs and ups and downs of housekeeping to conquer or control. There are the season's duties as well as the daily ones to perform. The putting away of the winter's fruit, the overlooking of the house linen, the care of the garments to be worn as well as of those in store, the little touches of love which make a house into a home. The outside life, which may be philanthropic or social or business or pure exercise, makes its demand upon a woman's time. And some women are so busy bearing the burdens which have fallen to their shoulders that they scarcely find time to read, seldom snatch a quiet moment to think, and do not secure sufficient rest and sleep to prevent their bodies from wearing out before they need. One woman I know uses the street cars a great deal, and in her busy life there is so little time for recreation that she has determined to make those rides pleasure trips. She will not think of business or illness, the fall shopping, or the maids' misdoings. She rests, enjoys the word and being alive in it, counts her mercies on life's rosary, relaxes her muscles, rests her nerves and enjoys herself. The car company would charge her double fare if they only guessed how much she was getting out of her rides up and down and out and in.

Perhaps there would be more careful bridling of tongues if women only took time to think that a quarrel is something which must endure for all time. It weakens the mutual respect of the quarrellers; it lessens their self-control; it trails a whole brood of consequences after it, and is altogether an evil thing. It is so easy to insinuate—to deny, to reassert, to retort. It is so easy to lose one's head and temper and let that small member, the tongue, have its own way. And it's easier the second time than it was the first. If husbands and wives always understood the evils growing out of even the littlest "tiffs," they would less often lose their patience. It is impossible for most of us to fully respect wranglers, and the very foundations of a home rest upon the self-control and justice of those who compose it.

Women often take men to task for "swearing." Women, themselves, often swear, even when they do not curse. There are many reasons why most women object to what they call "profanity." Some say it is vulgar. Some aver that it is wicked. Some are shocked and some are afraid other people will be shocked. A man to whom the question was presented said he used language of which his wife did not approve, but he never used it in her presence. Then one taxed him with deception and the leading of a double life. He objected. He said he altered his conversation to suit the company, but he considered "Goodness" and "Dear me," and "By" anything or anybody actual swearing, differing from his expletives only in form and breaking the law which says "Swear not at all," just as certainly as his big words. If we will appeal to Biblical law, we must, ourselves, abide by it, and the woman whose communication is not "Yea, yea and nay, nay," is not in a position to argue with the man who finds ordinary English inadequate for his use.

Was there ever such food as that which your camp-fire cooks out in the open? Your potatoes roasted in the embers, your beefsteak broiled on a toaster over the glowing coals, your tea or coffee, your boiled corn, your bacon and eggs—these homely foods tickle your palate into the utmost appreciation. You are hungry with exercise if you've wheeled six, or nine, or ten, or fifteen miles to a camping place. Your appetite is quickened by the fresh air, and your mind has freed itself from care and flung itself into the gaiety of the hour. Late for picnics, you say? Oh, no, not while the afternoon sun is warm, not while a blazing fire can be made to warm you as you sit still, not while you can have hot coffee and steaming cobs of corn cooked in almost no time, and not while you are sensible enough to take extra warm wraps for the chilly coming-home time, when the short twilight has hurried you into night, and your good acetylene is your guide over roads which have been known to have ruts in.

The officers of the Canadian Household Economic Association are hoping great things from the course of lectures to be delivered here. They have watched the interest awakened in places where their work has already been felt, and they cannot but feel that every step in the direction of home interest is a good step and a step away from the shop and the factory and the down-town life of the down-town office, which is, when you consider it in all its details, an unhealthy life for a woman. Mrs. Helen Campbell, one of the lecturers, is a decisive speaker, with a subtle humor, a gentle voice and musical intonation. Her face is fine, yet strong, and she has magnificent eyes and an effective and unconscious trick of sheltering them beneath the drooping lids. She has lived most of her life, she says, in the society of doctors and artists, and she pleads, for, not only sanitary, scientifically correct food, but for simplicity in the home service and furnishings. Miss Barrows, you will all admit, has the apostolic fervor and manner. She is a specialist in her work—a clever, unassuming woman with a very sweet and womanly face, and a direct way of either encouraging or reprimanding one. Miss Barrow's lectures have been voted by women who heard them the most inspiring and convincing of logical talks, and that is why we were so glad to welcome her amongst us.

CORRESPONDENCE

All readers are welcome to these columns. Handwriting is delineated; and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines, will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned if stamps are enclosed.—Address Madge Merton, Herald Office.

A. B. C.—Iron your leaves with a warm iron on which you have rubbed spermaceti. It is much better than varnish, and gives a hazy and very beautiful effect. Glue will fasten them best and you can do whole branches of leaves by being careful to wire the leaf stems to the woody stem before beginning. Use fine wire and it will not show. You do not need to dry the leaves before waxing them. The photo shows method, courage, ideality, self-control and unobtrusiveness.

Old Fogey.—I cannot tell you where you can procure "Old Moore's Almanac." Perhaps some of the readers of this page can inform us, and the cost of it. You are generous, independent, very practical and very industrious.

Pot Pourri.—Use a layer of carefully dried leaves, a sprinkle of salt, some cloves, allspice, cinnamon, and a drop of attar of roses. Then more leaves and more spices till your jar is filled. Leave the lid off when you wish to perfume your rooms. 2. Your writing shows impulse, energy, intuition and much affection.

Stella B.—If you are stout, because you are strong and well and inherit a stocky build of the body, you are foolish to wish to reduce your weight. If you are simply fat, a careful diet and exercise will prevent the accumulation of fatty material. Starchy foods and sweets are fattening, and easy-going habits of body and mind have a tendency to increase weight. Don't take medicine to reduce weight, that is the supremest foolishness.

Clio.—I think the quotation was given correctly by the correspondent, but was altered by a misprint in the paper and misprints, as you know, will occur, and are nobody's fault in particular. Your writing shows ardor, ambition, the artistic tendency, decision and ideality.

Min.—Wouldn't we be lonely, you and I, if what you're husband says is true? Your writing shows sympathy, tact, method, patience and endurance.

A. W.—The invitation, I am sorry to say, is impossible to accept, for several reasons —one of which is the one you suggest.

Hypatia.—Suppose you have a good clear soup, then roast turkey with cranberry jelly, creamed cauliflower, mashed potatoes, buttered squash. With this course you would serve bread, but no butter and you may have some pickles if they are liked. For a salad have celery and apple and walnuts chopped fine. Serve it on lettuce leaves with a good thick mayonnaise and pass plain wafers with it. For dessert you may have pumpkin pie if you wish to be really old-fashioned, and after it, ices, bon-bons and coffee.

Europe.—A dress suit may be worn at six. 2. It is much nicer to write a note of thanks. 3. If the wedding is small and informal ten days is plenty, but two and even three weeks are quite usual. 4. A bride-to-be usually causes comment if she is seen about after the invitations are issued, but as some people rather enjoy comment, and as others don't mind it, many of the newer brides-elect go out where and when they please. 5. You are conscientious, persistent, cheerful, decisive and self-reliant.

Dear Madge Merton.—I have been reading Pro Bono Publico's writings with astonishment at the fact that he or she is allowed to make the statement that "only one of all the various teachers of pianoforte of Montreal is capable of giving proper instruction," without bringing down on his head the just indignation of the many really good pianists and teachers to be found in our various colleges of music, and teaching privately throughout the city. I make no accusation of provincialism, etc., but I do deny that P. B. P. could possibly have attended as many concerts as he would lead us to believe, and have failed to hear some really good piano performances. I feel confident as to my ability to judge piano playing impartially and I personally have heard some really good piano work done by some of our local students and teachers. Hardly ranking as virtuosity possibly, but nevertheless good, clean playing. What do you expect? How many cities can boast of possessing a Pachmann, a D'Albert, a Paderewski, etc., and when they do dwell in a city are they available for teaching? Where are the great artists turned out by Sherwood and Godowsky in Chicago, Mason, Lambert, Pachmann, and Joseffy in New York? I have yet to hear them and I doubt that P.B.P. has heard them either. In fact if P. B. P has a great one up his sleeve, he should draw him out and let the poor benighted heathen (musically) have the benefit of his sunny smile, that is if such an exalted personage is less exclusive than the Mikado of Japan. If we are wallowing in the mire of musical ignorance it only remains for P. B. P. to flood the city with a glare of blinding light which he evidently possesses the key to, and of which he has I am afraid been taking an overdose of on the sly. Seriously I am of the opinion that P. B. P. is a pupil of the "oracle" and not of long standing either, just long enough to be completely enamored with the new system, and his new professor, and as most students do, has set himself the task of showing the public how stupid and neglectful they have been in not patronizing this resident Le Schetilzky! If P. B. P. will deny his relation of pupil to this "oracle" I shall be pleased to have a little discussion with him on the pedagogy of piano, from the two-finger exercises through the highest flights of virtuosity. Yours sincerely,

Herr Concert Meister.

If you wish, and Pro Bono Publico wishes, I will let you have each other's addresses, and you can fight the matter out by private letters.

Photo.—Constancy, order, persistence, sincerity, sensitiveness, generosity and ideality.

Genie.—The real difficulty about the affair seems to me to be that you are not perfectly honest with yourself. You do not wish to marry him, and so, my dear, don't do it. The ins and outs of the matter are nothing. The advantages are not worth considering. You do not believe in slavery and yet the woman who sells herself to a man for money is entering the worst kind of slavery, even though the way, incidentally, be a marriage ceremony performed. Take in washing, or go on teaching, or live on your little shabby-genteel income as best you may, but don't for one moment consider marriage because the man can offer you a "good home."

F. G.—Your letter is a comfort, and it's good to hear a woman say she is proud and contented to make a little flat into a home, even if she be obliged to do every bit of work herself. Your idea about the dark room is good. If there is a provision for airing it, the gas-light makes it all right, but I've my dreadful doubts about those little holes in the wall without windows or skylights. You don't need a couch in your dining room if you do not use it for a sitting room, too, and a dinner waggon will take up the same room, and be of much more service, besides being suitable. A quilling of red paper beneath your gas globes gives a softened pink glow to the table, if you must use gas, but be careful your diners don't set the paper on fire instead of the gas. Miss Barrows will have been here before you read this, and I do hope you have not missed her lecture. You are very wise to try and give your home all the time needed to keep it sweet and clean and dainty and cosy, and yet not to deny yourself recreation and exercise, and time to read and think. Are you interested in the history of Montreal I wonder. It is so fascinating, particularly to those, who coming from the west, see all the strangeness and age and picturesqueness at a glance. The history will repay your careful attention, and get, if you can, W. D. Lighthall's "Montreal After 250 Years." It gives such an insight into the quaint and historic parts.

Senora.—Read the verses about the birdie on the hat in this week's chatter column and don't put the poor dead things on your hat this year. They are so pitiful, those soft little breasts and wings, and those dainty heads. If once you stop to think about it, you cannot but suspect of innate savagery every woman you see decked out with dead birds. They're not savage, you know, many of the women. They have not stopped to think or they have not been able to see things as some of us do. 2. Your birthstone is the ruby and July is the month of clover blossoms. I have a good reason for thinking it the most delightful month to have a birthday in.

J. D. Z.—It's necessary, of course, to be thoroughly interested in your work, and to consider it important, but we mustn't on that account disdain the interests into which other women have thrown themselves. Much of the hardness and cruelty which a few women show towards one another would have been avoided if they could only be broad enough to see how equally important with theirs was the entirely different work of some women around the corner. And don't let the idea that men have no difficulties run away with you. Business is a great trial and men bear the disappointments and disturbances of it very bravely on the whole. Don't wish you were a man, but try to be the very best kind of a woman ever created.

Bobs.—John Langhorne was a poet and also a novelist and he lived from 1735-1779.

Peb.—The proper person to see is her father. You needn't worry because you cannot offer her a home equal to her father's. She probably cannot give you a recommendation of housewifeliness to equal your mother's. But you are both young, and if you are industrious and sensible and persistent better days will come to both of you, and you will look back to your struggles in 1901, to the make-shifts and economics, the grand triumphs when something pretty was bought, the cosy heart-warmth of your first little home, with a tenderness and a longing which the memory of the difficulties had no power to lessen. 2. Your mother should call upon the fiancee's mother.

Passamoquoddy.—The idea that education unfitted a girl for home life is a great mistake. It isn't because she was educated that she feels as he does, but she was not properly educated. Her whole life was a round of gaiety, unsuited to a young girl. You are to blame, not your child nor the school. The more closely girls are kept to simple life while they are children the better for their little brains and bodies and for their ultimate success as women. If you've dressed her as you would a doll and made a little old woman of her, you've robbed her of her sweet girlhood, and that, alas, is something so pitifully fleeting that it is sad to have missed even a moment of it. Perhaps you can help her, by interesting yourself in her pleasures and trying to help her make the best of it now. Some old people selfishly expect their children to be devoutly concerned in all their plans and interests but they never for a moment think of going out of their way to make life pleasant for the younger generation.

Graphic:—Methodical, earnest, sensitive, adaptable and generous.

Stuart.—Diligent, intuitive, persistent, and patient.

Oswald:—Ambitious, sensitive, merry and unassuming.

Meeda:—Aren't the "uneedes" the dears in the biscuit and wafer line? I'm glad you like the woman's page. You are ambitious, earnest, impulsive, generous and self-reliant.

Beatrice.—Sensitive, a little self-willed, orderly, candid and generous.

Mogart L.:—Sympathetic, resolute, fairly patient and fairly industrious.

Pansy B.—Diligent, intuitive, persistent and fairly resolute.

Ruby B:—A little imperious, self-reliant, perserving and cheerful.

Colleen Bawn:—Impulsive, energetic, intuitive, faithful to your friends, a decisive evening and a fairly persistent young party in your own interests.

McD:—You are merry, hopeful, determined and industrious, not quite as patient as you will be when you have found out how much better it is to be patient. The enclosed shows affection, endurance, self-reliance and ambition.

Him and Her.—Generous, tactful, persistent, zealous in any cause you undertake, idealistic and sincere. 2. Intuitive, fairly patient, affectionate, decisive and methodical.

Curiosity.—Order, vivacity, prudence, candor and self-control.

Mercedes.—Order, determination, endurance, affection and much ambition.

A Well-Wisher.—Won't you be content to take your life a minute at a time and enjoy it to the full, and never mind what the future holds. 2. You are impulsive, cheery, ambitious, fairly systematic and very sensitive.

Canada.—Practical, determined, sincere, enduring, possessed of good vitality, strong self-reliance, mechanical deftness coupled with inventive power and fair judgment.

Kang Chow.—Order, vivacity, resolution, diligence and self-control.

Euna M. H.—Generosity, ardor, determination, ambition and endurance.

HOUSEKEEPING.

Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants; on little economies and big ones; to tell of contrivances for lessening labor in households; of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.

William Hosea Ballon has a few things to say about our three daily performances at table. He evidently has not said all he thanks, but he has, you will admit, said a good deal. Among other remarks, he makes these:—

It is at the table that the lower animal in man is revealed.

Comparatively few of the total population are observed to have discarded the beast and to have achieved the ideal table manners.

Neither clothes nor wealth nor social position can excuse the offences, revolting to every sense of delicacy, witnessed even in the most exclusive dining rooms; offences by men and women often who in other affairs seem to possess the sense of shame.

It is by no means the men and women with the largest circumference of waist, neck and face who comprise the public eye-sores and nuisances.

Slim people, thin people, little people, and all types of people make up the army of gourmands who grow and tear and crunch like the carnivores.

I do not feel called upon to pose as an instructor of etiquette. It is no part of my mission to prepare a work on how to eat. But as a mere citizen I do protest against the table beast. What I have to say will neither interest him nor apply to him or to her.

I have, however, a few suggestions to make to cultivated eaters, suggestions which I have found assist me to reduce considerably the remaining barbarities of the table and advance a little our ideals which tend to make eating a cultivated, refined and pleasurable necessity.

The napkin is the first thing handed to us; let us begin with that. Usually it is four times too large. If so, cut in four pieces and serve the pieces separately with the courses.

The man or woman who tucks a napkin in the collar confesses publicly to being a hog. We observe them in every dining room.

It is manifestly bad taste to place a napkin across the lap. It is a confession that one is unable to eat without scattering food on the person. When the lap napkined man arises from the table his clothes are covered with white lint, which is harder to remove than crumbs.

The mouth is the only proper receptacle for food, and there is no necessity to scatter so much as a crumb outside the plate.

Take the napkin, a small one preferred, and crumple it in the left hand into a small lump. Use it only and frequently to wipe the lips. When eating soup, hold it close under the mouth. When taking food into the mouth, bend low over the plate and look down.

S. H. J. sends the following cake recipe which we are very glad to have.

FEATHERWEIGHT CAKE.

Two eggs, 2 cups of flour, 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup cold water, 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder. Mode—Cream, butter and sugar, then beat eggs very well, add to butter and sugar, beat together until very stiff, put baking powder on top of the two cups of flour in sifter, and alternately add water and flour to already beaten eggs, sugar and butter, put half of mixture in each of two sandwich tins and bake in quick oven twenty minutes. Ice with any preferred icing.

CUBAN COFFEE.

In Cuba coffee is usually roasted at home and enough browned each morning for the day's supply. It is then ground or pounded until almost as fine as flour and placed in a coarse flannel bag from which the woolly taste has been removed by repeated washings. The bag is suspended from a hook over a porcelain vessel and a little cold water is poured over it at intervals until the entire mass is thoroughly saturated. The first drippings which fall into the vessels are poured again over the bag and more water added from time to time until the dripped liquid is black and quite thick. A cup is almost filled with freshly-scalded milk and about a teaspoonful of the black coffee extract added, giving a delightful drink. Exact proportions of coffee and water are not thought of, but the process of pouring the cold water into the bag and allowing it to drip goes on all day, the first and best extract being used by the family and the remainder by the servants.

OYSTER TODDLE.

This is a seashore dish, and is really a kind of chowder. Dice one-quarter of a pound of salt fat pork and cook slowly until well tried out. Add one pint of sliced raw potatoes, cook and cover in the fat until tender. Pour in one pint of hot milk and cook for five minutes, thicken with one tablespoonful of flour rubbed into half as much butter. Add one pint and a half of washed oysters, salt and pepper to taste and take from the fire as soon as the oysters ruffle. Serve with broken hard tack or crackers.

WASHINGTON PIE.

Cream together two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter and one cupful of sugar. Add the beaten yolks of two eggs and a pinch of salt, then, alternately, one-half of a cupful of milk and two scant cupfuls of flour. Beat hard, add the stiffly-whipped whites of the egg, one teaspoonful of vanilla and two scant teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in layers.

It is often asked of vegetarians, "How do you feed sick people. F. H., who so kindly gives us each week a menu arranged according to vegetarian principles, deals with invalid cookery. To us, it seems, a direct attack upon our time-honored medicine cupboard and beef tea spoon, but it is in line with all vegetarian teaching and is certainly worth thinking about.

F. H. says:—I am giving this week recipes for invalids and a few extracts on the subject from Sydney H. Beard's new book, a comprehensive guide book to Natural Hygiene and Humane Diet.

HOW TO FEED INVALIDS.

In all cases of sickness, the lighter the diet is, the better chance will the patient generally have of recovery. The more inflammation and fever which exists, the more fruit and cooling drinks should be given, and the less nitrogenous and starch matter. Ample nourishment can be provided by milk, farinaceous puddings, custards, nut products, dried and fresh fruits and vegetable broths. The most important of these latter is "haricot tea," which is a perfect substitute for "beef tea," being far more nutritious and also entirely free from the toxic poisons which are contained in that dangerous and superstitiously overrated compound. Dr. Milner Fothergill has stated that probably more invalids have sunk into their graves through a misplaced confidence in the value of beef tea than Napoleon killed in all his wars. It is practically a strong solution of uric acid, consisting largely of excrementitious matter which was in process of elimination from the system of some animal through the minute drain pipes which form an important cleansing medium or "sewage system" in all animal flesh to make "beef tea." This poisonous element is stewed out to form the filthy decoction, whilst the animal fibria, the portion of the meat that might possess some nutritive value, is thrown away. Beef tea consequently acts as a strong stimulant, tends to increase inflammation and fever, and in all such cases lessens the chance of the patient's recovery, as the system is already battling against disease and impurity of the blood. To add to the amount of the latter is palpably unwise and dangerous. These remarks apply also to "essences and extracts of beef."

CHATTER

The reason that so many public singers disappoint one is that they sing with all the body instead of with all the soul.

Soft as the down upon a young dove's breast,
Chaste as the silk fringe of a maiden's sash,
Faint as the twilight melting into rest
Is Tom's moustache.

Fuller of hope than dreams of love and war—
Dreams that no threat can ever quite abash—
Cultured with care, yet ever needing more,
Is Tom's moustache.

And should, some day, coy love his lips entreat
(Prediction surely ventures nothing rash),
That which will make the wooing still more sweet
Is Tom's moustache!

"Avoid the obvious in dress," said the woman who thinks as much about what her friends wear as about her own clothes, "and be especially careful at this time of year. I know that it is now one of the most natural things in the world to put a red velvet bow on your black hat. It looks so warm and cheerful on these overcast autumn days. But avoid it as carefully as you would a green veil. The same thought will occur to nine women out of every ten. Seven out of that nine will put their ideas into practical effect. By the end of next week the bow is going to be as familiar a sight as the polka dot chou on the sailor hat has been since the first of June. And, besides, you may be sure that your purpose will be plain to every woman who sees you. 'She put that bow in her hat,' will be the general opinion, 'because she thinks it looks bright and appropriate on these fall days.'"

Some of the strapped evening slippers have pleated lace fans set in under the straps and pulled out in fan fashion over the instep.

Fancy buttons set with imitation gems are shown in great profusion in the shops, and no doubt their particular usefulness will become manifest later on.

HER DANCE CARD.

A dainty trifle, silk and lace,
All white and palest blue;
A pencil hangs below the place
Where it is bent in two.

A silken cord upon her arm
So soft and round and white,
Suspends, secure from every harm,
This little book to-night.

Within the tiny tome I glance;
The ball has just begun,
But some one's taken every dance,
She might have saved me one.

I look along the list of names,
And looking there I see
That every waltz some fellow claims
Whose name begins with D.

I'm hurt, and say so in a way
I fear is scarce polite.
But, as I turn, I hear her say,
"Don't leave me so to-night!"

Then, with a sudden, tender smile,
She whispers, "Don't look blue;
You might have known it all the while,
The D was meant for you!"

The candy and flower trades experience a distinct boom in the fall. Evidences of life spring up in establishments that have been kept alive apparently during the summer months only by the ice cream soda counter and the out-of-town order trade. In fact, the coming back to town of womankind means a general rejuvenation in the sales department of every large establishment of trade. There is a general refurbishing and refurnishing of apartments and dwellings, china and linen closets are replenished, new rugs and carpets are put down, curtains and hangings put up and it is always woman who instigates the revival.

Just two weeks ago she was in Paris collecting souvenirs from the booths of all nations. To-day she is tripping down the familiar thoroughfares of the south side. She is going to the house of the old French woman who lives in the small street and who boarded the pet canary while she was away. Her Paris made gown (such a creation as one sees on the cover of the illustrated modes) tempts many of her sex to glance back. When she turns in the small street she makes a startling discovery. She is being shadowed by a dark man with a fierce imperial.

"Gracious!" she breathes. "Why didn't I let Marie bring the bird? He is following me and there is not a soul in sight."

She glances back timidly, only to meet the dark eyes of her shadower. Terrible thoughts find a place in her excited mind.

"He will kill me," she says to herself, "for my watch and purse."

His heavy footsteps tell that he is only a few paces behind. In desperation she screams. Her shadower is at her side in a moment.

"Madam!" he exclaims, in a rich, southern voice.

"Here!" she says, holding out her little green purse, "take it, but please don't harm me."

He frowns and then smiles.

"Did madam think me one robber?" he asks, his dark eyes ablaze with amusement.

"Aren't you?" she asks, glancing up slyly.

"Certainly not! No, no!"

"But you followed me?"

"Only to get ze better view of madam's magnificent gown. I am one ladies' tailer. I make ze gowns; I see ze styles with interest. Will madam honor me by taking one of my cards?"

Nora Hopper thinks the greatest woman poet has not yet been born, and says so in the discussion recently begun in The Lady." The greatest woman-poet is not born yet, nor will she come until the world is ripe for her, and the way prepared for her—ripe in sadness and unbelief, most likely, and the way for her made ready and laid down over hearts that desired to sing and could not, and hearts that could sing and had not the desire. And when she comes she will be not the new woman, nor the old, and a foundress of no creeds; she will come from her place at some man's side, and she will sing to the world as she will have sung to him first of all. She will have sung to him sorrowful and forsaken of ideals one day, and the next she will be singing to Earth, until her hearers arise and blow the ashes of their own fires, till haply a little flame grows into red life again. Her hearers will not call her blessed, and her husband will not love her much better for her song, perhaps, but she will have been a mother of desires among hearts insurgent and hearts indifferent, and this thing will be her exceeding great reward, "For Desire is of the Divine."

She will be a wife, I am sure; a mother, perhaps, of living children; a mother, certainly, of many dreams. She will have the child's heart that brings tears to the woman's eyes at sight of the rainbow, "because it is so beautiful"; she will have the man's admiration for physical beauty, and the man's brutality of analysis (sometimes); but she will never spoil her own happiness by looking at it under a microscope, and her own beauty, if she has it, she will rejoice in as simply as she would in that of the white camplon. She will be of that creed whose one Commandment is "Love one another."

She will sing true songs to her lover, and true songs to the world that, perhaps, she rather pities than loves; and she will not rhyme away her delight in love, and sorrow, and sunshine, and clear water, and vivid gorses by any fatal facility. Rather will she prune and cut, and cut and prune again; but she will not be put off a fair flight of fancy by the knowledge that poets have sung of roses before her day. Indeed, she will be a very human creature, with strong loves and some hates, and many likings. But the world will be as much better for her singing as Camelot was for fairy music long ago. She will be a builder, a giver, and lucky they who shall take from her the gift she has to give—thrice lucky they.

TRAGEDY IN THREE PARTS.

Part I.—The Bonnet.

A bit of foundation as big as your hand,
Bows of ribbon and lace,
Wire sufficient to make them stand,
A handful of roses, a velvet band—
It lacks but one crowning grace.

Part II.—The Bird.

A chirp, a twitter, a flash of wings,
Four wide open mouths in a nest;
From morning till night she brings, she brings,
For growing birds they are hungry things,
Aye! hungry things at the best.

The crack of a rifle, a shot well sped,
A crimson stain on the grass,
Four hungry birds in a nest unfed,
Ah, well! we will leave the rest unsaid;
Some things it were better to pass.

Part III.—The Wearer.

The lady has surely a beautiful face,
She has surely a queenly air;
The bonnet had flowers and ribbon and lace,
But the bird has added the crowning grace,
It is really a charming affair.

Is the love of a bonnet supreme over all,
In a lady so faultlessly fair?
The Father takes heed when the sparrows fall;
He hears when the starving nestlings call—
Can a tender woman not care?

—Herald of the Golden Age.

Madge Merton

YOUR CHARACTER AS TOLD BY YOUR FACE

H zel Eyes Are Safest Especially Those in Which Brown Predominates—Roman Nose Shows Active Qualities—Greek Artistic.

Superstition and science are so mixed up in the modern practice of face-reading, that it is impossible to declare where one begins and the other ends. Nevertheless, many individuals, women especially, who are quick observers of small indications, are able to discover the foibles and dangerous qualities of a new acquaintance by reading his or her countenance. It is a talent that belongs naturally to some persons, while others, who would also gaze and judge correctly, are obliged to study the aphabet of the science. That the truths are interspersed with superstitions cannot be helped. Another drawback to the gaining of invariably true opinions is the unfortunate fact that outwardly demonstrated characteristics are generally unpleasant ones; virtues make far less parade, and are seldom taken for granted. The eye has been called the most tell-tale feature. Perhaps it is, but it is also the one most used for purposes of deception. A false smile may often be discriminated from a true one, but a falsely sweet glance seldom fails to charm. In melodramatic stories of a few years back, we read often of the villain's unsteadiness of gaze, the deceiver's eye always "fell" before the scrutiny of the just; unluckily, a modern hypocrite would probably convey into the eyes an expression of apparently innocent wonder! However, when restless eyes are seen, we may be sure, that they denote a false, designing, self-ashamed disposition, and malicious intention into the bargain, if their shade is greenish. A brown-eyed woman, whose eyes are restless, has probably allowed her worm feelings to lead her into falseness, of which she is repentant. Roving, unsteady, pale blue eyes signify a character that is all for self and self's passionate attachments to things or creatures, not wholly bad or genuinely good, very attractive, in all probability, a pleasing, and very demonstrative friend, but not entitled to one atom of reliance.

Let me explain that I am offering feminine cases for consideration, merely out of respect to a feminine page, the warning will fit male instances just as surely. Who has not met the really charming girl, whose stare of too-obvious curiosity turns aside abashed by a return gaze? Her eyes cannot be described as restless; they are too firmly fixed for good manners, as a rule. That her stare falters simply means that it has not been wholly friendly; she has been studying you for the entertainment of herself at the moment, and the after-amusement of her bosom-friends of the day. She may be disposed, presently, to make you one of their number, when she will try to entertain you by the gossip, learned chiefly through staring, about other people; but she is best kept as an acquaintance, until, maybe, she has learned how to be true.

When eyes have dazzingly-blue "whites," an impulsive temperament is told; if they become less white sometimes, clouding with yellow, an attack of evil temper is coming on, and the individual is best avoided until her eye-balls return to their usual condition.

HAZEL EYES ARE THE SAFEST.

especially those in which the brown predominates. Talent, with truth, energy of disposition, originality of thought, sincerity, balanced tempers, self-control, commonsense, unselfishness, are generally possessed by the owners of such eyes.

Pale, cold-looking, steady blue eyes denote chilly, stern, obstinate, often selfish natures, and absence of warm feelings.

Rare dark blue and deep grey eyes go with amiable, often noble, characters, without any especial gifts of intellect or strength of will.

A small tightly-closed mouth betrays a person of suspicious regard towards others; probably she has little conversational power, and detests explaining her motives or opinions. A large, half-open mouth is worse for its owner than for her acquaintances; since it betrays her impressionability to every passing event or criticism. A highly-curved mouth denotes scorn—humorous scorn—or sarcasm, if the corners curl up. When the whole tendency of a mouth is to curve downwards, the owner is of pessimistic, probably querulous disposition. Both beauty and fine character demand a mouth that is well-formed, lightly closed, and neither too large nor too small.

A woman with a very pointed chin is very refined in her tastes, of the most delicate sensibilities, something of a doubter of her fellow-creatures (but this tendency may, of course, be held in check by principles opposed to it), and fitted by Nature for a producer of original work of one kind or another. Chins with deep clefts in them declare their owners' anxiety to be loved; while a narrow, square, firm chin, on the contrary, evinces a desire to give love. As a broad, square chin signifies passion, it follows, by a study of the various qualities shown by these features, that a really nice and highly-talented woman must have a chin that is a narrow square, ending in a fine point, with a sufficient cleft in it to mean a wholesome responsiveness to affection.

As to noses, indented nostrils evidence meanness, wide nostrils a spend-thrift. A tip jutting out far from the face is a token of vulgarity, refinement being the possession of the owners of noses that do not stand out far at the end. An aquiline bend denotes firmness of will, and sense of justice; the long narrow bridge proclaims a fastidious, self-sufficient, yet often tender nature. All the active qualities, combativeness, eagerness, passionate temper, power of hatred, jealousy, ambition, go with the more common type of Roman nose; the Greek form, on the contrary, tells of artistic capabilities and love of inanimate beauty.

LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR.

It Is the Oldest Material for Skin Wear in Existence—A Fallacy Exposed.

Certainly this is an age of discoveries and improvements. Science has torn from us some of our cherished traditions and usages, but in their place have been given far better undergarments and the latest things to come under the ban of scientific displeasure. Wool, to which we have pinned our faith so long is doomed, and in its place comes the new underwear made of porous linen. Dr. Deimel is the name of the physician who discovered the admirable, health-retaining properties of this material, and the wearers of the underclothes made from it are rising up in numbers to thank him for exemption from colds, rheumatism, and other ills from which woollen garments did not protect them. The linen-mesh system only arrived in Montreal recently, and two good-sized windows at 2202 St. Catherine Street, just opposite Christ Church Cathedral tempt the mothers of families, always on the lookout to improve the health and the comfort of their children, to investigate. They go, they see—and hear—and are conquered. No one could listen to the sensible description of the system and its wonderful advantages, given by Doctor Noe without becoming interested, and convinced of the admirable qualities of the material. All undergarments for men, women and children are made of this material which is linen, only instead of being like ordianry linen, smooth, densely woven, and of little porosity, it is loosely woven. The doctor's reasons, and his lucid explanations are very interesting. Most people have realized the disadvantages of woollen combinations, which while heavy and warm retain perspiration and make one peculiarly sensitive to daughts. The linen mesh is warm, light, strictly hygienic, and in fact is a preventative of the many woes we are heir to in the severe winter weather when colds are our daily portion.

Does it not stand to reason that it must be bad for the human skin to be covered with perspiration which is retained by wrappings of heavy wool, keeping out air and oxygen, which are essential to health? Wool is entirely unfit for underwear, because it is a slow conductor of moisture, and deficient in the power of drying. As it hinders evaporation and obstructs the excretory products of the skin it seriously interferes with an important function. All authorities on matters of hygiene agree that the absorption as well as the elimination of moisture takes place proportionately quicker with linen than with wool, cotton or silk.

Every day's observation will support the above statement. Whatever articles are intended for the purpose of absorbing moisture, as towels and handkerchiefs, are principally made of linen, and all those who are or ever have been engaged in laundry work can bear testimony that linen will dry much quicker than wool or cotton. Ordinary linen closely woven would be too chilly, but the difficulty was obviated when the porous linen was discovered, which seems an ideal material. It sounds like a contradiction to say that an open-work material is warmer than a closely woven one, but it is the truth. The air contained in the meshes of a porous garment becoming quickly warmed by the natural heat of the body will prevent the cold feeling of smooth materials. The porous linen providing a dry climate around the body will enable the wearer to stand extremes of both heat and cold with comparative comfort, which cannot be claimed for woollen materials. It has been already mentioned that the material is a preventative of rheumatism, etc. The reason woollen garments produce it is that the perspiration instead of drying quickly lingers in the material. As soon as cold air strikes the body a rapid abstraction of heat takes place, the body becomes chilled and a cold results.

It speaks strongly for the linen-mesh that prominent doctors recommend it both for undergarments and as bandages in cases of rheumatism and similar ailments. Dr. George Macdonald, London; Dr. J. L. Milton, St. John's Hospital, London; Dr. James Startin, London Skin Hospital, and Dr. L. D. Judd, of New York, are amongst those who give highest references. The latter, in a paper read before the American Climatological Association, in New York, May, 1899, said, while praising Dr. Deimel's linen underwear, that he felt he owed an apology to every "man, woman and child, upon whom I was instrumental in placing woollen underwear, whether in health or disease." Dr. Emmet Densmore, in his book on "Consumption and Chronic Diseases," says "Linen is the best material for underwear. It absorbs much more readily than wool, but it also more readily gives off, and the body is thus encased in dry instead of in damp garments. The linen mesh is really the oldest material for wear next the skin, in existence. Evidence of the use of linen is found in records of days gone by. In eastern countries the art of wearing porous linen was known, and apparently the Jews knows of its advantages for even close students of scripture will be surprised to learn that reference thereto is made in the Bible for Ezekiel 44: 17, 18: "They shall be clothed with linen garments; and no wool shall come upon them * * * they shall not gird themselves with anything that causeth sweat."

A visit to the rooms where the system is explained, and the garments displayed will certainly prove interesting and instructive, even if the visitors are loth to give up the unhealthy, cold-producing flannels.

FOR BEAUTY OF FIGURE.

Physical Culture the Best Medicine—Should Be Taken in Moderation—Walking Good Exercise.

All women are desirous of possessing a beautiful form. While a pretty face is no doubt an attraction, the fair sex realizes that a symmetrical form is admired far more by the men. Yet both may be attained measurably, at least, by a judicious course of physical training.

The first important rule for women who take up physical culture—not as a fad, but as an aid to health and beauty—is moderation. The great trouble with the sex is that it is apt to overdo along this line of work as along many others which have but recently opened up to it. The result is always disastrous.

Women must bear in mind that they are not training as prize-fighters, they are striving to get their bodies into good physical condition. Their efforts are for health, strength, suppleness; a body symmetrically beautiful and free from all superfluous flesh, a mind alert, tranquil and not easily ruffled. These alone are the objects of physical culture.

Walking is superb exercise. There is no other that can equal it for all around good results. But in order to develop symmetrical beauty of limb, arm and muscle, other exercises must be added to it.

The best thing for a woman anxious to try physical culture is to take a few lessons from a throughly competent teacher, as it is almost impossible to accurately describe the different exercises without practical illustration. Then she can practice them at home. The best time to exercise is just on stepping out of bed in the morning.

Be sure to have plenty of fresh air when exercising; otherwise you do yourself more harm than good. Never exercise to the point of fatigue. Continue each exercise until the muscles used in that particular exercise are fatigued. Then desist and try the next. Be sure and adopt a system of exercise that will equally develop the upper and lower parts of the body. Do not develop legs and muscles to the detriment of chest and waist; always remember that symmetry is beauty.

WHAT'S THE ODDS THEN-

"Flavili, you ought to take more pains with your letters to Myrtilla."

Nonsense, pa. If she can read her own writing, she can read mine."—Indianapolis Journal.



Furs! Furs! Furs!

We are offering special inducements in Jackets, Capes, Collarettes, etc. Here are a few of our many bargains:—

Jubilee Storm Collar,

In Electric Seal $4.50, Grey Lamb $6.00, Alaska Sable, $12.00. You will find here an assortment not to be duplicated elsewhere, and at prices that defy competition.

☞ Our Personal Attention Given to All Special Orders.

AMERICAN HAT and FUR STORE,
27 and 29 St. Lawrence Street.





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RESTORES STRENGTHENS ENLARGES **BUST, MUSCLES** OR ANY PART OF THE FORM

By quickening the circulation and filling out the wasted flesh glands. Actual results can be seen in from 10 to 12 days; and a two months' treatment is guaranteed to bring full development. Persons ranging from 15 to 45 years of age will obtain quickest results. Personal attention given to each case by mail; and THE FULL TWO MONTHS TREATMENT, INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL, WITH DIRECTIONS, SENT FOR THREE DOLLARS WITHOUT FURTHER CHARGES, as our services are at the FREE command of all those taking our treatment, and if the directions are followed AN ABSOLUTE PERFECT DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUST, OR ANY PART OF THE BODY, IS GUARANTEED WITHIN A PERIOD OF TWO MONTHS.

FREE 2 MONTHS' TRIAL

Remember, this is a natural, easy and speedy treatment for obtaining perfect health, proper physical development and elasticity of mind and body. If you are in doubt or skeptical write us at once, and we will send indisputable and convincing endorsements from many of our Society people throughout the Dominion.

Don't delay, write to-day, correspondence confidential. Treatment sent in plain wrapper.

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Give our treatment two months' trial in your own home, and after you have used the Treatment a few days compare yourself with your former self; then if you have any reason to be dissatisfied, return the treatment to us any time within two months, and we will at once return the $3.00 sent us.

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We are offering for a short time a box of best quality IVORY VISITING CARDS and Engraved Copper Plate for **$1.50**

Samples sent on application.

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We give our exclusive attention to GLOVES AND CORSETS. Our stock of Gloves was never so complete or well assorted as it is this season, embracing all the latest Styles and Colors now so popular in Paris and New York. A large stock of STRAIGHT FRONT CORSETS in Stock.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE,
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The Sunshine Society.

Officers—President-General, Mrs. Cynthia Westover-Alden; New York State Division president, Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp; vice-president, Mrs. Nellie E. C. Furman; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. M. M. Painter.

Headquarters, No. 96 Fifth Avenue, New York city.

Society Motto—"Good Cheer."

Colors—Yellow and white.

Flower—Coreopsis.

Society Song—"Scatter Sunshine."

In a world where sorrow ever will be known,
Where are found the needy, and the sad and lone;
How much joy and comfort you can all bestow,
If you scatter sunshine everywhere you go.

Slightest actions often meet the sorest needs,
For the world wants daily little kindly deeds;
Oh, what care and sorrow you may help remove,
With your song and courage, sympathy and love.

When the days are gloomy, sing some happy song,
Meet the world's repining with a courage strong;
Go with faith undaunted thro' the ills of life,
Scatter smiles and sunshine o'er its toil and strife.
Chorus—
Scatter sunshine all along your way,
Cheer and bless and brighten every passing day,
Every passing day.

Have you thought any more about the Sunshine Society, an account of which appeared in The Herald two weeks ago? I am sure you have, and that you are only too anxious to join and see where the sunshine is most wanted that you can give. You will be glad to hear that already we have started a branch in Canada. The names of the first members have been sent in to the President-General, Mrs. Cynthia Westover-Alden, and she has made the Montreal branch, No. 1 Canadian Branch of the International Sunshine Society, and it is hoped that other branches will be started all over Canada. Now in order to organize here a meeting is to be held on Tuesday evening, October 16th, at 8, in the Young Women's Christian Association, 806 Dorchester Street, to which you are all invited. Remember the date. Next Tuesday, at eight o'clock, in the Y.W.C.A. Of course it has to be called a "meeting," because really there is no other name, but it will be of the most informal kind just to talk over what the Sunshine Society has done and is doing, and to see what we can do here in Canada. Won't you all please come?

THE HERALD THE CANADIAN ORGAN.

The Herald has been officially recognized as the organ of the society in Canada, and next Saturday a regular Sunshine Department will be started, which will appear weekly. Everyone is asked to send news of new branches, with names of officers and members. You country people might send word that you have flowers perhaps which you will send to an invalid if you knew anyone who wanted them. We city people would often be glad to send on our magazines, say, to someone who doesn't take many, if we knew who wanted them. Or perhaps you will think of something you have found useful and will pass the idea on to The Herald to publish for the benefit of others to whom it may be a comfort. It may just be a piece of poetry that cheered you when you were tired, and that may help someone else, or a little story, or just a friendly greeting. The society is essentially a friendly society. Not formal and stiff, with cut and dried rules and regulations, but just informal and pleasant. The International Sunshine Society is not a charity of any kind, except in the real meaning of the word, which is love. It is an interchange of kindly greetings, and the passing on of good cheer.

All news of branches in Canada, and we hope there will be a great many formed, should be sent to

Editor Sunshine Department,
The Herald, Montreal,

and will appear on Saturdays. We have sent for badges for those who have already joined, and they are very pretty, but you can hear all about them at the meeting on Tuesday night, for of course you are coming.

I will give the particulars about the society again, so that you will understand all about it.

One of the regular features of the New York Tribune for some time has been the column devoted to this sympathetic work, headed The Tribune Sunshine Society. It was in this paper that the society was started by Mrs. Cynthia Westover-Alden. Since that many branches have been formed, and this summer the society became The International Sunshine Society, with Mrs. Cynthia Westover-Alden as president-general, and an office at 96 Fifth Avenue, New York. The Sunshine Department became in September a regular feature of The Ladies' Home Journal.

THE "PASS IT ON IDEA."

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in Heaven the deed appears—
Pass it on.

The work of the society is simply to distribute all over the world as much sunshine as possible. Our active membership consists of those who are desirous of brightening life by some kind thought, word or deed. Men, women and children are its members. There is no restriction whatever as to religion, race, sex, position or anything else. The fact of the matter is that thousands are really members of the Sunshine Society without knowing that they are, but it seems nicer to be joined together and know each other.,

THE ARTICLES OF OUR CONSTITUTION.

Our constitution is as simple as it was possible to make it. It is as follows:—

Article I.—Name.

The name of the society shall be the International Sunshine Society.

Article II.—Object.

The object of the society shall be to bring sunshine into all hearts and homes.

Article III.—Membership.

Any worthy person sympathizing with the object of this society may become a member by helping in any way to carry on the work.

Article IV.—Officers.

The officers shall consist of a President-General, a First Vice-President, a Second Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, four Directors, and Honorary Vice-Presidents from the States and Provinces.

Article V.—Fees.

The membership fee shall consist of some act or suggestion that will carry sunshine where it is needed. This may be the exchange of books, periodicals, pictures, etc.; loaning useful articles or giving those that have ceased to be of use to the owner; suggesting ideas that may be utilized for the benefit of the sick; work or employment that can be done by a "shut-in"; fancy work, or materials for it; holiday suggestions, flowers, a general exchange of helpful ideas.

Article VI.—Branches.

Branches may be formed by ten or more persons in any community interested in carrying forward the work of this society. They will become affiliated with the International Sunshine Society by reporting to it their organization and work. It is recommended to branches that they furnish regular reports to one of the local papers as a method of extending their work. Junior branches may also be formed under the direction of the adult branches. Their objects and methods of organization shall correspond to the parent society.

Article VII.—Federation.

Ten or more local branches of a State or Province shall be federated, and a state president appointed by the President-General. These federations will become affiliated with the International Society by announcing their formation and reporting their work once a month.

Article VIII.—Board of Managers.

The Board of Managers shall consist of the officers of the International Society and four Directors. These shall be appointed by the President-General.

Our colors are yellow and white—the first, symbolic of sunshine, and the second of the purity of the organization's purpose.

HOW YOU MAY JOIN THE SOCIETY.

Now I feel sure you are attracted by the "pass it on" philosophy, and if so you can form a Sunshine branch in your own neighborhood with little difficulty and no expense save the two cent stamp for the mailing of the list of members to the general office, 96 Fifth Avenue, New York city. Here is the form that you should use:—

Date ———
City or village of ———
State of ———

My Dear President-General,—I wish to join the International Sunshine Society, promising to pay my initiation fee in the form of some one act carrying sunshine into another life within one month from date. I also promise to pay annual dues each in the form of a kind act. I agree to report the nature and circumstance of these acts to the branch president when appointed, or directly to the general office.

Signed, MARY B.

Copy this blank, filling it in with the name of the place in which you live and the State. If it is signed by ten persons with full post-office addresses then make a copy for the branch and send the original to me at headquarters. I will name your branch and instruct you how to elect officers for the year. If you wish a badge of German silver enclose five cents in stamps. The silver and rolled gold badges are fifty cents each; the solid gold ones one dollar and a quarter. Make out all cheques payable to Mrs. Mary Fisk Park, treasurer. Letters accompanied with return stamps will be promptly answered.

I have just now much need for everything in the way of gifts. The Christmas season is approaching, and I want every one of you who read this to go up into the garret, if you have one, and take an inventory of all the good and useful articles you may find there, and send the list to me. Your "passing on" of these articles will make you a member of the society, or if you are a member already it will be accepted as your dues for a year.

Mrs. Alden reminds us in the Ladies' Home Journal of Christmas work. She says:—

CHRISTMAS WORK SHOULD BEGIN AT ONCE.

It should not be forgotten that our Christmas work is now well started. The exchange of greetings at holiday time is one of the many pleasant features of Sunshine work, and this Christmas, the last in the century, should be of peculiar sacredness to us all. As was fully explained in the September Journal dues and fees consist in sending in something that by being "passed on" will make some one else happy. The gifts that are forwarded to the general office as dues by you who live in the United States may be the means of bearing holiday good wishes to some one away off in Africa, or perhaps the Philippines, Cuba, Asia or South America. Then, too, you may hear from them close by. There is no telling where they may go, but everyone, before Christmas has passed, will have been sent abroad as a tiny messenger to carry into the heart of somebody the undefinable "good cheer" that always accompanies the knowledge that someone has remembered you.

By writing to headquarters, 96 Fifth Avenue, New York city, badges may be secured. All requests for the constitution and by-laws, history of the association, rules for forming branches, and for joining circles will be promptly attended to.

After this week you can look for the Sunshine Department every Saturday, and you must all help to make it really interesting and above all helpful.

Baking Powder Economy

The manufacturers of Royal Baking Powder have always declined to produce a cheap baking powder at the sacrifice of quality.

The Royal is made from the most highly refined and wholesome ingredients, and is the embodiment of all the excellence possible to be attained in the highest class baking powder.

Royal Baking Powder costs only a fair price, and is cheaper at its price than any similar article.

Samples of mixtures made in imitation of baking powders, but containing alum, are frequently distributed from door to door, or given away in grocery stores. Such mixtures are dangerous to use in food, and in many cities their sale is prohibited by law. Alum is a corrosive poison, and all physicians condemn baking powders containing it.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

New Tramway Route.

Do not delay any longer securing lots at Amherst Park, before the new line of electric cars on Amherst Street (above Carriere Street) is in operation. This will enhance the value of the property, and the prices of building lots will naturally be increased. Extra liberal terms are now offered by the Amherst Park Land Co. to purchasers intending to build a home immediately or for next spring. Further information can be had from C. C. E. Bouthillier, Secretary-Treasurer, 145 St. James Street.



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759 CRAIG STREET

$100.00 PRIZE IN GOLD FOR A NAME.

The Oxford Mfg. Co. will give a prize of one hundred dollars for a name for a high-class laundry soap they are about to place on the market. The conditions for competing for the prize are as follows: Each competitor must enclose ten cents together with the name they select and mail them to the Oxford Mfg. Co Toronto. By return mail they will receive a box of delicately perfumed pure bland toilet soap for the complexion; or those preferring will be forwarded a box of the best shaving soap in the world, the Barber's favorite.

The prize name competition will close Oct. 29th.

ADDRESS:
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WHEN COOKIES ARE PLENTIFUL

and the cook doesn't mind how many the little folks eat, you may make a pretty sure guess that there's an

IMPERIAL OXFORD RANGE

IN THE KITCHEN.

With their superior ovens bad luck on baking day is almost impossible, and a perfect baking oven makes a vast difference in the temper of any cook.

These Favorite Ranges are to be seen at leading dealers all over Canada, and their patented improvements are well worth seeing.

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CLEANED AND DISINFECTED AT SHORTEST NOTICE.....
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"Fashions Change with the Seasons, but a Beautiful Skin abideth."

This result can be obtained by using Madame Ireland's Celebrated Soaps (Toilet and Shaving), which are reaching to all parts of the world, their medicinal properties being fully endorsed by leading physicians.

These are the only Soaps used in her Shampoos, which are a positive luxury. Ladies do not travel without it.

Sold by all leading druggists.

At the Play and with the Players

BY A FIRST-NIGHTER

As the veriest tyro could have predicted, the Academy has been more than well-filled all week. The day "The Sign of the Cross" ceases to draw we may turn our theatres over to the abominations of vaudeville, for their glory will have departed. It may not be called "The Sign of the Cross"—it has not in the past and it will not be for much longer—but in all its mutations no one can mistake it, that arch-type of the emotional drama. It means all the old ideals: pure, innocent women, brave and noble men, the vindication of the eternal right and the triumph of an honest passion. It teaches or aims to teach the glory of pure living and the magnificence of a supreme sacrifice. In a word, it typifies what we were taught to honor and respect as the best things in the world.

* * *

Unfortunately for us, for the stage, and for everything else concerned, the standard of to-day does not fit in with your old-fashioned drama—or else your old-fashioned drama does not fit in with it, the effect being the same in either case. We are wandering after strange gods, our heroines have ceased to be paragons as they have ceased to wear pink and white complexions; a touch of purple in their past lives like the conscious blemish in their make-up is regarded as adding the soupcon of saliency without which no production dare appeal for the patronage of the intelligent public. Where we once adored blindly we now applaud—and understand, which is distinctly not to the betterment of our morals. The stage seems to be fighting hard against the impulsion to turgid realism, it has tried romance and it has tried realism but always it harks back to the old, old theme which seems as indispensable a condiment for theatrical fare as red pepper is to an epicure.

* * *

That is why the audiences which applaud and weep over plays like "The Sign of the Cross" and—laugh, if you wish to—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" differ so radically from those which patronize other attractions. They are largely made up of people whose sensibilities have not been worn threadbare, who are still able to feel emotions which stir the rest of us not at all. I am not at all sure, but I rather fancy I should enjoy being able to cry over "The Sign of the Cross" as several hundred good people have done this week and to feel that the play was really inculcating some great moral lesson which I could understand. It would not do, of course, to repeat the experience too often, which is one of the advantages "Sign of the Cross" audiences possess over other theatre-goers. If one made a point of only seeing, say, two plays a year, how delightful those two plays would be.

* * *

Personally, "The Sign of the Cross" has never appealed to me as one of the great forms for the expression of the primal dramatic idea. The torture scene in the second act, for instance, is brutal and wanton. It outdoes the similar incident in "La Tosca" without half the justification, and yet this is one of Sardou's few inartistic expedients. What effect is gained by introducing the agonized cries of a young boy on the rack except the gratuitous rending of one's nerves, is not at all obvious. Then, the supernumeraries who form the rank and file of persecuted Christians always make them appear like a flock of sheep, and it is difficult to arouse much sympathy over the fate of a flock of sheep. Mr. Barrett's motive in writing the play and the advisability of sanctioning the use of such characters and incidents was gravely questioned when it was first produced, but popular appreciation has long since laid these doubts to rest; motives and purposes do not concern people who enjoy "The Sign of the Cross."

* * *

Miss Minnie Radcliffe, the new leading woman at Her Majesty's, is going to fill that position more satisfactorily than it has been since Miss Linthicum was forced to cancel her engagement, or the best judges of dramatic ability I know in Montreal are wide off in their guesses. Miss Radcliffe is young and good-looking, as well as talented, and with a schooling under one of the best masters now on the American stage. She is above all things natural, showing in this particular a marked and gratifying improvement on her immediate predecessor, and, what is most important of all, she seems to possess that magnetism which will make people come to see her act. It is quite likely that the unfortunate falling off in the patronage of Her Majesty's, subsequent to the coming of the London Stock Company, was due largely to the frigid and repellant hauteur which the ladies and gentlemen manifested on as well as off the stage. Their attitude left no room for the suspicion that they enjoyed being on the stage or were disposed to take their courses and its opportunities lightly. It should have impressed us immensely, of course, but it didn't—it only bored us.

With the coming of Miss Radcliffe, Mr. Totten and one or two others, it looks very much as though there would be a return to the old regime. As has been said any number of times, there is a magnificent opening for a good stock company in Montreal this year. Mr. Grose seems to have hit upon the way to take advantage of it if the improvement in attendance last week means anything.

* * *

"The Wife" is a regularly recurrent feature of every stock company season. No one ever seems to be particularly interested in it, but it comes back year in and year out and plays to audiences which receive it neither more nor less enthusiastically than other audiences did ten years ago. There is no denying the skill and cleverness shown in the construction or the drama nor the delicacy with which a dangerous subject is treated, but these estimable qualifications do not make the drama real or convincing. This week Mr. Elliott and Mr. Mervale are doing excellent and noticeable work, although the latter gentleman would be a better villain if he did not roll his r's so tremendously. The company, in fact, appears to excellent advantage and there is more coherence in the production than has been noticeable for some time.

* * *

Harry Glazier's production of the "Three Musketeers" has been filling the Royal this week as it deserved to do. The very noticeable improvement in the class of attractions which have appeared of late at the Cote Street house can scarcely be too highly commended, and the fact that the patronage has shown no diminution seems to show that one perpetual round of burlesque is not necessary for a season to be satisfactory financially.

A FIRST NIGHTER.

Miss Seligman's Visit.

Miss Seligman fills a week's engagement at the Academy of Music, commencing Monday night, and presents her latest successful play, "When a Woman Loves." Miss Seligman gives a special Thanksgiving matinee Thursday and also the regular Saturday matinee.

"When a Woman Loves" can be called, it is said, a story of the heart, or, rather, stories of the heart, for it contains, closely interwoven, three different love episodes. It can be said to be a play of homely life, and all its scenes are woven around a home and home ties.

The play is in four acts. The first and last occur in a farm of a picturesque New England village, the second and third in New York City. The characters are drawn from the country and city, and offer interesting contrasts. The play is said to be genial in its nature, to have an abundance of comedy, and to be possessed of a satisfactory and happy ending.

The production has been staged under the ingenious eye of Max Freeman, who has been responsible for many successes in stage production, and whose name is a guarantee of the artistic work of the performance.

Miss Seligman is supported by Chas. Abbott, Menifee Johnstone, Burt Thayer, Geo. Ober, Harry Hyde, Edwin Lewis, Helen Reimer, Mary Kealty, Beatrice McKenzie and Adelaide Cumming.

"Jane Eyre" at Her Majesty's.

John A. Grose's stock company will present a dramatization of Charlotte Bronte's famous novel, "Jane Eyre," at Her Majesty's Theatre next week, commencing with a matinee on Monday. The work of the company during the past week has been such an improvement that business has improved accordingly, and in the future good work may be expected from the company. Miss Minnie Radcliffe, the new leading lady, who has made an instantaneous hit, will be seen in the title role. The play is a beautiful portrayal of real life. The stage setting and costuming of the piece will be up to the standard set by this theatre. Next Thursday there will be a special Thanksgiving Day matinee, and during the afternoon Babbie Vavene will be seen in some of her specialties.

The Rays Coming.

The Rays, in "A Hot Old Time," are coming to the Royal next week and will doubtless play to as big business as on all their previous appearances here. For several years they have been recognized as inimitable in their own lines of humor, and they are said to be supported this year by an unusually capable company.

"The Cipher Code."

October 22 at the Academy John E. Kellerd will be seen in the new play by Charles Klein, "The Cipher Code." Mr. F. C. Whitney, who is the director of the enterprise, has surrounded his star with a company including Frank Mordaunt, J. M. Colville, Emmett King, George C. Staley, Harry St. Maur, C. C. Magnus, George D. Parker, Eleanor Barry, Katherine Erle, Mable Aylward and Caroline Keeler.

The Growth of a Star.

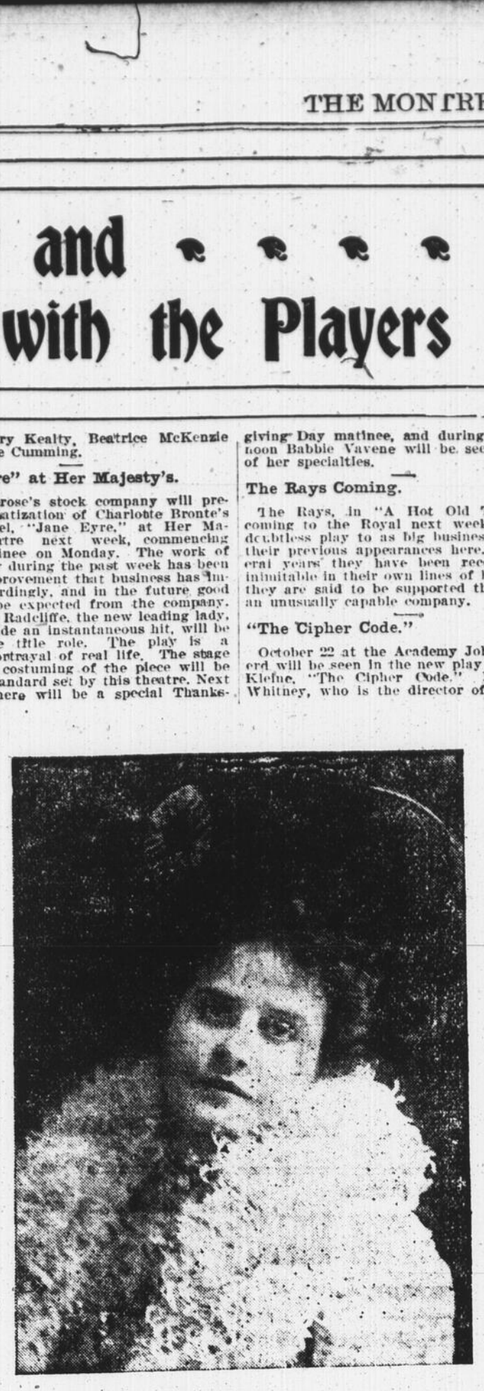
Miss Seligman's career upon the stage is of unusual interest to those theatrically inclined, showing as it does the severe labor entailed in the obtaining of an eminent position upon the stage even when latent talent and natural ability are so obvious as in Miss Seligman's case. Her innate love of the drama was shown at the outset of her career, when she appeared for an entire season without salary, appearing in many different roles of great variance, simply for the experience she could gain. Her late years have been spent in stock company organizations, where she has appeared in new roles weekly, entailing an enormous amount of labor and brain waste that those who do not know intimately the work can scarcely realize.

Miss Seligman has been connected with the drama, in one way or another, ever since her eleventh year. Her first real success was gained when an amateur organization presented "Iolanthe" at the Academy of Music in New York, and she appeared in the title role. In the audience that evening were Steele Mackaye, A. M. Palmer, Daniel Frohman and other leading Metropolitan producing managers. She was surprised next morning at receiving an offer of an engagement from almost every manager of note then present. Steele Mackaye in great enthusiasm offered to teach her for the stage at his own expense. He desired her to create the title role in his new play, "Dakola," which was to be produced at the Lyceum Theatre, but her mother objected to her entering upon a stage career.

Family reverses occurring shortly afterwards gave her an opportunity to enter upon her cherished profession, and she was immediately engaged by A. M. Palmer to create the titular role of Elaine in the beautiful play of that name given at the Madison Square Theatre. This marked her initial entree as a professional, and she achieved such distinct success that she was engaged by McVicker for a stock company then playing in Chicago, which contained some of the most eminent names perhaps ever associated in one dramatic organization. Then followed her appearance in "Money Mad," in New York, and then an engagement as leading woman of the great Pitou Stock Company, which contained such names as Nelson Wheatcroft, W.H. Thompson, Wm. Faversham, George Backus, Ida Barnham, Mrs. Nelson Wheatcroft, Jane Stewart, Adelaide Stanhope and others. Her realistic portrayal of the adventuress, Violet Hunt, in Clyde Fitch's "A Modern Match," is undoubtedly indelibly impressed upon the minds of all who saw the production.

Miss Seligman considers her experience with stock organizations of the utmost value, as it gives, she says, additional scope to an actress' powers of expression and ability to take on new characterization.

Miss Seligman's acting, as it has been everywhere, is of extraordinary force, brilliancy and charm. With her innate ability and severe apprenticeship in the drama, it will undoubtedly be a pleasure to her many admirers to record her success as a star.



MISS MINNIE SELIGMAN
Who Appears in Her New Play "When a Woman Loves" at the Academy Next Week.

Mansfield's Henry V.

Richard Mansfield has triumphed above all reasonable expectation in his denotement of the valor, the integrity, the royal dignity, the noble sympathy of Shakespeare's King Henry V. He is a great actor, whose fame has been largely associated with sombre, sinister, fantastical subjects. The cruel ambition of Gloster, and his delirium on the eve of his downfall; the pride, lust and cowardice of Nero; the horror and remorse of the student, Rodion, starving in his garret; the vanity, extravagance, and pitiable degradation of the imaginary Beau Brummell, and the demontacal wickedness of Hyde come to the mind of the practiced playgoer when Mansfield's name is mentioned.

That he could so far divest himself of mannerisms of speech and bearing, and repress his inclination to give illustrative "business" a foremost place in his acting, as to properly and effectively present an embodiment of Shakespeare's warrior King, was felt by some of his warmest admirers to be all but impossible; for "Henry V." is essentially a rhetorical piece. The actor of Henry is the chief soloist in a splendid declamatory and lyrical glorification of English prowess. He must sing the music or his attempt to embody the King fails. That is the chief thing, and Mr. Mansfield's splendid triumph therefore is one of the most notable incidents of his brilliant career.

While to the eye which demands the most commonplace symbolism he may not seem exactly like the young and soldierly King (though it is even doubtful if much objection will ever be urged against his King Harry on that account), the figure he presents is both graceful and fascinating. He is kingly, if it is kinglike to be ever gracious and dignified, and to bear one's self with authority. In the heroic passages he sustains the illusion. These statements are made to record both the impression made by an unprejudiced view of his acting upon the mind of one practiced observer and student of theatrical art, and the obvious effect of the work upon the crowds of intelligent spectators. Mansfield's acting of Henry V., in short, is the most noteworthy feature of his magnificent production of the historical play, concerning the spectacular features of which enough has already been said.

Maude Adams in "L'Aiglon."

Miss Maude Adams will follow Francis Wilson at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Monday, October 22. She will then present for the first time her Edmund Rostand's latest play, "L'Aiglon," which has been adapted into English for her by Louis N. Parker, one of the authors of "Rosemary." A departure in the opening sale of seats has been made for this attraction. Ordinarily when a play is about to be produced, orders for seats are received by mail or in person at the box office of the theatre and frequently every seat in the house is sold before the opening night. As there will be a tremendous demand for seats for Miss Adams' first week, Charles Frohman has decided, so that no complaint can be made or dissatisfaction expressed, to present to the public an entirely clean box office sheet, no orders for seats being received either by mail or otherwise. The only seats crossed off the sheet for the first night will be the usual seats reserved for the press.

"David Harum."

William H. Crane and "David Harum" may be set down as another Garrick Theatre success. The business done by this attraction has represented the capacity of the house at every performance, and as many as hundreds were turned away and the demand for seats for weeks ahead is tremendous there is pretty positive assurance that the "standing room only" sign, which was at the door every night last week, will be seen there for many weeks to come.

"San Toy's" Triumph.

The first two weeks of this season's musical success, "San Toy," at Daly's Theatre, according to box office returns, are banner ones of the new theatrical year. At every performance, including the opening night, the house has been crowded, and even at the matinee on Wednesday afternoon, which has been resumed with the "San Toy" engagement, every available seat was sold.

Mrs. Carter in "Zaza."

A remarkable tribute to Mrs. Leslie Carter and the play "Zaza," is the fact that this attraction, in spite of all the new plays in town, is playing the biggest engagement that it has ever enjoyed in New York, and this is the third time that it has been presented here.

Drew Likes the Part.

John Drew begins the second month of his "Richard Carvel" run at the Empire Theatre Monday night. The month ended has been one of nightly triumphs for the actor. There is no character in which Dr. Drew has yet appeared in which he is so well liked as in that of the young Marylander who is the hero of Winston Churchill's novel.

A Broadhurst Story.

The second performance of George H. Broadhurst's new farce, "The House That Jack Built," was given in Valparaiso, Ind., a town selected because nothing that happens there ever becomes known to the outside world.

In Valparaiso there is but one hotel. Having had experience with rural hosteleries, the author enquired how late the hotel was kept open.

"We close at midnight," said the proprietor, "but a man stays in the office all night and will open the door whenever you ring the bell."

After the performance Mr. Broadhurst, Thomas A. Wise and Alfred Klein went to a restaurant, where they discussed the play and other things until after one o'clock. Then they returned to the hotel. They rang the bell. No response. They kicked the door. Still no response. They rang and kicked and shouted, but all in vain. Finally Mr. Wise tried a window and found it open. Through it the trio entered and went into the office, where they found a man sound asleep in a chair.

Broadhurst shook him roughly.

"What's up?" asked the man, still only half awake. "What's the matter?"

"Matter!" roared Broadhurst; "everything's the matter! Why in thunder didn't you answer that bell?"

"Why, in thunder should I?" was the response. "I'm not the clerk—I'm waiting for him. He's gone upstairs."

O'Neill's Revival of "Monte Cristo."

Following Andrew Mack at the Academy of Music, New York, comes Liebler & Co.'s great spectacular production of "Monte Cristo," with James O'Neill in his celebrated character of Edmond Dantes. Some idea of the magnitude of this production, which has been testing the capacity of both the stage and auditorium of the big Boston Theatre for the past month, can be gained from the fact that an extra day is required to transport the heavy scenery from the Hub to New York and get it in place, so that the first performance will be on Tuesday evening, October 23. According to all accounts such stupendous scenic settings and realistic effects have never been seen on the American stage, while the famous old Dumas drama is interpreted by the strongest company that ever supported Mr. O'Neill. Frederic DeBelleville, Augustus Cook, Edmund Breese, Robert Paton Gibbs, Warren Conlan, Thaddeus Bergen and Annie Ward Tiffany are the principals of a cast that numbers in all nearly 200 people. "Monte Cristo" goes on for a long run.

Theatrical Gossip.

Mme. Modjeska has decided to open her season with "King John" at Trenton, N.J., next Friday evening.

Next Monday evening in New England, Thomas Jefferson, a son of Joseph Jefferson, will begin his third tour in "Rip Van Winkle."

Among the passengers who will sail on the American liner New York this morning for Europe is George W. Lederer, accompanied by twenty chorus girls, who will fill vacancies caused by the retirement of girls in his company of "The Casino Girl," which is being presented at the Shaftesbury Theatre, Ludwing Englander, the composer, will also sail.

Managers Wagenhals and Kemper, who are responsible for the production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," which is being presented this week at the Grand Opera House, have become so thoroughly imbued with the idea of Shakespearean plays, that they have decided to present next season a very elaborate production in New York of "The Tempest," with Louis James in the role of Caliban.

Frank McKee has secured the English rights to Paul Leicester Ford and Edward E. Rose's dramatization of "Janice Meredith" through Miss Elizabeth Marbury. It is very probable that Mr. McKee will dispose of these foreign rights, and continue Miss Mannering, who is now appearing in the part, in America, as long as possible. She is under a five years' contract with Frank McKee, and by its terms she cannot play abroad without his consent.

The Young Grow Old Before Their Time.

When youth shows infirmity, when old age creeps in before its time, when the days that should be the best of manhood and womanhood are burdened with aches, pain and weakness, we know that the nervous system is wearing out and that there is imminent danger of nervous prostration, paralysis, locomotor ataxia or insanity.

How we admire the old in years—crowned with silvered hair, yet erect in stature, faculties retained with vigor necessary to the declining years—cheerful, bright, grand old age. How lamentable is youthful infirmity, middle-aged enfeeblement, parting of the ways too soon, told by restlessness, starting up violently during sleep, morning languor, tired, fagged, worn-out; trembling limbs, worried brain, mind aimless and depressed.

Whatever the indirect cause, the condition is lack of Nerve Force—nerve waste has not been repaired.
It won't repair itself.
Dr. A.W. Chase's Nerve Food furnishes in condensed pill form the nerve nutriment which repairs nerve waste. There rests the secret of the wonderful cures made by this great nerve-building medicine.



Nervous Debility.

Mr. A. T. P. Lalame, railway agent at Clarenceville, Quebec, writes:—"For twelve years I have been run down with nervous debility, I suffered much, and consulted doctors, and used medicines in vain. Some months ago I heard of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, used two boxes, and my health improved so rapidly that I ordered twelve more.

"I can say frankly that this treatment has no equal in the medical world. While using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I could feel my system being built up until now I am strong and healthy. I cannot recommend it too highly for weak, nervous people."

Some Druggists Do—Others Don't

Give you what you ask for. They offer something else, which they say is just as good or better. When you meet a Don't Druggist, don't hesitate to deal some place else. Purity is the essence of medicinal value. With a substituting druggist you are never sure of purity. Some of them don't like to sell the genuine Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food (pills) because they make more on something else. The above is a drawing of the box. Dr. A. W. Chase's portrait and signature is on every one. Accept no imitations or substitutes. Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food (pills) 50c a box, all dealers, or from Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

THE KIND OF JOKES THAT MAKE NEW YORKERS LAUGH

New Yorkers find much amusement just now in the music halls and vaudeville shows about town. While they often come face to face with the stage jokes of their boyhood, the stereotyped conundrum from the patent medicine man's almanac, or the stories they heard in the corner grocery days, they find much that is new and really witty. Most of the funny sayings look flat in print, but the ridiculous manner in which they are uttered and the horseplay which accompanies most of them serve to carry them off with more or less success. The following is so popular just now that it is being told in half a dozen New York theatres nightly, and has been in use for six months:

First Comedian—My sister has great luck. She was down to Asbury Park this summer and got a $100 pearl out of an oyster.

Second Comedian—That's nothing. My sister got a diamond necklace this summer out of a lobster at Narragansett Pier.

Mason and Francis, a sketch team who played at Proctor's Twenty-Third Street Theatre, opened the programme with a sketch in which the stage setting showed the exterior of a country inn. The man of the team appears as a farmer. The woman appears as the waitress. After a little by play the farmer announces that he would like some dinner. Many of the dishes he orders are not on the bill of fare. Finally he says he would like to have some hard boiled potatoes.

"We haven't any," replies the girl. "We didn't expect you."

"Well, then," says he, "give me a couple of loose eggs."

"Haven't any," is again the answer. "We didn't expect you."

"Well," asks the farmer, "didn't the hens expect me either?" and she answers:

"No, if they had, they would have been laying for you."

"You're a wonder."

"You ought to see my sister."

"Where is she?"

"Doing a skirt dance in 'Aladdin.'"

"You ought to see my sister. She's doing a skirt dance in a laundry."

Walter Terry and Nellie Elmer, a song and dance team, who appear later on, discuss matrimony. The girl finally says:

"What kind of a husband do you advise me to get?" He replies:

"Get a single man and let husbands alone."

Two men, billed as "Smith and Campbell, talking comedians," amuse the audience with this sort of patter:

"I'm going to buy my Uncle Tom a candy horse."

"Why? He might not like it."

"Well, if he don't like it he can lick it."

"Don't spring anything like that on me. Did you hear about my friend?"

"No."

"He's a corker."

"Is that so?"

"Yes, he's got a job in a bottling works."

"Do you know your coat don't fit you?"

"It's a good fit."

"Go on, it's almost a convulsion."

"I met your wife yesterday."

"Did you notice her teeth?"

"No, she didn't open her mouth."

"That couldn't have been my wife."

"I understand you beat her like carpet."

"That's the only way I get the dust out of her."

"Say, do you know how I started in life as a barefooted boy?"

"Well, I'll tell you right here I wasn't born with shoes on."

"Well, I'm fixed now. I got a job helping my father. He's the superintendent of a factory and has a thousand men under him."

"That's nothing, my father had 5,000 men under him."

"Is that so?"

"Yes, when he went up in the balloon in Chicago."

"Well, my father was a soldier. He was the first man to enlist in the 121st Ipswich Regiment."

"There's no such regiment. Don't tell that to any one who knows anything."

"I never do."

At Miner's Bowery Theatre a team announced as "Campbell and Caulfield, Kings of Irish Comedy," joke about the mother-in-law, the father-in-law and other members of the family. They even go back to their grandparents. Here is a sample:

Campbell—"My grandfather was so smart he knew he was going to die ten days before he died."

Caulfield—"Who told him; the Sheriff?"

Campbell—"Well, we won't talk about our dead relatives; but did you hear about me the other night? I met a Dutchman who offered to make a bet with me that he could sing longer than I could. I took up the bet and I sang 'Annie Laurie' for two hours and a half."

Caulfield—"Did you win?"

Campbell—"No; he sang 'The Stars and Stripes Forever.'"

Later on in the show Coulter and Starr, negro comedians, get into an argument and Coulter says:

"I saw a deaf and dumb man run over this morning, an' he wasn't knocked speechless."

Starr—"Ah, go on. How could that be?"

Coulter—"It's a fact; one of his hands was cut off."

Starr—"Well, it's strange how people will get in the way of cable cars and be killed so young. My father lived to be an old man. He died at the age of 96."

Coulter—"Mine died at 106."

Starr—"Go on."

Coulter—"Yes, 196 Eighth Avenue."

At the Broadway Music Hall De Wolf Hopper and Lillian Russell chaff each other for the amusement of the audience. For instance:

Hopper—"Say, Lillian, just think of us down here at Weber & Fields'. Why did you leave comic opera?"

Miss Russell—"I'll tell you some day—some rainy day."

As they leave the stage Weber and Fields come on, in a small waggon, which is referred to as a moving sidewalk.

Fields—"I don't like dose moving sidewalks. You are liable to pass yourself mitout knowing it."

Weber—"Never mind; are you glad you came to Paris to spend your vaccination?"

Fields—"Mebbe. Vhat did dot fellow mean by giving us dot tip on der horse vhich did not vin?"

Weber—"I don't know vhat he meant, but vhat he meant ve got."

Fields—"But he gave us a guarantee der horse vould vin."

Weber—"Yes, but when a horse loses him's guarantee runs out. Und he vere such a nice-looking horse, but he stood dere vhen der race commenced and vaited. He vouldn't run."

Fields—"He vas ashamed to run mit dem other slobs."

Weber—"Vell, vhy did you vant to pick out such a high-toned horse?"

Fields—"Never mind, ve vill make a million dollars a day here."

Weber—"Den ve vill stay two days."

Weber—"I vould like to get my money insured so dot vhen I spend it I could get it back."

Enter Dave Warfield as the Hebrew.

Warfield—"I want to know if I lost vhen I betted someting?"

Fields—"Mebbe, tell us."

Warfield—"Do you know about military codes?"

"Sure!"

Warfield—"Vhat must a man be before he can buried be mit militarys honors?"

Weber—"A captain."

Fields—"No, a generals."

Warfield—"Den I guess I lose, cause I bet he must be dead."

Warfield agrees to enter into partnership with the other two, and they decide to make him custodian of their funds.

Weber—"You must be sworned in."

Feilds—"Yes, you must be sworn."

Warfield—"I don't know how."

Weber—"Raise your right hand."

Weber and Fields in chorus—"Swear."

Warfield—"Go to hell."

In one scene Hopper says to Field:

"Not a word. I hold you responsible for this. You at least have a modicum of cerebrum and cerebellum."

Weber (aside)—If he said dot to me I vould fight.

Hopper—"You may not be one of those supersensitive metaphysical natures that finds its most harmonious setting in an atmosphere of empyrean-searching thought or seeks among the altitudinous baths of psychological research the mind companionship that can only there be found by the intellect burdened with an intense and overweaning mentality, but you comprehend in your mental composition more of the gray matter upon which depends intelligent conception of relative and correlative phenomena than is accorded to the troglodytes niger or the common simiadae, therefore I hold you responsible, if not wholly, at least in the light of a particeps criminis."

He then approaches Warfield, asking: "As for you, what can I say to you?"

Warfield—"I guess you saided it all to him."

Hopper—"I should have thought that common sense would have shown you that this occiput humana horridis could not be placed in harmonious juxtaposition to the beauteous and neophytic femur patella tibia and fibula pertaining to this automata and correlate with it in giving it artistic verisimilitude. I can only account for it upon the hypothesis that you have been aborigine and in rerum natura, non-compos mentis, or to place a kinder contsruction upon it, inter pecula. To make myself more plainly understood, I might say to you, in the language of Cicero:

"Sid paresus ojam asparagus,
Jaborandi medula oblongate,
Siatica rex nux vomica."

In one scene John T. Kelly asks Fields: "What would you do for $10,000?"

"I'm ashamed to tell you," replies Fields, and this always brings out a hearty laugh.

Kelly—"Are you a married man?"

Fields—"Sure."

Kelly (turning to Weber)—"You're a married man."

Weber (looking at scratches on his hand)—"No, I got dose scratches from der cat."

BERESFORD WON BY HIS DARING TACTICS

London, Oct. 12.—Lord Charles Beresford has amazed the naval world by the brilliant strategy with which he won the sham battle in the recent manoeuvres of the British fleet in the Mediterranean.

His tactics have been pronounced the cleverest in naval annals. The fleet was divided into two parts, Beresford in command of one and Admiral Fisher of the other. Beresford was blockaded in the port of Mitylene by Fisher's torpedo boats and Fisher's fleet was hovering about and lying in wait outside.

Beresford's task was to coal his fleet, get out of the harbor and attack Fisher. It should be remembered that Lord Charles has never been an enthusiast on the subject of the torpedo boat. In fact, he has repeatedly decried its efficiency as an offensive craft. It is only a few years ago that, speaking in the House of Commons on a naval appropriation bill, he asked the Admiralty to furnish an old war ship armed under his directions, of which he would take command with a volunteer crew raised by himself, and defend it successfully against the attacks of any number of torpedo boats, discharging real torpedoes. He said he would sink every one of the little craft. His task at Mitylene was therefore precisely to his liking.

FOOLED THE FLEET.

By putting lights on launches so as to make them resemble ships in the darkness he decoyed the torpedo boats away on a false trail, and, with every light out on his own war ships, he slipped away to sea, with not a vessel touched.

Having done this, he misled Fisher's scouts by false signals, and caught the hostile fleet entirely unprepared off the island of Lemnos.

Fisher's squadron was steaming in parallel columns, and Beresford manoeuvred his ships so skilfully that the Admiral had no opportunity to change this formation or to do anything but clear decks for instant action.

Beresford ran his ships in single file right in between the lines, enabling him to fight with both broadsides, while each of Fisher's vessels could use but one.

The victory was so complete and overwhelming that the umpires awarded it on the spot to the dashing hero of the Alexandria bombardment, who ran the Condor in right under the guns of the Egyptian fort and battered it to atoms at close range.

Beresford's daring seamanship and resourceful tricks in these manoeuvres are a startling contrast to the old methods, and stamp him as the cleverest commander in the British navy.

EVENING OF SONG AND TRAVEL

The programme for the concert in Windsor Hall on Thanksgiving night, October 18, is now complete, and comprises, besides the many high-class vocal selections, an interesting address, which will be illustrated by stereopticon views, by Mr. R. G. Boville, M.A. The Teutonia Glee Club, under the leadership of Professor W. Pabst, will render several selections, while Miss Marie Hollinshead will sing "A Song of Thanksgiving," and by special request "The Charge of Strathcona Horse." Mr. E. Jenkins will be heard in "I'm Wearin' Awa', Jean," and "Erlking" by Schubert. Part of proceeds in aid of German Lutheran Church.

THAT $1500 CHEQUE.

In answer to The Herald, Mr. Justice Desnoyers said that he was unable to give any facts for publication concerning the $1,500 cheque matter, as the enquiry had occurred in private and was not yet concluded. As Mr. Gordon Glass' name had been mentioned in connection with the matter, it was only fair to Mr. Glass to state that the only way in which he was concerned was in cashing the cheque through his account with the Imperial Bank in the ordinary way, at the request of Mr. O'Hara Baynes, N.P., to whom he paid over the entire proceeds. It may be stated that the only names appearing as endorsers of the cheque besides the payee, Mr. Laporte, are those of Mr. Baynes and Mr. Glass.

Is it a Good Thing to Take?

This is a question frequently asked about

Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

Ask the thousands who use Abbey's Salt, and who have tried it and tested it. It cures all disorders of the digestive organs, clears the complexion and is unequalled as a refreshing drink.

The late Dr. John Baker Edwards, Official Analyst for the Dominion Government at Montreal, made a careful study and analysis of this preparation. He wrote over his own signature:

"Abbey's Effervescent Salt contains no ingredient of an injurious or unwholesome character, and may be taken freely as a beverage."

A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this fine preparation will be mailed free on application to the Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Limited, Montreal.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c and 60c a bottle.

Tenement Life as It Is Not as Commonly Painted

"It is amusing to us who live in the tenements to read the stuff about us in the columns of the Sunday newspapers; we are not leading the lives of abject misery that the public has been led to believe we do; we do not ask for your aid; we would feel obliged if the public would let us alone."

With these words for a text Chauncey Montgomery McGovern begins an article in the September number of the Home Magazine, in which he depicts the actual life of New York's East Side tenements with a realism which in every line has the ring of truth. He knows what he is talking about. He not only has seen East Side tenement house life; he has lived it.

Mr. McGovern is given to the study of things at close range. He believes that the only way to get at the facts concerning certain social problems is to examine them from within instead of observing them from without. As Mr. McGovern himself points out with regard to tenement life in New York, the person who begins studying the subject by going about merely as a visitor, or even under special privileges as an inspector, is hopelessly handicapped from the outset. No matter how conscientious he may be or how thorough he may make his work he never can get at the actual conditions. The very fact that he is an observer and a student raises barriers for him at every turn. People who live in East Side tenements are no fonder of having intruders come nosing around their homes than are people who live in Central Park West or along the Riverside Drive. If, owing to the different character of their homes, they are subject to official inspection they know pretty well when they are going to receive domiciliary visits of this kind and take good care that what the inspector sees shall be just about what they want him to see and nothing more. The members of the tenement commissions are as helpless in this respect as are the missionaries and settlement workers.

It is from newspaper reports and magazine articles that the general public gets most of the ideas of tenement life, and the reporters and the writers of articles in the magazines know rather less of tenement-house life as it really is than any other class of outsiders who visit the tenement region—not, of course, that that stands at all in the way of their writing exhaustively on the subject. The yellows, for instance, have a time honored mental attitude as well as vernacular in treating of tenement topics. For them every heap of household goods that is put on the sidewalk because a tenant will not pay his rent is an instance of a heartless landlord. The very word "eviction" has become for them another term for merciless oppression. To be sure, a nomadic, non-rent-paying life is a feature of the tenement quarter, and tenants often leave their landlords to put their household goods on the street because in that way they avoid paying a good share of the expense of moving; but it would be rank heresy to all yellow traditions to let the word "eviction" get any glint of this meaning, notwithstanding the fact that in something like 90 per cent. of all the cases it means that and nothing more. But, no, an eviction is always barbarity in this school of journalism just as a child is always a "tot." These are sacred traditions and must not be tampered with. When to this is added the other handicap, that the reporter never sees much of tenement life, it should make the production of profound reportorial studies of the subject rather a difficult task, only it doesn't.

"Dope must be cheaper'n it ust to be when I ust to hit de pipe, or else dose reporter fellers must draw big wages," said Chester, one of Mr. McGovern's tenement chums, to whom he was reading from a Sunday paper one of those regulation stories of East Side life. "And that," adds Mr. McGovern, "was his Chester's way of stating what intelligent people in the tenements know, namely, that the reporters give their imaginations the freest kind of rein in their descriptions of our alleged unhappiness."

So Mr. McGovern reasoned to himself that the only way to study the people of the tenements was to become one of them.

"My plan," he said, "was to pretend to be a recent arrival in the city and to be a pedler photographer by trade—one of those seedy-looking men you see going about the streets with an ancient camera, who stop truck-drivers and the like with the pleading 'have yer picture took? Two for a quarter? Come, sir, it's cheap!' It was easy enough to get a secondhand camera from a pawnshop and a faded secondhand suit of clothes from a Park Row 'puller-in,' so that it was not long before I found myself looking for a flat in the heart of the tenement district.

"There were two reasons why I selected pedler photography as my trade. One of these was that as I have had considerable experience with a camera in an amateur way I would not be likely to stultify myself at an embarrassing moment, as I might do if I had tried to play the role of, say, a cigar-maker; but my principal reason was that I should thus have abundant excuse to get into as many tenement houses as I wanted without any ceremony, in order to see things as they really are. In both objects I have succeeded to my entire satisfaction."

Mr. McGovern had some difficulty for a time because of his inability to speak either German or Yiddish, but he took a bright Hebrew lad into his confidence and pay and with his help got just as far into the heart of East Side tenement life as he cared to go, and he gives this general resume of the most interesting and most important facts he learned:

"To begin with, the people of the tenements are not the perpetually miserable creatures that the outside world believes them to be. On the contrary, I find the people hereabouts are the happiest people I have ever met. There are indeed numbers of exceptions, but I am confident that all I state of the tenements is the real truth of 95 per cent. of all the cases.

"Instead of all the people here being pinched and careworn I find that the proportion of these is much smaller than the proportion in the supposedly happier sections of the town. Why, I never saw such a large proportion of fat people anywhere as there are here. As for the careworn notion, it is even more groundless. There are, indeed, ten times more wrinkles among a given number of people here than among a corresponding number of people who live in West Harlem, but it must be apparent to every sober student of the facts here that the wrinkles are the result of a different cause than worry. Again, there are more very old people here than uptown, and the old people here get around at a much livelier gait than your better-off old people. You never heard more laughter to the same number of mouths, never saw adults as well as children get so completely lost in the enjoyment of their games as they do here on the East Side. It is true that there is a larger death-rate here than around Central Park; but the deaths here are mainly small children. No doubt it may displease some people to have it stated, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that a child's death here does not necessarily cause the family any unhappiness; it certainly does not cause its parents one-hundredth part the sorrow that the death of a child uptown brings upon its educated family. No creation of love is lost without pain, but creations of ignorance are many and easily spared."

But if the tenement house people are happy and contented and fat and long-lived—even with that to upset all the preconceived notions of tenement life—Mr. McGovern finds in the tenement question a very grave one to society.

"There is quietly, but surely and steadily, being boiled in the tenements of our large cities," says he, "a poison that every now and then bubbles over its kettle and does harm. While the tenements continue to exist as they are, so will this poison continue to boil. Some day the kettle may burst completely and turn things upside down—it came near happening not so long ago in the early '60s when the tenements were not nearly so big a proposition as they are now.

"It is merely a question of pure air and sunshine. You never knew of a pretty flower that was raised in a damp cellar with no daylight, did you? Well, sunshine and fresh air are just as essential for the development of a human soul as for the rearing of a bush of roses. Put the flowers away from the sunshine and they will die; put a child away from the sunshine and his soul will die. How then can we escape the onslaught of the host of thieves, burglars and murderers next year if to-day we stand serenely by and never raise a finger while tenement house conditions are so favorable to their growth? We must not leave these people as they are. Even if they be content, we must improve their condition, for their sake and our own."

Having exposed the popular fallacy that the tenement house people are living lives of abject misery and shown that, on the contrary, they enjoy life and are happy, Mr. McGovern gives a series of realistic pictures of the sunless, garbage-befouled conditions in which they live and are contented. Often Mr. McGovern found as many as ten persons packed in a room hardly large enough for one, crowded, huddled together in dingy, grimy little apartments, reached by dirty, dark halls which the law requires shall be lighted, but which seldom are lighted. The law requires, too, that the garbage cans shall be put out by the curb and that they shall be removed early in the day. As a matter of fact, they stand about the door of the house and remain, reeking in the broiling sun, until far into the afternoon, filling the street and the rooms of the tenants with foul odors. The law directs that the fire escapes shall be of iron throughout and shall remain always unencumbered. Their flooring often is of wood, and they are used for the storage of mattresses, furniture and general household derelicts. The law requires a dozen things recommended by the Tenement House Commission which are regularly and openly ignored in practice. The people do not care; they like it. They like their surroundings. They know that they can get more room, more light and better air in Brooklyn and the suburbs for less rent than they are paying. They won't move. There is not so much fun in Brooklyn and the suburbs, they say. They are used to their conditions, and don't wish to change them. And they go on thus, Mr. McGovern says, breeding vice and crime and ignorance, the ignorance which makes them contented.

Mr. McGovern suggests as the first step in remedying the evils the removal of the Health and the Building Departments from politics—away from the control of the corner liquor seller, who is the district leader. Then the laws would be enforced for one thing. He has little faith in the model tenements, not that they are not excellent in their way, but because they do not reach the people it is desired to reach. The people who take advantage of them are from the tenement districts, but they are from that class of the tenement population who are big enough mentally not to need public attention. The sort of people the models ought to reach will not live in them.

"We don't want to be put in no glass cages," said Patrick Donnelly, plasterer, "to be stared at by the society jays; we don't want no rich bug's charity; we don't want a lot of society snooks sticking their plizes into our business; we want to do what we like without asking anybody's permit."

And Patrick's views were the views of the vast majority of the tenement house people whom it is desirable to drag out into the sunlight and the better air that the model tenements give.

The proposition that each tenement be licensed by the Board of Health to shelter only a given number of persons and not a soul more, and that the money obtained from the licenses be set aside to pay the wages of a sufficiently large number of officers to see that the licenses are adhered to, Mr. McGovern regards as an excellent proposition—provided the Board of Health were out of politics and would enforce it. To combat the saloons and clean up the dirty homes—two of the worst banes of tenement house life—two original plans have been evolved, both of which Mr. McGovern, in the light of his experience, approves. These are the temperance saloon like the "Squirrel Inn" in the Bowery, and the "Little Mothers' Aid Society." The first supplies the club features of the saloon without the intoxicants, and the second teaches little girls to sew, cook and become tidy housewives. For both of these Mr. McGovern bespeaks more attention from the philanthropic than they have received.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1900.

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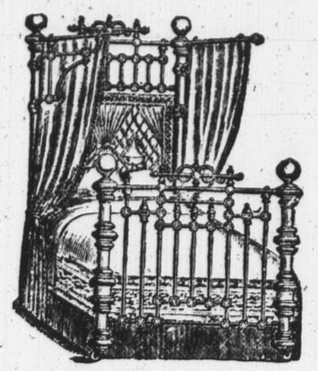
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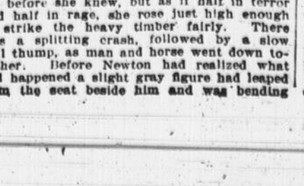
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OUR Daily Story

No. 21.

.... THE ROMANCE OF A CYNIC ...

BY L. W. MILES.

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Newton Winthrop was undoubtedly a cynic. He had been told so so often that he had even ceased to enter a mild protest against the charge. For instance, if he had just been seated next to a pretty girl at dinner, and whispered something rather clever to her, in nine cases out of ten she would answer, with a reproving "Oh! how cynical!" He had unusually good opportunities for saying witty things to pretty women if he felt so minded. His birth, bank account and disposition were all, according to his friends to be classified as "good." And as he was still unmarried, it was natural that he should become the marked game of friendly matchmakers. Winthrop had ever been known to hint darkly the belief that there existed a secret league among his acquaintance, the sole object of which was to force him into matrimony. Nor did those accused altogether deny the charge. The years were passing, and most of Winthrop's contemporaries were possessed of flourishing families; yet there was still hope for him, they would declare, "and some really nice girl, you know." But all of this was before Miss Peggy Rutherford returned from school in Dresden to enter society and arouse particular hopes in those who wished to see Winthrop forsake a single life. In the first place they were cousins—not so close as to spoil things, but close enough to make it "Peggy" and "Newton," and to allow him to exercise a half-brotherly chaperonage over the impulsive girl, who combined the face of Boubureau's "Spring" with the spirits of a squirrel escaped from its cage. To those who did not really know her, Peggy's true little heart might be hidden by the diamonds set in it, but Peggy's heart was the real gold beneath. Just as things were going so nicely, and the unparalleled fact of Newton attentive to the same girl for more than six months was causing general satisfaction. Just then young Fairfax and Miss Tots came upon the scene. They came together, both young and both good to look upon; but, lest my words sound dubious, let me hasten to add that Miss Tots stood 15½ hands high and could boast at least two Kentucky Derby winners in her long pedigree. As to her owner, he soon came to be known as the "beggar on horseback"; he could best be described as antitheses to Newton Winthrop. He wasn't well off, or witty, or possessed of kind friends who wished to see him comfortably married. He was young and ambitious, and he could ride like a Cossack. Needless to add, he was very proud and very shy; to neither of which traits Peggy's cousin laid especial claim. In one respect only there seemed to be a resemblance between the two men. Richard Fairfax as promptly fell in love with Miss Peggy as if Miss Tots had buck-jumped him out of the saddle into the young lady's toils. That was the way things stood on the April afternoon when Newton was dressing preparatory to driving Miss Peggy to the jumping contest in which Fairfax and Miss Tots were to appear. Newton was always a faultlessly dressed man, but he outdid himself that afternoon. There were long deliberations and sudden inspired decisions, selection, rejection and reselection. Newton's years had brought the penalty of years of plenty. All real cynics tend in that direction. The rotundity of the tub doubtless influenced Diogenes in choosing it as a comfortable habitation. But beneath the skill of his tailor any superfluity of figure disappeared from Newton as completely as a billiard ball disappears in the hand of a conjurer. He was able to look with long and complacent satisfaction at the figure which the cheval glass reflected. Nor was it mere vanity which made him look. He had worn good clothes many years for his own sake; he was now doing it on account of someone else. The afternoon sun shone bravely on the gay scene of the contest. The bright hats and dresses of the women, with the red coats of many riders, contrasted strongly with the rough white boards of the recently erected stand, the faint green of the fields and the dark purple foliage of woods. The sweet, fresh country air, scented with innumerable bunches of violets, and the soft, firm turf beneath the feet, seemed to have exhilarated everyone with a sense of happy unrestraint. A band was playing merrily, and there was a constant galloping to and fro of riders, as though they were scouts bringing news of an approaching army. Newton was conscious of an unusual elevation of spirits as he drove slowly through the crowd with Peggy at his side. How happy and pretty she looked, how graceful in her close-fitting gray dress, as she leant over to shake hands with the men who crowded about her! How pleasant it was to sit quietly and listen to the eager, girlish voice and watch the delicate girlish profile! And when she would turn suddenly to him for reference, and he would give some jesting answer, how delightly was her little moue of scorn and her exasperated "Oh! Newton!" as she turned her back on him! I think he would rather have been scolded by Peggy than loved by all the other women in the world. But when the jumping began he felt for the first time a vague uneasiness at the interest shown by her frank face and speech. A sorrel whose coat caught the sun in high lights of red and gold, gallantly ridden by some fair-haired youth, pranced on tiptoe toward a jump, and then bounced neatly over. "Oh! if I were a man, I would like to ride like that!" murmured Peggy through teeth clinched with excitement. Now Newton, owing to increasing weight and disinclination to exertion, had given up riding ten—or was it fifteen?—years before this story began. He was even more troubled by the attention which she gave to a discussion of the chances of Fairfax to win the event in which he was to appear, and when the time for this came Newton surprised himself with a pang of unmistakable envy at the sight of the handsome young rider. It was a long time since he had felt envy for another man. It was not a pleasant sensation. Now, whether, it was the same sense of spring which had affected Newton, or the crash of the band, or the crowd, this much is certain, that Miss Tots was for that afternoon possessed of an equine devil. She came into sight, her black coat shining like a glossy silk hat, with a reckless toss of head and twitch of tail which boded evil at once. She started bravely for the jump, only to stop with aggrevating suddenness directly in front of it. Then began a fight between horse and rider. As an exhibition of cool and skilful horsemanship on the part of Fairfax, and of eccentric though beautiful movement on the part of Miss Tots, it was splendid. As an attempt to win the cup it looked unsuccessful. Meanwhile everyone watched, and the steady beat of a popular waltz repeated its familiar strain over and over in teasing monotony. Newton will never hear that waltz without the scene standing vividly before his eyes. The black mare became more and more ungovernable, now rearing, now dancing sideways, now approaching the jump, only to wheel madly away from it. The music had stopped just as it stops in the theatre when an acrobat is about to make his most venturesome attempt.

Suddenly Fairfax turned the mare's head, and, cutting fiercely, drove her at the high jump with a rush. She was on it, apparently, before she knew, but as if half in terror and half in rage, she rose just high enough to strike the heavy timber fairly. There was a splitting crash, followed by a slow dull thump, as man and horse went down together. Before Newton had realized what had happened a slight gray figure had leaped from the seat beside him and was bending over the limp figure which Miss Tots had left on the ground, when she scrambled, shivering, to her own feet. After all, Fairfax was not hurt—only stunned for a moment and with a thin scarlet streak at his temple.

Peggy turned on Newton, who had followed with the crowd. "I am going to drive him to town," she said, "and you must lend us your trap." Newton had never seen the expression on her face before. Perhaps the tears had something to do with it. Newton stared stupidly at her as if it were he who had been stunned by the fall. Then he stared at the handsome dust-begrimmed figure of Fairfax, and hated himself somehow for being well dressed. Then, scarcely knowing what he did, he picked up Peggy's smelling salts and handkerchief and walked to town. Back in his own room at dusk, he stood for awhile, staring at his dim reflection in the cheval glass—the sight which had given him such satisfaction a few hours before. Then he took off his coat slowly. As he did so something white dropped from the pocket. He stooped and picked up Peggy's vinaigrette with her handkerchief wrapped about it. His fingers could detect where the flimsy, scented lace was stiff with drops of the boy's blood. It seemed to represent to him all that was strong and sweet in life, all that belonged to youth, all that was best to himself forever. Perhaps few men know just what it is to feel that. But I know, for I am Newton Winthrop—the cynic.