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FIRST SECTION. PAGES 1 TO

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KAISER SAYS BRITISH OWNERSHIP IS BENEFIT

Germany's Interests in Africa Are Advanced by the Conquest of the Boer Republics—She Will Not Hear of Intervention.

(Special Cable Letter by the Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 20.—"I believe," said Emperor William recently, "that it is to Germany's advantage for England to have the Boer republics." The complete accuracy of this important quotation, which gained strength from the fact that it was not said with any idea of repetition or for the sake of mollifying some British diplomat, is reliably vouched for. The remark was made in the course of a conversation between the Emperor and one of the leading Germans whose advice in matters of commercial policy His Majesty greatly relies upon, and who, by the way, is not a lover of Great Britain and her works. Through a recent visit of this individual to England, the Associated Press secured knowledge of what may be fairly described as the Emperor's candid opinion of South African matters.

CONTEMPLATED FOREIGN ACTION.

For several days the English and continental papers have contained hints, and even assertions, that Russia, France and Germany are contemplating joint action with the idea of coercing Great Britain into granting at least a degree of independence to the Boers. Several correspondents have adduced the most circumstantial details to prove the existence of this undercurrent of projected diplomacy between the powers mentioned, and while the English public has grown inured to intervention rumors, this latest revival has secured no small degree of credence and has even affected the markets. Whether Russia and France ever contemplated such action is not known, but the circumstances under which Emperor William spoke effectually and definitely disposed of all possibility of any European intervention, for it is acknowledged on all sides that Russia and France would not act without Germany.

DR. LEYDS KNOWS HOPE IS VAIN.

There is even further significance in His Majesty's pronouncement, for, since he made the statement referred to, his interviewer has conferred with the Boer delegates. This occurred only a few days ago, and it can be inferred that Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, was informed that it would be hopeless to expect any aid from Emperor William towards the intervention campaign planned to synchronize with Mr. Kruger's arrival in Europe.

NO INTERFERENCE BROOKED.

The British Foreign Office professes ignorance of any secret intentions on the part of the continental powers in regard to a settlement of the trouble in South Africa, and, indeed, appears genuinely to disbelieve the possibility of any such thing happening. How it would meet such an eventuality, however, can be judged from an expression used by an official who is regarded as being more in Lord Salisbury's confidence than any other man, and who said to a representative of the Associated Press:—

"What! Interference mooted again? Why, we would fight all Europe first."

To what extent Great Britain may be indebted to Emperor William for rendering such a serious alternative unnecessary can only be surmised, but it is not doubted here that the anti-British feeling among the people of France and Russia daily gains virulence and that it is not likely to be decreased by the presence of ex-President Kruger in Europe.

The Associated Press further learns that His Majesty's conviction that it would be to Germany's advantage to have the British control the Boer Republics sprang, apparently, not from any idea of gaining counter concessions or from a general policy of friendship, but from a distinct idea that Germany's commerce would be immensely benefitted thereby, and that the adjacent German territory would be improved.

IRISH SITUATION GRAVE.

The elections are over and Parliament is prorogued for a month, so the condition of affairs in Ireland is engrossing the attention of the leading Englishmen. The gravity of the Irish situation has been pointed out before, but only now is England waking up to a realization of the fact that the next few years promise to be among the most stormy which have ever marked the history of Ireland. Mr. Michael Davitt has prepared and circulated for the signatures of Nationalists an address to former President Kruger expressing admiration and sympathy for the latter and referring to England as an "oppressor," to the war as "wicked and dishonest."

MAKING THEMSELVES RIDICULOUS

Commenting on this, the Dublin Independent, which represents the Healy section, suggests that the freedom of Dublin be conferred on ex-President Kruger, while the guardians of the North Dublin Union have sent an address to the Queen of Holland thanking her for sheltering Mr. Kruger. Commenting on these utterances, even the Liberal Chronicle admits it is quite impossible for any alliance to exist between the Liberal and Nationalist parties.

UNEXAMPLED UNREST.

In the meantime the bitterness of the Conservative fight over Right Hon. Horace Curzon Plunkett and the Nationalist split between the followers of Messrs. Healy and O'Brien continue, resulting in unending correspondence, and all signs portend as the Times and other papers ruefully admit, a period of unexampled unrest in Ireland.

SIR WILFRID AT WINDSOR HALL

Premier and Mr. Fielding to Speak Monday.

GALLERY FOR THE LADIES.

Liberal Leaders Will Only Be in the City for a Very Short Time.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. W. S. Fielding will pass through Montreal on Monday evening, and will only stop long enough to address a meeting in Windsor Hall.

Many ladies, having expressed a desire to hear Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Fielding, the balcony of the Windsor Hall will be reserved for ladies. Tickets of admission may be had while they last at the Montreal Reform Club, 30 University street. A limited number of seats upon the platform will also be reserved for gentlemen who desire them; these may also be had at the Reform Club.

Political Calendar.

(Monday, Oct. 22).

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. W. S. Fielding at Windsor Hall, 8 p.m.

(Tuesday, Oct. 23).

Meeting of Mr. Robert Bickerdike's supporters, St. Lawrence Division, 746 St. Lawrence street, 8 p.m.

Liberal convention, Nicolet county, at Becancour.

(Wednesday, Oct. 31).

Nominations.

(Saturday, Nov. 3).

Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Alexandria, 2 p.m.; and Cornwall, 8 p.m.

(Wednesday, Nov. 7).

Elections.

The Chances in Bagot.

St. Hyacinthe, Oct. 19.—(Special.)—The joint meeting held yesterday at St. Dominique, Bagot county, was largely attended by the electors of the county, besides a large contingent from St. Hyacinthe. Hon. Mr. Taillon had on his side Messrs. Milton McDonald and Dumont of the Journal, Mr. Marcil being assisted by Mr. L. A. Wilson, advocate, of Montreal, and Mr. A. M. Beaupartant, advocate, of St. Hyacinthe. The meeting was very orderly, the speakers being all accorded a fair hearing. St. Dominique gave Mr. Marcil at the last election 156 majority against Mr. Timothe Brodeur, a local man. The electors of Bagot appear very much opposed to an outsider, judging by the comments which were freely indulged in during the progress of the meeting. It would not be surprising, therefore, if Mr. Marcil's majority in the present contest was very substantially increased.

Dr. Sands Retires.

Kingston, Oct. 19.—(Special.)—A meeting of the executive committee of the Frontenac Reform Association will be held on Saturday, when it is understood that Dr. W. W. Sands, the Liberal candidate, will retire from the contest and allow the fight to go between the two Independents, Rogers, Patron, and Calvin, Conservative. Owing to the short time between now and election day, the doctor is of the opinion that he could not properly canvass the country.

Independence of Canada.

Windsor, October 19.—Sixteen members of the Independence of Canada party of North Essex, assembled here yesterday afternoon to consider the advisability of putting a candidate in the field at this election. After some little discussion Alex. Laforge was unanimously chosen as standard bearer. Mr. Laforge made a speech on Canadian independence. He said it was time Canada should quit playing the little boy of the Mother Country. It was not to the advantage of the Canadian people. They were taxed for a vice-regal representative and a foreign war in which Canada was not interested.

Dr. Borden in Nova Scotia.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—Hon. Dr. Borden has gone to Nova Scotia to take part in the political campaign.

Terrebonne Convention.

Hon. Mr. Tarte and Mayor Prefontaine will address the Liberal electors of Terrebonne at St. Jerome this afternoon.

Mr. G. B. Cleveland in Compton.

Sherbrooke, October 19—Mr. G. B. Cleveland, lumber merchant, of Johnville, was chosen by the Liberals of Compton county at their convention on Wednesday, to run in opposition to Mr. R. H. Pope.

Queen's and Sunbury.

St. John, N.B., October 20.—Hon. A. S. White, former attorney-general, was yesterday nominated unanimously to contest Queens and Sunbury for the Liberals. The adjourned Conservative convention takes place to-day, when the committee appointed to select a candidate will report.

Mr. Beaubien in Quebec.

Quebec, October 20.—It is definitely announced to-day that Mr. O. Beaubien, advocate, of this city, is coming forward as the Conservative candidate in Quebec county against the Solicitor-General, Hon Charles Fitzpatrick.

Winnipeg Liberals.

Winnipeg, October 19.—Centre Winnipeg Liberals to-night nominated Robt. Muir, president of the Winnipeg Liberal Club, as candidate for the Legislature, against Thos. W. Taylor, Conservative.

Mr. Mulock Speaks.

Fenelon Falls, October 20.—Hon. William Mulock addressed a meeting here yesterday in the interests of Dr. McKay, Reform candidate for North Victoria. There was a representative gathering of people of all shades of politics. The president of the North Victoria Conservative Association was present. Mr. Mulock's address was shortened by his having to drive to Kirkfield, where he speaks to-night.

East Toronto.

Toronto, October 19.—A. E. Kemp will probably be tendered the Conservative nomination in East Toronto on Saturday.

North Waterloo.

Berlin, October 19.—The Conservative convention for North Waterloo was held in the Opera House here this afternoon. Mr. Jos. E. Seagram, of Waterloo, the old member, was unanimously chosen. No other name was submitted. A ratification meeting was held in the Opera House this evening.

Mr. Lovell in Stanstead.

Ayers' Flats, Que., Oct. 20.—(Special.)—The Liberal party of the County of Stanstead held a convention here yesterday for the purpose of nominating a candidate to oppose A. H. Moore, Conservative; the present member. The result was that Mr. Henry Lovell, a prominent citizen and wealthy manufacturer of Coaticook, was unanimously chosen as the party's candidate. Much enthusiasm was displayed by the delegates, as it is felt that Mr. Lovell, who is so well-known in the county, and whose influence in the eastern part is so great, is almost certain of election. There were sixty-five accredited delegates, besides other members of the party present. They comprised the most prominent business men and others in the county.

There were among others Messrs. Jas. H. Williamson, J. Moulton and Joel Ives, Stanstead; B. H. Rider and L. P. Adams, Fitch Bay; Charles Boynton, Thos. Quinn and Mr. Noyes, Hatley; Dr. Ball end R. C. Parsons, Rock Island; A. G. Dolloff, Austen G. Fisk, A. Lacroix, C. Chamberlain, R. Lemire, M. Tetrault, A. D. Boucher, J. Gagnon, A. Poirier, E. Minor, Adams Oliver, Geo. Currier, J. Courtemanche, J. Auger, Magog. Mr. Avery Ives was chosen chairman, and Luther Moulton, of Coaticooke, secretary.

The vote for a candidate was taken by ballot and was unanimous for Mr. Lovell.

The candidate in accepting the nomination made a suitable speech. He informed the delegates that an arrangement had been entered into between himself and Mr. Moore, the Conservative nominee, that no undue expense should be gone to in the contest. Stanstead County would be the banner county in standing for purity in politics.

After the convention a public meeting, attended by over 500, was held in the town hall, and was addressed by Hon. Sydney Fisher, who gave a concise explanation of what the Government had accomplished during the past four years. He was enthusiastically applauded. There were no other speakers.

Mr. Mackay's Organization.

Friends of Mr. Mackay who are desirous of taking part in the securing of his election are reminded that a meeting for organization purposes will be held at the Montreal Reform Club this evening. All friends who are not able to be present at this meeting are requested to send in their names, signifying what part they are desirous of taking.

La Presse's Position.

La Presse reproduces the manifesto of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Ontario, issued to counteract the effect of the recent Laurier meeting in Ontario, in which complaint is made of La Presse's correspondent's conclusions, favorable to the Liberal party.

La Presse comments as follows:—

"We publish the manifesto of the Ontario Conservatives because the report of our correspondent as to the situation of the parties in that province has created in Montreal a sensation for which there was, however, no cause.

"La Presse, like most papers, leaves a great deal of latitude to its correspondents and its reporters. More than once these make reflections which do not at all represent the opinion of the editorial management. It is sufficient to read at the present time in the papers the reports of the electoral gatherings to be convinced of this fact. Offer the two candidates in a county are each degreed the victory in the same issue of a paper.

"Our Toronto correspondent falls under the common law. He tells what he has seen in the circles in which he has been. If he has made a mistake he knows that on the 7th of November it is not congratulations that he will receive.

"As to La Presse itself, it can only repeat for the twentieth time that it desires to remain absolutely unmoved by party passion. If the opinion of its correspondent was the opinion of La Presse, it could not boast of being above the political organizations; it would have gone over, body and soul, to the Liberal party, which is not our view.

"That is why we place the Gazette report beside that of our correspondent. Time will show which is right."

Westmount Liberals.

A meeting of the Liberal Club of Westmount, for purposes of organization for the coming campaign, was held last night at Elm Hall. Mr. Rutherford, president, occupied the chair, and the Liberal candidate for Hochelaga, Mr. J. C. Madore, was present and delivered a telling address. The election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. president, Hon. J. K. Ward; president, Mr. Rutherford; vice-president, Mr. M. Hutchinson; secretary, Mr. J. M. Ferguson; treasurer, Mr. H. A. Hutchins; executive committee, J. H. Redfern, D. C. Robertson, J. S. Brierley, T. Harling, D. Rolland, W. Rutherford, jr., D. Gillmore, C. H. Stevens, W. H. Trenholme, C. Meloche, E. St. Armour, J. O. Deslauriers. Much interest was manifested in the proceedings of last night, and the members of the club are going at the work of organization with the determination of giving Mr. Madore a still better vote than what he received in 1896.

Mr. Marcel Nominated.

Metapedia, Que., Oct. 20.—(Special.)—The Liberal convention held at St. Charles Caplar, Bonaventure County, unanimously nominated Mr. Charles Marcil, of Montreal, as the party candidate. An enthusiastic gathering followed the convention. Speeches were delivered by the Honorable Charles Fitzpatrick, Mr. Marcil and Mr. J. A. Lane, of Quebec. Mr. Marcil is arranging a series of meetings.

G.T.R. BICYCLE RECORD.

A very fine run was made this morning by the Grand Trunk special which conveyed the Granite City Football Club from Kingston to Ottawa. It was the first time a special has been run from Kingston over the recently opened New York & Ottawa line from Cornwall to the Capital, and the run from Kingston to Cornwall, a distance of 106 miles, was made in 128 minutes, including a stop of six minutes at Thousand Islands Junction, and another of five minutes at Brockville.

FRANCE IS WARNED.

A Writer in Figaro Advises Against Any Ovation to Kruger on French Soil.

Paris, Oct. 20.—M. Cornely, in the Figaro, points out that any ovations to President Kruger in France will still further spoil the relations between France and England.

English society has held aloof, or nearly so, from the exhibition. Last winter it deserted the coast and went elsewhere to spend its guineas.

This is a situation of which the hotel-keepers and manufacturers who depend upon it complain. It would be worthy only of brawlers to prolong it.

"Moreover," the writer continues, "part of our foreign trade lives on the English. England daily absorbs the agricultural products of a French province. It is a profit for our peasants, which is the envy of our neighbors to the north.

"It would be a fine thing to deprive them of it for the benefit of the Belgians, Dutch, Swedes, Norwegians, and, to a certain extent, the Germans.

"We can obtain this desirable result by giving ovations to President Kruger, against whom the English are still much irritated. This is a task worthy of the leaders of nationalist opinion, which will inspire them with a good idea of dropping the Chalons incident to create others."

TRAINS COLLIDE UNDERGROUND

Paris, October 19.—The newly inaugurated Metropolitan Underground Railroad had its first disaster this morning. Two trains collided, owing to misunderstood signals, and 29 persons were injured, two fatally.

A SENATORSHIP FOR MR. H. H. COOK

Sir Charles Tupper, When He Wins, to Give Him One, if Cook Proves His Case.

The story is told in Conservative circles to-day that Mr. H. H. Cook made his declaration regarding the alleged attempt to get $10,000 out of him for a Senatorship, under an agreement with Sir Charles Tupper, whereby the latter would guarantee Mr. Cook a Senatorship in case of the Conservatives winning the elections. Mr. Cook, according to the story, has to furnish papers proving his case.

BELLE ISLE TO BE A LLOYDS STATION

The Government Completing the Much Needed Signal Service.

Ottawa, Oct 19.—The report that Lloyd's is to establish a signal service at Belle Isle next season is corroborated at the Marine Department. The telegraph line along the north shore of the St. Lawrence is about completed to a point opposite Belle Isle, connection with which will be made by a cable to be laid across the Strait next spring. But for the loss of the Government steamer Newfield it would probably have been laid this fall.

An arrangement has been entered into between the Minister of Marine and Lloyd's whereby the Government operator at Belle Isle will receive signalled reports for ships inward and outward bound at Belle Isle, and transmit them to Lloyd's agent at Quebec, and by him they will be forwarded as marine intelligence all over the maritime world.

At present the nearest point at which vessels bound up the St. Lawrence from European ports can report is at the east end of Anticosti Island, 462 miles below Quebec. When communication is established with Anticosti they will be able to report 700 miles from Quebec, or nearly a day's sail sooner.

SIR RODERICK CAMERON IS DEAD IN LONDON

New York, Oct. 20.—A cablegram was received last night announcing that Sir Roderick Cameron had died during the day in London in the 76th year of his age. Sir Roderick left his country home, Clifton Berleyck, Staten Island, last August, and went abroad for his health.

Sir Roderick was the son of Duncan Cameron, of Glen Nevis, Invernesshire, Scotland, and was born in Glen Nevis, Canada, on July 25, 1825. His youth was passed in Canada, and in 1850 he came to New York and invested his small capital in the charter of the ship, Revenue, which, sailing in June, 1852, was the pioneer of the Australia line, which has existed since that time, its business growing to large proportions.

He was knighted by Queen Victoria for his services in promoting trade between Canada and Australia. He was prominent in club and racing circles.

ALLIANCE TO SAVE CHINA'S INTEGRITY

London, Oct. 20.—England and Germany have formed an alliance to maintain the territorial integrity of China, and to keep the ports open.

THE NETHERLANDS LINE.

German Press Excited Over Its Confiscation by Great Britain—Order Issued for Its Transfer.

Lorenzo Marquez, Oct. 19.—The local railroad authorities have been instructed to hand over to the British all the rolling stock of the Netherlands Railroad.

Berlin, Oct. 19.—Referring to the reported intention of Great Britain to confiscate the Netherlands Railway in the Transvaal Colony, the Vossische Zeitung says:

"We make no doubt that Germany will energetically protect the interests of German stockholders."

EX-PRESIDENT KRUGER LEAVES AFRICA BEHIND

Lorenzo Marquez, Oct. 20.—The Dutch cruiser Gelderland, with ex President Kruger on board, sailed at noon. She will call at Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanga, Jibuti and Marseilles.

MEIGHEN BUYS.

Mr. Robert Meighen has purchased Lord Mount Stephen's residence on Drummond street for $100,000.

NO TIME FOR A RECEPTION.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Mr. Fielding will be in Montreal for only a few hours on Monday on their way through to the Maritime Provinces. They will arrive only in time to address the Windsor Hall meeting of Montreal business men and will leave immediately afterwards. There will be no time for anything in the nature of a reception, and nothing of that kind is being arranged or, as it would only cause delays. Hon. Sydney Fisher and possibly, if his engagements permit, Hon. Mr. Tarte, will also address the meeting.

Through The Herald's Sieve.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER has been in our midst, yet to all appearances the world is going along just about the same.

OOM PAUL, a gentleman who was some time ago in the public eye, sailed for Holland on Wednesday accompanied by about $4,000,000. This amount ought to assure him a nice reception in Holland.

JIMMIE'S WORD TO CUSTOMERS.

"Jimmy," the bootblack, near the corner of Windsor and St. James Street, got tangled up with the dictionary recently with direful results, for full in the public gaze "Jimmy" has put forward the following stirring announcement:

LADIES, CALL ON "JIMMY"
FOR A NEW YORK SHINE.
AS YOUR PEDAL TEGUMENTS WOULD BE ILLUMINATED AND LUBRICATED FOR THE INFINITESIMAL SUM OF ONE DIME FOR EACH OPERATION.

"HA! HA!" chuckled the great detective. "I am on the trail of my fair prisoner at last."

"But how do you know she occupied this room?" inquired the assistant.

"How do I know? Why, just look at those lumps of gum sticking around the wall."

LAURIER MONDAY NIGHT!

OUR MAN WITH TUPPER.

"We will come back from Nova Scotia with 47 and perhaps 48 Conservatives out of 70," said the Great Chief at the Windsor last night.

"When," continued the Venerable Chieftain, "I saw you last, I felt I should concede Colchester. Shall we concede Colchester now? Not on your life. We will elect seven men for Colchester, although as a usual thing it only sends one. Annapolis, Digby, Pictou, Cape Breton, Halifax, Lunenburg, London, Paris, New York, Boston, St. Louis, everything, everywhere, everybody, it's all Conservative. We've got everything.

As the Great Chief wound up in a high C wail, the excitement was intense, and in the midst of it Sir Hew Graham fell on his neck and wept.

THE STIPEND of $250 a month allowed by President McKinley to his friend the Sultan of Sulu, amounts to just 83 1-3 cents a head to the Sultan's 300 wives, leaving His Majesty to do the best he can "on the side."

WE UNDERSTAND the Montreal and Brockville football teams are out for blood. Are football teams ever out for anything else?

TUPPER, Caron, Haggart, Montague, Foster and Vic—no, soup.

THE TORY predictions that they are going to have a majority of 20 makes us laff.

A CONSERVATIVE remarked, on the Board of Trade to-day, that the Laurier meeting Monday night was not getting much advertising. It doesn't need it.

TUPPER HAS overlooked something. He has forgotten to tell us he is responsible for the fine October weather we've been having.

INDOOR BASEBALL will be played in the Drill Shed this winter. Let us hope it will be played better than the outdoor game the past summer.

THE MONTREAL GOLFERS gave the Ottawa people about one of the biggest walloping on record.

IT'S NOW UP to Dr. Roddick to tell us how often he sat in the House of Commons the last four years.

LOST.

LOST, A BOOM.—We are again compelled to advertise for the boom of Hugh John Macdonald, which was lost or stolen about a month ago. Finders of any stray pieces will receive a valuable reward at the Star Office.

WHAT MASTER MIND thought of and designed the Conservative posters? He only has to speak up and receive the sincere thanks of the Liberal party. From every standpoint they are the best ever.

A FRENCH AERONAUT has broken the record, whereas the only things members of that profession usually break is their necks.

BOOKS NOT RECEIVED.

"The Value of Silence," serious, by Sir Charles Tupper.

"Clean and Honest Politics," by the Editor of the Star.

"My Growing Boom," by Hugh John Macdonald.

HUGH JOHN MACDONALD has fallen flatter than a —— well, pancake scarcely expresses it. He was so promising, too.

AN ELECTION BET of $50 has been made between Mr. Lawrence Wilson and Mr. Rocsiphe Forget. Mr. Wilson took the Liberal end.

BOUQUET TO AMERICAN GIRLS.

A rich Englishman, who died the other day, provided in his will that his daughters were to inherit nothing if they became the wives of American citizens. Pout! We would like to see his homely old daughters stand beside some of our girls for comparison!—Chicago Times-Herald.

WHEN A MONTREAL MAN is 20 he feels that the world is resting on his shoulders. When he is 40 he begins to suspect that it may be standing on his chest.

SOMEHOW THE BOERS do not seem to know when they have had enough.

YOUNG CORNELIUS VANDERBILT is reported to be ill as the result of unsportsmanlike conduct on the part of a man he employed as captain in a yacht race. If such a thing makes the boy sick, what would happen to him if he were to wake up some morning and learn that it was really necessary for him to earn his own living?

WILHELMINA'S WOOING.

(Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland, has proposed, and has been accepted.)

So, fair little Wilhelmina, you have picked him out, they say;
You have looked the princes over and you've sent them all away—
All but one who fondly lingers, with a smile upon his face
And a sort of buoyant feeling that he's needed 'round the place.

Tell us, little Wilhelmina, how the happy trick was done:
Did he gently stand, or did you have to catch him on the run?
Tell us where your sweet words thrilled him—was it early, was it late?
Did it happen in the parlor or beside the palace gate?

Did you call the stars to witness that you loved him more than life?
Did you humbly kneel there, begging him to let you be his wife?
Did he buck or did he tremble? Did he shyly back away,
Telling you to first "see papa," and find out what he would say?

Did he cry: "This is so sudden!" did he ask for time to think,
Or accept the proposition in the space it takes to wink?
Did he ask if you could keep him in the style he'd always known?
Did he ask you what they paid for doing chores around the throne?

Happy little Wilhelmina! Fortune smiled upon your birth,
Giving you the bulge on all the other maidens here on earth!
You had but to look them over, size them up from top to toe,
And then make your own selection—and he couldn't answer no!

BAIL WAS FIXED AT FORTY THOUSAND EACH

McCullough and McGillis Kept in Custody Till To-day When They Expect Satisfactory Bail Will Be Found.

After the committal of McCullough and McGillis for trial on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Merchants Bank of Halifax of $220,000 by His Honor Judge Choquet yesterday afternoon, the question of bail arose, and it provoked quite an interesting discussion.

The counsel for the defence declared that the bondsmen for their clients were not present owing to an understanding, the Clerk of the Crown, Mr. Corriveau, having stated that the bondsmen would not be needed that day.

The judge showed that if Mr. Corriveau had made such a statement he was in error. The existing bail ceased with the committal of the accused for trial.

Mr. Macmaster, for the defendant McCullough, and Mr. St. Pierre for McGillis, asked that the question of bail should be postponed until this morning, when the bondsmen would be present.

The judge had no objection to the question of bail being left over until to-morrow or whenever the accused might be ready, but in the meantime as they had been committed for trial they would have to remain in the custody of the court until bail was forthcoming.

His Honor seemed to have some doubt as to the advisability of granting bail under the circumstances, but as it had been decided by one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench that as a matter of principle, bail should be granted whenever possible, he would take upon himself to grant it, provided it were substantial.

Mr. Cooke said that in the case of Baxter and Lemieux, charged with conspiracy to defraud, the bail was fixed at $20,000, and as the amount involved in the present case was larger than in the one to which he had referred, the bail should be fully as substantial, im not higher than it was in the other.

Mr. Macmaster observed that in the Baxter-Lemieux case there were a series of charges. Mr. Justice Hall had expressed the opinion that the assumption was not against the person accused, but with him. All he asked was that the condition of the bonds should not be made so onerous as to interfere with the personal liberty of the accused; but at the same time, it should be sufficient to guarantee to the Crown that they would appear for trial.

NOTHING AGAINST M'GILLIS.

Mr. St. Pierre argued on behalf of McGillis that while it was true that the charge stated that fraud had been committed to the extent of $220,000, but the evidence showed that advances had been made from time to time to the extent of about $200,000. There was no proof, however, that the bank had been defrauded to that extent. The proof was to the contrary, and during the enquiry it had reduced the amount to about $30,000. When the question of bail came up, the extent of the fraud had to be kept in sight only so far as it might be necessary to fix such a sum as would satisfy the judge that the person incriminated would appear on the day of his trial. The amount mentioned in the complaint was no criterion by which His Honor should be guided. In the case of McGillis, there had not been a tittle of evidence showing that one cent went to him. McGillis' connection with the case was established much more by deduction than anything else by the fact that, being an officer of the company, he signed his name to the receipts, and must have known of what was going on, and must have been connected with someone else in the matter. It, therefore, appeared to him (the learned counsel) that the judge should look somewhat more mildly upon the case of McGillis. McGillis' bondsmen were not present then, but they could be in court on the following morning.

The judge ruled that the bail must be renewed immediately or he would have to sign the commitment.

Mr. St. Pierre would vouch for his client being there in the morning.

Mr. Macmaster gave a similar assurance with regard to McCullough. He reminded the court as to the $220,000 mentioned in the complaint that General Manager Pease had proved in the box that the total amount advanced was $520,000, every cent of which was amply secured.

AMPLE SECURITY NEEDED.

Mr. Cooke, speaking on behalf of the Crown, desired ample security. In the face of the fact that Chisholm had gone away, and that there was an impression abroad that the bail was not sufficiently high, the Crown particularly wished to take such precautions that it could not be said it had not exacted sufficient to ensure the trial of the accused. If the court was of the opinion that $20,000 was sufficient bail to secure the attendance of the accused for trial, the Crown would be satisfied. There was no desire to send them to jail by making it impossible for them to furnish bail, but simply to make it sufficient to secure their attendance for trial. As to postponing the renewal of bail until the morrow, it seemed to him (the learned counsel) that when His Honor committed the accused for trial, as he had done, from the bench, the bail was then at an end, and it must be renewed.

FIXED BAIL AT $40,000 EACH.

Judge Choquet remarked that the accused being now committed to stand their trial before the Court of Queen's Bench, the case was out of his hands, and the responsibility of fixing bail should rest with the court of trial. But as one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench had decided that bail should be granted every time it was possible, he thought they should receive bail; otherwise, he would have refused it, and would have left the responsibility to the higher court of fixing the amount. The offence was a very, very serious one, indeed. It was not a question of $20,000, but a question of business morality. The evidence adduced before him left a very strong presumption that they were guilty. He hoped they would be able to clear themselves in the other court. "But I must take the case as it is," continued His Honor, "and I am prepared to accept bail, personal, $20,000, and three, four, five or six bondsmen of $20,000 in all. It must be substantial bail on real estate. You can make the application to-morrow, or any time when you are prepared to bring bondsmen before me who will justify me in releasing the accused."

An application was next made by the learned counsel that their clients should be given in charge of Mr. Bissonnette, who would be responsible for bringing them back on the following morning, but the judge would have nothing to say on the matter.

His Honor fixed the hearing of the two charges of fraud alleged against the accused for Tuesday morning next.

NELSON MONUMENT TO BE UNVEILED

Lord Strathcona Will Perform the Ceremony at 3.30 This Afternoon.

The unveiling of the Nelson monument on Jacques Cartier Square this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock promises to be an interesting event. The ceremony will be presided over by Major Bond, and Lord Strathcona will unveil the monument. Lieut.-Colonel Roy and officers of the district have been invited to be present. The First Prince of Wales Regiment will supply a guard of sentries, and the Victoria Rifles, of which Lord Strathcona is honorary colonel, will furnish a guard of honor. The Highland Cadets will be present in a body, as will the Army and Navy Veterans under Captain Matthews.

BRITISH LIBERALS WILL REORGANIZE THE PARTY

London, Oct. 20.—The Imperial Liberal Council at its meeting yesterday adopted a resolution in favor of reorganizing the Liberal party upon the basis of social reform at home and of the consolidation and ultimate federation of the United Kingdom with the colonies.

WILL KRUGER BE GIVEN FREEDOM OF DUBLIN?

Dublin, October 20.—Mr. John J. Clancy has given notice that he will move at the next meeting of the corporation that the freedom of the city be conferred upon ex-President Kruger.

PLOT WAS UNEARTHED.

About a Month Ago a Student Was Found Preparing to Blow Up the Czar.

London, Oct. 20.—The Sebastopol correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends details of an alleged plot about a month ago against the life of Emperor Nicholas.

It appears that about a fortnight before the Czar and Czarina began their journey to the Crimea, a student at Moscow University, son of a post-captain of the Black Sea fleet, was arrested for digging in a suspicious manner in the vicinity of a railway tunnel near Sebastopol.

The police, after the arrest, found a large quantity of explosives deposited where it would have inevitably wrecked the tunnel when the Imperial train was passing.

The correspondent says there are certain indications that the plot was one of those concocted by the Bresci group of anarchists.

IDAHO NOT DUE NOW UNTIL OCT. 29

Army, naval and militia authorities have agreed upon the following programmme in connection with the reception for the returning Canadians:

When the transport Idaho is sighted three guns will be fired from the Citadel; when it is passing up the harbor a salute of 21 guns will be fired.

The troops will be received by the Royal Canadian Regiment here, who will act as a guard of honor.

The procession will then form up as follows:—The navy; detachment of the Royal Artillery; a detachment of the Royal Engineers; 3rd Royal Canadian Regiment, five bands from the navy, militia and military corps; the returning Canadians, 63rd Regiment Rifles, 66th Regiment Fusiliers, bearer corps, Mounted Hussars, and other formed bodies of troops.

When the procession arrives at the Common, a square will be formed with returning Canadians in the centre, when a short religious service will take place, after which the men will be banqueted at the armories and presented with a sovereign each, and the freedom of the city. In the evening a banquet in Wellington barracks, torchlight procession, and illuminations.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 20.—Mayor Hamilton has received a cablegram announcing the arrival of the transport Idaho at Cape Verde Islands yesterday morning. She cannot reach Halifax inside of ten days.

EMPRESS FREDERICK'S HEALTH IS IMPROVED

Berlin, Oct. 20.—As the condition of Dowager Empress Frederick is temporarily improved, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia have left Homburg for Kiel.

A despatch from Copenhagen announces that the Princess of Wales is about to pay a visit to Friederichshof.

Emperor William and all the members of his family will remain at Homburg over October 22, the birthday of Empress Auguste Victoria.

What is Going On.

THIS AFTERNOON.

Football, Senior—Montreal vs. Brockville, M.A.A.A. Grounds, 3 p.m.

Football, Intermediate—McGill vs. Shamrock, McGill Grounds.

Football, Intermediate—Westmount versus Montreal, Westmount Grounds.

Football, Junior — Points vs. Montreal, Queen's Park.

Football, Junior — Shamrocks vs. McGill, Shamrock Grounds.

Football, Junior—Britannia vs. Westmount, Baseball Park.

THIS EVENING.

Academy — Minnie Seligman in "When a Woman Loves."

Her Majesty's — John A. Grose's Stock Company in "Jane Eyre"

Royal—Comedy.

Workmen Want a Quiet Sunday

Labor Leaders of Montreal Regard Ald. Martineau's Proposed By-law as the Entering Wedge for the Overthrow of the Day of Rest.

The strong support given by labor leaders of Montreal to the movement to defeat Alderman Martineau's proposed by-law has already had great weight in influencing public opinion on this subject. With telling unanimity they point out that it is not the workingman who wants baseball and lacrosse games on Sunday, and that any measure which will make for a stricter observance of the Sabbath is directly in his interests. The following interviews on the subject speak for themselves:

Mr. P. A. Boudreau.

Mr. P. A. Boudreau, cor. sec. of the Federated Trades and Labor Council, and secretary of the Printing Pressmen's Union, says: "I am not in favor of legalizing Sunday games and gymnastic exhibitions. At present, there are too many people in the city who are compelled to work on Sunday. I have here a communication stating that an employe of the Montreal Street Railway who fails to come to work on Sunday after working 65 hours during the week is discharged. I hope the alliance will extend its programme and try to prohibit such abuses, as well as Sunday gymnastic exhibitions and sports.

"Ald Martineau's motion is an entering wedge to the legalizing of Sunday labor, and would tend to create the condition of affairs that exist in European and South American countries, where Sunday is little different from other days for a great many workingmen."

President Roberge.

President Roberge of the Federated Trades and Labor Council, when seen by a Herald man, declared that he could not regard with favor the movement to legalize Sunday games and gymnastic exhibitions. There was no necessity for it; and the tendency thereof was contrary to the best interests of workingmen. He would not like to toil for the amusement of others on Sunday, and he could not consistently require others to do so. The American Federation of Labor had puts itself on record against anytaing tending to make Sunday other than a day of rest.

Mr. J. B. Mack.

Mr. James B. Mack, secretary of the Montreal Typographical Union, one of the founders of the Federated Trades and Labor Council, and at one time champion sprinter of the Province of Ontario, when interviewed by a Herald reporter, said:—"I don't want a puritanical Sunday, but I cannot look with favor on a movement to legalize Sunday gymnastics and sports. Workingmen who object to work on Sunday cannot consistently patronize places where others have to work for their amusement on that day. The law, as it stands, allows about all the Sunday recreation workingmen wish to indulge in; certainly after my week's work, I wouldn't want to play baseball on Sunday. A good rest and an interesting book is more to my taste. Ald. Martineau's proposal is probably not a positive evil in itself, but in its tendency—it is bad, and, in its moral effects, it will inure to the detriment of the community. If the present generation consents to watch others toil for their amusement, if we do anything to nullify the sanctions of custom which makes Sunday a day of rest for the toilers, the result will probably be that our chidren will not have time or opportunity on Sunday or any other day for recreation."

Mr. Jas. Wilson.

Mr. Jas. Wilson, when interviewed by a Herald representative as to the proposal to legalize Sunday athletics, asked the very pertinent question, "Who wants it?" "I do not see," said he, "that there is any agitation or any demand for such an alteration in the law. I should think the Council has plenty to do with enforcing the present law and transacting its legitimate business without going ahead of public opinion to legislate for a thing not asked for. I believe that if we got Sunday sports, for every one person gratified there would be a hundred agerieved. I believe in giving everyone an opportunity to spend the seventh day as they wish, so long as they do not interfere with the conscientious convictions of others. For this reason I believe in running the cars on Sunday, so that people who have no carriages can go into the country or wherever they want, and enjoy themselves, but I would be strongly opposed to bringing any pressure on them to go to church; that is a matter for the individual conscience. Equally I would oppose any movement like the present, which, by legalizing Sunday sports, opens the door for Sunday work and would soon stop even the harmless recreation of the working classes on that day, by claiming them for toil. That this would be the result I have not the least doubt, for in my experience wherever there have been no legal barriers to Sunday work the laborer has not been able to resist the pressure of competition, and the rush and hurry of the age. Permissive regulations are valueless in this respect and nothing but a strict law is any protection. For these reasons, in no spirit of narrowness, but in the very best interests of all my fellow-citizens, I am strongly in favor of enforcing the present law, and most decidedly against any repeal."

Rev. A. G. Mowatt.

Rev. A. J. Mowatt, minister of Erskine Church, says:—"As a Christian, a clergyman, a citizen, a Canadian, I am opposed to Sunday athletics. If we wish to keep up the moral tone of the community, and it is in the interests of every citizen to do his utmost in that direction, then let us set our face against Sunday athletics. And if again we are in favor of wholesome amusements and manly outdoor sports for the young, then let us stand for the sacredness of the Lord's Day, for Sunday athletics will degrade both it and them."

Rev. T. Mausell.

Rev. T. G. Mansell says:—"It would be a disaster if athletic games and sports on Sunday were legalized. There is already far too much work and illegal amusement on the Lord's Day. I am convinced that no one benefits by this, but that it is opposed to the well-being of the community. Whether the laboring classes recognize it or not, the fact remains that by any movement of this kind their rights are encroached. Sunday amusement means Sunday work, and this would grow until it became general. My attention has already been directed to building operations which are carried on regardless of what should be the day of rest. This is undoubtedly a breach of the law and should be stopped. When we consider that Sunday work has been proved to be demoralizing both physically and morally, I cannot see how any man who is a patriot can favor any movement which tends in that direction. I am strongly opposed to the movement and think that it is necessary to protest against breaches of the existing law as well as proposed new legislation for Sabbath desecration, that is how I regard it."

COPIES OF THE PETITION.

Copies of the form of petition, in English and French, against the proposed legalizing of Sunday athletics can be obtained from Rev. J. Hopkin, secretary Lord's Day Alliance, Westmount, the Y.M.C.A., the various Christian Endeavor societies, or at The Herald Office.

ANOMALIES IN CITY CHARTER

They Are Now Repeatedly Confronting the Aldermen.

UNNECESSARY WORK ENTAILED

Instance Where it Would Take Entire Road Department Staff Four Months to Carry Out Law's Provisions.

That not a few peculiarities exist in the charter under which the Government of the city is carried on is being increasingly borne in upon those who are brought most frequently in contact with its anomalies—the aldermen. City Surveyor St. George is now responsible for bringing another of these to light. The question of the annual expropriation for 1900 is now up for discussion and he is, of course, expected to prepare the plans upon which the assessments shall be made. The Finance Committee yesterday afternoon received a letter from him bearing upon the question as follows:—

"I beg to inform you that in order to make the assessment plans which are required for the annual expropriations, we shall have to make those of forty-eight miles of street, showing the names of proprietors on both sides of the streets, together with their frontage, and to draw the plans to a scale of fifty feet to an inch. This will require 425 lineal feet of tracing cloth. There are 39 streets, plans of which will have to be made. I can do this work in about four months with my present staff. Every lot will have to be surveyed so as to get the exact frontage of every property.

"The proposition that thus confronts the committee is this:—Under the conditions of the charter, in order to strike an assessment for defraying the cost of necessary expropriations, the plans have to be made. It is as though there were four or five points in St. Catherine Street that required to be straightened out. The jogs might only cost $5,000, but the cost would require to be distributed proportionately over all the property owners included in possibly a thoroughfare of six miles in length. In order to do this the Road Department would be compelled to prepare plans as indicated in Mr. St. George's letter. As he points out, to meet the requirements of the present emergency, the time of his entire staff for four months would be consumed. As that is manifestly out of the question the committee decided to ask the City Attorney if half the cost of preparing the requisite plans could be charged to the property owners, so that extra help may be secured.

A QUESTION OF COSTS.

The Police Committee preferred a request to Council that the clerk in the Recorder's Court should not be permitted to collect as a cost obtained in a variety of cases, as he had been in the habit of doing. These costs were retained as a kind of perquisite, which the committee thought should not be allowed. The report was in turn referred to the Finance Committee by the Council. After some discussion it was determined to report against a concurrence in the desire of the Police Committee. It appears that the Bar has established the vanity of the practice, and it cannot, therefore be interfered with. In the cases in which costs are imposed the clerk of the Recorder's Court is virtually the Crown prosecutor. The Finance Committee will, however, insist that a variation in the process of paying over the costs takes place. In future both the proceeds of the fine and the costs must be remitted to the City Treasurer in full, so that a complete record of all such transactions may be kept, and, at the end of each month, the City Treasurer will then give a cheque for the amount due the Recorder's fees. Ald. Sadler pointed out that this might not be the strictly legal process, but it was in accordance with good business methods. No wholesale house, he asserted, would permit an agent, selling on commission, to retain the amounts of his commission, but would require that the whole amount should be forwarded, when part of the amount due the agent would be made.

NICOLET STREET PAVING.

In order that the work of harbor improvements may be facilitated it has become necessary that Nicolet Street should be macadamized. The subject was discussed at a prior session, and City Surveyor St. George, in accordance with a request, reported that the paving should be done. Chairman Matthews, who was present, concurred in this dictum. The committee consequently decided to recommend that $2,500 be voted for the work. The street is not built up at present, and Ald. Sadler asked whether provision had been made for water, gas and drain connections along the route of the proposed undertaking. It would be absurd, he said, to spend that amount of money on a macadam roadway only to have it torn up whenever one of the property-owners wanted to make a connection. The paving would, of course, enhance the value of the property in the vicinity and and numerous sales might be expected at an early date. He did not know whether there was a law to compel property-owners in streets where such a work was proposed to putin their connections to the curb before the undertaking was commenced, but if no such provision existed it should be made at once. Ald. Mortuman agreed with this view of the case, and the opinion of the City Attorney will be sought upon the point thus raised.

WANTS $20,000 DAMAGES.

In 1894 the city expropriated a certain piece of property in St. Antoine Street without authority, and the Legislature did not confirm the expropriation. A claim for damages was made on account of depreciation in value, and a majority of the experts to whom the case was referred reported in favor of a payment of $20,000. The claimant now wants to know if the city will settle on that basis. The committee is averse to doing so and a report from the City Attorney is now requested.

SATISFACTORY SHOWING.

The city is evidently making money out of the change recently effected in the collection of cattle fees. Ald. Laporte reported that during the first two weeks of this month there was an increase of $670 as compared with the returns in a similar period last year. The members considered this satisfactory.

THIS WEEK.

Great sale at Marchand's, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame.

FOR THE FREE LIBRARY.

The Montreal Free Library, 140 Bleury Street, is an institution which is not as widely known as it deserves to be, though its list of readers is extremely large and increasing. An evening entertainment in its aid will be given this year, in place of the usual afternoon tea, at Drummond Hall, 81 Drummond Street. It will consist of a play, entitled, "A Pair of Rubber Boots." Such well known amateurs as Miss Milly Monk, Mr. Donald Hingston and others; Miss Birster, of New York, and Miss Tascherean are amongst those who will furnish the music, which, needless to say, will be of the choicest. There will be the usual sale of home-made candy and flowers.

BLANKET SALE

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

The Big Store's Blanket Sale is worthy of your notice. Thousands of pairs of these have already been sold. Thousands of pairs yet to sell. Highest quality goods at lowest possible prices.

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. Oct. 20th, 1900.

NEW DRESS GOODS

One of the best ways to judge fashion is by what we sell and the quantity. Just now there is a rush for Heavy Cloths that can be tailored, and the usual quantity is four and a half and five yards (cloth 56 inches wide), which means short skirts—an inch or so from the ground.

Dress Goods

New French Amazon Cloth, a very stylish material for Tailor Made Suits. They come in red, navy, prune, green, drab, fawn, maroon, cardinal, castor, cream and black, 50 inches wide, yard 75c

Fancy Homespun Dress Goods, in a large variety of small and large checks, very rich effects, for Tailor Made Suits, 56 inches wide. Special, yard 85c

New French Bengaline Dress Goods, in 30 different shades, 46 inches wide. Special, yard 95c

THE "WADDECK."

Fawn Box Beaver Cloth Jackets, handsomely stitched, latest style coat collar, as cut $9.00

THE "ELEGANTINE."

Box Beaver Cloth Jackets, in fawn, drab and royal blue, trimmed self applique, high rolling collar, as cut $11.50

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Space forbids the mention of more than enough to show you the great bargains that The Big Store is offering in the Linen Department. From the best makers in the world have come these dependable goods.

LINEN SPECIALS.

150 dozen Fringed Crash Linen Towels, size 20 x 40 inches. Special, each 12c

75 dozen All Linen Huckaback Towels, bleached and hemmed, size 22 x 36 inches, each 14c

82 dozen Pure Linen Glass Towels, with blue and red borders, size 20 x 32 inches. Special, each 15c

20 dozen Brown Linen Bath Towels, extra good quality, size 18 x 40 inches. Special 32c

5 dozen Bath Mats, in a variety of pretty colorings, size 22 x 22 inches. Special 65c

COTTON SPECIALS.

200 pieces Horrockses Long Cloth, in 12 yards lengths, made of long staple cotton. Special, per piece $1.50

50 pieces Fine Quality Lansdowne Bleached Cambric, 36 inches wide. Special, yard 8½c

25 pieces Extra Heavy Horrockses Bleached Sheetings, 2¾ yards wide. Special, yard 32c

32 pieces Horrockses Pillow Cotton, bleached extra heavy, 45 inches wide. Special, yard 17c

25 dozen Frilled Pillow Cases, fine quality, size 20 x 30 inches. Special, each 29c

A HOUSEKEEPER'S FAVORITE LIST.

	Regular.	Monday.		Regular.	Monday.
Pears' Soap	13c	10½c	Finest Dairy Butter	24c	20c
Olive Oil Soap	5c	2½c	Rolled Oats	5c	2½c
Beame Rhumal	25c	16c	Cornmeal	5c	2½c
Radway's Ready Relief	25c	16c	Corn Starch	10c	6½c
Fine Laundry Soap	5c	2½c	10 lbs. Redpath Sugar	$1.25	$1.00
Swiss Food	25c	15½c	Cranberries	15c	12c
Tomato Catsup	25c	15c	Good Knife Boxes	10c	5c
Men's Elastic Brace	25c	15c	Strong Floor Brooms	10c	5c
Good Gray Flannel	12c	8c	Potato Mashers	5c	3c
Odd Toilet Pieces	15c	12c	Iron Brushes	15c	9c
			Good Wax Tapers	10c	5c

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.

Seasonable Goods.

Scotch Fingering Wool

In 4, 5, 6 ply, in such colors as Navy Blue, Brown, Reds, Blues, Heather Mixture, Grey, Purple, Gray. The original price of this Wool was $1.00, $2.00 and $2.20 per lb. Now we will clear it at $1.20 per lb.

3-Ply Scotch Wheeling

Wool, in Purple, Green, Brown, Heather Mixtures, Orange, Yellow, Brown Mixtures. Wools that were 95c, $1.60 to $1.10 per lb. All to be cleared out at 65c per lb.

☞ The above wools are laid out on special tables and are all perfect wools, finest qualities.

Our $4.00 Comforter

A special down-filled Comforter, covered with new French sateen, reversible patterns, size 5 x 6. A beautiful Comforter..... $4.00 each.

Canadian White Wool Blankets

A very desirable line, with pink borders. The sizes and prices are:

60x72 ..... Price $2.50 pair
64x74 ..... Price $3.00 pair
68x78 ..... Price $3.50 pair
68x86 ..... Price $4.00 pair

Canadian White Wool Blankets

Another exceedingly serviceable line, with fancy borders:

..... Price $2.75 pair
..... Price $3.30 pair
..... Price $3.85 pair
..... Price $4.40 pair

Canadian All Wool White Blankets

With either pink or blue borders. Sizes and prices are:

60x80 ..... Price $3.50 pair
68x78 ..... Price $4.50 pair
68x86 ..... Price $5.20 pair

Scotch Blankets

We carry the largest stock of Real Scotch Blankets in Montreal. All favorite brands that have proved to be the best. Prices, from $5.50 to $12.50 pair.

A Special Lot.

BLANKETS that are slightly soiled through being in window. We have them all sizes, mostly Scotch Blankets, all at 10 per cent. off already low prices.

OGILVY'S.

Scroggie's

If you buy it at Scroggie's—You're safe.

What Everybody Says

Must come near the truth. Ask any one who has been here of late if the merchandise isn't marching to a new step—closer to your liking, closer to your pocketbooks.

Most storekeepers' ideas never get beyond their own doors. We search the markets for what will suit you best. We more thoroughly deserve your appreciation every day—and we are getting it. You are quickly recognizing the fact that we lead

In getting the right kind of goods.
In regulating prices.
In keeping up freshness of assortments.
In maintaining guarantees.
In trueness of service.

Our $10 Costumes

The hit of the season has certainly been made by our $10 costumes. It is not only the economist who appreciates them, for many a stylish dresser comes for a costume and is so taken with their style and goodness that they buy, saving about half of what they expected to pay.

Come expecting much of this $10 costume of ours, and we'll more than meet your expectations.

$5 and $8 Hats

Some people have been suggesting that it is foolish of us to sell such good, stylish Hats at $5 and $8. We think not. This store is here to serve you as you should be served. We think, even though we are milliners, that a woman is foolish to pay more than $8 for a hat, unless it is wanted as a special hat for a special costume.

Come and see our $5 and $8 Hats, and you'll agree with us.

Ready-made Skirts

With made-to-order elegancies. As easy to get the shapes right as wrong—if the maker knows his business. We see to it that everything is right—especially the prices.

Heavy Skirts, worth $6 to $9, for $5.75.

Furs

Haven't had many fur-wearing days yet. We'll have lots of them from now on, though. Our fur store is ready for you, with good furs at lower prices than has been heard tell of for some time.

Black Tippet Boas, $5.95.
Mink Boas, with large head, $1.25.
Large Black Astrachan Collarette, satin lined, $4.75.
Electric Seal Collarette, $3.50.
Grey Lamb Collarettes, trimmed with chinchilla, $10.50.
Muffs, good size, made of Astrachan, Electric Seal, and Opossum, at $1.25 each.

Boy's School Outfit

A complete winter outfit for a boy for $6.95. That is more than a third off the regular price. The outfit consists of Linen Collar, Necktie, Three-piece Tweed Suit, Nap Reefer, with storm collar, and school bag. All for $6.95.

W. H. Scroggie,

Cor. St. Catherine and University Sts.

New Process Oil... Heater.

The very thing for this time of the year. Something necessary in every house—a neat, cheap, and most complete Oil Heater.

Call and we will be pleased to show you our Line of

OIL AND GAS HEATERS.

M. PHILBIN,

2231—St. Catherine St.—2231

YOUR FACE ON BUTTON 25c.

Baby's face or your lady's face on brooch, links, scarf pin, etc.; beautifully enamelled. Send 20 cents and any photograph and we will send brooch exact size of cut and return your photo uninjured. Smaller size 25 cents, larger size 30 cents. Agents wanted. Photo Jewelry Manufacturing Co., Toronto.

BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

Bishop Potter Says Science Cannot Injure the Book as a Revelation.

Toronto, October 20.—(Special)—The feature of these sons of St. Andrew's Brotherhood yesterday was an address by Bishop Potter, of New York, on the value of the Bible, as an enduring revelation to the life of the man, the church and the state.

The Bishop at the outset said the church should welcome scientific investigation, because while it might result in the putting aside of non-essentials there was no claim in Revelations that science had shown to be untrue.

In the course of his speech Bishop Potter spoke eloquently of the work of the Church of England in the Far East, as he saw it during a recent tour, and said there was need of such a divine imperialism in the relations of the Anglo-Saxon race to those less blessed.

Bishop Gaylor, of Tennessee, delivered a powerful address on the pursuit of business and political life to the deadening of all spiritual faculties.

A PRESENTATION TO MR. PHILLIPS.

The twenty-first annual Thanksgiving concert was given Thursday by the choir of the Olivet Baptist Church, and was in every way a gratifying success. The programme was of unusual excellence. A beautiful cantata was rendered in honor of harvest home and interlacing it were appropriate hymns. Miss Hilda Brodie sang "The Holy City" by special request, and the solos by Miss Chambers in Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer," were all that could be desired. Mr. Ernest Kerr, the organist, delighted everyone with his solos; indeed, to Mr. Kerr and Mr. Phillips much credit is due for the work of the choir. The Rev. Mr. Martin occupied the chair and made pleasant little references to the presence of the American flag in the midst of the bunting decorations at the pulpit end of the church. After all the public entertainment was over a function of considerable interest took place down stairs, when Mr. C. S. J. Phillips, chairman of the music committee, was presented with a handsome gold headed cane. A suitable address was read and the presentation was formally made by Mr. Andrews, of the choir. Mr. Phillips replied suitably.

BICYCLE GIRLS

Are apt to overdo their strength. The rivalries of the road, the cheerful companionship, the exhilaration of the swift movement on the machine, all tend to make a woman unconsciously overtax herself. The results are often serious, and may affect the whole future of wifehood and motherhood.

Every woman who is conscious of feminine irregularities or disorders from strain or any other cause, should begin at once the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It promptly corrects all female irregularity dries the drains which are so debilitating, and tones the nervous system. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"I had falling of internal organs and had to go to bed every month; had irregular monthly periods which would sometimes last ten or twelve days," writes Mrs. Alice L. Holmes, of Coolspring St., Uniontown, Pa. "Had also indigestion so bad that I could not eat anything hardly. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me. I took three bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and one of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.'"

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, *free*. All correspondence private. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

The Wage-Earners' Budget.

UNION LABEL

[Correspondence for this Department invited from Secretaries of Labor Organizations and wage-earners generally.]

Meetings To-night.

Bakers' Union meets this afternoon in St. Joseph's Hall.

Cigar Makers' Executive Board this afternoon in Blue Label Hall.

Grocery Clerks' Union Sunday afternoon, in St. Joseph's Hall.

Theatrical Mechanical Association, in St. Joseph's Hall, Tuesday afternoon.

Wall Paper Printers and Color Mixers, in K. of L. Hall, this afternoon.

Gregory Station Assembly, 1502, Sunday afternoon, in St. Charles Hall, Island Street.

Roberge Is Sincere.

It is said in some quarters that the nomination of a labor candidate in St. Mary's is a Conservative trick, calculated to divert votes which otherwise would go to the Liberal nominee. So far as President Roberge is concerned, the independent movement is sincere and honest. If he thought he was being made a political catspaw, the instrument of party machinations, he would not consent to run. If any of the labor orators publicly attack the old parties there will be a division in the ranks in short order.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said, both at Sohmer Park and the Liberal banquet at Ottawa, that he would like to see more labor deputies at Ottawa, and the Labor party members are backing him at his word.

The labor candidate will not make any deal with either party for support, but will run on principle, or not at all.

Sentiment of the Convention.

At the convention S. Fitzpatrick exhibited a report of the Trades and Labor Congress, wherein was a resolution recommending Messrs. Tarte and Mulock for employing union men and paying union wages on public works and contracts. Mr. Tarte, said the labor orator, could claim that he is a labor candidate, and with as much right as a nominee of the convention.

O. Bolanger said the Bricklayers had refused to allow the question of political action to be discussed in their meetings, but he believed that individually they would support a labor candidate.

Messrs. Imbreuil and Fitzpatrick put up a strong fight against political action at the present time. Their arguments that the time is not opportune, or conditions ripe for such a move, is not at all to the credit of the labor leaders of Montreal—and they are supposed to be classed in that category. If, as they claim, the majority of workingmen are not educated on this question, the labor leaders have not done their duty by them. It is their place to educate them, to tell them what is being done in other countries, and lead them along the road already traversed by workingmen in Britain, in nearly all the countries in Europe, and in Australasia.

The Socialists are very enthusiastic over the movement, and will work night and day to secure the election of the candidate. If the trades unionists were as much in earnest, they would have had candidates in all the city constituencies.

Another Star Fake.

Mr. Rodier said wages for workingmen in Montreal were the same to-day as they were ten years ago.—Montreal Star.

Mr. Rodier did not say any such thing, for he knows a great deal better.

Labor Ranks Not United.

Mr. Ainey, who opposed political action in the Federated Trades Council, was not at the convention. Neither was his following. If they had been the resolution would have been hopelessly snowed under.

When, in a convention, composed chiefly of members of the Independent Labor party, a resolution favoring political action only carries by a majority of four, labor candidates' prospects can hardly be said to be promising. If the Labor-Unionists are divided on the question, and are satisfied with the old parties, the non-union workingmen, who are more strongly imbued with the party spirit, can hardly be expected to take much interest in a labor candidate. Why did not Mr. Rodier consent to be standard bearer after fighting the matter to the present pass?

Mr. Roberge can only enter the contest at a personal sacrifice. He is too much in earnest to refuse to serve the cause in any capacity when called upon. Mr. Roberge is undoubtedly a good man, but he has not the effrontery nor aggressiveness, almost necessary in a candidate. His principles, however, are the main thing.

Union Label Act.

Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, who for the last six years has been trying to secure the passage of an act through the Dominion Parliament to protect the Union Label, is very much exercised over the action of the last Congress in taking the matter out of his hands and referring it to the General Executive Committee. It will be remembered that the House of Commons passed the act several times, only to have it thrown out by the Senate, which, as Citizen and Country says, is the greatest enemy the workingmen in Canada ever had to contend with. Mr. O'Donoghue claims that he had arrived at an understanding with the Senate to pass the Act this session, but, now that the matter is referred to the Executive, he feels that it will take another six years to get the Label Bill on the Statute books. Mr. O'Donoghue says that the passage of the Union Label Act is more important to organized labor than anything else he knows of, and he has been 33 years in the labor movement in Canada.

Paid in Benefits.

Geo. J. Thompson, an officer of the Cigarmakers' International Union, in testimony given before the United States Industrial Commission, declared that during the last twenty years the union has paid in benefits $4,358,845. During the last period of industrial depression the out of work benefits averaged $55,000 a year.

The New York Cigar Makers' Strike Committee report the collection and use of the enormous sum of $151,000 in waging their present battle against the combination of manufacturers in that city. The lockout seems as far from settlement as ever. It has now gone on for 32 weeks. Since the beginning of the lockout, three of the big manufacturers have left the combination, recognized the union, and increased the wages from $1 to $2 a thousand, and are now running strict union shops.

Ask to see our white blankets, worth $4.00, for $2.49 a pair, at Marchand's, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame.

BRITISH JOURNALISTS

Visit the Canadian Exhibit at Paris and Are Delighted with Everything They See.

Ottawa, October 19.—(Special.)—Recently the Canadian Commissioners at Paris entertained one hundred and fifty representatives of the British Press Association in the food products section of the Canadian Pavilion. Their brief visit to the pavilion was, for most of the journalists, a positive and startling revelation. They candidly admitted their lack of information concerning things Canadian. Naturally, the cold storage show case being close at hand, with its frosted hand rail to attract attention, the products displayed in it received the most attention. The exhibit suggested most convincingly, as one of the visitors remarked, that the horn of plenty is no stranger in Canada.

After a rapid tour of the section, in which were seen Canadian beverages, canned goods, cereals and honey, and the bottled grain and fruit, the journalists were well prepared for facts and figures. In a brief but effective speech, Commissioner Perrault outlined the position of Canada in the commercial world, her great resources, her industries, manufactures, climate and facilities for transportation, dwelling especially on the volume and importance of the export trade in foodstuffs, wheat, butter, cheese and fruit.

THIS WEEK.

Great sale at Marchand's, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame.

CANADIAN GALLANTRY.

Ottawa, October 19.—(Special.)—A special gazette has been issued publishing the following nominal roll of N.C. officers and men of the C.M.R., who were concerned in the capture of two guns from the Boers at Klip Kop on June 18th:

Lieut. Young, Manitoba Dragoons; Sgt. Ryan, King's Canadian Hussars; Corpl. Cope, Manitoba Dragoons; Pte. Keiller, 48th Highlanders; Prt. Spencer, Manitoba Dragoons; Pte. McGregor, Manitoba Dragoons; Sergt. Purdon, Duke of York's Own Hussars; Corpl. Roach, Governor-General's Foot Guards; Pte. Wigle, 1st Hussars; Pte. Wright, 1st Hussars; Pte. Taylor, 2nd Dragoons; Pte. Bell, 62nd St. John Fusiliers; Pte. Beckwith, 63rd Rifles.

The gazette also publishes Lieut.-Col. Evans' and General Hutton's report of the heroic conduct of the Pincher Creek men at Horning's Spruit, June 22nd.

For your stockings, gloves, corsets, go to Marchand's, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame Street. You will save your money.

A SENSIBLE ACT.

The Law Steps in and Prevents Women Bicyclists Going on With Ride Against Time.

New York, October 19—A man who said he was a deputy sheriff, stopped Miss Marguerite Gast's record breaking bicycle ride at Valley Stream, L.I., to-day, by forcing her to leave the track when she had finished 2,625 miles. The man said he was acting under instructions from the district attorney's office. Miss Gast made no attempt to dispute his authority and gave up her design of completing 3,000 miles. The law of this state makes it unlawful for any person to continue in a race or contest of endurance more than 12 hours in each 24.

GRIT or TORY

They draw no line, whether Grit or Tory. Every man who has taken our treatment for the Liquor or Drug habit will pronounce it the best in Canada—a great work. Walking testimonials in all parts. Information cheerfully given. Write Box 215, Oakville, Ont.

The Lakehurst Sanitarium, Limited. Established over 8 years.

For your stockings, gloves, corsets, go to Marchand's, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame Street. You will save your money.

Churches

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

The Sunday school lesson for October 28 is on the prodigal son, and is closely connected with last lesson.

The Prodigal Son. Luke 15:11-24. Read Luke 15.

Golden Text—I will arise and go to my father.—Luke 15, 18.

Time—The winter of A.D. 29-30.

Place—Jesus was still journeying through the province of Perea.

Hints to the teacher:—The young man leaves his home with an assumed air of ease, while his aged father stands weeping in the doorway. The beginning of his sin was his restlessness under the righteous restraints of home, and his desire for freedom and selfish enjoyment.

Then the prodigal is surrounded by profligate companions. He is trying to be happy, but is only miserable. Then he is among the swine and husks. He sees himself in his true pitiful condition. But he is still a son, not a slave, and returns to his father's house and arms. Note in this part of the parable two aspects: the traits of the son's repentence, humble, self-forgetting, and sin confessing; and the traits of the father's mercy, abundant, uplifting and rejoicing. God so deals with every returning sinner who seeks his face.

A well-known picture in three panels, illustrates the prodigal's career.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

The Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal. The Rev. Professor Steen, M.A., special preacher. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service; preacher, Professor Steen. 7 p.m., Cathedral service; preacher, Rev. E. Bushell, M.A. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Sunday school and Bible classes in Synod Hall, 3 p.m.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST.

Pastor, Rev. W. Jackson, D.D. Subject for 11 a.m., to-morrow, "Christian Priesthood." For 7 p.m., "God's Great Mercy and Man's Marvellous Indifference." Preacher at both services, the pastor. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN.

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

ADVENT CHRISTIAN.

Drummond Hall, 81 Drummond Street. Service at 7 p.m., Mr. Charles Robertson officiating. Subject, "Alleged Bible Proofs for Natural Immortality."

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL.

185 Congregational Street. Pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Dr. Warriner will preach at both services. Morning, "Proper Use of the Lord's Day"; evening, "Songs of the Sanctuary." Bible class at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Young People's C.E. at 8 p.m. Monday. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior C.E. at 4.15 p.m. Friday.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.

Annual Harvest Thanksgiving. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer, sermon and Holy Communion; preacher, the rector. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon; preacher, Rev. William Carey Ward, M.A., recently of St. Colomb's, Melbourne, Australia. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcome.

CHALMER'S CHURCH.

Corner St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur. The pastor will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The special music of Thanksgiving Day will be repeated. Harvest anthem, "Sing Ye to the Lord," by Marchant; also, "Thou, O God, Art Praised in Zion, by Goate. Cordial invitation extended to strangers. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL.

Weredale Park, Dorchester Street and Atwater Avenue. Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Service at 11 a.m.; preacher, Rev. Day Baldwin. Sunday school and rector's Bible class at 3 p.m. Communion service at 7 p.m.; preacher, Rev. Archdeacon Evans, D.C.L., rector.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.

Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. Evening theme, "Self-master vs. Sensualist." Everybody welcome.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

On Sunday, at Grand Mass, Mr. J. Aldrich Libbey, the eminent baritone, of New York, who is at present a guest of Mr. P. Kelly in the city, will sing a sacred solo during the offertory, assisted by the choir; and at the communion Mr. St. John, violinist, will play a "Berceuse," by Vieuxtems.

DOUGLAS METHODIST.

Rev. G. W. Kerby, B.A., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. Evening subject, "Lessons from the Lives of Our Soldier Boys." 3 p.m., Sabbath school and Bible class. 3 p.m., Douglas Young Men's Brotherhood. Topic to-morrow, "Gambling: Its Influence Upon a Young Man's Character and Business Prospect."

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL.)

Corner Clarke and Western Avenues. Rev. R. Hopkin, pastor. 11 a.m., "An Old Thanksgiving Song." 7 p.m., "Place." Second in series of sermons on "Things to be Made the Most Of." A cordial invitation is extended to all. Seats free.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

Corner St. Denis and Marie Anne Streets. Seats free and unappropriated. 9 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.15 a.m., Holy Baptism. Thanksgiving services, 11 a.m.: preacher, Rev. F. Swindlehurst, from the Diocese of Moosenee. 7 p.m., full choral service; preacher, Rev. Maurice Day Baldwin, B.A. Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., rector.

ST. GABRIEL PRESBYTERIAN.

11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D. Subject, "Wise as to God, Simple to Evil," Rom. 16, 19. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Rev. E. Scott, at Bible class, will preach on "Creation," at 3.15 p.m. C.E. meeting, 8.15 p.m.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

The annual Harvest Thanksgiving service of St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal Church will be held on Sunday. The church will be tastefully decorated. Hymns appropriate to the occasion will be sung, and a bright and hearty service may be expected. The Thanksgiving offertories will be for the interest fund. The Rev. A. B. Hubly, rector, will preach at both services.

ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.

8 a.m. and 11 a.m., Holy Communion; preacher, Rev. Canon Ellegood. 7 p.m., evening prayer; preacher, Rev. C. G. Rollit. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion after morning service. 11.05 a.m., morning prayer; preacher, Rev. O. W. Howard. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes. 7.05 p.m., evening prayer; preacher, Rev. Canon Plant, B.D., rector of Bardiner, Maine. All strangers and nonseatholders entering by front door at 11 and 7 p.m. will be directed to seats before divine service begins. Wednesday, divine service, 8 p.m. Friday, teachers' meeting, 2.30 p.m. Special service of intercession on behalf of those engaged in war, 5 p.m. Maisonneuve Mission, St. George Y.M.C.A., corner Pie IX. and Adam Streets. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

ST. PAUL'S.

Dorchester Street. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor, will preach. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society, Tuesday, 2.30 p.m. On Friday, at 8.15 p.m., preparatory communion service in the church. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION.

St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Sewing class, Friday, 3 p.m.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Corner of St. Denis Street and Viger Square. Rev. Fred. H. Graham, B.A., rector. Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m., Corporate Communion for officers and teachers of the Sunday school. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m., prayer and Holy Communion. Band of Hope on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

Church of St. John the Evangelist.—Rev. Father Field, S.S.J.E., Boston, Mass., will visit Montreal this week as the guest of Canon Wood, and will be the preacher at both the high celebration and at evensong in this church on Sunday next, Oct. 21. Father Field is a well-known member of that noted body of mission preachers, the Society of St. John the Evangelist, whose headquarters are at Cowley, Oxford, Eng.

Men, Women and Happenings

Mrs. J. Benyon, of Quebec, is visiting Captain and Mrs. Beneyon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Riddell and family, have returned from Dorval.

Miss Ramsay, of Hamilton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Ramsay.

Mr. and Mrs. Clare Macfarlane have left New York for Kingston, Jamaica.

Mrs. Grindley, Sherbrooke Street, is in Toronto, the guest of her daughter Mrs. Grindley.

The engagement is announced of Mr. David Thorburn Symons, of Toronto, to Miss F. Bond, of Guelph.

Mrs. Edgar N. Armstrong will receive on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 23rd and 24th October, at 261 Peel Street.

Dr. Jeffrey Springle left last night on a hunting trip up the St. Maurice. He expects to be gone a week or ten days.

Lady Laurier was the guest this week of Mrs. G. A. Cox, Toronto. Mrs. Cox gave a luncheon in honor of Lady Laurier.

The wedding took place in Chicago on Wednesday of Miss Margaret Hood Ward, daughter of Mrs. George Ward, of Chicago, and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hood, Montreal, to Mr. Thomas Beard, of Chicago, son of Mr. George Beard of England. The marriage was solemnized at the residence of the bride's mother, a number of friends being present. The Rev. W. C. Richardson, performed the ceremony. The bride was in white crepe de chine trimmed with lace, and polk and sleeves of tulle. She wore a veil and orange blossoms and in place of a bouquet carried a prayer book. The bridesmaids, were Miss E. Soremway and Miss Marion Gwinn, in white net, and the maid of honor Miss Mary Wells, in white crepe de chine. All carried American beauties. The best man was Mr. H. C. Hutchins.

A very pretty house wedding took place in Toronto, on Wednesday, at 123 St. George Street, home of Mrs. T. M. Harris, when her sister, Miss Nellie Stewart, was united in marriage to Mr. Hugh Alexander Gunn. The bride was attended by Miss Ethel Gunn, of London, and the bridegroom was assisted by Prof. W. K. Stewart, of Dartmouth College, N.H. Miss Marjorie Wallace and Miss Mary Shenstone were the pretty little flower girls. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Wm. Stewart, D.D., father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. W. Weeks and Rev. W. G. Wallace, B.D., Numerous presents indicated the high esteem in which the bride is held by her friends. The happy couple left on their wedding tour amid the heartiest congratulations. On their return to Toronto they will make their home at 695 Spadina avenue.

HARMLESS.

Down in Georgia they make a great joke of the disfranchisement of the negro. Ex-Congressman Broderick, of Kansas, repeats a story he once heard Congressman Crisp tell in illustration of this fact. In Crisp's home town there was a negro politician quite active and of considerable influence. He was a Republican and always took an active part against Crisp, who was a Democrat. One day just after the election, Sam, the colored politician, met Crisp and wanted to borrow $5. The Congressman-elect responded: — "I do not know, Sam, what obligations I am under to lend you money; you are a Republican and worked against me your best during the whole campaign, didn't you?" "Yes, Massy Crisp, I done my best agin you," frankly replied the negro. "And on election day you went to the polls and voted against me, didn't you?" "Yes, Massy Crisp, I did vote agin you, but you see my vote wasn't counted."

Crisp said he handed over the $5 without any more protest.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

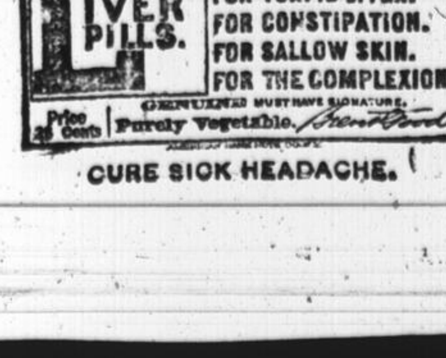
Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.



CURE SICK HEADACHE.

FINE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE AT DORVAL.

The beautifully situated residence and grounds belonging to the estate of the late Henry E. Murray. One of the most desirable suburban properties about Montreal. Large frontage on Lake St. Louis.

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

THE UNDERWOOD

The Underwood Typewriter

A Modern Machine For Modern People.

WRITING IN SIGHT ALWAYS.

Greelman Bros. Typewriter Co.,
97 St. Francois Xavier Street

ART EXHIBITION OPENS MONDAY

At Eight O'Clock in the Colonial House Galleries.

WILL LAST FOR A FORTNIGHT.

Fine Display of Original Illustrations, Fans, Lace, Ancient Embroidery, Miniature, Basket Work, Etc.

Owing to a large number of valuable exhibits arriving late the opening of the Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition has been postponed until Monday evening, instead of taking place to-night as was at first intended. The exhibition which has been managed entirely by the Women's Art Association, under whose auspices it is given promises to be a brilliant success. It will not only be an artistic treat, but will open the eyes of the public to the work in art industries which is being done in Canada. It will also give an opportunity of seeing the beautiful old tapestries and embroideries owned by Montreal and Quebec families, and regarded as treasures. Original illustrations, designs for stained glass, book covers, china, rare old fans and miniatures are amongst the exhibits. The new galleries of the colonial House in which the exhibition is to be held, are admirably adapted for anything of the kind. The elevator opens into a palm room, thence into a long gallery devoted to pictures, designs etc. Under the management of Mrs. G. B. Burland, assisted by her committee, cases of beautiful china are in this gallery. Mrs. E. C. Smith is the convener of the ceramic section. A dainty Louis XV. room adjoining is devoted to fans and miniatures which have been collected by Mrs. Charles Sprague and her committee. In a large gallery are (most exquisite tapestries, laces), embroideries which Mme. Thibaudeau and her helpers have gathered together and displayed tastefully. Also fine examples of wood work and metal under Mrs. James Peck. Bookbinding and leather work collected by Mrs. A. McKim, and a particularly odd and interesting collection of baskets which Mrs. W. Markland Molson has accumulated. The ladies have been working with much zeal and energy for the completion of the exhibition, and their efforts promise to be crowned with success. The Women's Art Association must be congratulated upon their enterprise in getting up the first exhibition of its kind held in Montreal. The worthy idea is that public interest may be aroused in developing arts industries and crafts. Women would be encouraged to develope their art if they were assured of the work being brought to the notice of the public and appreciated.

The loan collection is very interesting and varied. The design and illustration section will attract many people, for in this are Mr. F. S. Coburn's original drawings of The Habitant, and Phil o' Rum's Canoe, original drawings for Dr. Louis Frechette's Christmas in French Canada. (Ernest Seton-Thompson's original drawings) for his famous grizzly bear sketches, cartoons by Mr. Bengough and Mr. Racey, the original illustrations for a Bit of Atlantis, by Mr. R. G. Matthews, Dr. Tait McKenzie's work for A False Chevalier, Mr. Brymner's original drawings for Mr. Cecil Walsh's Bonhomme, proof etchings of Pennell, Rembrant, Van Dyck, a water color by Hamilton Gibson, drawings from Heriot's Travels through Canada in 1788, an old drawing, The Guardian Angel, brought from France in 1659, work from the High School, Specimens of writing by the blind as well as designs and sketches of all kinds. Mme. Thibaudeau's department is one of the most interesting. One exquisite piece of embroidery on silk is over 200 years old, laces of untold value repose in cases, and on the wal lis a beautiful bit of tapestry, part of what (the nuns brought to New France) from the old world. The colors are still fresh and soft. This section is sure to be one of the most attractive to women. In the china section besides the modern work there are some rare exhibits. An odd article is a glass tumbler made to commemorate the Queen's accession, with a fourpenny bit of William IV. dated 1836 in the stem. The Sisters of the Hotel Dieu have lent vases brought from France in 1659 by the sainted Mlle. Mance and there are many other articles equally interesting.

There will be a private view on Monday afternoon when the galleries will be open only to the members of committees, members of the Women's Art Association, and the exhibitors. After Monday night the galleries will be open every day for two weeks, until November 3rd. It will be a pity for anyone able to go, to miss seeing such a splendid collection.

NEW INVENTIONS.

A list of Canadian patents, recently procured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal: 68,292, Felix Grosjean, Man., pnoumatic straw stacker; 68,874, William Vance, Point St. Charles, Montreal, screw propellers; 68,882, John Tourigny, Windsor Mills, Que., ventilated shoe; 68,885, Joseph C. Thibeault, Arthabaskaville, Que., heating apparatus; 68,928, Geo. Lamy and A. Perrault, Montreal, medical compound. The "Inventors' Help," containing all information necessary to inventors, the cost of patents in all countries, and how inventors are swindled, will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents.

Like Tearing t'e Heart Strings.—"It is not within the conception of man to measure my great sufferings from heart disease. For years I endured almost constant cutting and tearing pains about my heart, and many a time would have welcomed death. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart has worked a veritable miracle."—Thos. Hicks, Perth, Ont.—59

NOTHING LIKE ADVERTISING.

Kingston, October 19.—(Special.)—An advertisement in a United States paper proposing matrimony, has given a bride to a farmer at Folger Station, on the line of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway. Miss Hattie Berry, living in the southern part of Ohio, was the advertiser and Geo. H. Callop, aged 52, answered it. Letters were passed and finally proposals made. On Wednesday they met here and that afternoon Rev. G. L. Starr married them and sent them to their Canadian home rejoicing.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

Kingston, October 19.—(Special.)—The outgoing train on the Kingston and Pembroke Railway yesterday struck William Buck, a section man, near Harrowsmith, killing him instantly. He was a married man and resided at Harrowsmith.

Royal BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Made from most highly refined and healthful ingredients.

Assures light, sweet, pure and wholesome food.

Housekeepers must exercise care in buying baking powders, to avoid alum. Alum powders are sold cheap to catch the unwary, but alum is a poison, and its use in food seriously injures health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this heading ½c per word.

BOY WANTED—WHO CAN READ and write well. Apply Herald Editorial Rooms, 603 Craig St.

WANTED — A MAN OF GOOD REPUTATION in each county, to represent large house. Position constant. Salary $78 per month and all expenses. State reference and enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope. President, 370 Caxton Building, Chicago. x

WE WANT MORE FAMILY WORKERS TO work for us day or evening. Pleasant work. No canvassing. Good pay. No experience needed. Write for position today. Yorkshire Manufacturing Company, 130 Yonge st., Toronto. 238x

AGENTS — SELL LAURIER AND TUPPER real photograph buttons; ten cents each; forty cents dozen; three dollars hundred. Photo Jewellery Mfg. Co., Toronto. x

WANTED—A GIRL TO MIND BABY AND do light housework. 137A Hutchison street. 247

WANTED—A BRIGHT YOUNG MAN OR WOman to canvas. Pleasant work. Apply in person to F. Abraham, Herald, St. James Street. tf

YOUNG MAN—LEARN ILLUSTRATING BY mail; tuition payable 60 days after position is secured paying at least $13 a week. Correspondence Institute of America, Scranton, Pa.

WANTED — A BOY TO FEED GORDON press. Apply 479 Dorchester st. 248x

ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, MACHINISTS AND electricians: Send 2 cents for new 40-page pamphlet, containing list of questions asked by Examining Board of Engineers. Geo. A. Zeller, Bookseller, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A. x

WANTED — MANAGER FOR BRANCH office, by old established manufacturing house; salary $125 per month, and extra commissions; must furnish satisfactory references and $1,500 cash. District Manager, 306 Johnston Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. x

A RELIABLE MAN, WITH GOOD ADDRESS, wanted in Montreal and vicinity to canvass, employ sub-agents, and recommend other agents for an established wholesale and manufacturing house selling a full line of articles of daily consumption direct to consumers at wholesale prices. We also have other territories open. Permanent position. Salary or commission. Samples free or returnable. No security or capital required. Write quick. Cooper, Drawer 531, London, Ont. 252x

WANTED — EXPERIENCED WALL PAPER salesman; must speak French and English. Apply to Mr. Reid, at Henry Morgan & Co.'s. 254x

WANTED — A SMART LAD, WILLING TO help around house and store. Apply 181 Wellington st. 249x

ROOMS AND BOARD.

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.

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

TO LET — A LARGE, COMFORTABLY FURnished room in private family; no children or other boarders; gentlemen preferred. 63 Fort st. tf

DOUBLE ROOM, SUITABLE FOR ONE OR more gentlemen. 23 Hanover st. 246x

BOARD AND ROOM—A YOUNG MAN WHO wishes a quiet room to study, and with use of pianoforte, in strictly private family, can be accommodated by the advertiser. Breakfast given. Address F.F.F., Herald Office. 250

ROOMS AND BOARD — FOR GENTLEMEN. Address 466 St. Antoine st. 450x

ROOMS — 55 BEAVER HALL HILL, WELL furnished, most desirable, central; first class table; transients and table boarders accommodated, terms moderate. 248x

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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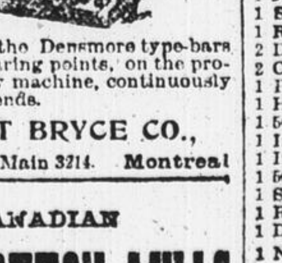
THE.... DENSMORE



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COLORED COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

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ONLY WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED.

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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

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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 63, Herald Office. 246x

WANTED — WORK BY THE DAY OF ANY kind. No. 3 Beauchamp ave., off St. Urbain st. 246x

WANTED — BY WIDOW, CHILD TO TAKE care of at home; best of references; fond of children. Apply S. S., Herald Office. 245x

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WOULD like a situation as a general servant in a small family; would have no objection to leave city. Apply at 1035 St. Dominique street, Mile End. 249

WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, work by the day; can furnish best city references. 179 Chatham st. 246x

WANTED—SITUATION BY MIDDLE-AGED person as housemaid, in college or institution. Apply 143 St. George st. 248x

WANTED — BY A WIDOW, A CHILD TO take care of at her own home; first-class reference; terms moderate; fond of children. Apply 201 St. Hypolite st., near Pine avenue. 251x

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work of any kind by day; references. 11 St. Bernard st. 250x

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Advertisements under this heading, 1 cent per word.

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FOR SALE — FAMOUS BED-BUG, ROACH, rat and mice killer, in tins, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Money returned if it does not clear your house. 71 Main st., wholesale and retail. Beware of imitations. 254x

Machinery

Boilers Engines Pumps

1 75-H.P. Steel Tubular Boiler.
1 45-H.P. Steel Tubular Boiler.
3 40-H.P. Steel Tubular Boilers.
1 20-H.P. Steel Tubular Boiler.
1 16-H.P. Vertical Boiler.
1 50-H.P. Monarch Portable Boiler.
3 2-H.P. Vertical Boilers.
1 Baling Press.
2 Hydraulic Pumps.
2 Hydraulic Presses, with Pumps, etc., complete.
1 5-H.P. Engine.
1 15-H.P. Engine.
1 20-H.P. Engine.
1 30-H.P. Engine.
2 100-H.P. Engines, coupled together.
1 26-in. 4-sided Planer and Matcher.
1 24-in. Pony Planer.
1 Scroll Saw.
1 Rip-Saw Table.
2 Door Tenoning Machines.
2 Carriage Cut-off Saw Tables.
1 Power Mortiser.
1 Hub Boring and Mortising Machine.
1 50-in. Joslin Circular Saw.
1 Iron Frame Swing Saw.
1 Iron Frame Potts Disintegrator.
1 50-in. Hemmingway Fleshing Machine.
1 Steam Feed Saw Carriage and Frame.
1 Rope Feed Saw Carriage and Frame.
1 Duplicate Carving Machine.
1 No. 6 Barnes Foot-Power Lathe, 13-in. swing, 5 ft. bed, hollow spindle, fitted with 6-in. 4-jaw Chuck. Also lot of turning tools and lathe dogs. A bargain.
1 40-in. Buffalo Cupola Blower.
2 48-in. Blackman's Ventilating Fans.

We are offering the above at exceedingly low prices for quick sale.

CANADIAN MACHINERY AGENCY,
W. H. NOLAN, Manager,
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Flour Mill For Sale

BY AUCTION.

In the matter of THE MONTREAL MILLING COMPANY, in liquidation.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, on

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on premises, Park Avenue, Montreal Annex, the immovable property with first-class fourstorey solid brick flour mill erected thereon, 40x60, capacity 175 barrels.

Mill has been in use but a short time, is fully equipped and in excellent order.

After above sale the movables will be sold, consisting of office furniture, safe, Remington typewriter, etc., also the uncollected book debts.

Intending bidders on mill property must deposit accepted cheque for $500 with the liquidator when making bid.

Terms cash.

Sale at 10.30 o'clock.

A. W. STEVENSON, Liquidator.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

Bank of Toronto Chambers, Montreal, 13th October, 1900.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—At 99 Hutchison Street, on Oct. 18, the wife of F. G. Anderson, of a son. Kingston, Ottawa and Cornwall papers please copy.

L'HEUREUX—On Oct. 16, to Mr. and Mrs. J. L'Heureux, a daughter.

MACLEAN—At Kirkhill, Ont., on Oct. 17, to the Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Maclean, a son. Kingston papers please copy.

McGRATH—On Oct. 15, at Ottawa, the wife of W. J. McGrath, of a daughter.

TREMEEAR—In Toronto, on Oct. 15, the wife of W. J. Tremeear, of a daughter.

WILLIAMSON—At 548 Parliament Street, Toronto, on Oct. 13, a son to Mr. R. H. and Mrs. Williamson.

MARRIAGES.

BEAVER-BUTLER—At Arnurior, Ont., on Oct. 17, by the Rev. M. Stayles, Susan E., youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Butler, to H. S. Beaver, of Ottawa.

BROMBY-WILCOX—At Montreal, on Oct. 17, William W. Bromby, of Montreal Annex, to Amelia, daughter of the late William Wilcox, of Killwilly, Ireland.

BROWN-SKINNER—On Oct. 16, in Dominion Church, Ottawa, by Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D., Georgie, second daughter of Joseph Skinner, to J. S. Brown.

DUNLOP-WILSON—At Erskine Church, on Oct. 18, by Rev. A. J. Mowatt, William R. Dunlop to Beatrice C. Wilson, all of Montreal.

OSLER-RAMSAY—On the 17th instant, at St. Paul's Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Dr. Barclay, Francis Gordon, eldest son of E. B. Osler, M.P., of Toronto, to Margaret Scott, daughter of W. N. Ramsay, of Montreal. 250x

SIMPSON-DRUMMOND—On Oct. 15, at Kingston, by the Rev. J. K. Macmorine, Willbert Simpson, of Ottawa, to Annie Radford, eldest daughter of J. A. K. Drummond.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

HOOPER—In this city, Oct. 17, at 150 St. Maurice Street, William John Gordon, only son of W. J. Hooper, of M.F.D. Funeral private.

LIGGET—Suddenly, on the morning of the 18th inst., Margaret Catherine McIntyre, beloved wife of Thomas Ligget, in the 56th year of her age. Funeral from her husband's residence, Thornton Villa, Saturday, at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. 248x

LESAGE—In this city, on the Oct. 17, Florence, aged 7 years and 6 months, beloved daughter of T. W. Lesage, C.E. Funeral private.

SMITH—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, Jane Pearce, beloved wife of Elkin Smith, on Oct. 18. Funeral from her late residence, 253b St. Urbain Street, on Saturday, 20th inst., 2.30 p.m., to St. George's Church, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, England, papers please copy.

WALKER—At 453 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Westmount, on Thursday, Oct. 18, James Walker, formerly of Quebec, in his 81st year. Funeral private.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

DOWN—At Brantford, Ont., on Oct. 14, Margaret Cummings, relict of the late J. Y. Bown, M.D.

BURRITT—At Ottawa, on Oct. 16, Rebecca Eastman, widow of the late Edgar Burritt, aged 78 years.

LECOUTEUR—Accidentally killed in South Africa, on train en route for embarkation for Canada, on Sept. 30, Rolland William, aged 28, eldest son of George LeCouteur, of Quebec.

LOCKE—At Toronto, on Oct. 17, Mattie, beloved wife of Robert Locke, and daughter of the late Thomas Clifford, of Woodstock, aged 43.

RATHWELL—At Lachine, Que., on Oct. 17, Andrew Rathwell, aged 75 years. Funeral on Saturday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 32 St. Charles Street. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation. Three Rivers papers please copy.

SMITH—At his residence, 315 McLeod St., Ottawa, on Oct. 17, in his 72nd year, Isaac Smith, formerly lumber merchant.

New Wing Opened

Inmates will eat lady charlotte gelatine.

PREMIUMS FOR HERALD .. READERS.

You can save money by taking advantage of the special offers made through The Herald Coupon Department from week to week.

During the fall and winter months many premiums will be offered to our readers through this department.

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Begin saving your coupons to-day.

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JAS. S. BEERLEY,
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SATURDAY, OCT. 20, 1900.

WAS SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT A PROPHET IN 1897?

In April, 1897, Sir Richard Cartwright thus discussed the possibility of Canada's sending a contingent to participate in a war in which Great Britain might be engaged:

"There are possibilities ahead which no statesman can afford to disregard. You know as well as I do that the war clouds which have hung over Europe for so long may burst at any moment. While it is very improbable that you may be called upon, or are likely to be called upon, to fight on Canadian soil, still, to say the least of it, it is within the bounds of possibility. I may say, within certain contingencies, it would be a probable event that the Dominion of Canada, and the militia of Canada, may have an opportunity of proving that their loyalty to the British Empire is not mere empty words. They have proved that in the past, and I think they will not be found wanting in the future. (Cheers.) But if we are to do any good, and to be of any real use, if we are to furnish a contingent that will be of immediate service, it will be absolutely necessary for us—and I feel you will do your duty in the future the better for bearing in mind such possibilities—that the bulk, at any rate, of that contingent should be men who understood how to handle a rifle, who had a reasonable training in the use of it, and would not be under the necessity of undergoing a long, difficult and troublesome course of instruction before they could be of real service."

TARIFF REFORM IN THEORY AND PRACTICE.

In his speech at Toronto on Tuesday, Mr. Fielding took up the argument, advanced during these last few months by the Conservatives, that the fiscal policy under which Canada is now working is the same National Policy introduced by Sir John Macdonald and perfected by Mr. Foster. Mr. Fielding flatly challenged this contention. "It is not the old National Policy," he said. Changes were made in the old tariff, but moderation and prudence were exercised by the Liberal leaders in making the changes they did. Mr. Fielding remarked that the distinctive political trait of Anglo-Saxons is that they do things with moderation, even the so-called English Radicals being, in his judgment, moderate men. "I have no doubt," said Mr. Fielding, "it would have pleased some of my Tory friends if we had gone at the tariff problem like a bull in a china shop. That was not the policy laid down by the Liberal convention in 1893. That policy was that we should aim at a measure of tariff reform, but should see that we avoided doing injustice to any established industry." He enumerated the steps that had been taken to this end. First was the reduction in the general tariff against the whole world. The second step was to grant a reduction of one-eighth in favor of British goods. The third step was to increase this preference from one-eighth to one-quarter. The fourth and final move towards tariff reductions was to further increase the British preference to one third. Thus, carefully, prudently, cautiously, so as to endanger no existing interest, was the work of tariff reform accomplished. "We have step by step carried out these great tariff changes," remarked Mr. Fielding, "until to-day we have a policy which is as unlike the National Policy of 1896 as darkness is unlike day."

It requires but little familiarity with the history of tariff legislation since 1897 to know that this statement of the case is correct in every particular. That the reductions enumerated by Mr. Fielding have gone into effect, is simple matter of history. That existing industries have not been imperilled or destroyed by what has been done, is also matter of common knowledge, for in every manufacturing centre it is well understood that business has never been so good, that orders have never been so numerous, that never have so many men been employed. The plain fact is that under the lower tariff which has been in existence since 1897, Canadian manufacturers have been better off than they were at any time under the high protective tariff.

The explanation of this is not far to seek. It consists almost altogether in the increased purchasing power of the community, which, in its turn, has been very largely due to the larger returns obtained for their labor by the greatest producing class of the Dominion, the farmers. Before 1897, it was the aim of tariff legislation to make the manufacturers busy and prosperous, the belief being that out of this prosperity, prosperity to the farming community would result. In the new order of things the reasoning has been reversed, the Liberals acting upon the theory that if the farmers of Canada are well to do, if they have ten or twenty or a hundred million dollars at their disposal more than they had before, the manufacturers and merchants of Canada are bound to be prosperous, notwithstanding the competition of other countries, be it never so keen.

A single example may serve to illustrate the correctness of this theory. Comparing the last four years of the Conservative administration with the four years of Liberal administration in the matter of exports of butter, cheese, eggs and bacon, it is ascertained that there have been received by the farming community forty-five million dollars more in the latter period than the former. There is no secret about the causes of these increases, which are principally two. First, by means of the preferential tariff for British goods, public attention in England was concentrated upon Canada to a degree never before known, and with results never before approached. Secondly, a more active demand having been created for Canadian perishable fruit products, suitable measures were taken to meet that demand, the key to a very remarkable success in this direction being the installation of cold storage facilities at creameries, on the railways, on steamships, and in many large cities, on the initiative of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. In any event, and whatever may be our view of the causes operating in favor of larger returns to the farming community, the essential fact remains that there was an increased return to the farmers and those by whom their products were handled of not less than forty-five millions of dollars in these four years. There was here the unmistakeable foundation for a more active trade in all commodities required by the farming community.

It becomes interesting to observe how this new credit once was supplied. We get an excellent example of the course of the resulting trade from the brief examination of the returns dealing with the importations of raw cotton and cotton fabrics. As appears in a diagram printed elsewhere on this page, a very large part of the newly created demand for cottons must have been supplied from the product of Canadian mills. The importations of raw cotton in the two years succeeding the introduction of the Fielding tariff averaged 55,006,660 pounds, all of which was made up into cotton fabrics in the factories in this country. When it is considered that the average yearly importation of cotton wool between the years of 1883 and 1897, the last year of the Conservative tariff, was only 37,193,769 pounds, it becomes clear at once that the extra quantity represents the share of the Canadian factories in meeting the increased demands for cotton fabrics arising from the increased purchasing power of the people of Canada.

At the same time another result followed, for not only did the people of Canada use more of their home-made cottons, but they were in a position to buy and did buy more cotton fabrics made in other countries, particularly in Great Britain. In the period from 1893 to 1897 of which we have been speaking, the average importation of printed cottons was 26,717,810 yards. The average for the two years next succeeding the revision of the tariff was 33,407,524 yards. Students of movements of trade will be interested in instituting comparisons between the two increases. It is instructive to observe that while, under the lower tariff, the importation of printed cottons showed an increase of twenty-five per cent., the increased importation of cotton wool, therefore the increase in the sale of Canadian cottons, was forty-eight per cent. Surely Canadian manufacturers can be well content with such a division. Surely they can be well content with a fiscal policy the effect of which is to increase the volume of their business by nearly one half, even though there was at the same time an increase of one-quarter in the imports from elsewhere.

Obviously, the best policy for the future, if we are to progress as fast in our work of nation building as we have in this last four years, is one which will adhere to the same general lines. The best interests of Canadian farmers and of the Canadian industrial classes are to be served by such a policy as that which has been in operation since Sir Wilfrid Laurier became Prime Minister, and since Mr. Fielding took over the direction of Canada's financial affairs. The wise and safe policy is to promote, without certain injury to other existing interests, the welfare of the farming community, the products of whose industry form the basis of the wealth, the commerce, and the industry of the Dominion. Mr. Fielding has shown himself abundantly capable of recognizing and avoiding the elements of danger in the work he has undertaken. Those among Canada's farmers who are exerting all their intelligence and all their ability to the work of improving Canada's position in the British market, are eminently satisfied with the administration of the Department of Agriculture by Mr. Fisher. The business classes, we may well suppose, will also think seriously before consenting to part with the services of Mr. Fielding.

ATTACKS ON THE PREMIER.

Canadians have no reason to be proud of the fact that the Premier of the Dominion, when that Premier is a man of the accomplishments and the integrity of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, should feel obliged to devote the greater portion of his speech at Toronto to what must be considered as a discussion of his political status. The most important part of the Premier's speech was designed to meet, frankly and in the most public way, the arguments that are being advanced in the private canvass of the Conservatives in every English Province. Notwithstanding that in these last few months he has played a great part in the British Empire, notwithstanding that in 1897 he was acclaimed by the people of Great Britain only less enthusiastically than Her Majesty herself, Sir Wilfrid was driven by Canadians to protest in his speech at Toronto that it is possible for him to be what he is, a French-Canadian born of French-Canadian parents, and still be a loyal subject of the British Empire. It is a national humiliation that such a man should be forced thus to defend himself, and the humiliation is none the less for that he has emerged triumphantly.

There is no lover of British fair play, no citizen who values the proud privilege of British liberty, but will applaud from his heart the declaration of this greatest of French-Canadians, made to an audience of 5,000 English-Canadians, that he and his people do not propose to be made outlanders or to be treated as outlanders in their native country. "I am of French origin," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "and I tell Sir Charles Tupper and his followers that neither I nor my fellow-countrymen will be uitlandered in the land of our birth. I am of French origin, but I have said it again and again, and I need not repeat it to you, that I am a British subject. A British subject I am. I assure you that I claim all the rights of a British subject. I esteem all the duties of a British subject as well. This policy I intend to maintain. This is the policy which I have tried to inaugurate among my fellow-countrymen of the same race as I am myself."

Have those who may allow themselves to be influenced by the appeals to their prejudices, made by those who desire at all costs to defeat Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the coming elections, considered sufficiently what would be the effect upon the future of the Empire if, for no other reason than that he is a French-Canadian, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is prevented from again filling the highest office in the people's gift? Have they considered that with Canada prosperous, with its great natural resources at last brought under development, with its waste lands at last being occupied by hardy settlers, with its industrial classes working all the time, with its banks accumulating hundreds of millions of dollars as the savings of the people, with its foreign trade increasing by leaps and bounds, and all this with an administration presided over by this great French-Canadian, have they considered what the judgment of the people of the world upon the people of Canada would be if in such a time we were to accept the dictation of those who say that never again shall there be a French Premier of this Dominion?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said at Toronto that the prime distinction between the two parties at this election is that one seeks to set the various sections of the population in opposition to each other, while the other party seeks to unite all Canadians in the great work of building along the northern shores of the great lakes, and between the two great oceans, a new and a great nation. By all means let him be chosen to continue the great work he has begun.

FILCHING THE GLOBE'S REPUTATION.

Have you seen the Star campaign sheets made up to look like the Globe? They are beginning to arrive in Montreal.

Next thing we know they will be circulating Hugh John's speeches and charging them to Laurier.

For a trifling variation, why not send out a few million copies of Tupper's speeches with the information that they were delivered by Sir Richard Cartwright?

It was bad enough to establish a French edition of the Star and shoulder the responsibility upon patient French-Canadians. But to deliberately appropriate the good name of the "Ontario Bible" for their dia bolical purposes! This is too much.

What is the difference between signing another man's name to a cheque and putting the Globe's headline and using the Globe's make-up for the campaign arguments of the Star?

It is the Star's type, the picture is by the Star's artist, the Star's comic opera election announcements are included in it. And but for Mr. Sifton the Globe would have had to bear the blame. But the master mind and the nucleus are a great team.

It was a concession to the intelligence of the people for the Star to work off its anti-Laurier spleen in the name of the Globe. The familiar Gothic headline of the old Liberal paper lends a dignity to the stuff it never could have in its original surroundings.

As if it was not enough to have Hugh John travelling on his father's reputation without having Star politics paraded as the opinions of the Globe.

Talking of gold bricks, don't you think Sir Charles Tupper has a good sized one on his hands?

And they were actually conceited enough to believe that nobody would ever discover the cheat.

Does it strike you that this appropriation of the Globe's good name constitutes a pretty effective admission of the little respect readers of the Star have for its political utterances?

The unsatisfactory part of this game, which includes the publication of Pamphlet No. 2 and Pamphlet No. 6, and the issue of a Globe edition of the Star, is that the whole thing is so incomprehensibly stupid. It is irritating.

The Pamphlet No. 6 business was only a play toy to this latest stroke of political genius.

When self-respecting men who still read the Star get hold of this forged edition of the Globe they will be disposed to do some hard thinking.

Hello there, Brockville Times! Don't you think it about time to say it was done by the Grits?

Oh, yes. There are traces of remarkable ability in it. So there were in the performances of Jim the Penman.

What is appropriating a few thousand boxes of non-existent cheese to this?

Why not now get out an edition of the Witness loaded up with Star editorials, pictures and election horse bills?

One hesitates about believing that the Prince of Political Cracksmen could have countenanced this forced loan of the Globe's reputation.

It is the crass stupidity of the thing that causes pain in the office of this great family journal. As if the general public did not know that the Star had the field to itself in these lightning-change acts.

If the Globe wanted to take an action for damages, what would become of the wad?

Is there any reason why La Presse should be ignored by those who want to foist worthless Star arguments upon an unsuspecting public?

Shakespeare cranks will confer a favor on the nucleus by forgetting the lines from Othello about the difference between stealing one's purse and filching his reputation.

There certainly was need of the New Movement. The old one was not up to these dodges.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Canada is well satisfied with Laurier.

Sir Charles, you have our sincere sympathy.

How Sir Mackenzie Bowell must rejoice that it is not for him the Star is fighting. He is getting even with the nest of traitors without stirring a step.

A private letter from Brandon says that Sir Hibbert cooked Hugh John's goose. Whatever show the little man might have had before, he has none now.

In case it should be accidentally overlooked, it may as well be mentioned that the leaders of the Conservative party are, as of yore, the Tuppers (2), Haggart, Montague, Foster, Bowell, Wallace, Tallon and Caron. They have converted the Globe, it appears, without the Globe's knowing anything about it. Imagine the Globe in its senses supporting that aggregation.

"If we are to become a nation, we must once and for all cease these appeals to creed and race. We must fight upon lines which appeal to all races, to all creeds, and which appeal to all Canadians. Have we not been separated long enough? And has the time not come when a man can say, 'I am a Canadian, first, last and all the time.'"—Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

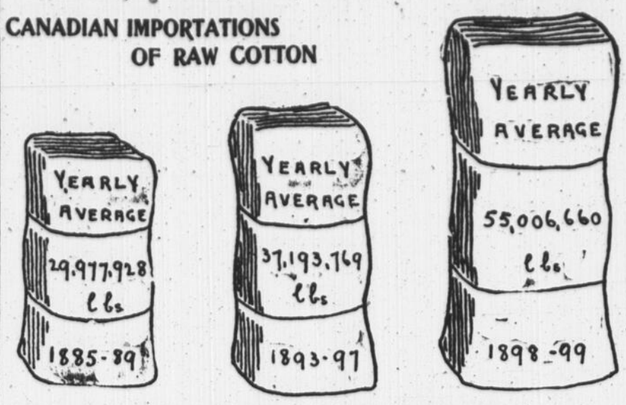
The New Brunswick Campaign.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 20.—(Special.)—Hon. A. G. Blair arrived yesterday from Restigouche county, where he addressed enthusiastic meetings in the interests of the Liberal candidate, who he says is sure to defeat McAllister, the present Conservative M.P.

Mr. Blair left this morning for Charlotte county, where he is to address several meetings in the interests of Robert E. Armstrong, who is putting up a vigorous and winning fight against Mr. Ganong, M.P., one of the strongest candidates the Conservatives have in the field in this province.

The Conservatives of Queen's and Sunbury are to meet to-day, having postponed their convention from Tuesday to see who the Liberals nominate. With such fear is the candidature of Hon. A. S. White regarded that the Conservatives will nominate J. D. Hazen, M.P.P., the local Opposition leader, to oppose him. Mr. Hazen is the only Conservative of any prominence in the Local House, but Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Dalby, who came here for a hurry consultation with him, have decided that if White enters the contest the Local must be abandoned to its fate and Hazen called out to oppose him. This is one of the many evidences of Conservative demoralization in this province, for with Hazen out of the Legislature there will not be a member in the Opposition in any way capable of intelligent and forcible criticism of the Government.

CANADIAN IMPORTATIONS OF RAW COTTON



CANADA'S BUSY COTTON FACTORIES.

The prosperity of the Canadian cotton manufacturers is effectively indicated by the above diagram, which shows an enormous increase in the importation of the raw material since the Fielding tariff became law. As all the raw cotton has all to be imported, none being grown in Canada, the imports constitute an absolute measure of what is done in the factories.

FROM ONE POINT OF VIEW

And still there are people in Montreal who decline to see the humor of the Star's latest little joke after it has been diagrammed and analyzed, people who persist in believing that publishing Tory political documents under the caption of the Toronto Globe was nothing more nor less than forgery of the same contemptible stamp as that which is more commonly manifested in signing a reputable citizen's name to a scurrilous letter. They maintain that no political exigency could extenuate such an action nor any excess of party zeal serve as an adequate excuse. While such arguments are incontrovertible, it is nevertheless possible to trace the chain of events which led up to the final lapse into unmitigated mendacity and to view in sorrow rather than anger the fading away of the Star's feeble virtue. The paper's claims to morality have, of course, always been regarded as pretensions rather than sincere protestations, but such as they were, they seemed to show nothing more dangerous than a flabby inconsistency until the campaign started. Then between Pamphlet No. 2 and Pamphlet No. 6, between attacking Laurier's loyalty in Quebec and accusing him of disloyalty in Ontario, with the perpetual onus of supporting Sir Charles Tupper in all his moods and tenses, what wonder the Star's feeble morals collapsed under the strain? Reformatories were designed for just such cases. Away from the hurly-burly of politics and the malign influences of nucleuses, who can tell what a course in one of these institutions might not accomplish?

* * *

The sanguinary battle which waged all Thanksgiving Day over the kopjes and veldts of Laprairie resulted, we regret to state, in the decisive defeat of our gallant defenders, who were overpowered and put to dignified flight by the invading hordes of a ruthless enemy. Details of the sad affair are still lacking, but Montreal can rest assured that her soldiers conducted themselves with that calm but intrepid bravery which robs defeat of half its sting. Not until a remorseless Umpire-in-chief had declared them cut to pieces did they fall back on the Laprairie ferry, and retire in good order on the Oxford, the Savoy and other strong positions in the heart of the city. Everything which valor and strategy could dictate was done to turn the tide of battle; there was at least one frontal attack and two flank movements, a dashing charge across the firing zone, and an attempt to take an impregnable position. The casualties were light when the magnitude of the engagement is considered, and the stretcher-bearers and ambulance corps did yeoman service.

* * *

The danger that lurks in jumping at conclusions was never more forcibly demonstrated than by the recent experience of Mr. C. A. Tuffts, secretary of the Liberal-Conservative Association of the County of King's, Nova Scotia, in his dealings with Private L. R. Miller, lately returned from service with the Canadian contingents in South Africa. Mr. Tuffts being inflamed by an ardent desire to serve his party, bethought him of the emergency ration charges as voluminously exploited in other sections of the country. It came to him through official channels that Private Miller, having lately returned from South Africa, was in a position to serve the great Conservative party and, incidentally, to make Mr. Tuffts' name famous as that of a young politician who, to use the slang phrase, never overlooked a bet. Accordingly the secretary of the aforementioned Liberal-Conservative organization indited a charmingly persuasive letter to Private Miller urging him, for the good of the country, and the greater glory of the party, to turn loose on the emergency rations and make campaign literature. Unfortunately for the enterprising Mr. Tuffts, Private Miller had ideas of his own on the subject and a regard for truth which defied the blandishments of the gifted secretary. His reply, which has since been made public through no effort of King's County Conservatives, states explicitly that the ration was "a first-class article" and "the real thing." Thus both Private Miller and Secretary Tuffts have contributed valuable documents to the campaign though not along the lines mapped out by the venerated Sir Charles Tupper, and a valuable moral has been pointed for aspiring Conservative politicians.

Vacancies in Lower House.

Mr. Ball, Conservative member of the Local House for Nicolet, has agreed to run for the Ottawa House. This will make two vacancies so far, to be filled at Quebec after the Federal elections are over. The Conservative party already regards St. Antoine Division as its own as far as the Provincial House is concerned, and Alderman Ames is said to be the man to carry the constituency for the party. Some interest is taken in the question as to how that alderman will reconcile opposition to the present Provincial Administration with his professions of public virtue.

Terrebonne Liberals.

Mr. Prefontaine having declined the nomination in Terrebonne, a Liberal convention for the selection of a candidate will be held at St. Jerome on Saturday.

Mr. Fisher's Meeting.

Hon. Sidney Fisher will hold a meeting in the Town Hall at Sutton to-night to discuss the political questions at issue with the electors of his constituency.

Do you want a tailor-made costume, jacket or cape to order. If so, try our tailor, M. Marchand, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame.

The Field of Politics.

Liberal Triumph Conceded.

La Presse, which has always favored the Conservative party, though preserving an attitude of independence, publishes the following from its correspondent who attended the recent Laurier demonstration at Toronto:—

"Toronto, the old Tory city, is absolutely transformed. It is well to say so, and not to allow our friends to wait in vain on unrealizable hopes. From what I can learn there will be no change of figures in Ontario. The Liberals will keep a majority of ten to fifteen. That is the position. It is useless to beat about the bush. The Conservatives are reduced to telling us, 'We rely on a movement in Quebec.' Where is the movement in Quebec? When down there they laugh and tell us, 'Ontario is going to rise in arms.' Ontario is not rising, and will not rise. The general wave of prosperity is against the Conservatives, as it would be under the present conditions against any Opposition, even Liberal. The Conservatives have still a chance of winning, that is, by capturing Quebec. They ought to be able, since they say they can, and their friends in Toronto firmly believe it; and have full confidence in their ability to do so. But if they believe me, let them not count on Ontario. Ontario will be Liberal."

Sir Charles Vaticinates.

Sir Charles Tupper passed through Montreal yesterday on his way from the Lower Provinces to Toronto. He informed a press representative that the Conservatives would come back from Nova Scotia with fifteen, "and perhaps sixteen," seats out of twenty. The political situation there, he said, was improving every day. Some time ago he had been inclined to concede Colchester to the [illegible]; but now he was glad to say that ever, he was in line, and Colchester would give the Conservative candidate a good majority.

As for Prince Edward Island, Sir Charles said the Conservatives might make a clean sweep of the island.

Sir Charles' other predictions were in the same strain. Mr. Foster is to certainly defeat Mr. Blair in St. John. Pictou, Cape Breton and Halifax will each send its two members to support the "new Government that will soon be formed at Ottawa." Annapolis, Digby and Lunenburg are as safe for the Conservatives as any trio of constituencies could possibly be, and what once looked like a forlorn hope in Yarmouth now turns out to be a decisive triumph in prospect. Sir Charles has no doubt of Mr. Powell's ability to defeat the ex-Prime Minister of New Brunswick, Mr. Emmerson, in Westmoreland, and so on. He left for Toronto last night.

Mr. Madore Endorsed.

The selection of Mr. Madore as Liberal standard-bearer was unanimously endorsed by a largely attended and enthusiastic meeting, held in Elm Hall, Westmount, last evening. The following officers were appointed by the organization:—Hon. president, Hon. J. K. Ward; president, Mr. W. Rutherford; vice-president, Mr. Matthew Hutchison; secretary, Mr. J. M. Ferguson. A committee was also selected. Arrangements were inaugurated for a public meeting to be addressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at an early date. Committee rooms will be opened to-day at Mr. Blackwell's, 4184 St. Catherine Street.

Labor Candidate Repudiated.

At a meeting of the Hon. Mr. Tarte's supporters in St. Mary's Division last evening Mr. S. Fitzpatrick, a prominent member of labor organizations, called upon the workingmen to vote for the Liberal party and to ignore pretended labor candidates.

Mr. Gareau declared that Mr. Tarte's labor opponent had been nominated by a clique, aided by the Conservatives.

Mr. McCaskill Leaves.

Mr. D. A. McCaskill left for Victoria, N.S., last night, where he has been nominated as the Conservative candidate. A number of members of the Sir John A. Macdonald Club, of which he is president, saw him off.

Mr. Bickerdike's Campaign.

The first preliminary canvass of St. Lawrence Division by Mr. Bickerdike's supporters has been completed, and the report is very satisfactory indeed.

A public meeting will be held on Tuesday evening at the committee rooms, 740 St. Lawrence Street, at which the following speakers, among others, will address the meeting:—Mr. Robert Bickerdike, the Hon. Lomer Gouin, the Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Mr. J. P. Cooke, and Major Bond.

A number of other meetings of Mr. Bickerdike's supporters are being arranged.

Mr. L'Esperance Retires.

Ald. J. L'Esperance, Conservative candidate in St. Mary's Division, announced through friends last evening that owing to serious illness he would not be able to continue the contest against Hon. Joseph I. Tarte.
ADD political

Stormont and Glengarry.

Cornwall, Oct. 20.—(Special.)—Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will address the electors of Glengarry at Alexandria on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 3, and the electors of Cornwall and Stormont at Cornwall in the evening of the same day.

Now Working for Laurier.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 20.—(Special.)—The following prominent lifelong Tories are on the stump for the Liberals:

Premier Tweedie.

J. D. Phinney, ex-M.P.P., and formerly first lieutenant of Opposition to the Blair Government.

Douglas McArthur, Grand Master of the Orange society in New Brunswick.

Among the large number of former Conservatives supporting Liberals in St. John are Alexander & Beverly; Macaulay and David Brown, of Macaulay, Coos & Co.; Waterbury & Rising; H. D. Troop, head of the large ship owning firm of Troop & Sons; Jas. Robertson & Co.; Francis & Vaughan, ex-Ald. John E. Wilson, ex-Ald. Jos. A. Likely, and scores of the rank and file. While Messrs. Foster and Stockton had a crowded meeting last night it was cold and not enthusiastic like the great meeting of Liberals. The Liberal campaign is progressing well all along the line, and the prospects of carrying the entire Province are brighter from day to day. Much amusement is being caused by the Star's report from the Lower Provinces.

Carleton Liberals.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—(Special.)—The Liberals of Carleton had a large convention at Stittsville yesterday, at which Mr. John McKellar was nominated as Liberal candidate at the coming election.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 20.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, accompanied by Lady Laurier, arrived in Windsor yesterday afternoon. Thousands of people filled the station platform, the stairway and Sandwich Street. When the train arrived the Premier was met by Hon. David Mills, W. J. McKee, M.L.A., Francis Cleary, Dr. Smith, R. F. Sutherland, Q.C., Wm. McGregor, ex-M.L.A., and other leading Liberals. When introductions had been made the band played "See the conquering hero comes," followed by "God save the Queen." Loud hurrahs rent the air and great enthusiasm was manifested. Many decorated carriages were in waiting and the visitors were driven to the Opera House, the band playing "The Maple Leaf." With Sir Wilfrid in the first carriage, were Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Sutherland, and in another carriage were Hon. David Mills, F. Cleary and Miss Nora Cleary. The Opera House was crowded. J. D. A. Deziel, warden of the county, presided, and delivered in French, a few words of welcome to the visitors. The chairman then, on behalf of the French Liberals of the riding, presented Sir Wilfrid a formal address in French. This was followed by an address in English, presented by Mr. Francis Cleary, president of the Liberal Association of North Essex. Short speeches followed, by Messrs. Sutherland and Mills, after which Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke at length in French. Sir Wilfrid also spoke at Amherstburg last evening.

Meeting at Wallaceburg.

Wallaceburg, Ont., Oct. 19.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier addressed a meeting here last night in the interest of Geo. Stephens, David A. Gordon and Dr. Johnston, the candidates for Kent, Bothwell and West Lambton respectively. People flocked in from all the countryside for miles around to hear the Premier, and the spacious skating rink, in which the meeting was held, was filled to overflowing long before the meeting opened. Sir Wilfrid was met at the dock on his arrival by a reception committee, which was joined by Hon. David Mills, who had come down from Chatham a short time previous, and was escorted around town by a torchlight procession which finally wound up at the rink. So great was the crowd that an overflow meeting had to be held in the Town Hall, at which the Premier delivered a second speech. Hon. David Mills also spoke at both meetings.

Stanstead.

Ayers' Flats, Que., Oct. 19.—The Conservative convention unanimously renominated Mr. A. H. Moore as the candidate in the coming elections.

Quebec Centre.

Quebec, Oct. 19.—Mr. Victor Chateauvert, ex-M.L.A., Conservative, has accepted the Conservative nomination for the Federal election.

A Vague Vote-catcher.

One of the latest methods which Conservative organizers in the Eastern Townships are seeking to use against the Government is the cause of [illegible] are easy. Naturally [illegible] ed a good deal of [illegible] the Townships and some [illegible] the Conservative [illegible] are called [illegible] to the loss [illegible] of the farmers [illegible] "the Government [illegible] Scott on [illegible] scandal." The [illegible] is supposed vaguely and details are omitted and it is thus hoped to catch a stray vote or two.

Mr. Charleton's Manifesto.

Toronto, Oct. 19.—(Special.)—Mr. John Charleton's address to his electors in North Norfolk has just been issued. Mr. Charleton announces that he will use all his efforts, if re-elected, to have negotiations with the British Government opened to secure preferential trade. Several minor points on which he is not wholly in accord with the policy of the Government are touched on.

EBEN HOLDEN

By IRVING BACHELLER.

THE BOOK OF THE YEAR!

In its 55th Thousand.

"Way and way ahead of David Harum. Eben Holden is simply adorable."—Mary E. Wilkins.

"It brightened several hours of my recent illness."—Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, U.S.

"As pure as water and as good as bread."—William Dean Howells.

"'Eben Holden' is a noble creation. I have been wondering if I ever read so vivid and breathless a battle scene." Harriet Prescott Spofford.

"I have read it with great interest in the honest and homely character which it describes with so much humor and naturalness."—Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, U.S.

"It is far above and beyond 'David Harum' as noonday is above dawn."—Amelia E. Barr.

"Delightfully fresh and original."—Sarah Orne Jewett.

"The best story I have read in a long time. . . . . It photographs Horace Greeley to the life. . . . . You have represented the spirit of 1860 as correctly as if you had carried a torch in the Wide Awake processions."—Rossiter Johnson.

"The most vivid battle scene since Victor Hugo's description of Waterloo."—Dr. Louis Klopsch.

"A forest-scented, fresh-aired, bracing story of country and town life."—Edmund Clarence Stedman.

"The volume supplied me with several good laughs, as many sighs, and sundry stray bits of philosophy which I seized upon."—Elbert Hubbard.

"It is sweet with the smell of the balsam. Whenever one finds a real book he or she owes it to the rest to tell them about it, that they may read and enjoy it, too. So I pass the word along, 'Read Eben Holden.'"—Margaret E. Sangster, in Collier's Weekly.

PAPER, 75c; CLOTH, $1.25.

The Poole Publishing Co.

30 Front Street, West Toronto.

The Record of Canada's Imports from Great Britain

UNDER THE CONSERVATIVE TARIFF.

1883—$51,679,762
1893— 42,529,340
1894— 37,035,963
1895— 31,059,332
1896— 32,824,505
1897— 29,401,188

UNDER THE LIBERAL TARIFF.

1898— 32,043,461
1899— 36,931,323
1900— 42,000,000 (approximate)

WHAT KWANG-HSU SAID TO M'KINLEY

W. ts Good Offices of the Un ed States

EXERTED FOR EARLY PEACE.

President Expresses Belief That the Powers Will Treat When Offenders Are Punished.

Washington, October 20.—The message of the Chinese Emperor to the President urging early negotiations for a settlement and the President's reply thereto, were made public yesterday as follows:

"The Emperor of the Ta Teing Empire to His Excellency of the United States, Greeting:

"We are extremely grateful to Your Excellency for taking the initiative in the withdrawal of troops (from Pekin) and for consenting to the interest of friendly relations, to use your kindly offices between China and the friendly powers who have been offended on account of the recent unexpected uprising in China.

"We therefore especially delegate our envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, Wu Lung Fang to personally deliver this telegraphic letter to your excellency, conveying our sincere expression of thanks.

"We beg that Your Excellency, in the interest of peace and international good relations, will exert your friendly influence with the other powers towards the complete effacement of all ill-feeling and the speedy determination on their part to negotiate for a peaceful settlement, For this we shall feel unbounded gratitude towards Your Excellency, whose good offices we are now earnestly beseeching."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

"His Majesty Kwang Hsu, Emperor of China, greeting:—It has afforded me much pleasure to receive your Imperial Majesty's telegraphic letter of October 14, which has been delivered by your Majesty's minister in Washington.

"I cordially share your Majesty's wish that there may be a peaceful settlement of all question between China and the powers whose interest and nationalities have so grieviously suffered wrong in Your Majesty's dominions, and that the outcome may be the complete effacement of ill feeling between them. The desire of this Government that such a settlement may be brought about speedily has been made known to all the powers, and I trust that negotiations may begin so soon as we and the other offended governments shall be effectively satisfied of your Majesty's ability and power to treat with just sternness the principal offenders, who are doubly culpable, not alone towards the foreigners, but towards your Majesty, under whose rule the purpose of China to dwell in concord with the world has hitherto found expression in the welcome and protection assured to strangers."

ASKS FOR NEGOTIATION.

The Chinese Government has made a request upon Secretary Hay that negotiations begin to-morrow at Pekin looking to a settlement of the Chinese question. It is said at the State Department that Mr. Conger's instructions are sufficient in breadth to enable him to proceed with negotiations to-morrow without further orders from the Department.

However, as the Chinese counter proposals received yesterday through Mr. Conger appears to warrant further instructions from the President and Secretary Hay, Mr. Conger will be wired to-day an outline of the course he is to pursue in furtherance of the plans already committed to his care. For obvious reasons the State Department has decided not to make public the text of these supplementary instructions, but it may be stated that the United States Government does not regard the Chinese tender as sufficient to meet the necessities of the case.

It is gathered that the American objection is based on a lack of guarantees for the present safety of United States citizens at the legation in China, as well as for the protection of missionary and trade interests in the future.

WHAT RUSSIA WANTS

DENIES THAT SHE HAS DESIGNS ON MANCHURIA.

Is Quite Content With Present Territory, and Wishes to Develop That.

New York, Oct. 19.—In a long despatch from Yalta, Russia, near which place the Czar is staying, a correspondent of the Herald quotes a high Russian official, who sees the Czar daily and is fully conversant with the Emperor's views on the Chinese situation. This official asked that his name be not stated, but the tone of the despatch leaves little doubt that it was Count Lamsdorff, the newly-created Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia. The official said of the Russian policy toward China :—

"I defy anyone to show that Russia has deviated in any respect from the policy which has been announced, and which is given quite openly in the Russian press. What Russia undertook to do she did. Her policy has been openly and perfectly simple from the first.

NO DESIGNS ON MANCHURIA.

"So far from having designs upon Manchuria, Russia's frontier in that part was not properly protected. We were so unprepared that we had to submit to being attacked and bombarded. Does that look like our being prepared to annex Manchuria?

"Just look at our country. Can anyone who knows this country imagine for a moment that Russia is in want of additional territory? How can any thinking person entertain such a view? Russia is quite content with what she has got. What she has she wishes time to develop. If the other powers, one or any of them, were to think it right to push matters and annex Chinese territory, then Russia would have to come in and hold her own. That is not what Russia wishes. Such a policy would only be forced upon her."

BANK ROBBED.

After Etealing $3,000, Masked Robbers Shot and Killed a Constable.

Nevada, Mo., October 19.—Two masked men dynamited the safe of the Farmers' Bank, during the night and secured about $3,000. Constable William Maron, who heard the explosion, fired his revolver to alarm the citizens. The robbers returned the fire, killing Maron instantly.

Sheriff Ewing, with a posse of bloodhounds, immediately started in pursuit of the robbers.

WILL VISIT INDIES.

Mr. Chamberlain Wants to Find Out If Subsidizing the Sugar Industry Has Succeeded.

London, October 19.—It is reported that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is projecting a visit to the West Indies in order to personally see the effects of his subsidizing policy.

TEN TICKETS FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

During Limited Hours is Now Offered by Terminal Co,

PERCENTAGE QUESTION TALK.

No Definite Decision Reached—Company Will Post $75,000 to Guarantee Carrying Out of Franchise.

The Road Committee has now practically determined upon all the conditions that can reasonably be imposed on the Montreal Terminal Company, which, in addition to its present line from La Salle Avenue to Bout de l'Ile, now seeks to extend that system so as to traverse the entire city. So far the terms thus agreed upon, as Chairman Martineau pointed out, are tentative rather than final. Their ultimate acceptance by the company and subsequent ratification by the council is, of course, contingent upon the effect which, in the aggregate, they are likely to exert over the financial returns that may accrue to the company through the operation of such a system. That is to say, if the council ultimately concludes to grant only a limited franchise, according permission only to operate perhaps a couple of lines across the city, the committee will impose conditions much less onerous than those which have been thus far fixed.

SOME OF THE CONDITIONS.

Mr. J. P. Mullarkey, president of the Terminal Company, showed that there was only one city in America where a cheaper fare could be obtained than in Montreal to-day. In Detroit the franchise for the street railway was given away with but one condition, that eight tickets should be given for twenty-five cents all day long. He was himself, he said, prepared to concede ten tickets for twenty-five cents during the hours in which the Montreal Street Railway Company accords eight tickets for a similar price, but, in that event, he thought the committee should be extremely light in respect of the other conditions sought to be imposed. Chairman Martineau suggested that the Terminal company should be required to pay 7 per cent. on its gross earnings to the city after its returns were sufficiently large to give a six per cent. return upon the funds actually invested in the works. Mr. Mullarkey demurred at this, contending that a seven per cent. return at least should be accorded on the investment before the city should participate in the profits. The point was left open for future consideration. Mr. Mullarkey, however, agreed to put up a bond for $75,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent., payable semi-annually, to guarantee the construction of the road after the contract had been awarded.

When the meeting had been called to order Chairman Martineau said he thought the first thing to be determined was the question of fares—a subject that had been touched upon at a previous meeting.

"My company," said Mr. Mullarkey, "is quite disposed to reduce its rates, but, before expressing a definite opinion upon that score, we would like to know what percentage, if any, of the gross receipts you intend to exact from the company. I am conscious that it is the desire of the city to drive as stiff a bargain as possible, but at the same time you cannot expect to get all that you have demanded. You have already asked us to do a certain amount of paving, to remove the snow and to water the streets, all of which is good. Now, we are prepared to reduce the fares, in comparison with those of the Montreal Street Railway Company, but we want to know the sum total of your conditions before we commit ourselves on the subject of the percentage. You cannot expect to burn the candle at both ends. To my knowledge, there is only one city in America where a fare lower than that in Montreal at present is to be had, and that is in Detroit, where eight tickets are given for a quarter all the day through but all other conditions are eliminated. It is practically a free franchise with that one stipulation in regard to fares. You are asking us to expend between $10,000 and $12,000 on paving per mile; an additional $1,500 per mile for snow cleaning and now you want reduced fares. I don't think that if you want the former, the paving and the snow cleaning, that you should insist upon the reduced fares. And vice versa. If your strong point is reduced fares, be easy with us in respect of the other conditions."

TEN TICKETS FOR 25 CENTS.

"I presume, "suggested Ald. Gallery, "that the revenue of the company might not be sufficient to warrant you in conceding all that we ask?"

"That is exactly what we want to be careful about," pursued Mr. Mullarkey. "Providing your other conditions are not too onerous I think we will be willing to accord ten tickets for a quarter during the same hours as the Montreal Street Railway Company gives eight."

Ald. Martineau pointed out that the percentage paid by the Montreal Company was four per cent. on the gross revenue up to $1,000,000, 6 per cent to $1,500,000; and 7 per cent. when the revenue shall have reached $3,000,000. He thought that the Terminal Company should be required to pay 7 per cent. as soon as its revenue exceeded a sum sufficient to pay a return of 6 per cent. on the capital actually invested.

Mr. Mullarkey thought it problematical that the Montreal Street Railway Company's earnings would reach $3,000,000 within the life of the present franchise; certainly the revenue of his company would not. He consequently thought it somewhat unjust that the committee should seek to impose the maximum percentage on his company.

"The Montreal Company," remarked Ald. Gallery, "would undoubtedly have to make great strides in respect of revenue if it expected to reach the $3,000,000 mark. What is your increase Mr. Wanklyn?"

"Our increase in the number of passengers carried was, last year, 3,000,000," came the response.

"But what was the financial increase?"

"I cannot say as yet," said Mr. Wanklyn.

"The increase is about $100,000 a year, observed Mr. Mullarkey, "taking the past seven or eight years as a criterion."

"It was about $160,000 last year," asserted Ald. Gallery. "On that basis it will take fourteen years to reach $3,000,000."

"You can readily see," said Mr. Mullarkey, "that, after we have done paving and snow clearing, it will not be fair to impose the maximum percentage on us. In any event you should permit us a seven per cent. return on our invsetment, not a six per cent.

A $75,000 DEPOSIT.

"Would you be willing," inquired Ald. Martineau, "to deposit $75,000 to insure the building of your railway after we have granted the franchise?"

"I don't think," replied Mr. Mullarkey, "that there will be any doubt about our building the railway."

"No, I don't either," rejoined Ald. Martineau. "But accidents do happen, and we want to provide against these. If, owing to some misfortune the railway was not built, we would like to have a clear profit of $75,000."

"Would you accept a bond?" queried Mr. Mullarkey.

"What do you mean?" asked Ald. Martineau in turn.

"A currency bond."

"Yes, certainly. Debentures are just as good as cash."

"The $75,000 would bear interest at 4 per cent?"

"Yes."

"Payable semi-annually?"

"Yes."

"If that amount," pursued Mr. Mullarkey, "were deposited for five years, don't you think that would be sufficiently long?"

"I'm not in a position to state," was Ald. Martineau's rejoinder.

"It makes quite a difference," explained Mr. Mullarkey, "whether the amount is posted for an indefinite period or for a limited period."

"Oh," said Ald. Martineau, "I don't believe there is."

A KINDLY OFFER BY A LOYAL DUTCHMAN

Pietermaritzburg, October 19.—A loyal Dutchman, named Hatting, residing near Frere, has made a graceful offer to Lord and Lady Roberts.

The remains of their son, Lieutenant Roberts, who fell at Colenso, lie on this man's farm, and he offers to make over to the parents of the deceased officer two acres of land round the grave.

Hatting is one of the very few Natal Dutch who refused to join the enemy when they appeared in the neighborhood.

PRAISED THE EXHIBIT.

Many Testimonials to Canada's Showing at Paris Written in the Visitor's Book.

Ottawa, October 19.—(Special.)—Recent reports from Paris, give the opinions of visitors as written by themselves in the book placed for that purpose in the Canadian building.

Senator George A. Drummond, of Montreal, wrote: "I consider the Canadian exhibit exceedingly good and highly creditable."

Walter Stark, managing director of the Anglo-Canadian Produce Co., Liverpool, wrote: "I have been exceedingly pleased in looking over the Canadian exhibits and must say it does both the producers and those who are responsible for the display very much credit. Such a splendid display of Canada's products must be an eye-opener to Europe and should be of great service to the Dominion."

Many other distinguished visitors commended the exhibit, among them Baroness Macdonald of Earnscliffe.

Fossil Pills.—The demand is proof of their worth. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are beating out many fossil formulas at a quarter a box. They're better medicine, easier doses, and 10 cents a vial. A thousand ailments may arise from a disordered liver. Keep the liver right and you'll not have Sick Headache, Biliousness, Nausea, Constipation and Sallow Skin.—61

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900

The Judges at the Paris Exposition have awarded a

GOLD MEDAL

to

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.

the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world. This is the third award from a Paris Exposition.

BAKER'S COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

are always uniform in quality, absolutely pure, delicious, and nutritious. The genuine goods bear our trade-mark on every package, and are made only by

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.,

DORCHESTER, MASS.

TRADE-MARK

ESTABLISHED 1780.

Branch House, 12 and 14 St. John St., Montreal.

Real Estate Sale

BY AUCTION

OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, AT the Rooms, 181 ST. JAMES ST.,

Wednesday, 31st October,

At Eleven O'Clock.

1.—A corner lot, having 65 feet front on Beaver Hall Hill, and 109 feet on Lagauchetiere Street. The area is 7,643 feet. Fine central situation, and well adapted to factory or other business purposes. Must be sold to close an estate.

2.—The property Nos. 792 to 800 Notre Dame Street, about 107 feet front. Area about 15,000 feet, Canadian Pacific Railway tracks and harbor wharves in rear. Fine site for a factory or for tenements. The buildings are rented to 1st May next.

There is money to be made in buying either or both of the above properties.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON

Real Estate and Agency Co.,

181 ST. JAMES STREET.

W. M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.

HORSES FOR SALE

By Auction,

WITHOUT RESERVE.

A choice lot of Saddle Drivers and Work Horses will be sold

Wednesday Next, Oct. 24th,

AT 2.30 P. M. At our new premises,

Cor. ST. MAURICE and ST. HENRI STS., MONTREAL.

The Telfer & Climie Co.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

New Preparations.

Periodically one hears of new cough preparations introduced with a flourish of trumpet, but they soon disappear and the verdict too often is tried and found wanting.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM

has been for over 30 years the standard remedy for coughs and colds—Nothing like it.

Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism

Safe, Sure, Effective.

All Druggists 40c. and $1.00

LYMAN SONS & CO. MONTREAL

TRADE SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS, WOOLLENS and WORSTEDS, CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS, FURS.

23 cases Housekeeping Linens (by catalogue).
100 cases Boots and Shoes.
50 cases assorted Rubbers, etc.

AT AUCTION.

The subscribers will sell at their Salesrooms, No. 86 St. Peter Street, on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24th.

At 10 O'Clock A.M.,

A large and varied assortment of Dry Goods, Tweeds, Freizes, Beavers, Mackinaws, Blankets, Cottons, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Underwear, Notions, etc.

Also—At 12 O'Clock—50 cases assorted Rubbers, Long Boots, Wool and Cotton Lined Rubbers, etc.

100 cases assorted Boots and Shoes.

Also—At 2.30 O'Clock P.M.—23 cases Housekeeping Linens, just received per S.S. Amarynthia, from Glasgow.

Sale without any reserve.
Terms liberal.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

Important TRADE SALE

We will sell at our Rooms, St. James Street, on

Wednesday, 24th inst.

At Ten O'Clock A.M.,

without any reserve, and in lots to the trade,

A Big Bankrupt Stock

—OF—

DRY GOODS

$30,000 Worth

5 cases of Dress Goods.
8 cases of Tweeds.
10 cases Overcoatings, Beavers, Serges, Meltons, Cloakings.
7 cases of Cottonades, Prints, Linings.
50 pieces of Farmers Satins.
60 pieces of Overcoat Linings.
200 pairs Wool Blankets.
Also—50 cases of assorted goods.

Also—At noon—Show Cases, Counters, Tables, Stools, Chairs, 1 Cash Register, etc.

Also—At Two O'Clock—About 300 cases of Brandy, 3 barrels Rum, and other goods.

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.

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.

Office Supplies

No house in Montreal is better equipped with office supplies of all kinds, stationery, etc.

Printing, Bookbinding, Ruling, Embossing, Reliefs, etc., quickly and cheaply executed.

JOSEPH FORTIER,

254 ST. JAMES STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

TREBELLI

Under Direction of Messrs. VERT & REYNER.

Grand Vocal Recital

—Assisted By—

MR. LOUIS DANNENBERG, (Pianist.) (A Pupil of Joseffy.)

Windsor Hall, Monday, Oct. 29th, at 8.15 p.m.

Seats $1.00 and 75 Cents.
Admission, 50 Cents.

Plan at Shaw's on and after Oct. 22nd. Knabe Piano used.

Hochelaga County W.C.T.U. Rally.

The usual Quarterly Rally will be held in Fairmount Church, St. Louis de Mile End, on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 2.30 p.m. As matters of immediate and pressing importance are to be considered, it is urged that there be a large attendance of W.C.T.U. members and friends. The Amherst car, up Bleury Street, takes you within a short distance of church.

JANE RADFORD, Cor. Secretary.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Members of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the A.O.U.W. are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the late Mrs. Thomas Ligget, beloved wife of the Supreme Trustee, on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 2.30 p.m., from her husband's residence, Thornton Villa, near St. James Street Tollgate, St. Henri.

Members will please wear their badges.

By order,

A. T. PATTERSON, Grand Recorder.

DUNCAN McCORMICK, Grand Master.

H. L. PUTNAM,

REAL ESTATE,

MORTGAGE LOANS, VALUATIONS.

TEMPLE BUILDING.

ST. LAWRENCE DIVISION

ALD. EKERS

Committee Rooms

At each of the following rooms all information in connection with the candidature of Ald. Ekers for the St. Lawrence seat in the House of Commons will be found and friends are invited to call at any time.

No. 1, 43 Bleury St., Central Committee Room for St Lawrence Ward.

No. 2, 174 St. Lawrence St.

No. 3, 243 Bleury St.

No. 4, 736 St. Lawrence St.

No. 5, 76 St. Elizabeth St.

No. 6, 1743 St Catherine St., Central Committee Room for St. Louis Ward

No. 7, Cor. City Hall Ave. and Prince Arthur St.

No. 8, 717 St. Lawrence St.

To the Electors of ST. ANTOINE DIVISION, City of Montreal.

Gentlemen,—In response to what I believe to be a general feeling of the electors of St. Antoine Division, I have decided to offer myself for re-election as the Conservative candidate for that division at the approaching elections.

St. Antoine Division is the banner division of the Dominion. It should not only be possible, but it should be essential that the coming election be in every respect fair and clean; and I enter the contest with the determination that, result as it may, my friends and I shall come out of it without stain; that neither directly nor indirectly will I be a party to any expenditure of money in connection with the election beyond what is strictly within the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

It would be a poor compliment to the intelligence, the fairmindedness and the manliness of the electors of St. Antoine Division to suppose otherwise. It will be for the electors themselves to decide whether this attitude is one which should have their support.

To win no efforts will be spared that commend themselves to public-spirited citizens, but none others will be countenanced; and when St. Antoine Division is placed in the right column, the electors will have the satisfaction afterwards of knowing that not a dollar was improperly used on my behalf, and of feeling, too, that St. Antoine Division has set an example that the rest of the Dominion may well follow.

With that declaration I cheerfully and hopefully solicit the suffrages of the electors.

In conclusion, I may say that in consenting to remain in public life for another term, I am, apart from my other Parliamentary duties, actuated by a desire to carry through some special legislation which my friends, and even my adversaries, have been good enough to say is of vital importance to the health and well-being of the people.

T. G. RODDICK.

AMUSEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THIS WEEK

Regular Matinees, Mon., Wed. and Sat., 2.15 p.m. Special matinee Thursday, Thanksgiving Day. JOHN A. GROSE'S STOCK CO., presenting

JANE EYRE. MISS MINNIE RADCLIFFE in the Title Role

Bring the children to see Babbie Vavene in Specialties. Thanksgiving matinee. No changes in prices.

MATINEES, 0c, 25c. NIGHTS, 10c, 20c, 30c, 50c.

Next Week—ROMEO AND JULIET.

HER MAJESTY'S

To-morrow and every Sunday 3.30 and 8.30 p.m.

SUNDAY SACRED CONCERTS

PRICES—Afternoon and evening, 10 & 25c

Sunday, October 28.—EARL GULICK, the Boy Soprano.

MISS HOLLINSHEAD'S

POPULAR BALLAD CONCERTS,

Under the distinguished patronage of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto and Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal,

In the KARN HALL

Every Saturday afternoon, commencing OCT. 20th, at 3.30 p.m.

Course Tickets (good for five admissions) $1.00; Single Admission, 25c. Can be procured at Karn Piano Rooms

ART ASSOCIATION... .....PHILLIPS SQUARE

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.

Caledonian Society

HALLOWE'EN CONCERT

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31st

Plan of Hall and Tickets at the Theatre on and after October 22nd.

CONSERVATORY of DANCING

Department and Physical Culture, Drummond Hall, 79-81 Drummond Street. Classes day and evening, at 4 and 8 p.m. Private lessons at any hour to suit. Hall to rent for Balls, Socials, Theatricals, etc., etc. Send for circular. Tel. Up 1435.

GEO. F. BEAMAN.

Victoria Hall

WESTMOUNT PARK,

Having a seating capacity of

.... 600 ....

and provided with a well lighted

Stage and Dressing Rooms

Can be engaged for

ENTERTAINMENTS

During the Winter

Season by applying to Mr. C. B. Powter, Superintendent, on the premises, from 9 to 10 a.m. daily, or Telephone "Mount 101."

WM. MINTO, Secretary-Treasurer

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.

EVENING CLASSES.

INTERNATIONAL Business College

Place d'Armes, Montreal.

Resumed Oct. 1st. Individual instruction. Send for prospectus. Tel. Main 309.

CAZA & LORD, Principals.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY Matinee This Afternoon ....

Last Performance To-Night.

Minnie Seligman.

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

ACADEMY NEXT WEEK

THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

Oct. 22, 23 & 24. and **WEDNESDAY MATINEE**

F. C. WHITNEY PRESENTS

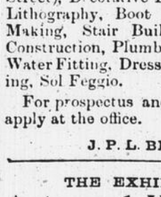
JOHN E. KELLERD

IN THE NEW PLAY,

The Cipher Code

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 & $1.50.

ACADEMY NEXT WEEK.



Thursday, Oct. 25
Friday, Oct. 26,
Saturday, Oct. 27,
AND
Saturday Matinee
ONLY APPEARANCES HERE.
FAREWELL AMERICAN TOUR OF

EDUARD STRAUSS

K. & K. Austro-Hungarian Court Ball Musical Director and his Complete

VIENNA ORCHESTRA

Direction RUDOLPH ARONSON.

Tickets—50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50. On Sale Monday, October 22, at Box Office.

Orders by Mail (checks payable to J. B. Sparrow) will be filled on order of receipt. Subscription list now open at Box Office.

THEATRE ROYAL Every afternoon and evening

THIS WEEK, Oct. 15

THE RAY'S A HOT OLD TIME!

Latest Songs, Latest Music, Novel Specialties. You Laugh, You Roar, You Scream.

PRICES—10, 20 and 30c. Next Week—A ROMANCE OF COON HOLLOW.

MONTREAL DRAMATIC ACADEMY,

2444a ST. CATHERINE ST.

The Only School of Acting in Canada.

Classes now open in Dramatic Elocution and Physical Culture. Amateurs coached. Plays for sale. Entertainments furnished for all occasions on short notice. Call or send for prospectus. ARTHUR J. COLEMAN, Director.

COUNCIL OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

OPENING on 22nd OCTOBER Next of the

Free Evening Drawing

—AND—

Industrial Classes.

MONUMENT NATIONAL,

218 St. Lawrence Street.

Instruction will be given in following branches—Freehand Drawing, Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, (Mechanical Drawing at No. 183 Congregation Street), Decorative Painting, Modelling, Lithography, Boot and Shoe Pattern Making, Stair Building and Building Construction, Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Fitting, Dress Cutting and Sewing, Sol Feggio.

For prospectus and other information apply at the office.

J. P. L. BERUBE, Asst.-Sec.

THE EXHIBITION OF

Arts and Handicrafts

BY THE WOMAN'S ART ASSOCIATION.

Will open in the Art Galleries of the Colonial House on

Monday, October 22nd, at 8 p.m.

On succeeding days, till November 3rd, the Exhibition will remain open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Admission, 25c. 8 tickets for $1.

Special rates for blocks of 50 tickets to employers of labor, or to schools and institutions may be arranged for with

MISS EGLAUGH, Hon. Treas.

519 CADIEUX STREET

PRESENTATION ADDRESSES — ARTISTICALLY ILLUMINATED — EDWIN COX & CO. 119 ST FRANCOIS XAVIER ST

Positively

We give the best value in our MADE-TO-MEASURE TROUSERS at $4.00. They are cut by a Cutter who is an artist in his profession.

ROBERT SEATH & SONS,

Trouser Makers. 1817 NOTRE DAME STREET.

W. P. SCOTT,

MONTREAL.

Decorator, Wall Paper, etc. 2422 St. Catherine St.

Canada's Greatest Seed House.

$1.00 WORTH OF BULBS

For

50c.

Cuban Lily.

We offer the following collection at this surprisingly low rate to introduce

Dutch Flowering Bulbs

to our many customers who have not yet grown them.

1 Mammoth Cuban Lily, very fine.
6 Single Snowdrops, pure white—an old favorite.
4 Spanish Iris, finest for pot culture.
12 Mammoth Crocus, mixed.
6 Ixias, mixed from separate colors.
6 Sparaxis, very showy in pots.
3 Narcissus, double, sweet scented.
1 Bermuda Easter Lily.
4 Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis.
1 Chinese Sacred Lily, the popular flower.

These bulbs will all flower in pots in the house this winter and will be mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price.

BULB CULTURE sent (free) with every order.

The STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO. Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.

RADNOR

Empress of Table Waters!!

HAMILTON'S

Apology to Their Patrons

We beg to apologize to the many Ladies who were unable to be waited upon at yesterday's sale, and who in consequence were obliged to leave our store without securing the bargains they came for.

To be candid, we were entirely unprepared for such an immense throng of people as attended Yesterday's Sale, especially in the Millinery, Tinware and Grocery Departments, thousands in excess of all previous ones.

If the public will kindly assist us in preventing a recurrence of this unpleasantness, and they can do so BY SHOPPING EARLIER IN THE DAY, it will be to our mutual benefit and comfort.

As an evidence of our good faith, and to promote early shopping, MONDAY MORNING FROM 8 TO 12 O'CLOCK we will offer:

IN OUR MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

42 Ladies' Jackets in Beaver, Frieze, and Curl Cloths, the majority of them lined, short, natty garments, broken assortments of our regular $5.00, $6.00, $6.50 and $7.50 lines. Sizes range from 32 to 40. Monday morning at.....$2.98

Ladies' Short Rainy Day Skirts in heavy Melton with plaid backs, gray and blue mixtures. There are but 50 in all. Monday morning's price.....$1.95

The balance of our $7.50 Ladies' Tweed Suits, Jackets lined in mercerized twills, new gored Skirts, lined and velvet bound. Clearing on Monday morning at $3.49

IN OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

We will offer the balance of our recent big purchase of manufacturers' samples and surplus stock of Ladies' Fur Hats in three large lots as follows:

The 50c and 75c Hats that we sold yesterday at 25c are all cleared out.

The 75c to $1.25 Hats that we sold yesterday at 49c, Monday we will clear the balance at.....25c

The $1.25 and $1.50 Hats that we sold yesterday at 69c you can have your choice of what remains Monday morning at 49c

The $1.50 to $2.00 Hats that we sold yesterday at 89c, you can have your choice of the balance Monday morning at...69c

IN OUR BASEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Monday morning—	Worth	For
Steel Coal Shovels	5c	3c
Wire Soap Shakers	10c	5c
Wire Ash Sifters	15c	10c
Gilt Band Coal Hod	15c	28c

A lot of Wire Goods: Strainers, 5 c., Monday, clearing at, any price

Ladies Contemplating the Purchase of Silks, Colored or Black Dress Goods, Fancy French Flannels, etc.

Will do well to look over our goods, and compare our prices with those asked at other stores for goods of equal merit. Recent importations in high grade qualities have just been added to our Fall and Winter Stocks for 1900, making this one of the most magnificent displays in the city or elsewhere. We are confident that our goods and prices will compare favorably with the best offerings elsewhere. Your inspection invited.

"Samples Sent to Out-of-Town Customers."

IN OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

Monday morning—	Worth	For
Best Laundry Starch	6c	4½c
Benson's Corn Starch	10c	7c
Mixed Pickles in Vinegar	10c	7½c
Canned Peaches, 3 lb. tins	25c	15c
10 bars Laundry Soap	25c	21c
5 lb. box Vermicelli	35c	28c

ON OUR MAIN FLOOR MONDAY MORNING.

Ladies' "Sample" Gloves, in Cashmere and Ringwood Wool, regular 25c values, Monday morning.....15c

25 dozens Ladies' Silk Stock Collars, corded seams, in all shades, worth 50c, Monday morning.....25c

Ladies' German Mink Neck Ruffs, finished with 4 tails, a regular $2.00 value, Monday morning.....$1.25

3c Cards of Safety Pins for 1c.

9c set of Dress Stays for 1c.

8c wide Black Military Braid for 5c.

15c Lawn Embroidery Insertion for 8c.

ON OUR THIRD FLOOR MONDAY MORNING.

Real Opaque Window Shades, size 37.72, in cream, light and dark green, on Monday morning.....45c

50 pairs White Wool Blankets, good size, soft finish, worth $2.00, Monday morning, per pair.....$1.09

250 [illegible] floral and geometrical designs, 5c. Monday morning, per roll.....3c

Imperial English Oilcloths.

3 yards wide, well assorted, pretty designs and colorings, worth 75c, Monday morning, per square yard.....59c

IN OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT, DEAD GREAT ARCADE.

Ladies' Patent Kid Dress Slippers, latest styles, new [illegible].....75c

Children's Patent Leather Boots with Cloth and Spring Tops, 4 to 7.....75c

Ladies' Dongola Kid Lined and Laced Boots, good heavy soles, $1.50 Line.....$1.19

THERE'S NEVER A BREAK IN OUR BARGAIN GIVING RECORD.

Buyers for Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs, Boarding Houses and Dining Cars, the Shrewd Judge of value, will appreciate this Monday morning bargain:

From 5 to 6 o'clock, for the benefit of 15 pieces of [illegible] which we bought at 8½ cents per yard, we will sell them at 5c per yard. Monday morning for the above hour, per yard.....4½c

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

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Pier at Lancaster," will be received at this office until Friday, the 9th of November inclusively, for the construction of a landing pier at Lancaster, County of Glengarry, Ont., according to a plan and a specification to be seen at the office of Henry A. Gray, Resident Engineer, Confederation Building, Toronto, on application to the Postmaster at Lancaster, Ont., at the Resident Engineer's Office, Room 411 Merchants Bank Building, St. James Street, Montreal, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signature of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for four hundred dollars ($400), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

By order,
JOS. R. ROY,
Acting Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, October 17th, 1900.

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

SPECIAL SALE

PREMO, PUCO and VIVE CAMERAS

10 PER CENT.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT on all Cameras in stock, for one week.

MONTREAL PHOTO SUPPLY,
R. F. SMITH, 1765 Notre Dame Street.
UPTOWN BRANCH 113 Peel Street.

Amateur Photographers.

Special Demonstration by Mr G. S. Bank, of the KODAK Co., on ROYAL BROMIDE and DEKKO PAPERS, at 113 Peel Street,

MONTREAL PHOTO SUPPLY,
on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, from 2 to 5 o'cl.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Hamburg-American Line S.S. Westphalia, Biermann, master, from Hamburg, is entered inwards at Custom House. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
JAMES THOM, Manager.

POLITICAL GOSSIP

Ald. Lesperance Retires.

Ald. Joseph Lesperance, who was nominated as the Conservative candidate in St. Mary's Division against the Hon. Mr. Tarte, has withdrawn his candidature by the advice of his physician, who considers his state of health such as to make it dangerous for him to undertake a campaign.

Mr. Loye Will Run.

Mr. George M. Loye, Mayor of Valleyfield, will be the Liberal candidate in the County of Beauharnois, against Mr. Bergeron. He is likely to receive very strong support from the Valleyfield manufacturers. The industries at Valleyfield have added fifty per cent. to their productiveness in the last four years, and most of the large concerns are still engaged in making additions to their establishments. The result is that, whereas opposition to the Liberal party in this important centre was keen in 1896, the exact reverse is now the case, and it is accordingly probable that the small majority by which Mr. Bergeron succeeded in defeating Mr. Tarte in 1896 will be reversed. The fact of Mr. Loye being an Englishman will not in any way affect his chances, as French-Canadians have more than once demonstrated their freedom from national bias on such occasions. Mr. Loye is, besides, very popular with the mass of the electors.

Ald. Gallery's Canddature.

Ald. Gallery reports plenty of encouragement already in his campaign in St. Ann's Division. The workingmen of the division are, he believes, with him to a man. They appreciate his efforts in their behalf in the City Council. Mr. Gallery was instrumental in having the hour changed at which corporation workmen commenced their day, from six to seven in the morning. He also had the scale of wages raised from one dollar to one dollar and a quarter a day, and had a shanty provided for the accommodation of workmen on pay day, whereas formerly the men had to wait standing for as much as three hours in the open air until their turn came. Then Ald. Gallery was the man who had the free bath opened at Wellington Street and the squares put in order at the Wellington Street Bridge. The people of Victoriatown owe to him improvements in the form of sidewalks and lighting, which they long needed. Ald. Gallery says that the sneers directed at his inferiority to Mr. Quinn in respect of educational advantages and oratorical accomplishments are calculated to benefit him instead of injuring him. His constituents do not want a glib-tongued lawyer to represent them. They prefer a plain, practical man, who only speaks when he has something to say, and who can be relied upon to attend to their interests at all times.

Do you want a tailor-made costume, jacket or cape to order. If so, try our tailor, M. Marchand, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame.

FINED FOR SUNDAY SHAVING.—For keeping his barber shop open on Sunday Patrick Kavanagh, 460 Ontario Street, was this morning fined $3 and costs by Recorder Poirier.

Come and see our new jacket department. M. Marchand, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame.

VISITING GOVERNORS.—The visiting governors at the Notre Dame Hospital for week beginning Oct. 22, are Lord Strathcona, Hon. L. J. Forget, Messrs. C. P. Hebert and Rodolphe Forget.

The Intercolonial Railway will issue cheap excursion tickets to Halifax for parties going to meet the returning troops on the steamship Idaho, on or about the 24th inst.

EBEN HOLDEN.

A book that is bound to have a very large sale, is one which will be published during the coming week by The Poole Publishing Company, Toronto, who have secured the Canadian rights. Fuller particulars will be found in another column of to-day's paper. —adv.

To the Electors of St. Ann's Division

Gentlemen—Having been tendered the nomination of the Liberal party of this division to be their candidate in the approaching election, I have, after careful consideration, consented to enter the contest.

I respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

For nearly three years I have been a representative of St. Ann's Ward in the City Council, where I have always discharged my duty to my constituents to the best of my ability.

If I am elected to represent St. Ann's Division of Montreal in Parliament, I shall serve your interests at Ottawa with the same fidelity. The interests of St. Ann's Division will be for me always of prime consideration.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
D. GALLERY.

Montreal, October 19, 1900.

SOULANGES CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Iron Railings, &c.," will be received at this office until 10 o'clock on Tuesday, the 30th October, 1900, for the supply of Iron Railings, Gates and Turnstiles, to be placed around the grounds at the head of the Soulanges Canal at Coteau Landing.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on and after the 20th October, 1900, at the Office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the Engineer's Office at Coteau Landing. Printed forms of tender can also be obtained at the places named.

In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of $200 must accompany the tender. This accepted bank cheque must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The accepted cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

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

By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 19th October, 1900.

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

Very Stylish Costumes.

COSTUMES. — Imported or to order. Style, fit and low prices defy competition. A Costume like this for $7.50.
P. LAFRANCE & CO.

Children's Mantles.

CHILDREN'S MANTLES. — Few merchants give themselves the trouble of keeping an assortment of these Mantles. We make a specialty of it.
P. LAFRANCE & CO.

P. LAFRANCE. J. E. PATENAUDE.

P. Lafrance & Co.

READY-MADE!

Do you wish to save time and money to have what you desire and what is stylish?

Then go straight to where you will find a choice of over 3000

Mantles, Capes, Costumes, Skirts and Children's Mantles.

FASHIONS!

What of your styles? Our reputation is so widely spread that comment would be useless.

The styles of New York, Paris, London, are found in our Fashion Parlors.

P. Lafrance & Co.

St. Lawrence Street, Cor. Dorchester.

Mantles!

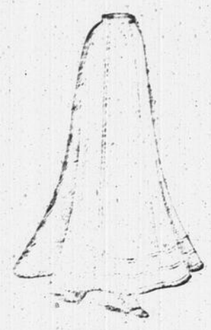
SPECIAL, NO. 644. — Special Mantle. This Mantle, in Elktng, Beaver, drab, brown, blue, green or black, double breasted and lined with mercerize, shell buttons. Price $7.50. It is extra value for the money.

SPECIAL, NO. 649 — Same style and quality, lined with silk, velvet collar, same shades as Special No. 644. Price $7.50. Worth $9.

VERY SPECIAL, NO. 650 — Mantle, Beaver cloth, silk lined, in German [illegible] Price $10.50. Worth $15.

P. LAFRANCE & CO.

Skirts!



[illegible]—not one of the [illegible] in Canada—[illegible] in navy, black, [illegible] Price $4.50. Worth $6.

P. LAFRANCE & CO.

THE NEW 1900 WERNER EDITION OF THE

Encyclopædia Britannica

What are the special advantages of this edition? These are some of them:—

It contains every article unabridged that is in the expensive Edinburgh edition.

In addition, it contains five supplemental volumes, bringing the work down to 1900.

It is, we believe, more handsomely and substantially bound than the expensive Edinburgh edition.

It has a guide to Systematic Reading, given with no other edition, which doubles the usefulness of the library.

We have had many very flattering things said to us by our customers, and we will tell you a few of them:

A leading educationist of this city, who has an original set, said to us this week: "I consider you are doing a grand thing for the educational interests of our country. Your work is marvelously cheap."

A young man, after having the work six months, came to our office and said: "I want you to send particulars of your offer to my brother. I wouldn't take ten times what my books have cost and do without them."

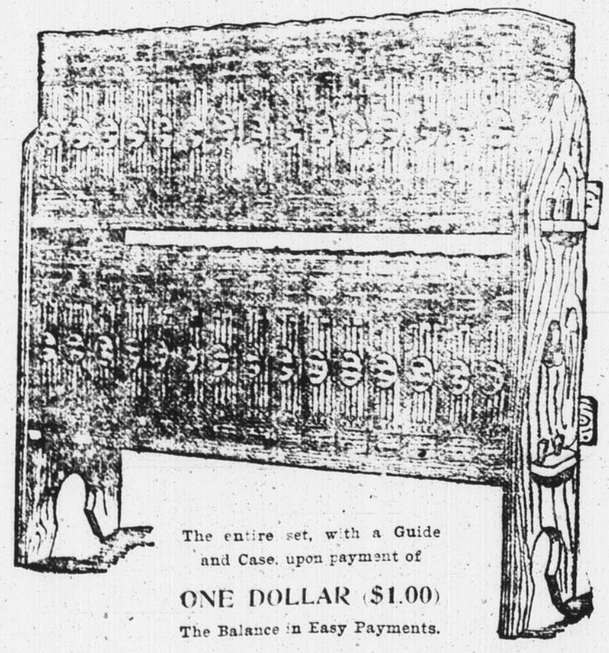
A civil engineer said in our office: "My son and I have had great satisfaction in reading this work and discussing it together, and my daughter has been greatly benefitted by it in her school studies."

A thoughtful mechanic made a Christmas present of BRITANNICA to his home. After using it all winter he said: "I would let almost anything else go out of my home before I would BRITANNICA."

We might say many more things about the value of the GREAT LIBRARY OF KNOWLEDGE, but these unsolicited expressions of appreciation speak volumes.

Write us for particulars, or call at 240 ST. JAMES STREET, and examine the books

Benjamin Franklin once said: "If one puts his money INTO HIS HEAD no one can take it from him."



The entire set, with a Guide and Case, upon payment of

ONE DOLLAR ($1.00)

The Balance in Easy Payments.

If You Haven't Got It, Why Not?

"Procrastination is the Thief of Time"
Time Lost is Gone Forever.

WRITE US AT ONCE.

News Educational Department
240 St. James Street
Montreal.

Gentlemen,—Please send full particulars in regard to your special Encyclopaedia Britannica offer.

Name.....

Address.....

HERALD COUPON.

TO OPEN ART EXHIBITION.

The Women's Art Association intends that their Exhibition of Arts and Handicrafts shall be opened in a proper manner. Invitations have been sent to Lord Strathcona, Principal Peterson, of McGill, and the Rev. Z. Racicot, Rector of Laval University, to be present on Monday evening and declare the exhibition formally open. It is expected that all these gentlemen will be present. It is also hoped that music will be provided during the exhibition, which will add to the enjoyment of visitors. The private view on Monday afternoon will give the members and exhibitors an opportunity to see the exhibits before the rush begins.

LIFE OF HENRY GEORGE.

The Poole Publishing Co., Toronto, have secured the Canadian rights for the Life of Henry George, written by his son, and expect to have the Canadian edition ready on the 25th instant.—adv.

NO BAIL FOUND YET.

Because they were unable to find bondsmen to furnish $20,000 bail, Donald J. McGillis and Alexander McCullough, who are charged with conspiracy to defraud the Merchants Bank of Halifax to the extent of $220,000, were, last evening, introduced to prison fare.

Yesterday, Judge Choquet, in committing the accused for trial in the Court of Queen's Bench, decided to raise the amount of security previously demanded for their appearance in court. The amount was $20,000 personal bail and $20,000 in sureties, which could be distributed among as many bondsmen as desired. The lawyers interested in the defence made every effort to secure the bail, but up to 10.30 o'clock this morning had failed to do so.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

Yesterday afternoon, at the convention of the Protestant Teachers of Quebec, Miss E. Travers read a paper "The Teacher out of School." Routine business and discussion filled the rest of the afternoon sitting. In the evening, Dr. Le Rossignol, of Denver, spoke on "Economics in the High School, and Principal George, LL.B., of the Congregational College, addressed the meeting on "The Value of the Ideal in Teaching." A musical programme was provided.

Among those present were: President, Dr. Wm. Peterson, M.A., in the chair; Rev. E. I. Rexford, B.A., vice-president; G. W. Parmelee, B.A., vice-president; Principal Petrie, Rev. Dr. MacVicar, Rev. Dr. Shaw, Rev. Dr. George, Rev. Mr. Anderson, Rev. Mr. Rexford, Hon. G. W. Stephens, and Dr. Robins.

This morning President Peterson took the chair. The minutes of last session were read and passed. The result of the election balloting was declared at half-past nine. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Rev. Dr. George; vice-presidents, Drs. Peterson, Mr. Nicholson and Inspector Taylor; recording secretary, Inspector Quat; corresponding secretary, Mr. W. A. Kneeland; treasurer, Mr. Dixon; curator of library, Miss Derick; representative on committee, Mr. E. W. Arthy; pensions commissioners, Mr. Parsons and Mr. Cockfield.

MRS GUTHRIE DEAD.—Mrs. Guthrie, the wife of Mr. Donald Guthrie, Q.C., of Guelph, is dead. She was born in 1810 and was a sister of Principal MacVicar. She was married in 1863, and these are her children: Hugh Guthrie, barrister, Guelph; John Barr Guthrie, M.D., of Galesburg, Ill. the Rev. Donald Guthrie, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, Md., and Norman Gregor Guthrie, at present attending lectures at Osgoode Hall, Toronto; Jessie Patricia, wife of Mr. James Scott, of Toronto, and Eliza Evelyn Guthrie, who lives at home.

AT THE BALMORAL.

A. E. Barbour, Geo. T. Metcalf, London, Ont.; R. E. Taylor, Aylmer, Que.; T. A. Martin, Brockville; R. J. Fraser, Sherbrooke; E. M. Scott, New York; L. H. Fortman, Miss Marie Alain, Ottawa; Chas. A. Low, Kingston; J. A. W. [illegible], Thos. O'Brien, Toronto; [illegible], Dundas; John Macdonald, [illegible]; W. A. Coleburn, Robert Turner, [illegible]; W. Laurier and wife, Quebec, [illegible] the Balmoral Castle.

FRASER INSTITUTE.—The Fraser Institute which has been closed on account of repairs being made to the heating apparatus will open again this evening.

BIRTHS.

MIGNAULT.—On the 16th October instant, at No. 258 Dare Logan West, the wife of Charles Mignault, accountant, of a daughter. 240x

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL AS HOUSEmaid. No. 3 Cote St. Antoine road, Westmount. x

PUPILS WANTED — EXPERIENCED LADY teacher would give afternoon or evening lessons in French. Special arrangements for school children. Address A. R. S., Herald Office. 240x

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Pier at Lancaster," will be received at this office until Friday, the 9th of November inclusively, for the construction of a landing pier at Lancaster, County of Glengarry, Ont., according to a plan and a specification to be seen at the office of Henry A. Gray, Resident Engineer, Confederation Building, Toronto, on application to the Postmaster at Lancaster, Ont., at the Resident Engineer's Office, Room 411 Merchants Bank Building, St. James Street, Montreal, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signature of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for four hundred dollars ($400), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

By order,
JOS. R. ROY,
Acting Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, October 17th, 1900.

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

THE BOERS SPENDING GOLD ON THE STATES

They Are Endeavoring to Purchase American Sympathy—The History of the War Will be Buried in a Small Intrigue.

London, Oct. 17.—The South African war was born in a Hollander intrigue, was maintained by a variety of continental intrigues, and will be buried in an American intrigue, says the Daily Mail.

The history of these intrigues is sordid and commonplace, the narrative of a few men gambling with the lives of nations to secure themselves a paltry money profit.

One of the most sordid and, in its details, the most commonplace of these conspiracies is that whereby the Boer statesmen hope to secure the return of Mr. Bryan to the United States Presidency, and so to purchase his active interference on behalf of the Transvaal in the settlement negotiations with Great Britain.

Mean and paltry as are the innermost workings of this intrigue, its effects are far reaching and of the gravest import to the destinies of Great Britain and of the United States.

At the commencement of the war the United States was represented at Cape Town by Colonel Stowe, a prudent and honorable American gentleman; at Pretoria by Mr. Charles E. Macrum, a man of slight education and of no social standing; and at Lorenzo Marques by Mr. Hollis, a little man who had been in trouble with the authorities for ill-treatment of natives on the East Coast, and who was in no sense a persona grata with the leading American citizens of the Portuguese port. To assist him in his work at Pretoria, Mr. Macrum had as vice-consul a Hollander-born Jew named Van Aemeringen, who had become a naturalized American citizen.

MR. MACRUM'S OPPORTUNITY.

With the commencement of war came the opportunity of the little coterie at Pretoria and at Delagoa Bay. Mr. Hollis set to work actively as an agent of the Transvaal Government and bought for the Boers large consignments of sugar and other contraband goods. These were forwarded to Pretoria, where his consular colleagues duly manipulated their dispersal. In this way a comfortable commercial business was organized for these gentlemen. But with the war came an increase of responsibility for Mr. Macrum. Acting on instructions from his Department of State, he was forced to take over the guardianship of British interests on the withdrawal of Mr. Conyngham Greene from the Transvaal.

The awkward nature of his new trust will be understood when it is realized that Mr. Macrum was the closest personal friend of Mr. Reitz, the State Secretary, and a trusted adviser of the Boer Government in all its diplomatic dealings with Great Britain. He was, moreover, passively, if not actively, interested in commercial transactions designed to maintain an enemy in the field against Great Britain. In due course he found his position impossible, and it was made profitable for him to defy his Government's definite instructions.

THE FORERUNNER OF WEBSTER DAVIS.

Some little time before the outbreak of hostilities there arrived in Pretoria an American called Easton. Mr. Easton, nominally the representative of the New York Journal, had recently been private secretary to Mr. Webster Davis, an American politician who held an unimportant official position. Mr. Easton's travelling expenses to Pretoria were defrayed by Mr. Webster Davis, and he was in reality the avant-courrier of that gentleman. On his arrival he became the guest of Mr. Macrum at the American Consulate. After many and long consultations with Mr. Reitz and Mr. Smuts, the State Attorney, Messrs. Macrum and Easton decided on a course of action.

On November 7 Mr. Macrum cabled to Mr. John Hay, the United States Secretary of State, demanding permission to visit America, and suggesting an American named Atterbury as locum tenens.

Mr. Hay refused, but the course of events and a number of further cables from Mr. Macrum showed that it was not desirable that he should be kept in Pretoria, and he was accordingly replaced by Mr. Hay's own son, Mr. A. S. Hay.

No better selection could have been made. Mr. A. S. Hay and his vice-consul, Mr. Coolidge, worked night and day on behalf of the prisoners of war, the refugees, and those few British residents who received orders to proceed upon commando. To my certain knowledge, both of these gentlemen spent large sums of their private means for the relief of sufferers by the war.

A PRECAUTIONARY ENQUIRY.

On June 2, three days before Lord Roberts' entry to Pretoria, I went to the consulate to inform Mr. Hay of the attempt that was being made to have me sent to Lydenburg, and to beg his offices on my behalf. As I entered, Colonel Blake, the notorious leader of the Irish Brigade, was coming out, genial and blackguardly as ever. He had been enquiring as to the status of his followers should General Botha decide upon an immediate surrender.

A cautious diplomat, Mr. Hay was an ideal man for the difficult position in which his father had placed him. In the days immediately preceding the occupation of Pretoria, Mr. Hay's consulate contained more valuable securities than any bank in Pretoria. He had earned the trust of men of all shades of political opinion.

Meanwhile, Mr. Macrum, with £15,000 of a Boer honorarium in his pocket, and Mr. Easton had left Pretoria for the United States. They passed Mr. Webster Davis en route.

That now famous "American envoy" reached Pretoria on January 24 and passed under the chaperonage of Mr. Hollis, the acting consul. In the Boer capital he speedily attained to a remarkable popularity. To assist his dignity, he, the second assistant secretary to the Secretary for the Interior, was freely introduced as the United States Secretary of State, and the rumor was assiduously circulated that Mr. McKinley owed his success at the last Presidential election wholly to his electioneering.

THE SAVIOUR OF THE BOERS.

In him was recognized the saviour of the Boers, and daily he was received in secret audience in the executive chamber of the Government buildings. At those councils were always present Mr. Schalkburger, Mr. Woolmarans, the peace envoy, and State Attorney Smuts. The result of these conferences was that Mr. Webster Davis received from the Boer Government a handsome douceur, in return for which he was to set the United States afire with enthusiasm for the Boers.

On February 5 Mr. Webster Davis returned to Pretoria, having visited the positions at Ladysmith and having formed the most enthusiastic impression of the justice of the Boer cause and of the burghers' prowess in the field. In a very few days he had left for the United States, the richer by a fortnight's experience of South African politics and £25,000 in Transvaal gold.

When Mr. Macrum arrived in Washington his examination at the hands of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was of the briefest. The Hon. R. R. Hitt, the chairman, presented a letter he had received from Mr. Hay, the Secretary of State, enclosing a communication from Consul-General Stowe, in which the latter stated that, when he had heard of the opening of letters addressed to Mr. Macrum, he had informed Sir Alfred Milner, who, in turn, communicated with the British officials at Durban. The explanation of these officials that the letters had been opened unintentionally was accompanied by a "very satisfactory apology."

HIGH OPINION OF DAVIS.

Three questions and answers disposed of the "imperative official business" which had induced Mr. Macrum to desert his post at a moment of grave crisis and to leave the British residents without a responsible representative at Pretoria.

Before I had waded through the vast amount of evidence that justifies me in writing this article, I was greatly astonished at the value which the Transvaal statesmen placed upon Mr. Webster Davis' mediation in America. Mr. Reitz assured me that it was to Mr. Davis' oratory Mr. McKinley owed the Presidential chair. Mr. Smuts and Mr. Grobler said that upon him depended the hope of United States intervention. A week after his departure signed photographs of Mr. Webster Davis lay in the drawing rooms of all of the heads of departments in Pretoria.

The theory upon which the Boers founded their faith was that in the United States is a large and bitter anti-English public composed of Germans and Irishmen. All these were, by assumption, pro-Boers.

If Mr. Webster Davis, with his fine oratorical gifts and his happy ignorance of South Africa, could arouse them to a false enthusiasm, Mr. Bryan's election would be a certainty, and his intervention on behalf of the Boers an assurred corollary. And so to-day such Boers as are still fighting remain in the field to await the announcement of the polls on November 6 next. Mr. Kruger has lost faith in purchased sympathy, and is over the border.

SPENT MONEY IN STATES.

The Boers, however, did not rest content with these heavy disbursements. They despatched Mr. Montagu White, recently consul for the South African Republic in London, with some £200,000 to expend on pro-Boer meetings in the United States. That money has been widely circulated in America, and the purchase of American sympathy has not been an absolutely worthless bargain.

Mr. Hay, however, has been kept informed of the developments of the situation sufficiently to prevent serious damage to the dignity of his nation or to the interests of Great Britain entrusted to his representatives' care.

Of Things Military

... By Corporal Trim ...

Highland Cadet Battalion.

The battalion will attend Divine service in St. Andrew's Church on Sunday, October 21, at 3 p.m. Band, pipers and buglers to attend. Every member must be present.

The annual entertainment will take place in the Victoria Rink on Saturday afternoon and evening, November 3. Races for boys under 16 years of age at the afternoon; races open to all amateurs at the evening entertainment. Entries to be made to Major Lydon up to the last day of the month.

This Man Was Cute.

Some years ago a Canadian volunteer lost the Snider rifle issued to him for the purpose of drill. He was required to pay the usual fine of twenty dollars. Recently a lot of these old rifles were sold at about one dollar each. The delinquent seized the occasion, bought one for a dollar, returned it to the authorities to replace the one he had lost, and now requests a return of his fine.

The Cadet Tournament.

Montreal, Oct. 18, 1900.

To the Public: Owing to the want of support of the active militia, the two days' military tournament proposed to be gotten up under the auspices of the Highland Cadet Battalion has been postponed indefinitely. However, as the Cadets have been at some expense in providing trophies and printing, etc., and as they cannot afford a complete loss, it is the intention to have an evening's entertainment in the Victoria Rink during the first week of next month, when the same programme with some of the militia events omitted will be carried out. The tug-of-war on horseback and Lloyd-Lindsay matches, for which trophies are offered, will be amongst the events, as also wrestling on horseback, for which special prizes are offered.

The races for amateurs will also be part of the programme, also cake-walk and dancing. Trooping the colors and fancy marching by the cadets. The Cadets' (Cooke's late Royal Scots) Band with the pipers of the battalion will furnish lots of good music.

The object of this tournament was to provide funds to procure trews for the battalion, and as the boys have always been most ready to assist every charitable undertaking, they now appeal to their friends to reciprocate.

Tickets will be in the hands of the members of the battalion, and I ask every citizen to help the boys in completing their uniform so that they can turn out when needed, winter or summer. It is not too much to ask.

The date having been fixed for the first week of next month, it is with the hope that our South African comrades now on their way here will have arrived, and the Cadets tender them all a cordial invitation to be present, when every arrangement to entertain them will be made by the boys. Please give the boys some encouragement. Yours respectfully,

FRED LYDON, Major,
Commanding Highland Cadet Battalion.

Lord Beresford's Exploit.

Editor Herald: In your issue of Saturday last a short article explained how Lord Charles Beresford won the sham battle in the Mediterranean manoeuvres. It is dated from London, and strictly, I suppose, I ought to address my criticism to London, but as The Herald has adopted the report, I will give The Herald my view of the matter. First—Lord Beresford is said to have expressed a contempt for the torpedo boats, but in the manoeuvre he thought it worth while to decoy them away. What if it had been real warfare, and the boats had not so easily been decoyed? Second—Assuming him to have been clever enough to deceive a real foe so far as to be able to catch the hostile fleet entirely unprepared steaming in parallel columns, would it be an advantage to place his ships between two fires? An ordinary view of the situation would seem to show that with an enemy at close quarters on both sides, he would be in a decided fix.

How much a deservedly established reputation combined with an unlooked for departure from the regular method of warfare may have had to do with the award of the umpires it is not for me to say.

NAUTICUS.

Marching and Firing.

Toronto had a marching and firing competition on Saturday. The companies were started in teams of three, and before leaving each man was served with twenty rounds of ammunition. The first detachment, composed of the regulars and two companies of Highlanders, left precisely at 2.03 o'clock, and the others followed at intervals of three minutes. The distance to the butts is estimated at eight miles, and the maximum time allowed was two hours and a quarter. Two points were added to the score of each company for every minute under this time, and two points were deducted for every minute over the time. The men stood the march well, and the average time made was one hour and fifty minutes.

Arriving at the butts, the companies were drawn up in the order of their arrival on the 600-yard butts. Six special six by six targets were displayed for a period of twenty-five seconds, at which the men fired independently. The companies then advanced until the targets were again displayed for 25 seconds, when the independent firing was resumed. The companies were again advanced, when the targets were displayed for thirty seconds, and the men used magazine fire with ten rounds each.

Vics' Sergeants' Euchre.

The Victoria Rifles Sergeants' Mess held a euchre party on Monday evening. A very pleasant two hours was spent. The first prize went to ex-Sergt. T. Smith and the "other" to Sergt. Coppin.

Suggests Pay by Scale.

Canadian Military Gazette: Judging by the remarks of press and people, Major-General O'Grady-Haly struck a popular chord when he suggested that the pay of the militia should be graded, so that a man who has served his three years' term, upon re-enlistment should receive a bonus, as it were, the same as is given in the United States National Guard.

In Canada, no matter how long a man serves in the militia, as a private, for instance, the pay he receives never increases. Our friends across the line look at things in a different light. They have an idea that the longer a man serves the more efficient he becomes, and they pay him accordingly, so that, after a United States militiaman has served for, say, nine years, he receives about $1.50 per day while at camp.

A Canadian militiaman might go to camp for forty years, and his pay, under the present system, would never rise above the old conservative half dollar, and many of the best men that Canada produces cannot afford to lose their time for the paltry stipend offered, and as a consequence drop out of the force as soon as their time expires.

The G.O.C.'s suggestion is one that will meet with the approval of the officers of Canada, and it only requires a little work—hard work it may be—and a little talk to the members of the House of Commons to make the desired and necessary change.

Trench Digging.

Practical trench digging is something that has not up to the present received much attention at the hands of the Canadian militia authorities. The experience of the British in South Africa has probably wakened them up, and in future the spade will be found among the implements carried by the infantry regiments. Lieut.-Colonel Peters, D.O.C.; Lieut.-Colonel Smith, late D.O.C. No. 1 Military District; Major Henderson, 48th Regiment; Major Brock, 10th Regiment; Captain Grier, 9th F.B.; and Captain Fleming, G.G.B.G., on October 6, under the direction of Captain Andras, an English expert, wielded the spade at Toronto in hasty trench making, and much practical and useful information was imparted. Lieut.-Colonel Peters dug a trench of his own design that would be very useful on level ground.

Canadian Regiments' Losses.

According to a recent report of Colonel Otter, the first Canadian contingent on August 24 had completed 1,000 straight miles of hard marching, and during the previous two weeks not a single man had fallen out, although the average distance covered was 17 miles a day. The C.O. also reported that the contingent had met an irreparable loss, the following regimental records having fallen into the hands of the Boers: Order book from date of debarkation to February 11, record of officers' services, regimental defaulter books, court-martial, boards of officers, courts of enquiry, files of important regimental papers, books of reference and medical sheets. These records were left at Bloemfontein in charge of a non-commissioned officer for safekeeping, but when Captain MacDonell came along he undertook to transport them to the regiment, and they were lost when he fell into the enemy's hands at Roodeval on June 7.

Fired at Random.

Halifax citizens have decided to present a sovereign to each of the Canadians returning on the Idaho. The men are also to be banquetted and crowned with wreaths of maple leaves by 500 school girls.

The citizens of Charlottetown, P.E.I., have taken steps to erect a monument in that city in memory of the Canadians who died in South Africa.

A strong rifle club has been formed at Qu'Appelle, N.W.T. An enthusiastic citizen has presented a $50 cup for competition among the tyros.

The short course class at London numbers 38—12 officers and 26 non-commissioned officers and men.

The police are looking for a color-sergeant of A Company, Halifax, who is posted as missing.

Surgeon-Lieut. Wyatt Johnston has been authorized by the Secretary of State for War to undergo the medical course for officers at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, England.

Honors still continue to be heaped upon Lieut.-Colonel Girouard, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, Director of Railways, who now holds the rank of Deputy Adjutant-General, a step up since the Boer war commenced. He has just been authorized by proclamation of Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief, published at Johannesburg and Pretoria, to take over the entire control and management of the Netherlands Railway.

A despatch to the London (Eng.) Times from Colonel Sir J. Willcocks, dated from Coomassie on September 23, gave particulars of a somewhat fiercely contested brush with the natives under Chief Kofia. After considerable hard fighting in the bush the British forces were victorious, the enemy being driven off with heavy loss. Among those specially mentioned for distinguished bravery is Captain Crean, of the Gold Coast Constabulary. Captain Crean was formerly an officer in the 9th Toronto Field Battery and is well known to military men in Canada, particularly in Ontario.

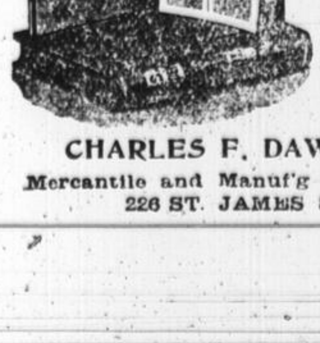
THE CLERGY LIKE IT.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Cures All Creeds. It Relieves in 10 Minutes.

Here are a few names of clergymen of different creeds who are firm believers in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder to "live up to the preaching" in all it claims: Bishop Sweetman, Rev. Dr. Langtry (Episcopalian); Rev. Dr. Withrow and Rev. Dr. Chambers (Methodist), and Dr. Newman, all of Toronto, Canada. Copies of their personal letters for the asking. 50 cents.—4

Sold by J. A. Harte, P. McCormick & Co'y.

Shipman Binders.



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Father O'Leary Memorial.

If there is one thing the militia should take an interest in and subscribe to, it is the Father O'Leary memorial fund. Anyone who has read of his heroism at Paardeberg, where he was right in the firing line tending the wounded, will feel it a privilege and pleasure to give something towards this fund. It is being laid before the various officers' and sergeants' messes, and already a fair amount is subscribed. Every militia man and everyone interested in the militia should put down their names. Don't wait till someone asks you for a contribution. Just put what you can give into an envelope and address it to Sergeant-Major Fellows, Drill Hall.

WHAT A BRITISH DEFEAT WOULD MEAN.

Mr. Arnold White has an article in Cassell's Magazine, in which he asks the question, "Shall Britain be 'Ladysmithed?'" He faces the possibilities of a British defeat at sea:—"Is the British navy sure to win from the outset in an encounter with France and Russia? and second, If not, what would happen? To answer the second question first. The country has been confused by all the talk about rifle clubs and general volunteering for the sake of hearth and home. Even great statesmen have been misled by conditions that exist on the Continent of Europe, but do not exist here. If each man, woman, and child in the United Kingdom were as strong as Sandow, and could shoot as straight as the Queen's Prizeman, the prowess of the whole forty million hungry Sandows would be absolutely useless for British defence if the British fleet were beaten at sea, or if a naval disaster were to occur similar to one of the three defeats which Lord Roberts was sent out to redeem. They would have nothing to eat. There is also a great deal of nonsense talked about invasion. If once the Mediterranean fleet were defeated and disabled, there is no necessity for the foe to invade this country. It would be futile to invade. The way in which defeat would be brought home to Englishmen would not be by systematic invasion, by a battle of Dorking, by ravaged farmhouses, or by the horrors of an invading army. There is no need for anything of the kind. The way in which the average British householder would learn the fact that the command of the sea was lost would be by the failure of the butcher, the butterman, the baker and the grocer to call for orders in the morning. Mafeking held out seven months; Ladysmith, Kimberley and Kumasi for shorter periods. If the battleships under the command of Sir John Fisher, Lord Charles Beresford and Admiral Rawson were defeated, the victorious and implacable Powers would cut off the stream of food that now pours into the crowded docks of London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Southampton, and Tilbury day and night, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December. Great Britain not only does not grow her own food, she is dependent upon pro-Boers for existence. Alone among the Great Powers, Britain is parasitic in this sense, that she can only exist for a part of six weeks without sustenance from outside."

Babies Suffer With Eczema,

Scald Head, Prickly Heat, Rash, and Many Skin Irritations Which are Immediately Relieved and Speedily Cured by

Dr. Chase's Ointment

So soft and delicate is baby's skin that it is continually subject to irritations, itchings and chafings, which become acute misery to the little ones.

Many mothers are puzzled to know what to apply, and frequently do more harm than good by using the various mixtures recommended by people they meet.

Every woman who has used Dr. Chase's Ointment in the toilet as a skin beautifier, and cure for pimples, blackheads and similar disfiguring ailments, knows that it is so delightfully soothing and healing in its effects as to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate skin.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is wonderfully prompt in relieving the many sufferings which come from itching, irritated and chafed skin, and is so thorough and far-reaching in its action as to completely cure the worst kind of baby eczema and scald head.

Mrs. H. E. Probyn, of Georgeville, Que., writes as follows: "Eczema came out on my little boy's face when he was about two months old, and lasted for about one year, when it was entirely cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment. Though we tried doctors and ointments of every description, it grew worse, and spread into his hair and on his body. Then we saw Dr. Chase's Ointment advertised, and resolved to try it. After using one box and a half the Eczema entirely disappeared, leaving his skin free from scars and perfectly smooth."

No one preparation could possibly be of greater value in the home than Dr. Chase's Ointment, because scarcely a week passes that some member of the family is not troubled with some irritation or itching of the skin, pimples, blackheads, eczema, salt rheum, sore feet, cuts or burns, in all of which the antiseptic, healing influence of Dr. Chase's Ointment is quickly felt.

Your doctor, your druggist and any one else who knows of the merits of Dr. Chase's Ointment will recommend it to you as the standard healing preparation of the age, and as the only positive and absolute cure for eczema, salt rheum and every form of skin irritation and eruption. 60 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.—NO. 366.

James McShane, of the City of Montreal, gentleman, Plaintiff, John Kenny, restaurant keeper, and Thomas Frank Maco, brewer, both of the City of Montreal, Defendants.

The Defendant, John Kenny, is ordered to appear within one month.

L. D. GAREAU,
Deputy Prothonotary.

Montreal, October 17th, 1900.

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.

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Bell Telephone Main 4151.

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Accountant, Auditor, Assignee,
Victoria Chambers, 5 Victoria Square.

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SEWERS

ROAD DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to construct sewers in the under-mentioned streets or sections of streets, namely:

Chris. Columbus Street, from St. Zotique Street, six hundred feet southwards.

St. Denis Street, from De Fleurimont Street to Beaubien Street.

Labelle Street, from Belanger Street to Beaubien Street.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to construct the above mentioned sewers during the present season, and proprietors in the said streets or sections of streets may avail themselves of the opportunity to have connections of vitrified tile pipe three feet in length located in the position they want their connections built for each cadastral lot, after having obtained the necessary permit from the City Surveyor. They are also at liberty to make their own private drain from the sewer to the alignment of their property in conformity with Section 3 of By-Law No. 235, to amend By-Law 191 concerning sewers. Proprietors in the said streets or sections of streets who fail to make such application, will have a connection located by the City Surveyor, and built for each cadastral lot while the sewer is under construction. Proprietors of cadastral lots for whom the City Surveyor has located connections in sewers, must obtain a permit from the City Surveyor before they can build a drain from such connection to the alignment of their property. Proprietors who require drains to be constructed in a street after the brickwork of the sewer has been completed, must take out a permit, and deposit a sum estimated by the City Surveyor, for restoring the macadam or permanent pavement injured by building the private drain. Proprietors who may have claims for an existing brick or tile pipe sewer in said streets or sections of streets, are hereby notified that such claims must be fyled with the City Surveyor within two months after the completion of the new sewers or sections of sewers.

By order,
PERCIVAL W. ST. GEORGE,
City Surveyor.

City Surveyor's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, October 19th, 1900.

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.

TIMMIS, NOBLE & CO.,

Manufacturing Stationers.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Exercise Books with your imprint.
Full line of Office Requisites.
Telephone Arm Rests and Japanese Goods.

759 CRAIG STREET

LOANS PRIVATELY MADE

In sums of $10, $15, $25, $50, $75, $100, $150, $250, to $1,000, without delay, on furniture, pianos, horses, waggons, etc. Property undisturbed. LOWEST RATES IN THE CITY. You can return the money to us in easy Weekly or Monthly Payments. Our plan has proved to be the best, cheapest and most private in the city because our old customers are glad to come again. Remember, it will do no harm to get our rates and plan before borrowing, and thereby save money. Loans in all suburban cities. Kind and courteous treatment to all.

MONTREAL LOAN AND BROKERAGE CO.
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STOCK BROKERS.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

Special attention given to transactions in mines and standard mining stocks.

London & Lancashire Chambers
ST. JAMES 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.

Lake of the Woods Milling Co.

LIMITED

THE MOST PERFECT MILLS IN CANADA.

Keewatin, 2,250 bbls. per day; Portage la Prairie, 750 bbls. per day. Elevators at all important wheat points in the Northwest. All grades of hard wheat flour in barrels and bags. Quotations and other information can be had on application. Office, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this City, and at its Branches, on and after Saturday, the First Day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.

Montreal, 16th October, 1900.

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on

FRIDAY, the Second Day of NOVEMBER next, at TEN O'Clock in the Forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Jail of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present, then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 12th October, 1900.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Carleton Wharf Extension," will be received at this office until Friday, the 16th of November, inclusive, for the extension of the wharf at Carleton, Bonaventure County, Province of Quebec, according to a plan and a specification to be seen at the office of Mr. Ph. Beland, Clerk of Works, Post Office, Quebec, on application to the Postmaster at Carleton, Que., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

By order,
JOS. R. ROY,
Acting Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, October 11th, 1900.

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

CUSTOM HOUSE SALE

The subscribers are instructed by R. S. White, Esq., Collector of Customs for the Port of Montreal, to sell by public auction, at the examining warehouse, 65 Common Street,

Friday, November 2, 1900.

The following goods, as per catalogue, and contained in the above premises:

1.—Goods abandoned for duty.
2.—Goods unclaimed up to May 1st, 1900.
3.—Goods in warehouse on collectors' order unclaimed up to May 1st, 1900.
4.—Duty paid goods unclaimed.

Terms—Cash. A deposit of 10 p.c. will be required on the adjudgment of each lot.

Sale at 10 o'clock A.M.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.
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. †12.55 p.m., †10 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., †12.10 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., *9.30 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., †9.15 p.m.
JOLIETTE—Lv. †8.20 a.m. †5.10 p.m. Ar. †8.50 a.m., †6.20 p.m.
BERTHIER—Lv. †8.20 p.m. (I)2.00 p.m. Ar. †2.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m.
ST. JEROME—Lv. †9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (I)1.45 p.m., †5.30 p.m., a6.15 p.m. Ar. †8.35 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †7.05 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) 7.05 p.m. §9.45 p.m.
LABELLE—Lv. (W)9.00 a.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m, (W) 7.05 p.m.

*Daily. †Week days. §Sunday only. ‡Daily except Saturday. xDaily, except Monday. aDaily, except Saturday and Sunday. (I) Saturday only. (W)Wednesdays only.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OTTAWA TRAIN SERVICE

FROM MONTREAL:
Leave Windsor St. Station, *9.30 a.m., 10.25 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 6.15 p.m., *10 p.m.
Leave Place Viger Station 8.30 a.m., 5.40 p.m.

ARRIVE OTTAWA:
Central Station 12.45 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 9.40 p.m.
Union Station 12.40 p.m., *1.10 p.m., 9.45 p.m., *1.40 a.m.

FROM OTTAWA:
Leave Union Station *4.15 a.m., 8.45 a.m., *2.35 p.m., 5.45 p.m.
Leave Central Station 6.15 a.m., 8.55 a.m., 4.25 p.m.

ARRIVE MONTREAL.
Windsor St. Station *8 a.m., 9.35 a.m., 11.10 a.m., *6.10 p.m., 6.40 p.m.
Place Viger Station 12.55 p.m., 10 p.m.
*Daily. Other trains week days only.

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 St. Agathe after October 28th, but will continue to run between Montreal and St. Jerome.

CITY TICKET AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 129 ST. JAMES STREET, next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
7.00 a.m., Hemmingford, Massena Springs.
7.40 a.m., Local Express for Toronto.
8.00 a.m., Portland, Quebec, Sorel.
8.40 a.m., New York, via D. & H.
8.55 a.m., Waterloo via St. Lambert.
9.01 a.m., Boston and New York via C.V.R.
1.35 p.m., St. Johns and St. Albans.
4.00 p.m., Arthabaska and Island Pond.
4.45 p.m., Waterloo, St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
5.00 p.m., Waterloo via St. Lambert.
5.15 p.m., Brockville.
5.20 pm., St. Hyacinthe.
*6.50 p.m., Boston, New York via C.V.R.
*7.00 p.m., New York via D. & H.
7.15 p.m., St. Cesaire via C.V.
*8.00 p.m., Local Express for Toronto.
*8.30 p.m., Quebec, Portland.
*9.00 p.m., Boston, New York via C.V.R.
10.30 p.m., Toronto, Detroit, Chicago.
For Suburban Train Service consult Time Tables.
*Denotes train runs daily.
All other trains run daily except Sunday.

THE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Leaves Montreal daily at 9.00 a.m., reaching Toronto at 4.25 p.m., London 6.25 p.m., Detroit 10.30 p.m., and Chicago 7.30 a.m. following morning.

FAST SERVICE BETWEEN MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.
Fast trains leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 9.50 a.m. and 4.10 p.m., arriving at Ottawa at 12.15 noon and 6.35 p.m.
Local trains for all C.A.R. points to Ottawa leave Montreal at 7.40 a.m. daily, except Sunday, and 5.50 p.m. daily.

CITY TICKET OFFICES:
137 St. James St. 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 4.20 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.

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.

NOTICE TO THE DEBTORS OF CHS. Langlois & Co., Insolvent.—Notice is hereby given you that all claims held against you by Charles Langlois, merchant, of Montreal, and carrying on business alone, at Montreal, under the firm name of Chs. Langlois & Co., Insolvent, have been transferred to Mr. Gaspard DeSerres, financial agent, of Montreal, by deed of transfer, under private seal, executed on twelfth day of October, 1900, by Mr. Alexander Desmarteau, curator duly appointed to the said Insolvent, and that a copy of the said deed of transfer has been fyled at the office of the Prothonotary for the District of Montreal, as required by law. Montreal, October 16th, 1900. G. DeSerres, 97 St. James, Montreal.

SHIRTS!

We see evidence every day that TOOKE'S is the place to buy SHIRTS.

It's Canada's Greatest Shirt Store.

R. J. TOOKE,

177 St. James Street.
2387 St. Catherine Street, West.
1553 St. Catherine Street, East.

SALESMAN WANTED—Apply 177 St. James Street.

Small Gifts...

Are often just as highly valued as expensive ones, so we keep an assortment of small articles to please everybody.

GEO. G. ROBINSON & CO.,
2397 St. Catherine St.
Our charges for repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewellery are moderate.

The New Gloves.

We handle Fownes' Gloves only, because we consider (and many back us up in this) that Fownes' Gloves contain more glove goodness than any other make.

Dog Skin Gloves.....$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50
Silk Lined Gloves.....$1.25, $1.50 and $2.00
Grey Suedes, light and dark shades.....$1.50

We have not yet run across a glove that will match our silk lined at $1.25.

MACKERROW BROTHERS
2246 St. Catherine Street.

THE ALLIES REACH CITY OF PAO-TING

But it Was Deserted When They Arrived.

THE BOXERS DID NOT WAIT.

British Force Chased 2,000 Chinese—The "Big Knife," a New Society, Causing Trouble.

Tien Tsin, Oct. 19.—Reliable un-official reports say the advance guard of the allied forces entered Pao Ting Fu Wednesday, October 17.

The city was practically deserted and offered no resistance.

The British column captured seventeen Imperial soldiers at We Nan Sien, Oct. 16, who were part of the force of two thousand men sent to disperse the Boxers in that region.

The captives assert that they killed two hundred Boxers, and were returning to Pachow when they were fired upon, and dispersed by the French.

The British confiscated their arms and horses and released the Imperial soldiers.

Runners report that many Chinese are burning the villages in the path of the German-French column.

Pao-Ting-Fu is the capital of the province, and the headquarters of the viceroy of Pe-Chi-Li. It is a town of considerable size, and surrounded by walls in a good state of repair. The streets are good, and possess excellent shops. The inhabitants, who number some 140,000, of whom about 1,000 are Mohammedans, are generally prosperous and well-to-do. A canal connects the city with Tien Tsin. The Drum Tower is a noted landmark. One of its temples is renowned for its idol, which is possessed of two and forty arms. The most celebrated temple of the city, however, contains the image of the "Queen of Heaven," and the "President of Hell." Its various courts cover a space of about two acres, and contain some thousands of idols. Several American missionaries perished at Pao-Ting-Fu during the recent uprising.

CHASED 2,000 CHINESE.

London, Oct. 19.—The Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, has received the following from Major-General Campbell, with the Pao-Ting-Fu expedition:—

"Wang Chia Fou, Tuesday, Oct. 16.—Arrived here without opposition. Two thousand Chinese cavalry retreated southwards. Lieut. King sent with a communication to French general officer left Me-Nan-Hsien at 2 p.m. yesterday and returned here at 5 p.m. to-day with orders, having riddden 80 miles on one horse.

"Gazelee is at Sung-Li-Tien, six miles southwards of Chee-Chow.

"The Chinese regulars are retiring.

"The local governments appear to be trying to suppress the Boxers. Thirteen heads of Boxers were hanging on the gate of Chee-Chow when we entered."

TOOK HIS OWN LIFE.

Berlin, Oct. 19.—A despatch received here from Shanghai says: Kang Yi (who was president of the board of war and strongly anti-foreign), is reported to have committed suicide.

GUILTY ONES FLEE.

London, Oct. 20.—According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, wiring yesterday, nearly all the persons whom the Tao Tai of Shanghai had asked the consul to arrest on a charge of conspiracy have left the foreign settlement.

YET ANOTHER SOCIETY.

The correspondent says that members of the "Big Knife" Society are creating disturbances in Teh Chau Fu, province of Shan Tung.

MILLIONS ARE LOST BY INDIAN FAMINE

Simla, Oct. 19.—The Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, in a speech before the council to-day, said the famine had affected a quarter of the population of India, and that even now two millions of people were receiving relief. He expressed the hope however, that in a month these would return to their homes.

His Lordship further said that half a million deaths were traceable to the famine, and that the loss of the crops involved the loss of fifty millions sterling, plus some millions for loss of cattle. It would never be known how many were affected by the calamity among the hill peoples and wandering tribes, while the alms distributed were unprecedented. At the end of August 854 lakhs of rupees had been expended, and the Government further expected to spend 150 lakhs up to March next. Besides this, 238 lakhs of land taxes had been advanced to cultivators, many lakhs of land taxes had been remitted, 3 1-2 crores had been sent to the native states, and nearly a million sterling had been contributed by private charity.

The Viceroy complimented the relief committees, alluded to many instances of native chivalry and devotion and to English military and civil servants dying at their posts, and said the cotton crop was worth thirteen millions sterling on the ground.

A lakh of rupees is approximately equivalent to $40,000, and a crore of rupees to $4,000,000. The amount, therefore, already spent by the Government in the work of relieving the sufferers within its reach—a very small proportion of the total number affected by the famine—including the loans made to native states reaches a total of $18,160,000. The 150 lakhs of rupees which the Government expects to spend up to March next, the $5,000,000 contributed by private charity, and the loss involved in the failure of the crops, brings the whole cost in money of India's great famine up to the enormous total of $261,000,000 approximately.

A MARVELLOUS ESCAPE

FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS OF MOLTEN METAL FALL CLOSE TO A WORKMAN,

But He Is Only Slightly Burned—Captain Lost Overboard—Killed on the Track Near Sydney.

Sydney, N.S., Oct. 19.—(Special.)—Yesterday, while Harold Murray, Port Elgin, N.S., was in the act of filling one of the ladles at the D.I. & S. Co.'s foundry from a cupola, it in some way turned over, pouring out the molten contents, portions of which took Murray on the right side of his face, both his hands and one of his feet. The D.I.S. ambulance was called, and the young man taken over to his boarding house. To-night he was resting easy, the burns paining hardly any except on his right hand. Dr. Kendall is attending him. There were about two tons of molten iron in the ladle at the time, and Murray's escape from death was miraculous.

The Newfoundland schooner Irvin G., which arrived at Louisburg this morning, reports having lost her captain, W. M. Blanchard, overboard, at four o'clock last night. Blanchard was endeavoring to fasten the main sheet, when it broke and carried him off the deck. A strong northerly breeze was blowing, and boats could not be put off to rescue him. His body, however, was recovered, and will be sent to his home in Newfoundland by the steamship Bruce to-morrow.

The body of Abram Gouthroe was found this morning lying alongside the Sydney & Louisburg Railway track, between the reserve and the junction, about a mile from the former place. The body was taken to the reserve, where a coroner's inquest is now being held. Gouthroe's body was between the track and the fence. It is thought that the unfortunate man was struck by a shunting engine while walking along the track last night. The body is fearfully mangled. The inquest was still in session at midnight.

THE LABOR GAZETTE.

The October Number Just Out Contains Many New and Useful Features.

Ottawa, October 19.— (Special.)—The October number of The Labor Gazette, has just appeared. It contains an account of the sixteenth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress held here last month, and of the C.P.R. strike at Winnipeg, and the dispute at Montmorency Cotton Mills, Que., giving the numbers affected and the settlements arrived at.

The American newspapers Publishers' Association has suggested to the International Typographical Union the adoption of the same principle of conciliation and arbitration as contained in the act passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament.

Correspondence from labor men from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is also contained in this issue, as well as cases arising during September under the Alien Labor Low. Fair wages schedules of new Government contracts, and several recent legal decisions affecting labor. A new feature is a list of unions formed during the month prior to issue.

Where Doctors do agree!—Physicians no longer consider it catering to "quackery" in recommending in practice so meritorious a remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Nervousness as South American Nervine. They realize that it is a step in advance in medical science and a sure and permanent cure for diseases of the stomach. It will cure you.—60

STRIKERS CHAFING BECAUSE OF DELAY

The Pangs of Hunger Are Being Felt,

MINERS READY TO GO BACK,

But the Union Has Not Yet Given the Order, and President Mitchell Is Silent.

Hazelton, Pa., Oct. 19.—As far as the United Mine Workers' officials are concerned matters are at a standstill in the anthracite miners' contest with the operators. There was nothing new in the situation to-day, and President Mitchell still refuses to talk.

A prominent official of the United Mine Workers said to-night that the men throughout the anthracite coal field are insistent on a flat 10 per cent. increase without the powder reduction being considered in figuring out the percentage of advance.

Notwithstanding the confidence of the labor leaders in their ability to hold the men together, there is a belief prevalent here that a break will come sooner or later.

Strikers seeking relief from the United Mine Workers are becoming more restless with each succeeding day.

CONSUMERS WILL PAY.

New York, Oct. 19.—Coal prices will never be reduced to the point where they were before the Pennsylvania strike, in the opinion of retail coal dealers of this city. They say that the strike has permanently raised the price of coal at least fifty cents on the ton.

"The consumer will have to pay the increase in the wages of the miners," said Thomas Stokes, one of the largest retailers in the city, last night. Other coal men agreed with this view.

According to the coal dealers, the little flurry in the local market during the early part of the week, which sent prices off a trifle, and which was hailed by the consumers as the harbinger of a return of low prices, was merely a natural effect of the ending of the strike, and had no significance whatever.

Just before the strike the prices of coal in this city were $5 a ton for white ash and $5.50 for red ash.

The prices to-day are $6 for white ash and $6.50 for red ash.

The big retail dealers agree that even after the readjustment of trade conditions and when New York can get all the coal it needs, the local prices will not go below $5.50 for white ash and $6 for red ash.

VICTORY FOR OPERATORS.

New York consumers, in other words, together with the consumers of the rest of the country, the dealers say, will take the role of the coal operators and pay the miners the advance of 10 per centum they have won in their fight for more wages.

In speaking of the present situation last night, Thomas Stokes said:—"There is a general supposition on the part of consumers that, as the strike is over, the price of coal ought to go back at once to the old figures. They do not understand why it does not go back. The reason is plain. There is no coal.

"When we get coal we will get it at an increase in the cost of production at the mines of 10 per centum. Does the public suppose for a moment that the mine operators will pay that increased cost? Have they ever done such a thing? Will they ever do such a thing?

"The old theory about the foreigner paying the tax on imported goods was no worse, nor no further from the truth, than the view of many persons that the operators will bear the loss of 10 per cent. in the production of coal. The consumer pays everything. He will pay the 10 per cent. increase in the miners' wages also.

MITCHELL IS SILENT.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 19.—Among the strikers some disappointment is expressed that no word has come from President Mitchell in reference to a settlement of the strike, but there appears to be no break in their ranks.

They apparently want to go back to work for the 10 per cent. advance, and then arbitrate the question whether they are to get their powder cheaper as an additional concession. It is not believed that the mine owners, who want the reduction in the price of powder to figure in the wage increase, will grant any such demand, and their refusal may mean the indefinite prolongation of the strike.

Since the Philadelphia conference of railroad officials and operators President Mitchell has become very reticent.

The spirit of jubilation that prevailed in this region on Wednesday has given way to a feeling of disappointment, which is apparent everywhere.

MR. W. A. MOREHOUSE IS MADE A POSTMASTER

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—(Special.)—The Canada Gazette this morning announces the appointment of W. A. Morehouse, of Sherbrooke, to the position of postmaster in that city, rendered vacant by the death of the Hon. J. G. Robertson some months ago.

Mr. Morehouse was born in the parish of St. Thomas, not far from St. John's, Que., in 1845, and was educated in Stanstead Academy. In 1859 he moved to Sherbrooke, and learned the printing business in the office of the old Sherbrooke Gazette. He purchased the paper in 1870 in partnership with Mr. J. H. Bradford, and continued publishing it until 1875, when he sold out. Mr. Morehouse established the Sherbrooke Examiner in 1878, and has published it ever since. It is now one of the leading newspapers in the Eastern Townships, and has always upheld the principles of Liberalism.

Mr. Morehouse has been prominent in the business and social life of Sherbrooke during the forty years he has lived there. For the past fifteen years he has been a member of the Protestant School Board, and for one-third of that time he has filled the position of chairman. For thirty years Mr. Morehouse was connected with the militia force as an officer. He was gazetted lieutenant in the Sherbrooke Rifles in 1865, was promoted captain in 1876, major in 1882, and succeeded to the command of the 53rd Battalion on March 19, 1890. He retired, retaining rank, in August, 1895. He served with his company during the Fenian raid, 1866, and accompanied the 53rd Battalion to Montreal in 1878, when the public peace was threatened in consequence of the Orange parade on July 12 of that year.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS DIE FOR THEIR COUNTRY

Ottawa, Nov. 20.—(Special.)—The following cable was received yesterday:—

"Cape Town, Nov. 18.—Capt. A. Pearce, 1st Battalion Mounted Rifles, died of tuberculosis. Sergt.-Major Eliot, Strathcona's Horse, died of dysentery, Pretoria, Oct. 17th."

"MILNER."

Capt. Pearce's death was reported some days ago, but the cable message read "Corporal." He joined the Royal Canadian Dragoons in Toronto in July, 1896.

Another cable announces the death from fever at Johannesburg of Pte. E. Merchant, 1st Battalion C.M.R., of Kent, England. Pte. J. Lamden, 5th Royal Scots, was slightly wounded at Pan on the 1st inst.

The High Commissioner's office cables that thirty Canadians sailed from Liverpool yesterday by the Dominion for Quebec.

The under-mentioned non-commissioned officers, invalided to England, have returned to South Africa to rejoin for duty: Armorer-Sergt. Hood and Color-Sergt. Thompson.

SAILED FOR HOME

ANOTHER BATCH OF INVALIDED CANADIANS ON THE DOMINION.

Among Them Is Private H. B. Travers, of the Second C.A.—Nurse Horne Sails from Cape Town.

London, Oct. 20.—Another detachment of invalided Canadians has sailed by the steamship Dominion of Quebec. Those in the party were: Private E. D. Bartlett, 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles; Ottawa company, first contingent.

Pte. W. Edwards, 71st York Battalion, a recruit of the first contingent. He was wounded at Paardeberg.

Pte. W. O. Swattidge, 3rd Regiment, C. A., New Brunswick, and P.E.I. Company, first contingent.

Pte. J. L. Hammond, 90th Winnipeg Rifles, Winnipeg Company, first contingent.

Pte. J. L. H. Bradshaw, 16th Prince Edward Battalion, Ottawa company, first contingent. He was severely wounded at Paardeberg, almost losing his power of speech.

Pte. Neey Dorion, Charlottetown, Engineer company, New Brunswick, and P.E.I. company, first contingent.

Pte. J. W. Culver.

Pte. W. B. Butler, 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto company, first contingent.

Pte. G. A. Forbes, 1st Hussars, "A" squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Pte. B. Hennessy, R.C.R.I., Quebec company, first contingent.

Pte. N. Gray, Sault Ste. Marie Rifle Company Toronto company, first contingent. He was one of those wounded at Paardeber

Pte. F. A. Wallace, Manitoba Dragoons, "B" squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Pte. W. B. Huckell, Halifax, N.S., second battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Pte. W. D. Kelly, 190, Berkeley Street, Toronto, "B" squadron, Canadian contingent.

Pte. J. Davidson, 12th York Rangers, Toronto Company, first contingent.

Pte. H. B. Travers, 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery, Montreal company, first contingent.

Pte. Geoffrey H. Aston, N.W.M.P., 2nd Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles

Pte. George Campbell, R.C.R.I., New Brunswick and P.E.I. company, first contingent.

Pte. F. Brown, G.G.B.G., Toronto, "A" squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles. He was wounded at Brandfort.

Pte. G. W. Thomas, 5th Royal Rifles, Nova Scotia company, first contingent.

Corp. C. Warren, R.C.A., Quebec company, first contingent.

Pte. N. L. Morley, 48th Highlanders, Toronto company, first contingent

Pte. G. Wardle, 53rd Sherbrooke Battalion, Montreal company, first contingent.

Pte. W. B. Thompson, 93rd Cumberland Battalion, Quebec company, first contingent.

Pte. G. G. Cockburn, Cobourg company, C.A., Ottawa company, first contingent.

Pte. W. W. Donahue, 3rd Regiment C. A., New Brunswick and P.E.I. company.

Pte. J. H. Perrin, R.C.A. Field Battery; Pte. A. Hardy, "B" squadron, Strathcona Horse.

Pte. B. L. Niblock, Calgary, "B" squadron, Strathcona Horse; Sergt. L. Ingram, 90th Winnipeg Rifles, Winnipeg company, first contingent.

Sergt. A. Drummon.

Sergt.-Bugler A. C. Tresham, on staff of non-commissioned officers, first contingent.

Lance-Corporal Soles is likely F. J. Coles, 7th Fusiliers, London company, first contingent.

MISS HORNE SAILS.

Miss M. Horne, one of the nurses who went out to South Africa with the Second Canadian Contingent, sailed on the steamship Britannic from Cape Town, for England, on the 6th. She belongs to Montreal.

Special Notice.

Beautiful Cabinet Grand Pianos, manufactured by R. S. Williams & Co., containing third pedal and all other improvements. Our price, $250. Former price, $850. Over 5,000 sold in Montreal. Send for catalogues. Layton Bros.' Warerooms, 144 Peel Street, Dominion Square.—adv.

PASSES TO CLERGY DISAPPROVED OF

The Baptist Convention Adopts a Resolution.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE NEEDED.

A Hearty Pledge of Co-operation with the Efforts to Prevent Desecration of the Day.

Woodstock, Ont., Oct. 19.—(Special.)—The Baptists concluded the business of their convention here to-night. To-day the important business was the passing of resolutions. A standard hymn book for the church was approved of.

The convention passed another resolution asking that the municipal act be amended so that the police of towns and cities may use their own discretion in suppressing indecent plays or posters. The committee also petitioned the Minister of Education not to remove the text book on physiology and temperance from the public schools.

PASSES TO CLERGYMEN.

Another resolution passed was:—"Whereas, we have received a remit from the Montreal conference of the Methodist Church of Canada bearing upon the free pass system on government railways, and the granting of free passes to church dignitaries and officials and their unequal and unfair distribution,

"Be it resolved that this convention disapproves of the entire system as contrary to the principle of a free church in a free state, and that a copy of this resolution be sent the Minister of Railways."

SABBBATH OBSERVANCE.

"This convention recognizes that the proper observance of the Lord's Day conditions the material, moral and spiritual welfare of the people of this Dominion; regards with serious apprehension the growing tendency for business and social life to ignore this convention, and puts on record its hearty endorsation of, and pledges its earnest co-operation with, the efforts of the Lord's Day Alliance of Ontario, to conserve to the people the right to rest from labor on the Sabbath Day without undergoing detriment to their material prospects and with the knowledge of the right to worship God without distraction."

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A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.—This is a condition (or disease) to which Doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, langour, lassitude, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits, and incapacity or want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is increased vitality—vigour—strength and energy to throw off these morbid feelings, and to secure this there is nothing to equal that wonderful restorative

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This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rotan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, surpasses everything hitherto employed, and so surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored, the expiring lamp of life lighted up afresh, and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless.

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

SECOND SECTION **THE MONTREAL HERALD.** SECOND SECTION

93RD YEAR. NO 248. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1900. PRICE ONE CENT.

Anti-Foot-Binding Society Being Organized in China

One of the First Steps Toward the Emancipation of Women in the Celestial Empire—The Awful Tortures Which They Now Endure.

Shanghai is the headquarters of the T'ien Tsu Hui, or the Anti-Foot Binding Society.

It is composed chiefly of missionary women, but it has also many prominent Chinese members, and as soon as the war is over it will push its work as it has not done before.

The head of the society is Mrs. Archibald Little, an English resident of China, noted as a writer on Chinese travel. The society is scattering tracts written in Chinese, picturing the evils of foot-binding. It offers prizes to Chinese scholars for essays upon the subject, and it has lecturers denouncing the practice.

Among its supporters has been the great Viceroy, Chang Chi Tung, who is second only to Li Hung Chang in influence in China. Chang Chi Tung has aided in the organization of big-foot clubs in the upper part of the Yangtse Valley, and has written tracts denouncing the foot-binding custom. In his essay he writes that he fears the 200,000,000 women of China may through it degenerate and the race become weak and small and finally extinct.

The Chinese call these small feet golden lilies. One of the recent acts of the society was making a photograph of a golden lily by the X-ray process. It represents the bones of the foot of a living Chinese woman, and shows how horribly they are deformed by the compression. The foot has been crushed out of shape. The instep is over the heel, and the sole has been bent up so that the foot is in the form of a bowl.

In order to learn just how the feet are bound I went to one of the hospitals, and was able to see one of the smallest of the Chinese feet. This is by no means easy of accomplishment. The Chinese women are exceedingly modest. They will not take the bandages off in the presence of their husbands, and I am told that a husband rarely sees his wife's feet bare. She keeps the bandages on at night, and does not remove them except at intervals for washing.

The girl I saw had a small sore on the ankle, and the doctor brought me to see it on the plea that I was a consulting physician.

I cannot adequately describe its ugliness. It looked more like a club than a foot. The four small toes had been bound under the sole so tightly that they had almost grown into the flesh. The heel and sole were bent together, leaving a crack about three inches deep, and so wide that you could have slipped a silver dollar into it. The big toe stuck straight out, abnormally developed, because the woman walked upon it and not upon the sole.

The skin was as rough as though chafed with the cold. It was cracked and sore. This was the condition of all the leg that was exposed. The leg was bare half-way to the knee, but I could see no swelling of the calf; it is said that the small-footed women do not have any calves to speak of. The average Chinese lady's leg from foot to knee is not much larger around than a golf club.

From members of the society and reports received from different sections I have learned some of the horrors of foot-binding.

There is a branch of the organization about 2,000 miles up the Yangtse River at Chung King. At a meeting there Dr. McCartney told how he had been compelled to amputate the feet of a child a short time ago. The mother was an opium smoker, and had not paid much attention to her girl. The feet were unwashed, gangrene set in, and when she was brought to the hospital they were hanging on by the tendons only. In other cases Dr. McCartney found women paralyzed by foot-binding, and in others half a foot had sloughed off.

The mother superior of the convent at Hankow says that in her district one girl in every ten dies of foot-binding. One of the female physicians in the hospital in Canton told me of a woman who had lost her feet by freezing. They were bound so tight that there was no circulation. They froze and dropped off. The woman walked into the hospital on the stumps, with her feet in her hand.

It is not uncommon for a foot to be so tightly bound that it breaks in two in the middle and the bones come through the flesh. The pain at the beginning is intense, and it continues throughout life.

The first binding is with a long piece of tape about half an inch wide. The binder presses the four small toes down under the sole and takes a turn with the tape about the big toe at the joint. She fastens this and draws the tape back around the heel, pressing it downward, increasing the height of the instep. The tape is next carried to the front of the foot, and the four small toes are bound in so that they are almost sunken in the flesh. Next a stiff cloth is wrapped about the foot and fastened with heavy thread so tightly that the foot cannot grow. The feet are squeezed into stiff shoes or slippers and over them more binding is put, until they are rigid.

The pain increases as the child grows; at times it is so great that mothers give their children opium to relieve it. The little ones must walk upon their toes. They are unable to stand still, and are continually taking steps or swaying about.

At a recent meeting of the T'ien Tsu Hui Dr. Elizabeth Reifsnyder, one of the physicians in a large hospital at Shanghai, said that this binding was kept on until the children were seven years of age, and that other bandages were then used. She rated the torture inflicted in this way on children by their mothers-in-law, saying that of all cruel people she believed the Chinese mother-in-law was the cruelest. She told how under such cruelties the toes of little daughters-in-law often dropped off.

Mrs. Reifsnyder had in her employ a woman fifty years old who weighed 140 pounds, and who used a shoe only two and one-half inches long. This woman was in pain all the time, and when she stood for an hour or so her feet would bleed.

Where the feet are very small walking is almost impossible. I have seen Chinese women carried on the backs of servants, and have met many who could walk only by means of long canes.

I once called upon a Chinese millionaire, who introduced me to his mother, an old lady worth at least $10,000,000. When she came into the room she had a maid on each side to uphold her arms. They carried her, in fact, to a chair, and when she sat down her little feet just rested on the floor. She wore red satin slippers embroidered with pearls, and her rich satin clothing was fur lined. There were pearls in her ears, and her headdress was decorated with diamonds.

I have asked many Chinese why foot-binding has such a hold upon the people, and have been answered that it is the fashion. The men are the cause. A small foot is considered beautiful. Husbands do not want wives with large feet, and the girl whose foot has not been compressed has little chance of making a good match.

Chinese nobles will have nothing to do with big-footed women, and even those who make addresses in favor of anti-foot binding are in love.

Here is what one Chinaman says in the North China Daily News about "Corsets versus Small Shoes."

"What is the use of binding the feet? It is of the same use as tightening the waist among your Europeans. Do you tighten the waist for comfort? No. To make one look taller or shorter? No. Then what is it for? It is for beauty. It is to catch the eyes of men.

"When so many of your men have written against waist tightening and not succeeded, how can a few of your women think to stop our ancient custom? You have many medical ladies. Why do they not loosen their waists before they ask our ladies to loosen their feet? Your enlightened Christian ladies should begin at home by forming an anti-waist tightening society, then we Chinese may follow your example?"

There is no woman more modest than a Chinese. The ladies usually remain in the backs of the houses. They never expose any part of the person except the face and hands. Such things as low necks and short sleeves are not known. In many parts of the country the usual dress for a Chinese woman is a pair of trousers or wide pantaloons which come to the feet, and above this a jacket or close coat which falls to the knees or below.

The Chinese mother-in-law is the worst of her kind, and when her son's wife is a foreigner she often becomes a demon. The close of this war will inaugurate a new regime for China. There will be openings for foreigners in hundreds of ways. The probability is that some of our soldiers will stay here, and some may bring their families to settle in the Celestial Empire. The new Chinaman will become more foreign-ized after a time, and there will be a temptation now and then for an American girl to marry a Chinese and go home with him. The fate of the woman who does this will be horrible. She will be the slave of her Chinese mother-in-law and will be subject to all kinds of indignities.

A number of missionaries and foreign merchants have asked me to warn American girls to have nothing to do with Chinese lovers. There have been instances in which such wives have found in China a fate equal to death or worse.

One was that of a pretty American girl who married the Chinese interpreter of one of the New York courts, who had gone to the United States at fourteen, and had been educated there. He was well paid and after his marriage he and his wife lived happily in New York. They had a little boy, and when the child was four years old its father proposed to go back to China with his wife, expecting that his knowledge of English would give him a good position here.

The two came out to China and were apparently happy on the voyage. When they arrived the man took his wife to his mother's house. She laughed at the idea of a foreign man being binding. She made the American girl the slave of the family and gave her a beating daily. She threatened to poison her, and so terrified her that she lived for a time on raw eggs, breaking the shells herself. Her mother-in-law took her clothes and gave her rags to wear. This was in Tien Tsin.

After a time the foreigners discovered her condition and persuaded her husband to go to Shanghai, where they got a place for him with the Standard Oil Company. He proved of no value as a clerk, and the fact that he had a foreign wife prevented his getting work among the Chinese. His mother followed him to Shanghai and again attempted to maltreat the American girl, but was prevented from doing so by the foreigners.

The head of the American Bible Society described how he called with his wife on this American woman. Said he:

"I found that she had been living all winter upon one hot meal a day, eating the rest cold, for she had not the fuel to cook it. Shanghai is almost as cold as New York in the winter, and for months she had had one-half ton of coal. She had but one dress and no underclothing to speak of. I presented the matter to others of the foreigners in Shanghai, and we sent the family back to New York. The woman when I last saw her said:—

"I loved my husband very much before he brought me here, and I shall do my duty by him when we get back, but I fear that I can never separate him from his horrible people. From now on he will be more of a Chinese than a husband to me."

A year or so ago one of the Chinese attaches of the legation at London brought back a fine-looking well-educated English wife from London. Until he reached Shanghai he treated her well. He lived with her here but a short time, and when he deserted her he took all the money and clothing.

An English girl who married one of the secretaries of the Chinese Legation in London was brought to Nanking. He had little money and he insisted that his wife should work for him. She appealed to her consul, who told her that she had lost her nationality by her marriage, and he could do nothing for her. The next day she was seen wading through the mud of the rice fields setting out plants for a few cents per day. Within a week she killed herself.

While I was at Canton I found the foreign settlement stirred up because one of the medical missionaries had married her Chinese cook. The woman was thirty-five and the cook not more than twenty-three.

When she told her friends that she proposed to marry him they protested, but she persisted in her determination. Before the war she was living at Canton, but whether she is there now or not I cannot say. She left the mission upon her marriage. Her husband will take an extra wife sooner or later, and she will have the place of a servant.

This is the situation of an American girl who married a Chinese merchant in the United States and came home with him. Soon after he arrived his father and mother picked out a second wife for him, and he married her. The Chinese wife became the favorite and the American girl was substantially a slave. In two years she died. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Fierce Savage Tribes Which are Still Found in the Heart of Africa

In his recent address before the Royal Geographical Society of England, reports of which have just reached this country, Ewart S. Grogan entertainingly describes some of his experiences in the practically unexplored regions of Africa. These extracts from the address will have an interest to the scientist, the hunter of big game, and the general reader alike.

The scenery of Kivu is superb, a happy blend of Scotland, Japan, and the South Sea Islands. The track we followed often led over hills 1,500 feet above the lake, and from some of our camps we looked down on a vast grey expanse of water, deep set in its basin of innumerable hills, dotted with a thousand isles, stretching far away till it was lost in the shimmering haze of the northern shore, where crisp and clear towered the mighty mass of Kiranga, whose jet of smoke alone broke the steel-blue dome of the sky. According to the natives, two years before our arrival, one of the many volcanoes in this region had a terrific eruption. The forest with which the valley was filled was entirely ingulfed by the lava streams which, combined, [illegible] less than fifteen miles across. The natives informed me that whole [illegible] were destroyed [illegible] was very [illegible] that the [illegible] found it [illegible] tion beyond the [illegible] was a darkness, [illegible] when all became [illegible] wonderful things happened of which there can be no words."

In the plain to the north of Kivu, owing to the porous nature of the soil, there is no surface water; yet in spite of this there is an enormous population, the necessary water being obtained by tapping the stems of the banana trees. The forests that clothe the slopes of the volcanoes are wildly luxuriant and impenetrable to everything but the elephant. More desperate or more dangerous [illegible] be impossible to conceive. Although the forests were full of elephants it was only after a week's tracking that I found one, and then I had to fire at him at two yards, as [illegible] no longer see [illegible] sportsman of firing a double-barreled rifle at such close range can be better imagined than described; as for the elephant, I believe he is still running. The next day I followed up another, and after knocking him down three times, was furiously charged and either kicked or carried by the rush into a thorn tree ten feet above the ground, my gun being picked up ten yards away in the opposite direction, full of blood. On resuming the chase, he got my wind again, but apparently fearing the charge merely let off some superfluous steam in throwing trees about, a performance which so impressed me that I have never tackled an elephant with any degree of comfort since.

THE MISSING LINKS.

When making the circuit of the two active volcanoes with a small number of followers, I observed some ape-like creatures leering at me from behind banana palms, and with considerable difficulty my Ruanda guide induced one of them to come and be inspected. He was a tall man with the long arms, pendant paunch, and short legs of the ape; pronouncedly small-headed and prognathous. At first he was terribly alarmed, but soon gained confidence, and when I asked him about elephant and other game, he gave me most realistic representations of them, and how they should be attacked. The stamp of the [illegible] was strong on these people, of whom I saw 20 or 30 individuals, that I should place them lower in the human scale than any other natives I have seen in Africa. Their face, body and limbs were covered with wiry hair, and [illegible] powerful arms, the [illegible] ingly powerful men, compressed, and with much more intelligent faces. The pygmies are to those ape-like beings as the dog-faced baboons are to the gorillas. Probably they are, like the pygmies, survivals of the former inhabitants of the country, the difference in their type depending on the surroundings in which they have had to struggle for existence. The true type of pigmy is a magnificent example of nature's adaptability, being a combination of immense strength, necessary for the precarious hunting life they lead, and compactness, indispensable to rapid movement in dense forests where the pig runs are the only means of passage. While I was in the marsh country I never saw either a pigmy or one of these creatures, and [illegible] great risk, and it is frequently very difficult [illegible] [illegible] would always [illegible] him, and he followed [illegible] with his eyes as would a [illegible] dog.

[illegible] Albert Edward [illegible] between Kivu and the Albert Edward [illegible] problem of Africa [illegible] the Congo Plateau [illegible] curly, dull-white tusks covered with cracks of the heavier beast.

ANOTHER TYPE OF HUMANITY.

The B[illegible], who inhabit the hills to the north, were suffering terribly at this time from the effects of a long drought. They looked upon me as a great institution and swarmed down in hundreds for the elephant meat. A weird sight it was. Stark naked savages, with long, greased plaits of hair hanging down to their shoulders were perched on every available inch of the carcass, hacking away with knives and spears, yelling, whooping, wrestling, cursing, and munching, covered with [illegible] the newcomers tearing off lumps of meat and swallowing them raw, the earlier arrivals defending their [illegible] while others were crawling in and out of the intestines. Here mangy pariah dogs, old men, young men, [illegible] hide, vast bones, blocks of meat, individuals who had not dined wisely but too well lay around in bewildering confusion, and in two short hours all was finished, nothing remained but the great, gaunt ribs, like the skeleton of a ship, and a few disconsolate vultures perched thereon.

AMONG THE DINKAS.

At Bor, which had only recently been evacuated by the Dervishes, I began my homeward march through a 400-mile swamp at Sobat. The first two days the Dinkas were quite amenable to treatment, having been in contact with white men before, but afterward I had a very anxious time with the natives. The number of elephants on the edge of the swamp was prodigious, and they formed a serious impediment to our march, as they refused to move out of the way. Nearly every morning we wasted an hour or two shouting and throwing stones at solitary old tuskers and herds of younger elephants. Bands and banks of hippopotami lay in every direction, but other game was scarce. The mosquitoes were appalling, and rapidly killed off two of my boys who had been sick. The flies by day were even worse.

The Dinkas have enormous droves of cattle, which they value very highly. They never kill them for food, but from time to time tap the blood, which they drink greedily. The men are of colossal stature; some of the herdsmen I saw must have been very nearly seven feet, and in every settlement the majority of the men towered above me. They smear themselves with a paste made of wood-ash to protect their bodies from the mosquitoes, and the long line of warriors threading their way in single file through the marsh appears like so many grey spectres. They are absolutely nude, considering any sort of covering effeminate. Their weapons are a long wooden club, a fish lance, and a broad-bladed spear. They bleach their hair with manure. Along parts of the route the whole population of each village turned out in force and accompanied me part of the way to the next village, singing a wild, careering chant, and continuously pointing to the sun. I suppose they imagined I had just left there. I met many groups of women carrying water pitchers, and they invariably treated me to a somewhat embarrassing dance. It was characterized by the wildest abandon, and terminated in every one hurling themselves in a mass on the ground, and then dashing off in all directions into the bush, uttering shrieks impossible to describe. The method of the Dinkas of showing respect is by spitting on the object of their attention.

Shortly before reaching Kohr I was treacherously attacked by the natives. They gave me some trouble in camp one evening, but appeared quite friendly in the morning, and turned out in considerable numbers to accompany me on the march. I had noticed that they were crowding round me, when suddenly they started, killed my best man with a spear wound through the heart, and broke the skulls of two more. The rest threw down their loads and bolted. A quick right and left laid out the chief and his prime minister, and I swung around just in time to dodge a spear and to ward off a blow at my head from a club, which felled me to my knees. I responded by poking my empty rifle into the pit of my assailant's stomach, and the ensuing pause gave me time to slip in a cartridge and finish him. The rest then drew off to about 300 yards, which they evidently considered a safe distance. An enormous man of about six feet six inches, who had caused most of the trouble in camp, tried to lead them on again, and if he is still alive, he knows more about the effects of a dum-dum bullet than most men. I should have much liked to give them a severe lesson, but as I had very few cartridges, I knocked another gentleman off an ant hill at long range, and having thus given them an idea of the uses of a gun, I made forced marches out of the country. One of my boys who lagged behind for a few moments, despite my repeated warnings, vanished completely and silently.

Alfred Vanderbilt Starts in at Ten Dollars a Week.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt [illegible] Cornelius Vanderbilt [illegible] New York Central at a salary of $10 [illegible]

[illegible] in this country the [illegible]

[illegible] millions of dollars.

[illegible] William K. [illegible] who [illegible] to working.

It is therefore a question of very little [illegible] $10 a week clerk in the [illegible] Central offices will command wealth [illegible] almost beyond the comprehension of the ordinary mind to grasp.

His own private wealth, too, is enormous. Upon the death of his mother, should that event be not long delayed, it would be less than $[illegible].

He begins working for $10 a week.

He reports for duty every morning as [illegible] at the desk in the next seat, [illegible] as he has.

Mr. Vanderbilt's salary is just about one one-thousandth part of the weekly income of the wealth which is or will be his.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt is the sixth of his name to enter the tedious apprenticeship. Every Vanderbilt who has been connected with the management of the great system which bears the name has [illegible] a practical working idea of every phase of the work connected with the road. Some of them have been experts [illegible] in particular departments.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt [illegible] the footsteps of his father [illegible] the same research [illegible] [illegible] the greatest [illegible] the system.

[illegible] Cornelius [illegible] the world [illegible] American [illegible] mechanical as well as the financial departments of his road. Perhaps not every Vanderbilt, like Cornelius, jr., could build an engine, but not one of them is unfamiliar with its construction. Any one of the six could run one.

Not every Vanderbilt has undergone the drill. William K. pursued his apprenticeship faithfully, [illegible] largely in pleasure seeking, but when called to take the helm by the failing health of Cornelius, was able to [illegible] ability.

George Vanderbilt, in like manner, has little to do with management, but if need be would be ready and able to respond.

The Vanderbilts' plan of dealing with great railway interests at first hand is an [illegible] William H. Vanderbilt [illegible] years. He began as a clerk [illegible] of bookkeeping.

[illegible] of the road [illegible] The great work before the [illegible] was to combine them. William H. Vanderbilt made a special study [illegible] and mastered it. He [illegible] the various lines into what has since been known as the Vanderbilt system. A practical knowledge of the details of railroading, which could only be gained by actual experience, was necessary for such a work. It is due to this Vanderbilt's efforts that one may now ride from New York to Chicago without change of cars, a feat which before his time was unheard of.

As might be expected, the next generation were obliged to follow closely in his footsteps. A new element, however, entered into their education. They were first sent to Yale College. Each in turn took the regular course, including that of the Sheffield Scientific School. This plan has since been followed closely by all the male members of the family.

At the graduation, Cornelius Vanderbilt [illegible] as a clerk in [illegible] He received $50 [illegible] He afterward [illegible] of the system which [illegible] salary at the time being from $50 to $80 a [illegible].

Mr. William K. Vanderbilt and Frederick W. Vanderbilt received similar [illegible] railroading. [illegible] The State of New York, as every one knows, makes it illegal for a road to charge more than 2 cents per mile per passenger on through lines. The great problem before the road at this time was to [illegible] the road. The three young Vanderbilts went into the market and [illegible] for the road. They thus became familiar with every [illegible] the managing [illegible] That they succeeded is proved by the fact that each has greatly increased the millions of his inheritance.

None of the Vanderbilts has commenced this apprenticeship earlier or with more earnestness than the present Cornelius Vanderbilt. He is a Yale graduate. As soon as he was out of college, without loss of time, he commenced his work in earnest. Cornelius Vanderbilt has been the first of the family to enter the operating department of the road. It is known that "young Cornelius," as he is called, dressed in overalls, has busied himself for some time about the shops and invented some details of a locomotive, but the actual drudgery and downright hard work connected with his occupation is not known.

The heir to millions has worked for more than a year in the noisy machine shop for ten hours a day under the direction of a foreman and engineer like any mechanic. He was obliged, for instance, to learn how an engine was made, its component parts, how to detect flaws, how to keep it clean, how to run and control it, how to get the highest speed with the least expenditure, and other practical details. A similar study of road building and general construction followed. Already the young millionaire can run an engine and attend its wants with the skill of an old engineer. He has even passed successfully through the elementary stage and invented improvements for locomotives which have been accepted upon their merits. The millionaire mechanic has invented a new firebox, more economical than any other in use, and has many similar plans under way.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt has entered the employ of the railroad of which he is one of the largest stockholders at an earlier age than any other member of the family. His decision is the more praiseworthy in view of the fact that he is but recently graduated from college and is in a measure forsaking the brilliant society life of New York and Newport.

The November Designer is now to hand, and can be procured at any of The Herald Coupon Agencies or at The Herald Office, 130 St. James Street.
6 Herald coupons and 5 cents.

How British Politicians Must Conduct Their Campaigns.

The British Parliamentary candidate's lot, like that of the Gilbertian policeman, is not a happy one.

From the moment an election draws near, and even before, he has to surrender much of his personal liberty. Pitfalls surround him on every side. Acts that in an ordinary citizen are excusable, and even admirable, in him are daily offences. If charitable, he must learn to button his pocket when distress approaches. However unsystematic by nature, he must become most orderly and methodical. Bullied by his agent, heckled by the electors, pursued by the moment, [illegible] liberal [illegible] not allowed [illegible] any choice [illegible] realty [illegible] the candle.

At almost every election there are fresh limitations placed on him. His expenses are strictly limited by law, and to exceed these limits is fatal. In counties where there are more than 2,000 voters, the total outlay must not be more than £650. For each thousand electors beyond, another £60 may be spent. In a borough, the maximum expense for 2,000 voters is £350, and £30 for each thousand beyond. In both counties and boroughs, where there are two joint candidates, each is only allowed to spend three-quarters of this amount, the idea being that there will be a number of expenses common to each.

WHEN ELECTIONS PAID—THE VOTERS.

In olden times the candidate could hire half the men in the place, if he pleased, as [illegible] his agents, and pay them extravagant salaries. He could make as [illegible] rooms as he wished, and [illegible] Now [illegible] one room for [illegible] voters, and if he pays [illegible] considered bribery. He can also have only one clerk and one messenger for each five hundred.

The candidate must not treat or reward any one, in any way, either by money, promises, gifts, loans, or the like. This rule is absolute, and the judges so interpret it as to cover everything which has even the appearance of payment for votes. If the candidate is seen in public houses, he lays himself open to grave suspicion. Baron Pollock laid this down over the Lichfield case: "From the beginning right down to the very end of an election (the candidate should) take care not only not to treat, but not even to be seen in the public houses, except where it is absolutely necessary."

At Rochester, some years ago, the Conservatives got up a conversazione, where, at the cost of threepence a head, the guests were supplied with an abundance of good refreshments. The other side petitioned, and the candidates were found guilty of corrupt practice.

Not only must the candidate himself abstain from treating, but his agents and friends must do the same. If his recognized supporters, who are in any way his agents or committeemen, are seized with uncontrollable generosity during the election, it is as fatal as though the candidate himself were the guilty party. The judges will hold that he was careless in selecting such foolish agents, and must suffer accordingly. It is no excuse for the candidate to say that he knew nothing of what was done. He has to take care that it shall not be done, or he might as well save himself the expense of going to the poll.

WHERE TO DRAW THE LINE?

The most difficult point for the candidate to decide is at what time certain expenses become illegal. For instance, he may, as an ordinary citizen, during ordinary times, legitimately subscribe to a local band fund. But if he does this during an election he will suffer. If there is any seeming probability of his becoming a candidate, he must be very careful, though there is no election in view. But the man who is unexpectedly chosen at the last moment to contest a district will not be held to the wrong because the day before, when, having no idea of being a candidate, he did things which in a candidate would have been illegal. In election matters, the judges take it on themselves not only to decide what you did, but also why you did it.

If voters drive to the poll, the candidate must not pay for baiting their horses. Nor must he hire carriages for them, pay their railway fares, or provide them with train tickets. But if his friends choose to voluntarily lend their carriages, then there is nothing to prevent him from making use of them. The result of this rule is that nearly every party has its local "carriage committees" at election times, which devote all their attention to securing the free loan of all kinds of conveyances on polling day. But the candidate must not in any way feast or pay the drivers of the loaned carriages, and even a small "tip" would be regarded as a doubtful act.

By a sweeping rule, candidates must not provide banners, flags, or marks of distinction for their supporters. Quite recently, great flags were distributed broadcast to all who would have them. Now even the giving of a hat-card is counted illegal; and the distribution of such cards was one of the grounds on which the Walsall member was unseated. If, however, the candidate has an ordinary card printed with his party cries, and some electors choose to wear this in their hats; this is not a hat-card, and is not illegal. Only the card specially intended for adorning the hat or person is forbidden.

LEGAL PORTRAITS.

If portraits of a candidate are printed on cloth of any kind, and some of his supporters march in procession bearing these portraits aloft, the judges will probably hold, if a petition is presented, that the cost of such printing was an illegal expense. In short, the judges want to put down all unnecessary outlays, "preventing a man gaining a false show of popularity by laying out his money in rigs and banners, ribbons and cockades, and things of that kind," as Mr. Justice Cave put it.

Loss of the seat is one of the least of the penalties for bribery or corruption. Both briber and bribed are liable to a year's imprisonment, with or without hard labor, deprivation of the right of voting for seven years, and removal from and disqualification for any public office. Further, they may be held liable for the costs.

Canvassers must not be paid, and persons paid for doing other work during the election must not be used as canvassers. Electors must not be paid for exhibiting bills, unless they are in their ordinary business bill-posters. The candidate must not allow his supporters to terrorize folks on the other side by threats of physical or spiritual violence. To threaten an elector with the loss of his soul if he votes for a certain man is a very grave offence.

The candidate is allowed to spend large sums, if he wishes, in charity, but he must do it in a certain way. Thus, he may relieve distress during a time of want by giving a donation to a soup kitchen or free shelter. But if he issues cards bearing his own name, which can be exchanged for food or shelter at some charity, he may be unseated. Charity must be given to societies or organizations, and not to individuals along with a request for their vote. If charitable tickets are distributed by the friends of a candidate on an extraordinary scale, or indiscriminately, the court will hold that it is done for a dishonest purpose.

The best thing for a candidate to do, if he wishes to escape the perils of the law, is to place himself in the hands of a good agent, and spend nothing except through his agent's hands.

In the Literary World

"SONS OF THE MORNING."

Another very remarkable book comes from the pen of Mr. Eden Phillpotts, the author of the "Children of the Mist," that powerful Dartmoor story which fascinated so many English readers and won the unstinted praise and admiration of the late Mr. R. D. Blackmore, himself a Devonshire man, and keen student of life on the moors.

Mr. Phillpotts is a superb artist, and as he is constantly roaming out of doors, breathing the invigorating mountain air at the foot of the great Tors of the moors and in the midst of delightful stretches off river, hill and valley scenery which he describes with the vividness and imagination of the poet, the "Sons of the Morning" is delightfully refreshing reading.

But what a strange, incomprehensible heroine he has drawn! Honor Endicott was a woman to try any man's patience. She was entirely devoid of the loyalty which is one of the grandest qualities of the ideal Anglo-Saxon woman. She never seemed to know her own mind—full of caprice, a bad attribute which, despite much natural goodness, she indulged and cultivated until she became an unnatural creature, a woman without a heart.

She is represented as capable of loving two men at the same time. Christopher Yeoland was to Honor as the sauce, and her cousin Myles Stapledon as the meat of life. It was necessary for the woman that the condiments and the plain fare should both form part of her intellectual and anatory diet.

Honor had been brought up with Christopher, and both were the inheritors of impoverished estates on the moorlands and mountains. Christopher's ancestors could be traced away back to the remote centuries of the Dark Ages, and Honor's, which were of the Yeoman type, were also of old stock. Christopher was a lazy, amusing spendthrift, without a definite purpose in life, and without the desire to work. Myles was the embodiment of good sense—a man of great resource and capable of great undertakings, which he could carry to success.

"Sons of the Morning" is certainly a very singular romance, and it is of more than the ordinary length, but the quality of the literary workmanship is so high that even at points where the interest of the story flags, the reader feels compelled to read the book through.

It would be difficult to imagine a more complex situation than is created by making a woman love two suitors at one and the same time. Honor marries one of her lovers—Myles Stapleton—the man of clear head, strong will and forceful energy, but she does not find happiness. He dies, and then she takes Christopher.

It may be said in palliation of Honor's singularity that when she married Myles she believed Christopher dead. He had gone to Australia, a snake had bit him, and he was said to have succumbed. The reader, however, feels assured that Christopher will turn up again, and that is precisely what he does at a most unfortunate moment.

Honor, who is about to become a mother, suffers such a shock—for she believes she has seen Christopher's ghost—that the child about to be born comes into the world dead.

In his powerful and peculiar way the author presents many dramatic incidents; but do what you may, you cannot like or even respect Honor. She is different from the English and the American woman, and is more suggestive of the sunny daughters of Spain than of any other type. She is la femme incomprise, and should you fathom her you will probably be inclined to detest her.

Through this Devonshire romance Eden Phillpotts has run a rural episode in which the peculiar ways of the farm hands are depicted. This portion of the story is handled with exceeding cleverness. Their superstitions, their curious dialect and their lives are introduced. The descriptions of the scenery of the moors and the heath are presented with great exuberance. The subtle philosophy of the volume inclines the reader to study and thought. But the author has, to use a stereotyped phrase, the defects of his qualities, and notwithstanding its singular merits, it is doubtful if the book will command general appreciation. (Toronto: W. J. Gage & Co.; paper, 75c; cloth, $1.50).

DAVID HANNUM AND DAVID HARUM.

Anyone interested in the question whether the David Harum of fiction was drawn after the David Hannum of real life will find all the facts for the affirmative summed up by Arthur T. Vance in an illustrated booklet, entitled "The Real David Harum."

Mr. Vance shows that David Hannum was a horse and house trader, living in Homer, Central New York. Homer becomes "Homeville" in the novel. A neighboring town in actual fact is Peebles. It is called "Peeble" in the novel. Neighboring cities are Syracuse and Rochester, the two names being blended by the novelist into what Lewis Carroll would call the "portmanteau word," "Syrchester." Hannum, like Harum, had a sister Polly. There is, or was, an Uncle Tavern in Homer.

Further, some of the now universally famous sayings of Harum were locally famous sayings of Hannum, clapped bodily into a book. Thus, all Homer had roared over the anothegm, "Do unto the other fellow what the other fellow 'ud like to do to you, and do it fust," long before it had set the whole country in a roar. For Homer had heard this from Hannum long before the world heard it from Harum.

Perhaps if Mr. Westcott had lived to explain himself he would have said, as Robert Browning said when questioned about the identity of his "Lost Leader" with William Wordsworth, that he had simply taken the personality of the real man as a sort of painter's model from which this or the other feature may be selected and turned to account, but had not meant it to be a portrait of the man in his integrity.

And that is probably how all artists work, either with the brush or the pen.

An interesting fact brought out by this book is that David Hannum and Edward Westcott's father were partners in the purchase and exhibition of the Cardiff Giant and that Hannum died the sole owner of that famous humbug.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

"A Formulary of Procedure of the Province of Quebec, comprising a large number of forms relative to the Code of Civil Procedure, to the rules of practice, and to the Civil Code, also containing the forms relating to the law of the Bar and to the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec," has been issued by Mr. C. Theoret, law publisher. The compilers are Messrs. O. P. and A. P. Dorais, advocates, of the Montreal Bar. The work contains no less than six hundred and seventy-six different forms, which should make it of value to practitioners. Messrs. Dorais point out that the book will enable the law student to follow step by step, as he advances in the study of the Code of Civil Procedure, the putting in operation of the rules it contains, and will constitute for him a practical lesson which will initiate him early into the practice which awaits him; for the young practitioner who has not had the advantage, during his period of apprenticeship, of following closely the different phases of procedure, it may be a useful guide; in fine, the experienced practitioner will find therein, in certain particular cases, a more rapid method of execution.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

McClure, Phillips & Co. announce a new volume by Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren), entitled "The Doctrines of Grace." The title may be taken as an index to the character of the contents.

The Mexican war has at last become the scene of historical fiction in the present craze for this species of story telling, and "For the Liberty of Texas," by Capt. Ralph Bonehill, will shortly be issued by Dana, Estes & Co.

Marie Corelli's new novel, "The Master Christian," is now, including both English and American editions, selling in its one hundred and eighth thousand.

The Abbey Press, having moved into new and more commodious quarters at 114 Fifth Avenue, is about to issue a new catalogue, which embraces over 100 titles.

B. K. Benson is a new writer of fiction whose first novel, "Who Goes There," will be published immediately by the Macmillan Company. It is a story told by a federal soldier. The two main features of his personal career are his love for the daughter of his former tutor and the mental affliction of "amnesia"—the malady of forgetting his past identity—under which he suffers.

Harper & Brothers will issue this fall special autograph editions of two of their most interesting books. These are Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor" and W. D. Howell's volume of recollections, "Literary Friends and Acquaintances." Two hundred and fifty autograph sets of the two volume edition of "Eleanor" and one hundred and fifty autograph copies of "Literary Friends and Acquaintances" will be issued. The publishers announce that these editions will not be increased under any circumstances.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel "Eleanor," which has appeared as a serial in Harper's Magazine, will be published in book form about October 20, shortly before its completion in the magazine. No serial of recent years, with the possible exception of "Trilby," has attracted such general attention. It is said that the advance sales of the book up to date in America alone amount to more than forty thousand copies, and it seems likely that the hundred thousand mark will be reached before publication.

The death of the Marquis of Bute, who was the hero of Disraeli's "Lothair," calls attention to two books of this autumn with which he was identified. They are new editions of his translation of the Roman Breviary and a work on the arms of the Parental police boroughs of Scotland. He had revised and enlarged his translation of the Breviary and was the part compiler of the second book. Both works were in such stage that their early appearance is assured.

Mr. Arnold announces that the materials for the biography of Lord Russell of Killowen are well in hand. The diary he kept on American incidents among other matter the late Lord Chief Justice's impressions of Salt Lake City, where his powers as a close observer were brought to bear upon certain professors of Mormonism. Another constituent of interest contains Lord Russell's views of the procedure of the Dreyfus trial, at several stages of which he was an able and watchful spectator. Mr. Barry O'Brien hopes to complete his task as the biographer in the space of a year.

Mr. W. Heinemann, writing from Paris to the Athenæum, says of modern days the New York Herald's suggestion emanating from Professor Goldwin Smith, endorsed by Sir Walter Besant, proposing the composition of an elaborate history of English literature. May I be allowed to state I have had for several years in active preparation a large illustrated history of English literature, written jointly by Dr. Richard Garnett and Mr. Edmund Gosse, the first volume of which will, I hope, appear before the end of 1901?

As yet the holiday books have only begun to make their appearance. Christmas books of remarkable beauty and value are promised, old masters are to reappear in gorgeous habiliments. The newer favorites are to be similarly clad in glory. But the distinctive feature of the holiday season will be large illustrated books by artists of established fame and artists still unknown to the public at large. All which leads to a repetition of the now hackneyed comment, but the "campaign season" is over. The publishing trade is that which is most sensitive to alarms of this sort.

Frederick Simpson Coburn, the young Canadian whose illustrative work in the "Habitant" excited a considerable amount of favorable comment, has now returned from [illegible] with a series for a new edition of two of Dickens' famous Christmas stories, which G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish in about a month. They are "The Cricket on the Hearth" and "A Christmas Carol," and in making his pictures Mr. Coburn has studied the London haunts of Dickens and the costumes and furnishings of the period of the stories. His sketches will be presented in the form of plot gravures, twenty-four in numbers, for each volume. These volumes will be similar in general style to the holiday editions of "Rip Van Winkle" and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," published by the Putnams.

An important book of memoirs is about to appear from the press of Messrs. Blackwood in London. It is by the late Sir John Mowbray, known for many years as the "father" of the British House of Commons, and is entitled "Recollections of the House of Commons," edited by his daughter. Sir John was a Westminster schoolboy and exercised his privilege of attending debates to such good purpose that his memory really reached back to the contest on the Reform Bill. Another important book to come from the same house before long is "An Englishman in the Far East," being a biographical sketch of Sir Rutherford Alcock, probably the ablest man who has ever represented Great Britain in China. The author is Alexander Michie, a gentleman whose almost lifelong connection with the China trade is said to have given him first rank as an authority.

Mark Twain has come home again. It is a little over five years since Samuel L. Clemens left his native land, inspired by a lofty motive, to which the history of literature shows only one parallel, that of Sir Walter Scott. Six years ago the publishing firm of Charles L. Webster & Co., of which Mr. Clemens was the financial backer, failed, owing a little over $200,000. At the time it was known that the author was heavily involved, and that he would practically have to "begin life over again," as the saying goes, but what was not even then suspected was that Mr. Clemens had assumed responsibility for all the firm's debts. This was made known later in a statement issued to the American public just before he sailed westward from Vancouver, in August, 1895. And now this brave author has returned, not only with debts paid, not only with the sublime consciousness that he has requited a self-imposed moral obligation, but with the contentment, and it may be the pride, that such are the present unincumbered royalties from his books that if he were never to put pen to paper again, or never again stand upon the lecture platform, he could pass the rest of his life far removed from the strain of affairs and the martydom of financial distress.

"Everybody's Magazine," which is published by Munsey's, is one of the best and brightest ten-cent magazines produced on the Continent. Its articles cover a very wide range and the publishers aim at variety in the contents. Something is to be found in its pages to suit the taste of every reader, and the articles combine originality with literary grace. "Everybody's Magazine" is bright and interesting and it fully justifies its increasing popularity.

Hope Had Departed

THE STORY OF A WOMAN'S RESCUE FROM GREAT SUFFERING.

For Years Her Life Was One of Misery—Her Feet and Limbs Would Swell Frightfully and She Became Unable to do Her Household Work

(From the Enterprise, Bridgewater, N.S.)

It is appalling to think of the number of women throughout the country who day after day live a life almost of martyrdom; suffering but too frequently in silent, almost hopeless despair. To such sufferers the story of Mrs. Joshua Wile, will come as a beacon of hope. Mrs. Wile lives about two miles from Bridgewater, N.S., and is respected and esteemed by all who know her. While in one of the local drug stores not long ago, Mrs. Wile noticed a number of boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the show case, and remarked to the proprietor "If ever there was a friend to woman, it is those pills." She was asked why she spoke so strongly about the pills, and in reply told of the misery from which they had rescued her. The druggist suggested that she should make known her cure for the benefit of the thousands of similar sufferers. Mrs. Wile replied that while averse to publicity, yet she would gladly tell of her cure if it would benefit anyone else, and she gave the following statement with permission for its publication:

"My life for some years was one of weakness, pain and misery, until I obtained relief through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. From some cause, I know not what exactly, I became so afflicted with uterine trouble that I was obliged to undergo two operations. A part only of the trouble was removed, and a terrible weakness and miserable, nervous condition ensued, which the physician told me I would never get clear of. I tried other doctors, but all with the same result—no betterment of my condition. The pains finally attacked my back and kidneys. My legs and feet became frightfully swollen, and I cannot describe the tired, sinking, deathly feeling that at times came over my whole body. I became unable to do my household work, and lost all hope of recovery. Before this stage in my illness I had been advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but like thousands of other women, thought there could be no good in using them when the medical men were unable to cure me. At last in desperation I made up my mind to try them, but really without any faith in their use. To my great surprise I obtained some benefit from the first box. I then bought six boxes more, which I took according to directions, and am happy to say was raised up by them from a weak, sick, despondent, useless condition to my present state of health and happiness. Every year now in the spring and fall I take a box or two, and find them an excellent thing at the change of the season. Other benefits I might mention but suffice it to say I would strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all ailing women."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a specific for troubles that affect women and men. They quickly correct suppressions and all forms of weakness. They enrich the blood, strengthen the nerves and restore the glow of health to pallid cheeks. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HER STANDARD.

"Did he seem pleased to have you ask for his daughter's hand?"

"He's a man who closely conceals his feelings."

"What did he say?"

"He took out a memorandum book and made an entry. 'You're No. 17,' he said, and gave me a little card with the number on it. 'Excuse me,' I said, 'but what does this mean?' 'It means that there are sixteen ahead of you whose claims to my child's hand must be passed upon before yours can be reached,' he answered. 'But,' I said, 'your daughter gave me to understand that I was the only one.' 'She always does that,' he said with a sigh. 'But,' I persisted, 'she told me I was her ideal standard.' 'Yes, yes,' he said, 'we both know all about the standard.' 'What standard?' I gasped. 'Sixteen to one,' he answered. 'Good morning—I'll let you know when you are next.'"

"All coons look alike to me!" so do most teas, but none taste like Blue Ribbon Ceylon.

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UNDERWEAR, in Scotch Wool, Fleeced, Natural Wool, Cotton and Wool (Union), Smooth White, fancy colors, all sizes, for large and small men, from 30 cents to $3.00.

FALL OVERCOATS, small coats in Pilot, Drab and Scotch Tweed, to wear as a walking coat.

SUITS for Men and Children, from $1.25 to $12.

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EXTRAORDINARY SUITS—Ask for our Special Line of Heavy Grey Suits at $6.00.

LEATHER COATS FOR HUNTING—These Coats are lined in Corduroy, and are reversible.

SUITS OF ALL KINDS to order, when you do not find what you want in our stock.

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Men's Goods

Will be a feature in the Colonial House Annex, and this important department will be opened in a few days on the ground floor of the New Building. We have always done a good trade in Tailoring and Furnishings, and are now adding

Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps,
Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes,
Trunks, Valises, etc., etc.

Stock in each of these departments is fresh and up-to-date.

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Now showing a full range of Scotch and West of England Tweed and Worsted Suitings from the leading makers.

2 Experienced Cutters Kept.
Suits $21.00 to $30.00.

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A choice selection of Dressing Gowns in a great variety of Cloth Patterns and Colors, including Golf Cloth and Paisley Pattern,

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A large and well assorted range of Men's Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

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A large range of Boys' and Youths' Boots, Shoes and Slippers of all kinds and in all widths now in stock, consisting of

Boys' and Youths' Patent Calf Laced Boots.
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Boys' and Youths' Tan Box Calf Laced Boots.
Boys' and Youths' Black Vici Kid Oxfords.
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Boys' and Youths' Patent Court Shoes.
Boys' and Youths' Black Vici Kid House Slippers.
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Boys' and Youths' Cotton and Wool Lined Rubbers.
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Men's Gloves (Dent's make) for street wear or driving, in all the latest Fall Shades.
Men's light or medium weight Kid Gloves, assorted Tan Shades, at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.60.
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Men's Dogskin Gloves, silk lined, $1.60.
Men's Mocha Gloves in Soft Brown Shades, silk lined, $2.25, Unlined $1.65.

Men's Hat Department

A full range of Men's Hats now in stock in all the new shapes, for Fall wear. Also Clerical Hats, in 3 shapes, by the best English makers.

TRUNKS and VALISES, fresh stock just opened.

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Boys' Shetland Canadian Lamb's Wool Shirts, all sizes and prices.
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A full line of Boys' Fall Overcoats and Reefers, in Navy Blue, Beaver and Fancy Whip Cords, the very latest shapes and colors.
Also Boys' and Youths' Covert and Raglan Coats and Norfolk Suits, in Scotch and English Tweeds.

In connection with the Exhibition of Women's Arts and Handicrafts now being held on the top floor of our new building, we purpose keeping the entire premises

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LIFE FROM A FLIPPANT AND FRIVOLOUS STANDPOINT

"Hey, dere! Mugsy! Here's a bloke wot's paintin' two picks-tures at onct!"

HE DIDN'T BUY A SAW.

When the man with the red moustache started down the stairs his wife ran to the door and called him back.

"Donald," she said, "I want you to go into a hardware store to-day, and get a saw. Don't forget it, please. We need one badly."

Being an accommodating person the man with the red moustache said he'd get it. He chose the luncheon hour as the most opportune time for making his simple purchase. He was in a good humor, and he smiled blandly when he went bustling into the store, and said, "I want a saw, please."

The clerk who had come forward to wait on him had a merry twinkle in his eye, and the twinkle overflowed at the question and spread all over his face in dimples.

"What kind of a saw?" he asked.

The prospective purchaser began to perceive what an intricate business the buying of a saw really is.

"Why," said he, "I don't know. Just a saw. Any kind will do, I suppose."

The clerk sighed. "If you only knew what you want to use it for, perhaps I could advise you," he suggested.

"What I want to use it for?" echoed the man with the red moustache. "Why, I want to saw, of course. At least, my folks do."

"Saw what?" asked the clerk.

"I don't know," admitted the nonplussed shopper.

The clerk brightened up again and led the way to the rear of the store. "I will show you a few of the different varieties of saws we have on hand," he said. "Observation and an explanation of their uses and prices may assist you in making a decision. Here's a metal saw. It is the hardest saw there is. It is made of highly tempered steel, and will saw iron, copper, lead and all manner of metals. It is small in size and sells for $2 to $2.50, according to the style of the handle, which comes in beechwood and oak, the latter being more expensive. Is that the kind of saw you want?"

The man with the red moustache was sorely perplexed. "No," said he, "I don't think so. We have no metals at our house to work on, that I know of."

"Perhaps you would like a meat saw?" suggested the clerk. "Steel in these is of hardly so high a grade and I could let you have a good one for a dollar. But you're not a butcher?"

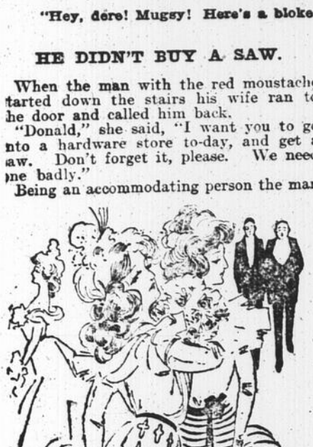
The man who wanted a saw shook his head mournfully and the clerk continued.

"There is a regular kitchen saw, for general utility purposes, which will cost you only 50 cents. How does that strike you? No! Then here's the cabinetmaker's saw. I can give you a very good one for $3. Then I have over here plumbers' saws, the fine, delicate saws used by all manner of artificers and the ordinary wood saws which will cost you anywhere from 50 cents to $4. In that back room we have still other varieties—the two-man 10-foot saws, buzz saws and circular saws. If you want to pay a big price you'd better take one of the latter. I'll give you a good one for $60. Would you like to see them?"

The man with the red moustache looked about him wonderingly.

"No, thank you," he said. "I never dreamed that there were so many different kinds of saws. I guess I won't take any till I find out just what kind I want."

The clerk bowed affably. "I regret being unable to make a sale," he said, "but I really think that the wiser plan."



HIS BUSINESS.

"That fellow over there writes a great deal of fiction."

"Who is he?"

"A war correspondent."

A GAMBLER'S QUEER SUPERSTITION.

"A man who plays poker can't help being superstitious," declared an old clubman the other evening. "In any prolonged game such extraordinary streaks of good and bad luck are certain to occur, such strange coincidences will take place in the 'draw' and so much apparent fatalism will attach to certain cards that a player will look around instinctively for some mascot or hoodoo to hold responsible for the phenomena. The commonest superstition, I suppose, is that the foot of a spectator on the rung of one's chair brings bad fortune. I confess I can't stand it. Not long ago I was playing in a friendly game at a fishing club on the lake side, when a man sat down behind me and rested his foot carelessly on my chair. Instantly luck left me, and after I had lost five or six good pots in succession I got desperate and tilted forward in the hope of shaking the fellow off. Thereupon he removed his foot from the rung and put it on the floor. I glanced around, and, seeing it directly beneath the rear chair leg, decided to take a horrible revenge. So I settled back and came down square on his toes, but to my amazement he never turned a hair. He was chatting with somebody at the time, and seemed to be totally unconscious of the fact that the chair leg was resting on his pedal extremity with a pressure of about 200 pounds to the square inch. That uncanny episode made me so nervous I quit the game. Later on I learned that he had a cork foot.

"Another queer thing," the old clubman went on, "is the way a player will attribute changes in luck to the most grotesque and outlandish incidents. Years ago a friend of mine, a veteran river captain, was one of a poker party in a hotel at Hot Springs. He was losing steadily, and glanced around slyly to find a mascot. A gentleman wearing a very long frock coat was sitting near him, with his back turned, and the captain quietly picked up one of the flowing coat tails and tucked the corner under his leg. He did so on the theory well known to confirmed poker players, that some outre act will change the 'run of the cards.' As chance would have it, he immediately began to win, and was on the high tide of success when the other man started up to get up. 'Hold on!' exclaimed the captain, clinging like grim death to the coat tail, 'for heaven's sake, don't take away my mascot!' 'But, confound it, sir!' replied the other, when the situation was explained, 'do you expect me to sit here all night so you can keep my coat tail under your leg?' A bright idea struck the captain. 'I'll tell you what I'll do,' he said, 'I'll buy your coat. What do you want for it?' A hundred dollars,' answered the stranger. 'All right,' said the captain, handing over the money, 'now slip out of it as easy as you can.' Next morning he told me that the deal had netted him $950 profit."

A GOOD ONE.

Edna—"I can't marry you. I shall only marry a hero. What have you done that is brave, noble or heroic?"
Ned—"I have offered to marry you."

THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF IT.

"There is so little money in literature," said the wife, "that I think you would be wise to choose some other profession. Why, the man who runs the ice waggon makes more than you do; the butcher goes out driving every Sunday; the baker wears a beaver and a linen collar, and the real estate man has three diamonds in a white shirt, to say nothing of the coal man, who goes to sleep in church on a velvet pillow every Sunday the Lord sends!"

"But—Molly, think of Genius; what am I to do with that?"

"The Lord only knows, John! But how nice it would be if you could only split it into kindling wood at so much a cord, or swap it off for a barrel of flour and a sugar-cured ham!"—Atlanta Constitution.

SANCTIFIED.

"What!" exclaimed the Chinese, affecting to stand aghast. "You continue your military operations regardless of the Sabbath?"

"Oh, yes!" replied the Powers. "The concert of Europe is a sacred concert, don't you know.!?—Puck.

Clymer Height—"A woman seldom knows what she wants."
Constance Wynnes—"But she usually gets it."

IN THE CONSERVATORY.

Lena Penhim—"You put your arm around me so gracefully."
Otto Likeit—"Before falling heir to my fortune I was a conductor."
Lena—"What line?"
Otto—"Belt line."

Dooley on Roosevelt's Tour of the Far West

"Well, sir," said Mr. Dooley, "if they'se anny wan r-runnin' in this campaign but me frind Tiddy Rosenfelt, I'd like to know who it is. It isn't Mack, f'r he wint away three weeks ago, lavin' a note sayin' that he'd accipt th' nommymation if 'twas offered him, an' he ain't been heerd fr'm since. It ain't Bryan, f'r he's visitin' th' tombs iv th' ancesthors iv th' party, an' if he likes th' neighborhood he may buy a place there. It ain't Adley, f'r athletic sports ar-re far fr'm his line. 'Tis Tiddy alone that's r-runnin', and he ain't r-runnin'; he's galopin'.

"The comp'ny that insures plate glass windows injooced him to lave New York an' pike out f'r th' land iv th' prairie an' the mountain, where ye can use th' top iv y'er voice without disturbin' th' scenery. He mounted his thrusty bronco an' made f'r South Dakota. South Dakota tur-rned out as wan man an' exchanged shots iv greetin' with him. A guard iv welcome, two hundherd thousan' sthrong, composed iv vethrans iv th' R-rough Riders, met him at th' town limits an' escorted him to th' public square, where he shook hands, whinever hands remained, with th' survivors iv his career on th' plains. 'Ye won't recognize me,' says a man with a rubber leg an' a celluloid ear. 'I seem to raymimber such iv ye'er linymints as has not gone out iv circulation,' says Tiddy, 'but I don't call ye'er name,' he says. 'I,' says th' la-ad, 'am Horrible Horace, th' Scoorg iv th' Wind River Valley,' he says. 'Don't ye raymimber th' time ye near kilt me in Snake Canyon durin' th' har-rd winter iv eighty-nine?' says he. 'I have a dim recollection,' says Tiddy. 'If I raymimber r-right, I was sthandin' at th' bar dhrinkin' a pint iv sulphuric acid an' r-readin' a little Pay-rite wurruk iv mine called "Locke on th' Human Undherstanding,"' whin ye come in an' objicked to me glasses, sayin' that with th' r-rest iv me features they made my look like a profissional diver just disappearin' into an angry horse,' he says. 'Ye thin attackted me with vile language, coarse abuse, excited oaths, a cant-hook, a pair iv spurs, a pair iv chaps, a sombrero, a reflection on me gran'father, a brandin' ir'n, a bowie-knife, a forty-four an' a Winchester rifle,' he says. 'I was loath to sthrike ye even thin, but whin,' he says, 'ye passed an in insultin' remark about th' value iv th' merit system,' he says, 'me indignation overcome me,' he says. 'I wiped me glasses an' handed thim to th' bartinder, buttoned up me rough coat to prolect me silk vest, smiled ca'mly, or as ca'mly as I can, waved aside th' bullets with me left hand an' made two motions with me r-right. D'ye raymimber?' 'I raymimber th' first,' says Horrible Horace. 'Well, thim was gr-reat times,' says Tiddy. 'An' I'm not changed in th' laste,' he says. 'Me purpose in comin' to ye'er mist,' he says, 'is to throw down, rope, an' brand th' Dimmycratic party. Ar-re ye with me?' he says. 'We ar-re,' says all th' sur-vivors. An' he goes among them, inspictin' th' places where he put thim, an' thin visits th' graveyard where he buried his dead, an' so on to th' next town.

"He niver stops. In Wounded Knee he busts a bronco that has kilt almost th' intire male popylation; busts it so har-rd 'twud dhraw a baby-carredge without wakin' th' occypant. He finds a poor ranchman whose punchers is off on a dhrunk, an' he goes out an' rounds up thirty thousan' head iv cattle in less thin an hour. Afther that he r-rides off to th' cow town, finds th' cowboys, takes their guns away fr'm thim, bates thim into subjiction, an' swears thim all in as mimbers iv th' Christyan Indeavor S'ciety. He discovers an ol' frind, whom he licked th' year he killed th' grizzly bear with th' rock, an' his ol' frind is havin' throuble with a bowldher that's got in th' slocce. Th' bowldher weighs four tons. 'Ye don't know how to deal with it,' says Tiddy, and he shoves it out iv th' way with his foot. 'Even natur,' he says, 'can be subjooced be a kick fr'm a sthrong man,' he says.

"In this way he proves that 'tis be illectin' himself an' th' other la-ad on th' ticket, th' hydhra-headed monsther called be th' foolish anti-imperyalism an' be th' wise free silver, anarchy, vilence, an' intol'rance can be cr-rushed. Glory be, but I'd like to be along where he goes. 'Tis no matinee f'r ladies an' childher, with an usher to show ye to ye'er seats an' a boy distributin' choc'late creams; 'tis no handkerchief saloot, an' no quartette singin' 'Th' Violets on th' Veldt Whisper Mack an' Rosenfelt,' whin he's to speak at an altitood iv fifteen thousan' feet, where a man with a tail hat cud knock it again' th' stars in their coorses. 'Tis 'F'r gintlemen on'y': come ar-rmed whin he's in town. 'Tis mother an' sister down in th' cyclone cellar an' papa off with a brick in his hand. 'Tis shutters up at th' joolry store an' glass out at th' saloon. 'Tis sthreets carpeted with th' human form divine, an' extry clerks at th' gunware sthore an' th' tire wore off th' ambulance.

"'Th' meetin' was called f'r eight o'clock,' says th' pa-aper. 'An' at th' hour th' hall was packed with a seethin' multitood.' Afther a few well-chosen remarks, th' chairman, th' Hon. Ed. Woodcott, come down into th' body iv th' hall an' with a well-directed blow put out iv th' business th' Hon. Lim Doosly, former judge iv th' Cirkit Coort an' author iv sev'ral well-known wurruks on free clenage an' slayer iv Fierce Fred, th' halfbreed desperado. At this moment Gov'nor Rosenfelt bit his way through th' throng, an' afther bringin' down with a well-aimed shot th' chairman iv th' Dimmycratic comity, Horace Greeley Tamasany, editor iv th' Coloraydo Coyote, he spoke as follows: "Scoundhrels, cow'rds, hired ruffyans, I know ye all well, an' if e'er a wan iv ye comes up to this platform I'll show ye how I feel to'rd ye, an' fellow Republicans: This is th' happyest moment iv me life. (A voice: "Kill him.") Niver befure have I injyed so much livin' undher a Constitootion that insures equal r-rights an' no more to wan an' all, an'—excuse me, gents, while I get th' r-red headed man in the gal'ry. Got him! Thanks—an' spreads over th' counthry contint an' prosperity an' peace enough f'r anny r-right-minded man. An' if that fellow that's heavin' specimens iv th' glacyal dhrift fr'm behind yon post will—" (Editor's Note: Here our reyporther was sthruck on th' back iv th' head with a plesse iv cast'n' fr'm th' joynt iv Hollyan's Laura's Love Mine. But we undherstand that Gov'nor Rosenfelt completed a delightful speech amid gr-reat enthusyasm an' was escorted to th' thrain be a large crowd. Th' list iv kilt an' wounded will be found in another part iv this pa-aper. Th' departure iv th' distinguished visitor was marked be a humorous incidint, th' gallant leader hurlin' fr'm th' thrain Mike O'Leary, iv shaft eight iv th' B. & G. mine, amid th' good-natured laughter iv th' crowd. Our leader made a cr'd'rable impression an' manny, warrmm wurruds was heerd about him in th' sthreets las' night. It is to be hoped that he will rayturn again whin th' brick-yard starts up.)

"An' there he goes, Hinniser, rellevin' th' gloom iv th' campaign with a bit iv rale ol'-fashioned pollytics like we had whin we were boys."

"Well," said Mr. Hennessy, "thim fellows out West meant all r-right, an' ye can't blame anny man f'r doin' what he thinks is f'r th' good iv th' party, but I don't think it was r-right to attack him—with a scantlin'. 'Tis a poor weepon at th' best, an' anyhow, says I, give ivry man a chanst to be heerd."

"Niver fear that Tiddy won't be heerd," said Mr. Dooley. "An' don't ye be afraid if anny wan hits him that he won't tag back. He's havin' th' time iv all his life."

"He'll need a r-rest cure whin he's through," said Mr. Hennessy.

"He ixpicts to be illicted," said Mr. Dooley.

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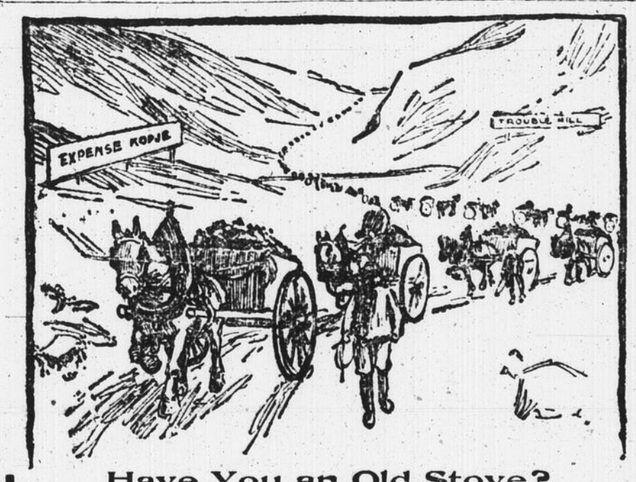

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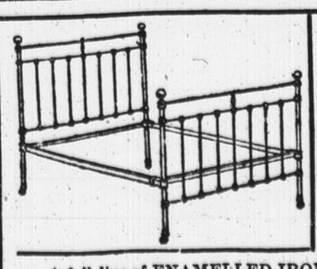

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THE SATURDAY HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT

93RD YEAR. NO. 248. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1900.

BY A WOMAN

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk with Her Herald Readers.

And now our Thanksgiving is over—this new October one which comes before turkeys are ripe and before we care for chestnuts and feasting and almost, too—if we have idealized the old November day—before we are quite ready to be really thankful. We are so impatient with the new, so tenderly careful of the old, that we resent the October Thanksgiving and we're very foolish to do it. Some of us have much cause for devout thankfulness. We are alive—that is a blessing. The earth is so good, so beautiful, the blossoms are so lovely, the birdsong so sweet. Clouds and lakes and rivers and hills intoxicate us with their mysterious beauty. To be alive, with our eyes to see and our ears to hear, is cause for much solemn whispering within ourselves "I am thankful."

To many of us death has approached and then passed by. We have been sick unto death and yet grown strong again. Those we love have been spared to us. Our friendships have been unbroken. Peace and power have come to us, and we think over the year with warmth at our hearts and the mist which is born of joy and memory in our eyes. If it has been so, if this year has brought all these good things to you, to me, then are we indeed blessed and then should we indeed be thankful. But it is not so with us all. Some of us have passed through the deep waters. Some of us have had our hopes shattered, our pride touched, our lives tormented with bereavement, or misfortune or irritating grievances, and we are almost unwilling to see any cause for thankfulness in our lives. But there is. There must be. Thankfulness is double-hinged. The bravest say, when they cannot be grateful because of sadness or sorrow "I'm thankful it's no worse." We can put our hearts in tune with the season if we will. Thanksgiving is not one day alone. It should spread from one October to another, and may it be that on Thursday we turned our hearts over to a Thanksgiving harmony which shall vibrate all year in our souls, which shall keep us true-hearted and hopeful and lift us above the happenings of life that hurt us so when we will let them.

It is altogether likely that while many children are brought up with due regard to their physical well-being, their little hopes and fears, their awakening consciousness, their petty troubles and their plain rights are not considered. We are so proud of authority—we big children—that sometimes when we do not possess it in our relations with our equals in size and years we make the most of our parental power and terrorize the little children of our bodies. We cramp them. We refuse to understand them. We will not give to them the loyal service we try to exact from them. We destroy all their good natural impulses and then complain that they are ungrateful or unahal and general disappointments to their papas and mammas. It's so easy to tell them "don't bother" when the very angels are speaking from the childish lips. They puzzle us—oh, dear yes—but that is no reason that they should stop putting questions to us. It is a reason that we should begin to think out answers. Foolish threats, childish replies, lying explanations, evasive answers to queries demanding truth, a lack of sympathy with the sweet dreamy, unselfish child nature—these are accountable for many of the warped characters we see. We are continually asking that our children should be like us. May it be forgiven us. Rather should we pray to be more like them.

It is a wonderful book, Marie Corelli's "Master Christian," but it seems to show the writer at her worst—her marvellous worst. It is a pity such a book should be written. It is a pity, too, that it should be read. It has religion and socialism and the rights of women in it, while throughout it love stories run with varied peace and torment. There are many who will read the book for the love story, and gather enough of the deeper meanings only to misunderstand them. It is all very improbable as to the realities and all very impossible as to the ideals. No one denies, or pretends to deny, that wickedness may be found where one would least expect it. If we are to pity sinners we must not insult them. Insults do not pave the way for repentance. Protestants join with Catholics in feeling utter disdain for the religious motive of the book, and an impatient wish that it had never been given to the great unheeding, unthinking, unknown public of young men and maidens. It is art degraded, and the time consumed in reading it is very much worse than wasted.

Theatrical events are anticipated, they are enjoyed or endured and they are talked of for many moons after they have taken place. Before the plays come, everybody who has seen them tells everybody else to go, or not to go, and the why thereof to several decimal places. There are people who insist that if you miss the particular thing they know all about, you've lost your supreme chance of happiness or culture or something else in particular. You all know how it is, and you've missed their dramatic pets and been glad of it too. Of the three stages, the aftermath is decidedly the most interesting. Opinions do differ so. We are nearly always amused when people differ from us, because we are so sure they are wrong. Take "The Sign of the Cross" for instance, which we have so recently had here. To some of us, it was a thing almost sublime—full of a life no less real because it had been lived out hundreds of years ago. It was pictured history. It was human woe and human joy as we live it out each day. If we considered chiefly the physical aspect of it, if we had not eyes to see the spiritual part, if we could take from it no lessons for ourselves, then, perhaps, it were just a little better that we should not see it. Believing in it as a positive good, it is startling to come in contact with one who considers it totally without artistic merit, unpleasing in its historical relation and decidedly irreverent. There are many people whom we shall never understand, many who misunderstand us and will continue to do so and many who will quarrell among themselves on account of the misunderstanding. Isn't it better to go our way because the world is so wide, and, while never going contrary to our innermost, reasoned-out impulses, pursue a quiet course without the jangle and wrangle of arguments and discussions. It's a simple duty to be sure one is right oneself. It's a thankless and sometimes an impossible task to convince another she is wrong. And so, as the plays come and go, and receive their just and unjust meed of criticism, we know that we cannot all see alike and that ought to reconcile us to differing from others, so long as we do it because we must, not because we choose to.

The woman who wants a fad this season need not look very long or try hard before she finds one. There seems to be plenty of them. It's fashionable to spoil your eyes and temper with lace-making. It is also fashionable to walk and golf and ride, while skating and curling are promised us for the winter. I even heard a whisper of tobogganing, but that's such good news it's hard to believe it. You are following a fashionable pursuit if you paint or carve, take up slumming or geology, or study languages. In fact, though you may do any or all of these things and yet be unfashionable, you cannot be fashionable unless you do some of them. There are clubs and church meetings, and would you believe it, housekeeping, good old fashioned housekeeping is coming into favor again, and the woman of the house is going to possess herself of some bits of hitherto neglected knowledge. She is going to learn what should be put in the drains to keep them sweet and clean, why a custard curdles, what goes into rice puddings, and why we eat salt pork with beans (if we do eat salt pork at all). It isn't necessary to drop all outside interests because you devote yourself to housekeeping. Housekeeping doesn't mean muddling around and getting yourself all messed up and tired out. It means systematizing work, directing wisely, and understanding (in order to teach) the routine work.

Won't it be delightful if housekeeping really does possess us like wheeling or golf or any other sport. We'll all be walking with springy steps and humming a gay little tune which will have woven into its words something about the happy homes of Montreal.

How the face of the great city changes when doors and windows must be shut to keep out the cold. It was so jolly, the summertime, with its gallery groups, its doorsteps with white-garbed girls and lads in flannels and cycling vests, its open windows, its merry voices and sweet songs. No wonder summer always brings engagements. If I were a man I'd fall in love every summer time, just as many of them do. The summer flirting has not been quite so extensive this year, for many girls have remained at home to keep house for father or brothers. If there is a large family they take turns in looking after their men-folks and close the house entirely for such time as father can spare down at the sea or up in the hills or out by the river. It's come to be quite the thing for the daughters to pity poor papa, and it's high time. Some people, of course, never go away save for the brief holiday and their white gowns decorate the steps and beautify the windows of houses for the strolling sightseer in the hot evenings. And such a town as Montreal is for sights. You get such extremes. One moment you are passing the homes of millionaires—the next you see the houses of the poor. And such poor! They are so desolate—so ignorant and life holds so little for them which you and I think is worth the having. But, they laugh and sing on their little doorsteps too, while the babies roll squabbling in the street. Down below the hill and along Atwater Avenue you find crowded homes, which belong to thrifty, and happy-faced folk. If you turn a corner sharply you may find frowzy beetle-browed women, dirty children and ill-favored men. Another turn brings you to better, larger houses, with a marked attempt at style. Wheeling or walking through the city or even going jig-a-jog in the street cars, you may hear rich Irish brogue, Scottish precision, the English r's and a's, a jumble of Yiddish, gay French chatter, a German accent or two and much western Canadian, some of it flavored with a spice of the New England dialect, wafted over the border.

Where the very rich are, there must the very poor be, is a law, and here in the wealthy city, with its treasures of art, we find the law in full working order. And, pity the poor as we may, we yet accept them and their haunts as a part of the picturesqueness of this wonderful city. It is so delightfully dirty, so unequal, so big, so surprising. Surely no place of its size ever had so many beggars or such shocking back lanes. Surely no city can boast a better back garden than our hill yonder. Surely there is no better vitw of any city than the one we get from the lookout. Just as soon as the leaves fall is one's time to see the great mass of roof-tops from the look-out on the mountain. Lovely as they are, the green tree tops screen the houses and confuse the streets. So now is our time to go, just as soon as the last leaf has fallen and the delicate gray branchlets lie against the purplish skies like fettered silver. In spring the view is beautiful. In winter it is wild. In summer it is entrancing. In autumn, with the first touch of cold in the wind, with the sunshine pallid about you, with the browns and purples in the landscape, and the haunting idea of your summer being dead and gone, the view has mystery and sadness and dissolution in it. You look and long. You feel every detail of it in your being. You stamp it on your brain and somehow the autumn memory comes out strongest and clearest and most satisfactory of all, after you've gone slowly down the Indian trail, and across Fletcher's Field and down the long hill and home.

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.

Red, White and Blue—Dresses to the shoe-tops if you are not too tall. Your mother should not allow you to go driving with a young man, my dear, and surely you do not need to ask me that other question. Doesn't your own little womanly heart tell you it's very far from right? You are merry and careless, impulsive, not very fond of work or study, sympathetic, but not particularly sensitive.

Daisie—Can't you confide in someone who knows the man in question? A secret marriage is nearly always a shameful one, and an elopement is not often either sensible or satisfactory. I hope you will believe me when I say that you cannot marry a man whom you do not love, and retain your self-respect. Your handwriting shows candor, fearlessness, sensitiveness, energy and fair order, but scarcely enough self-control.

Annie Laurie—Amethysts are the stones for February girls, and cat's eyes are dedicated to those whose birthdays fall in June. And here are the rhymes which somebody made. I wish they had made them better while they were at it:

"Sweet of face and with soul atune
The dimpled darling who comes in June."

And

"True of heart, though a trifle contrary,
The child who comes in February."

Your writing shows fair system, fair resolution, much affection and generosity.

Margerita—Wear your hair in that pretty looped braid with a bow. If it is long draw it nearly to the top of your head and arrange the front either in soft waves, or in a loosely rolled, and not too large, pompadour. 2. If I were you, I wouldn't make the Christmas gifts. 3. I trust you will have a jolly time when you come to make your visit here. I've just come upon your letter and hope it is not too late.

Mira—Does the difference in "denomination" matter so much? I wouldn't let it if I were you. Certainly write, and, above all, seek the advice of some one who knows you both. 2. Your writing shows industry, vivacity, energy and candor.

Sophia—It must be illness if he has hitherto been good and kind. Why don't you ask him after the fit of abstraction has passed away? You are sensitive, somewhat imperious, ambitious and diligent.

Olive and May.—Can some reader tell these correspondents who is the author of "The Spanish Treasure." Your geraniums will do better if you cut them down when you bring them in. They are so sensitive that they nearly always lose their leaves upon coming into the house. I wouldn't attempt the morning glorys if I were you.

Bobs—Grebe will not be used as much this year. Ermine is very fashionable, and so is blue fox and seal, too, since it has gone up in price. 2. I'm glad you enjoy the autumn woods. So do I. You are self-reliant, industrious, affectionate, ambitious, sincere, and hopeful. And now will you tell me if it is correct this time. The other shows energy, some pride, determination and a very impulsive nature.

Not Always Fidgetty—I'm afraid the hair must be cut, but if I were you I should go to Madame Ireland whose advertisement you will find in The Herald, and, if you can afford it, take whatever treatment she recommends first. 2. About the other, I do so wish I could help you, but you have not told me why it is unbearable as it is. Our duties are not always pleasant. Sometimes we must drag ourselves to them with much flogging from our consciences. You have your evenings, have you not? You can make a good deal out of evenings if you choose, and then, if no other means of livelihood is to be found, go to your daily work patiently and do it faithfully. There are so many poor souls crying for work of any kind, that I sometimes think those of us who grumble because our hands are filled with duties not to our liking, are just a little thankless. Don't you think so.

Lobster—Any manager will probably tell you very frankly what he thinks of your chances of success and whether your specialty is in operatic or dramatic work. You are vivacious, intrepid, a little too fond of flattery, cheerful, resolute and not altogether candid.

One of the Many—It was very good of you to think of me in the way you did. It looked possible at one time, but there was a fresh outcrop of very imperative duties and here I am. I'm glad you interest people in this page. You're a most valuable reader, and all the good will of it is prized exceedingly. So you "Hurrah for Sir Wilfrid" too. Good.

W.—I'm afraid the young lady is not romantic. Do you know some are born with scarcely any impulses towards doing things for other people, and others have lived in a selfish, or even in a reticent environment, so long that they have come to look upon sentiment and little attentions as rather foolish. A man whose heart craves for sympathy and for those pretty ways of doing and saying which most women have for their friends, may find himself very unhappy if he marries a woman who is too practical and considers small attentions school girly and foolish. It may not be her fault. She may have been frozen in some cold-hearted family where their communications have been too prosaically "Yea! Yea! and Nay! Nay!" You are impulsive, affectionate, artistic, a little careless, fairly patient and very generous.

Riley—Cheerful, sanguine, just, resolute somewhat imperious, persistent, loyal and executive. Perhaps you are a little too final in your judgments, just as your touch is a little too firm on your fountain pen. Otherwise your character seems to me to be admirably balanced.

Marda.—It would be very hard to tell what is the most characteristic hobby of to-day. It has been remarked that more women are interested in natural sciences than formerly, and the collecting craze while, perhaps just as much a mania as ever, is much more diversified. The objection to art collections and curio jumbles, is that they require money, and it is always a pity when the poor woman is shut out from the interests of the day. Now, if botany or birds nests, or fern gathering be the hobby, the poor woman has an equal chance with the rich one, if only she has the time to indulge herself in her chosen pleasure. Many women collect china, and you probably know how an advertisement of a new lot, or a cheap sale will drag the china enthusiasts almost from sick beds to stand three deep at the tables where pretty things are.

One woman I know collected jugs. She had all shapes and sizes, from a quart pitcher to a tiny thing which fairy queens might have used to hold the cream for their porridge. To some of us, brass is the most attractive thing in the way of curios. Down in Quebec the writer found a hob—a new hob made from an old pattern, and she brought it home, rejoicing, to keep company with a set of old brass fire irons with which a dear, old gray-headed man poked the big logs in the fire place, years and years ago. Certain brass candlesticks and snuffer and tray, a brass kettle, a brass ink pot, and an old brass lamp are her treasured possessions, while a brass jardiniere from Belgium is waiting for her in the near future—antique, artistic, solid brass with delicate repousse work and a look of petrified sunshine on its fat sides. Here in Montreal there is a quaint brass fender which is particularly attractive. It is so well-made. The work is so simple and yet so well planned and executed. More than all it belongs to a very sweet woman, whose recollections of the feet which have rested on its rail, have hallowed the lifeless thing with sweet memories of saintly old folk who have gone home. Some women collect fans, some prize laces, some are always on the lookout for old furniture. Others treasure rare books. Some gather pictures together and some, alas, spend all their money and all their time on the acquisition of ultra fashionable furnishings and clothes, which, directly La Mode has ceased to smile upon them, become less than useless in their eyes, for once passe, they are voted cumbersome.

Mina—Quite by accident I lately fell in with three charming books for children. "Among the Farm Yard People," "Among the Meadow People," and "Among the Forest People." They are by Clara D. Pierson and the little folks and the old folks love them from cover to cover. The animals are explained and not without their scientific characteristics, which are however, put into the simplest possible language. Bees and peacocks, hogs and pigeons, the lamb with the longest tail and the chicken who wouldn't eat gravel are carefully delineated. After you've finished Mrs. Frechette's books get these of Miss Pierson's.

Maggie—I'm afraid illness is at the bottom of it all, and to tell you the truth, I rather suspect you've worn your corset too tight. A grown woman who poses as a sensible, wholly sane woman, should be ashamed to go about with a twenty-one inch waist. She would be sensitive about any crippled condition which was the result of an accident, and yet she carries a very seriously crippled interior about with her, and, sometimes, she is so very ignorant as to be rather proud than otherwise of the outward and visible signs of the inner ruin and uselessness. Pain and weariness, aches, indigestion and dreadful outcomes of inflammitions from pressure are the punishment of the woman who cramps her body. Our good queen—bless her—measures thirty-six inches about the waist. Won't this royal example, influence you to be yourself. Medicine will do you no good. Neither will change of air and scene. What you want is more room to breathe. You dear, misguided twenty-one incher.

A.M.C.—I've had just the difficulty you describe with my maiden hair ferns. Usually I lose the whole top after a little, but if it is cut off carefully and the roots watered well, a new and luxuriant growth comes up to cheer you. The florist tells me it is the difference in the air, and the new growth is accustomed from the beginning to the drier conditions of atmosphere. Keep a saucer under the pot, and never allow the plant to become dry. It will not bear strong sunlight or wind, and escaping gas is particularly harmful to it.

Froude—Barrie's new book, "Tommy and Grizel," is having a large sale. Suppose you read that next. Write and tell me if you like it. It is here but I have not yet had time to read it. Joanne G. Wood is a Canadian. Her old home is at Queenston Heights, Ontario, and she spends her summers there. Her story, "A Daughter of Witches," is humorous and clever and particularly happy in presenting old truths in a new way. 2. Your writing shows ambition, energy, scarcely enough hope, much self-control and fair endurance.

Mia Cara.—Your Italian phrase means "my darling." 2. The July stone is the ruby. 3. You will find the poets mean more to you if you understand a little botany, and geology and ornithology. 4. Ruskin did not like Wordsworth. If you will recollect, he called him a peasant with a turn for rhyming. But you must take all writers as you find them. If Wordsworth attracts you, Ruskin's denunciation need not affect you. We can only speak for ourselves and different temperaments and various points of mind make a hard, fast rule in literature, as well as in all else, utterly impossible.

Nell—Ernest, industrious, very hopeful and very brave. You have good ability in mechanical pursuits, and have artistic inclinations, which, for some reason or other, have not been developed.

Beth—Vivacious, sympathetic, fairly resolute and very affectionate.

Curio.—Order, determination, generosity and self-reliance.

Sun Flower—Persistent, sensitive, hopeful, idealistic, generous and dignified.

Rita—Intuitive, a little imperious, self-reliant, self-controlled and very ambitious.

Snow-Drop—Persistent, vivacious and sympathetic.

Valerie—Determined, a little suspicious and very cheerful.

Phoenix—Sensitive, ambitious and self-controlled.

Daffodil—Alert, persistent, vivacious and systematic.

Fleur de Lys—An ardent temperament, much self-control, prudence, self-reliance and industry.

F.H.P.—Independent, deft-fingered, systematic and candid.

E. E. D.—Genial, very just, hopeful and self-reliant.

Daisy L.—Artistic, genial, vivacious, ambitious and very persistent.

Jacques B.—Order, persistence, prudence economy in money matters, originality, neatness and diligence. You have high ideals as to life and its seriousness. You try to live those ideals into your own life and you expect others to do the same. Sometimes this little fact creates more or less disturbance in families otherwise well-regulated.

Marcelle A.—Dignity, persistence, order, energy and much cheerfulness.

Kimberley—Decisive, earnest, sensitive, artistic and self-controlled.

Moses—Adaptable, methodical, affectionate, generous and intuitive.

Chas. E. M.—The writing shows cheerfulness, hope, prudence, self-reliance and industry.

Madge C.—Order, affection, self-reliance, generosity and decision.

Blueberry—Any good magazine pays for the verses which it accepts. You are self-reliant, courageous, diligent and very methodical.

Christine—You ought to make a good nurse, a good housekeeper, a good teacher and a good woman to depend upon in almost any emergency. You have all the strong qualities—courage, energy, resolution, industry, and persistence, and you add to them that special grace of tact. You are also sympathetic and cheerful and methodical.

Voice of the Words—Affection, resolution, ambition and hope.

Amo Aliquuin.—Order, executive ability, energy and resolution.

G. W. B.—Candor, intuition, a prudent understanding at war with a reckless temperament, geniality and self-reliance are given here.

Blunderbuss—Independent, vivacious, candid, generous, deft-fingered and practical.

Brother Major—Ambition, sympathy, executive ability, determination and much justice.

Brother Minor—Ambition, affection, candor, resolution and cheerfulness.

Naomi—Daring, charitable, sympathetic, intuitive, idealistic and affectionate.

Constantia—Intuitive, patient, executive, adaptable and self-controlled.

Trude—Order, affection, energy, persistence, candor and self-control.

Newell—Ardent, sympathetic, candid, enduring and generous.

Icon—Intuitive, energetic, hopeful, decisive, merry and candid.

Jackie Boy—Impulsive, fairly persistent, fairly diligent and very candid.

Julie—Decisive, a little careless, a little self-willed and very energetic.

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.

An American woman who knows, writes:—"Bread—To make good bread four things are absolutely essential—good yeast, good flour, the proper degree of heat and a sweet bread pan. In the evening boil five good sized potatoes well done, put through a colander, add two and one-half quarts of tepid water and one cake of yeast foam thoroughly dissolved in one half cupful of tepid water, sufficient to make the thickness of sponge cake. Beat ten minutes, put in a warm place to rise over night. In the morning add one tablespoonful of salt and flour to make a stiff dough. Put on the bread board; add flour till it does not stick to the board, then knead twenty minutes and put in a warm place to rise; do not cover. When light shape into loaves; do not knead only to put into shape. When your loaves are in the tin run a fork tine several times through the loaves. Do not cover while rising. One word more: Kneading makes the bread white, even grained and spongy, and should be thoroughly done. Knead with the knuckles and fist."

PICCALILLI.

One peck green tomatoes, six large onions, two tablespoonfuls ginger, one tablespoonful of cloves, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, quarter pound white mustard seed, one quart vinegar, two pounds brown sugar. Chop tomatoes and onions very fine, soak together over night in three-quarters of a cup of salt. In the morning drain off, scald in one pint of vinegar and one quart of water, then drain again and add ingredients. Cook until tender (about two hours), keep in earthen jars.

LINEN CHESTS AGAIN.

The good old custom of providing a linen chest and filling it in anticipation of the home of which every girl looks forward has been revived. It was one of the fine habits of our ancestors which ought never to have fallen into disfavor, but it did until the craze for old furniture, old china, old bric-a-brac; in fact, anything and everything that had once belonged to our grandmothers came in. In the collection of antiquities were often found pieces of fine old linen which had done service for many years without yielding to the influence of time and the consequent wear and tear.

Perhaps linen was stronger in those days—more than likely the work of weaving was better done. One thing is certain, the price was such that the possession became valuable and was treated like other valuable belongings, with the gentlest possible care. Without that care there would be no cherished linen to pass down to the next generation.

RED APPLE SAUCE.

The difference between apple sauce stewed quickly over the fire and that baked slowly for several hours in a moderate oven is so great that one could easily believe that fruits of an entirely different nature had been used. Each method carefully followed produces a delicious result, and, while some persons have a strong preference for one or the other, to my mind it is difficult to decide which is the better way. Generally I prefer to stew the first apples that come in midsummer, and reserve the baking method for the cold days of autumn when a continued fire is not objectionable. To bake the apples satisfactorily a deep earthen pudding dish such as our grandmothers used for plum and Indian-meal puddings is the best. A bean pot answers almost, if not quite, as well. Cut the apples in quarters, then remove the core and skin. Allow one cup of sugar and one-half of a cup of water to two quarts of apples. Be careful not to use too much sugar; the apples require less than when they are stewed, for the long cooking seems to develop the natural sweetness of the apple. Cover them closely and bake in a very slow oven for four or five hours, or until they have a deep, rich, red color. If they cook too fast the steam will cause them to burst and run over the pan, and result in a mushy sauce, but a moderate cooking will leave each quarter distinct in the clear syrup. Let it cool in the pan and turn it out without any stirring of the fruit.

This may be used as a sauce for breakfast or dinner, or served with cream and hot biscuit for dessert, or you may bake your pie crusts separately and then fill with the apple and reheat a few minutes before serving.

A DAINTY MAN.

No epicure now uses a fork with the left hand, writes Wm. Hosea Ballou. The spoons and forks, then, being almost solely used with the right hand should be placed with the knives at the right of the plate. This setting leaves the space at the left clear of the napkin, when not in use, or the newspaper or book. Take the food with the fork in the right hand and the napkin in the left hand.

There should be no serving on the table outside of the home, and I wouldn't allow it in a home of my own. The carving should be done away from the table by the waiter, and by him the potatoes peeled, if baked or boiled, and the corn cut from the cob. Have each portion served to yourself and your guests separately, solely and exclusively by the waiter. Have all the work possible done away from the table, so that the efforts not directed to conversation may be confined to getting the food into the interior noiselessly and as invisibly as possible.

The spoon is the worst disease spreader of its fellow silverware. But for that matter I believe that all table ware is a menace to life and health, secreting and distributing germs of disease from mouth to mouth. There is no such thing as personal tableware, even in the most exclusive home. So long as people use a common tableware, the general public welfare will be endangered.

The only prevention possible would be the enforced introduction of antiseptic washes in the kitchen. Even then one must always confront the fact at the table that every article of tableware has been used by thousands, with their thousands of physical conditions.

Jaccilt—Most of us grow just a little tired of sliced raw tomatoes and when the chilly days come they are nice stuffed or fried. For stuffed tomatoes cut the top off each, take out the seeds, fill with the following dressing. Melt a piece of butter size of a butternut. Mix half a chopped onion, 3 tablespoons bread crumbs, a teaspoon of chopped parsley and salt and pepper. Add this to the melted butter and fill the tomatoes with the dressing. Bake twenty minutes.

L. G.—In the first place you must not leave your stock to get cold in the stock pot. It must be poured off when it is done, strained and set away. If the stock-making materials are not exhausted they too may be set aside after being drained, but on no account leave them in the pot. The pot itself should be cleaned and dried, or it will certainly grow sour. To make clear soup, you need the juices of fresh meat and fresh vegetables. Stock from cooked meats and cold vegetables gives a basis for soup, but bouillon must possess a certain body like wine. Cut the meat into small pieces half the size of an egg. Break the bones into 3 or 4 inch lengths and take out the marrow, which would prevent the soup from clearing. For 2 lbs. of shin beef, meat and bone together, you will need 3 pints of cold water and 1 teaspoonful of salt. Bring slowly to a boil. When the scum begins to appear put a tablespoonful of cold water, which forces it to rise more rapidly. Let it boil for five minutes, skimming carefully. Now add your vegetables, 1 onion cut in half, lengthwise; 1 carrot, ditto, 1 small turnip sliced, 1-2 stick of celery, a bunch of herbs (parsley, thyme and bay leaf), a dozen peppercorns and 2 cloves. Cover and simmer for five hours. Strain through a hair sieve. To clear it use the whites and shells of two eggs. Whisk them into the cold soup. Stand over the fire till hot, then strain through a wire sieve and a muslin. Now your soup should sparkle and be of a light amber color. If it be green, you have not removed all the scum. You may season and decorate it if you choose, but if you use macaroni as you suggest it, must be boiled by itself and rinsed thoroughly before it is added to your soup. Otherwise it will cloud it and you've wasted too much time over that precious soup to have it go wrong now. A piece of blotting paper will remove "eyes" of grease which have been allowed into soup, or a bit of absorbent cotton. I'm glad you're beginning at the beginning. Soup is far more important than pies or puddings.

VEGETARIAN MENU.

Contributed by F. H.

BREAKFAST.

Fresh fruit in season, potted white haricots, bread easily made without an oven, butter, postum.

DINNER.

Brazil nut soup, mushroom pie, mashed potatoes, dinner rolls, celery.

TEA.

Fresh fruit in season, cheese and onions, on shredded wheat biscuits, apple pie, jam, bread (tritocumina) butter, tea.

POTTED WHITE HARICOTS.

Stew a cupful of white haricots, with 6 onions and water to cover them, until perfectly soft, rub through a wire sieve or potato masher. Add 3 ounces of mashed potato, 6 ounces of brown bread crumbs, 1 ounce of butter, 1 ounce grated cheese and an eggspoonful of mustard. Mix well with pestel and mortar and fill small pots, cover with melted butter.

BREAD EASILY MADE WITHOUT AN OVEN.

Mix 1 1-2 lbs. whole-wheat with an imperial pint (20 fluid ounces) of water, put it into a tin box with a close-fitting lid which will not admit water, and boil it for two hours in a good sized saucepan of water, with its lid on to keep in the heat. The result is a 2 1-2 lb. loaf of delicious bread, costing about 2 1-2d. It is not like a pudding boiled in water, soft and clammy outside, but dry, like ordinary bread.

BRAZIL NUT SOUP.

Pas 1 lb. of brazil nuts through an "Ida" nut mill, stew them for 12 hours in two quarts of water, with some celery and a few onions that have been fried, then add one quart of boiling milk; pass through a strainer; season and serve with fried bread dice. If you haven't a nut mill, the nuts can be crushed with a rolling pin.

MUSHROOM PIE.

Take two small teacupfuls of flour and three eggs. Mix the flour with water (not milk), to the consistency of cream, add the eggs, well beaten and sufficient milk to make a thin batter. Season to taste with pepper and salt, and fry in butter in very thin pancakes until a light brown color. These should be made the day before they are to be used. Cut into squares about the size of a threepenny piece and fill a pie dish about three parts full, adding a few mushrooms minced and fried in butter. Fill up the pie dish with brown gravy (as follows) cover with ordinary paste and bake.

BROWN HARICOT GRAVY.

A great deal of difficulty raised by flesh-eaters is what can you do for gravy? Apart from the gravy that can easily be made from such preparations as Fromm's extract, "Plasmon," etc., most appetising gravies can be made from vegetable stock, with the usual addition of thickening, salt pepper and lump of butter. Brown haricot tea is best stock; see Harold; September 6.

DINNER ROLLS.

Delicious dinner rolls can be made as follows:—Take 1 1-2 lbs. of white flour, 1-2 lb. of whole-meal; 6 ounces of butter and 1 ounce of yeast. Mix the yeast with a dessertspoonful of treacle in a quarter of a pint of milk and water, rub the butter into the flour, and put in the yeast to rise. Knead; form into rolls; raise for half an hour, bake in quick oven.

ONIONS AND CHEESE ON SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUITS.

Peel and slice some onions, boil until tender, thicken as for onion sauce, add milk until the consistency of cream, grate some cheese and add, boil and pour over the biscuits.

CHAITER

Jenny took the prize that night,
Dressed in red an' blue an' white.
Never none so sweetly dressed—
Dunno how I liked her best!
Looked so queenlike in the white,
Says I to myself, "That's right!"
But the red—a rose in spring!—
An,' says I, "That's jest the thing!"
Then, the violets simple blue,—
An,' I says, "That's what'll do!"
But it's hard jest now to know
What it was become her so!
But I'll make this statement true—
I'm fer red an' white an' blue!

Some famous women are friends of cats, notably Miss Julia Marlowe, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Miss Mary E. Wilkins and Miss Louise Gurney.

Stockings to match the gown are the latest fad, and one way to obtain this is to purchase the white ones and have them dyed to match the sample of your gown.

"Methinks we do as fretful children do,
Leaning their faces on the window-pane,
To sigh the glass dim with their own
breath's stain."

"Injudicious courtships are responsible for a great deal of unnecessary misery and unhappiness," declared Father Owens, of Croton, N.Y. "Courtship should be almost as sacred as engagement, but I am sorry to say that neither of them is often taken very seriously. A young man may keep company with a young woman for a period extending over several years—steady company, as the saying goes. His name becomes associated with hers, until people take it as a matter of course that they must be engaged, when suddenly, his calls and attentions cease, and, as is often the case, he meets and marries some new girl in less than a year's time from the day he first made her acquaintance. "Nor is there any reason, he will argue, why he should not do so. He was never engaged to the other girl; never even

(Continued on Page teen.)

QUEEN MATED TO PLEASE HERSELF

Welhelmina Took No Heed of Her Cabinet,

AND WOULD NOT WAIT A YEAR.

After Being Betrothed by Rumor to Every Eligible Prince, She Chose Her Own Husband.

Berlin, October 20.—The announcement of Queen Wilhelmina's betrothal has been sympathetically received by the whole German press, although nearly all the papers point out that the event is devoid of political significance.

It is learned from a reliable source that the young Queen's choice is her own, and against the wishes of the Dutch Cabinet, who desired her to wait for another year or two until her judgment was more mature. She took the matter into her own hands.

When she visited Potsdam a year ago everybody expected that her choice would be Prince Joachim Albrecht, of Prussia, who paid court to her assiduously, and rescued her and the Queen mother from a serious accident while they were driving in the Sans Souci Park. At that time she seemed to be seriously smitten, the Prince being tall, good looking and amiable, but it is understood that she yielded to the strong objections of the Dutch Cabinet, who urged that an alliance with a Prussian Prince might bring political entanglements.

RUMOR WIDE OF THE MARK.

A vast amount of interesting speculation has been set at rest by Queen Wilhelmina's announcement. The "little Queen" of the Dutch has been mated time after time, and the eligible princes of Europe have one after another been declared by gossip the favored suitor to her hand. But "Wilful Wilhelmina," as a British cousin calls her, has proved all these rumors wide of the mark, except the last. Her subjects expected she would announce her betrothal on her twentieth birthday, August 31 last. A few days previously a German paper declared Duke Adolph of Mecklenburg-Schwerin the prospective bridegroom. A denial was promtly issued at The Hague, but it is now seen that it was Duke Adolph's younger brother, Duke Henry, who has won the prize.

In appearance the Queen fulfills the Dutch ideal. She has a well formed rather sturdy figure, an intelligent, bright face, an exquisite milk and rose complexion, large hazel eyes and light brown hair.

A WEALTHY SOVEREIGN.

Duke Henry, of course, will become his wife's naturalized subject. Many of the difficulties which beset in similar circumstances Prince Albert, the Prince Consort of Queen Victoria in England, are unlikely to arise in the present instance, as the only members of the House of Orange nearly related to the Queen are the two Princes of Saxe-Weimar, who are rarely in the Netherlands, although they are the next heirs to the throne, and consequently many awkward questions of precedence such as troubled the early married life of the Royal English pair will not need consideration. Queen Wilhelmina, moreover, is one of the wealthiest sovereigns in Europe, enjoying a civil list of upward of fifteen million dollars per annum, besides an immense private fortune inherited from her father. She has been able to make a match free from political, dynastic, or any other motive than that of her own happiness, and a general wish for its attainment will follow the course of this royal union.

The young Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is in habits and manner a typical German officer. He has travelled to India and the North Cape. Recently he has been much in evidence in Berlin and Potsdam, and in court, military and diplomatic society, where he is appreciated as an indefatigable dancer. He is also a fine equestrian. His brother, Duke Adolph Friedrich, is a noted steeplechaser.

THE NEW RUSSELL HOUSE.

The New Russell House opened for business Thanksgiving Day, on St. James Street, at the old stand of the Webster House, near Bonaventure Depot. From basement to attic the house has been refurnished, refitted and made fireproof. Handsome plate glass windows have been added to the rotunda, where beautiful leather-covered easy chairs lend an air of comfort and tone to the place. The dining-room, sleeping rooms, parlors and all, have been equipped with great judgment and taste, and every facility will be afforded for carrying on a high class business on the American plan. The rates have been placed at $1.50 to $2 to meet the tourist and commercial customers, and one of the finest hotel homes in this country is the Russell. Electric lighting, modern heating and sanitation have been added and everything is modern and first-class. Mr. Frank Murray, the proprietor, is a favorite with all who know him. He was for years proprietor of the Lake House at Lake Megantic and is known for his sterling integrity, social qualities and proverbial hospitality.

MORTON'S FAVORITE CAFE.

Since "Morton's" Cafe opened, some years ago, on Craig Street, as a reliable temperance restaurant, it has developed a remarkable reputation of well-cooked meals "cheap." So fast did it grow that a removal to handsome new quarters was necessitated early last spring to 17 Bleury Street. Success followed Mr. Morton, not only because he had a larger and better equipped home for his patrons, but because he maintained the same high character of the meals and service. He has all the advantages of success bringing success. He buys for cash and gets the best the market affords, hence his tables are always filled. Personally Mr. Morton supervises everything and with only the aid of advertising, which is derived by one patron telling another, has been used. He has original methods of studying personally the likes and dislikes of customers and by his own pleasant manner has drawn about him a steadily increasing circle of friends.

THE POPULAR NEW BETTS' CAFE.

Among the popular down-town restaurants known for the excellence of their meals none have achieved a more desirable reputation in the better classes than "Betts' Cafe," 212 St. James Street. Mr. Betts, the proprietor, deserves special mention for introducing during the past few years a high class 25-cent meal. He is an experienced restaurant keeper and depends upon his personal attention to the wants of his customers for his marked success. During the last few years many of the leading business men have been added to the patrons of Betts' Cafe. The central locality, the excellent, substantial character of all the eatables from the butter, tea and coffee to the roasts, chops and steaks, and the prompt service, have given the place a wide popularity. A glance at the long, cosily-kept dining-room, the white tablecloths, the bright silver, combine at once a home-like appearance. As an evidence of growth, Mr. Betts yesterday opened a new cafe on Notre Dame Street just west of McGill Street, where he intends maintaining the same high standard that has made the head cafe a favorite resort. Clean, bright rooms have been fitted up and an excellent menu a la carte is served at all hours, while a specialty is to be made of the solid meal. Indeed, Mr. Betts defies competition for all-round good qualities. Personally he is wide-awake and alert and is up to date as a buyer of table delicacies and seasonable novelties. He studies all the latest details of the restaurant business and guarantees satisfaction.

BUILD A PACKING HOUSE.

The Laing Company Want Permission to Construct One Similar to Those in Chicago.

The Committee on Hygiene and Statistics, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, received a communication from the Laing Packing and Provision Company, who asked for permission to erect a packing house at Point St. Charles on a site immediately adjoining the stock yards. Mr. J. N. Laing, the president of the company, points out that the facilities for such work in this city have hitherto been vastly inferior to those that obtain in other cities of similar dimensions. The committee decided to send the letter to Council, and at the same time instructed Dr. Laberge to ascertain if the company intended to erect a building in conformity with the most recent hygienic principles. In conversation with a Herald reporter last evening, Mr. Laing said that that was undoubtedly the intention of the company. The building, constructed of brick, would be similar to those of the Armour concern in Chicago, though, of course, on a much smaller scale.

Some of the members referred to the change made at the last meeting of Council in regard to the treatment for applicants who asked to have their water rates remitted or reduced. The matter is now entirely in the hands of the Finance Committee, except in the few isolated cases that occasionally arise where some hygienic principle is involved, thanks to the energetic action of the chairman, Ald. Ames, who is continually, owing to his interest in the work, devising means for the betterment of the service. Under the old order of things, the immense sum of $150,000 was carried over from year to year as the result of a stay in proceedings to collect, and the sum of $50,000 annually is completely written off. This deplorable condition of affairs, it is now felt, will be greatly obviated. Some of the members of the committee, who were not cognizant of the change made by Council, thought that it would be better if the thing had been left as it was before. Ald. Ames replied that he did not see how any alteration could be effected now.

A FEW MORE.

One thousand five hundred new ladies' jackets (simples) offered Monday and following days at one-third per cent. off at Marchand's, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame.

Stillwell's Temperance Hotel and Cafe, Just East of Victoria Square, on Craig Street.

Stillwell has several imitators in Montreal—has had ever since he woke the town up on the Dining Room business, but people who are looking for comfort, convenience and economy don't stay side-tracked long. All others combined could not serve Stillwell's patrons.

TUCKETT'S NEW MYRTLE 4's NAVY

See T. & B. in Gilt on Each Plug.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

MOST PERFECT MADE.

AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

CHICAGO-ILL. 1893

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

The Original and Only Genuine

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

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

The Illustrated London News, of September 28th, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be the most generally useful, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. — See Lancet, December 21, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" in the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

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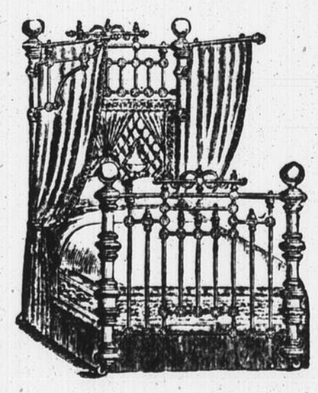

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ANOTHER OPINION...

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MONTREAL, April 11th, 1900.

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NEW STEAMERS.
Tunisian, 10,576 tons, Twin Screw.
Bavarian, 10,376 tons, Twin Screw.
Corinthian, 8,000 tons.
Sicilian, 8,000 tons.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC & LIVERPOOL

From Liverpool	Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
13 Sept.	Parisian	29 Sept.	29 Sept.
27 Sept.	Tunisian	12 Oct.	13 Oct.
4 Oct.	Numidian	26 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.	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
S.S.	AMARYNTHIA	Nov. 20

—AGENTS—
GLASGOW.....DONALDSON BROS.

THOMSON LINE

WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE

FROM PORTLAND.

*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 (*Chartered.)	Oct. 19

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.

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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. 14
*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

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

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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 farther information regarding freight or passage apply to

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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 $26.50, 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 accommodation for a limited number of first cabin passengers. Rate, $50 single, $90 return.

MONTREAL TO LONDON.

Oceano		Aug. 18
Arnage		Aug. 25
Montreal		Aug. 31

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
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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.
Vancouver	Oct. 20, daylight.	Sept. 20, 2 p.m.
Dominion	Nov. 3, daylight.	Nov. 3, 2 p.m.
Cambroman	Nov. 10, daylight.	Nov. 10, 2 p.m.
*Roman	Nov. 17, daylight.	Direct

*This steamer does not carry passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE — Cabin, $50.00 and upwards single, $100 and upwards return, according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin, $35.00 single, $66.50 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 ....Nov. 7, 10.50 a.m. ..Dec. 5
S.S. Commonwealth ..Oct. 17.....Nov. 14

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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. 18
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; FALGRAVE, MURPHY & CO., Dublin; HAROLD KENNEDY, Quebec.

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

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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. 26	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.

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NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY

ONLY SIX HOURS AT SEA.

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

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

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

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

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
New York—Southampton—London.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a.m.

St. Louis	Oct. 27	St. Louis	Nov. 14
New York	Oct. 31	New York	Nov. 21
St. Paul	Nov. 7	St. Paul	Nov. 23

RED STAR LINE.
New York—Antwerp—Paris.
Sailing every Wednesday at 12 noon.

*Kensington	Oct. 24	Friesland	Nov. 7
Noordland	Oct. 31	*Southwark	Nov. 14

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

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Piers 14 and 15 N. River.
Office—73 Broadway, New York.
W. H. Henry, 116 St. Peter Street, Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal.

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Fall, 1900.

Bright, interesting, dainty, handsome;

An epitome of current fashions in men's apparel;

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Semi-ready shipped to wearers everywhere.

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Prices: $20, $18, $15, and $12 per suit or overcoat.

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TORONTO WINNIPEG LONDON OTTAWA

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED, OCTOBER 19 AND 20.

Steamship Waccaman, Crosby, Toronto, Master, light.

Steamsap Atlantic, Poulbot, Lower Ports, Henderson & Taylor, general.

CLEARED, OCTOBER 19 AND 20.

Brigantine George, Cook, St. John's, Henderson & Taylor, general.

Steamship Vancouver, McDonald, Liverpool, D. Torrance & Co., general.

Steamship Numidian, Mann, Liverpool, H. & A. Allan, general.

Steamship Waccaman, Crosby, Baie des Chaigurs, Master, light.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamships.

Campana, Dennison, J. G. Brock. Moored in Customs Basin.

Westgarth, Lapman, Furness, Withy & Co. Moored opposite Sailors' Home.

Lycia, Williams, Baie Comeau, Pemberton & Co. Moored at Island wharf.

Iona, Cunningham, Lafleur & Co. Moored at Windmill Point.

Atlantic, Poulbot, Henderson & Taylor. Moored in the Customs Basin.

Schooner.

W. J. B., Mabe, J. G. Brock. Moored in Customs Basin.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Dominion Line steamship Dominion, Captain Meadus, sailed from Liverpool at 5 p.m. on Thursday for Quebec and Montreal with 72 first cabin, 125 second cabin and 158 third class passengers.

The Head Line steamship Teutonia, Captain Orr, from Belfast, arrived up yesterday afternoon and berthed at Hochelaga. The next steamer of the Head Line to arrive in port is the Glen Head, Captain Ivennedy, from Belfast on the 14th inst.

The Donaldson Line steamship Tritonia, Captain Rollo, from Glasgow, passed Fame Point inwards on the 19th.

The Allan Line steamer Montcalmean, from London, passed Father Point inwards at 5.15 p.m. on Thursday.

The Donaldson Line steamship Lakonia, Captain McNeil, from Glasgow, passed Father Point inwards on the 19th inst., at 8 a.m.

The Lord Line steamship Lorne, from Cardiff, for Montreal, passed Father Point inward on the 19th at 7.10 a.m.

The Manchester Line steamship Manchester Commerce, Captain Baxter, which has been discharging a portion of her cargo at Quebec, is expected to arrive in port this afternoon.

The Allan Line steamer Norwegian from Boston for Glasgow, arrived out on Friday afternoon and landed all her live stock without loss.

The Leyland Line steamship Mexican sailed from Liverpool for Montreal on the 17th inst.

THE CORINTHIAN'S PASSENGERS.

The Allan Line steamship Corinthian, Captain W. Dunlop, which sailed from Liverpool on October 11, is due to reach Montreal on Monday. She has on board 90 cabin and 140 third class passengers. Following is the list of her saloon passengers: Mr. W. J. Anstey, Mr. D. Armour, Mr. C. R. Ashbee, Mrs. E. Ashbee, Mr. G. A. Binet, Rev. Mr. Bowers, Mrs. Bowers, Miss M. M. Brown, Miss Carey, Mr. J. Cawdell, Miss R. Chase, Mr. H. Cowan, Dr. J. A. Duchesneau, Miss L. Eames, Miss Ethel Eveleigh, Miss J. Eveleigh, Mr. A. W. Ewart, Mr. F. Fall, Mrs. Fall, Miss Mary Farrell, Mr. Gellibrand, Mr. Lockhart Gordon, jr., Mrs. Gordon, Miss E. Gordon, Miss J. Gordon, Miss E. Gordon, Master L. Gordon, Miss Albert Grant, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Greenwood, infant and maid, Mr. C. D. Gurney, Mr. F. C. Harrison, Mr. J. W. Hickson, Miss L. Hoclin, Rev. R. J. Hutchen, Mrs. Jacques, Miss Keagley, Miss M. Keagley, Mr. G. B. Kirkpatrick, Mr. W. Lauder, Mrs. J. D. Lawson, Miss Leeatt, Mrs. McCallum, Mr. J. Mills, M.A., LL.D., Mrs. Mills, Miss D. Nicholson, Miss Norton, Mrs. Arthur Oakshott, two children and two nurses, Miss Parks, Mr. Thomas Peacock, Mr. J. Portelous, Mrs. Portelous, Miss Portelous, Mr. A. E. Prevost, Mr. M. M. Rowley, Mr. S. E. Sparrow, Miss M. Rose, Lieut. J. M. Ross, R.C.R., Mr. William C. Scott, Mrs. Scott, Miss Annie Scott, Master Alex Scott, Miss Seybold, Mr. A. T. Solomon, Mrs. E. Spragg, Miss Spragg, Mr. W. Swaine, Master H. W. Swaine, Mr. C. G. Theal, Miss Theal, Mr. W. Tornburn, Mr. Thomas Walters, Mr. W. W. Warner, Mrs. Warner, Mr. W. A. Wilson, Mr. C. Wright, Rev. Canon Young, Mrs. Young, Mr. J. M. N. B. Miss Osborne, Mr. Rotherham, Mr. Shokesbury, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Panter, Mr. Hindley, Rev. Jas. Little.

Montreal Team.

The Montreal team to meet Brockville today will be:—Full, Russell; halves, Craig, Henderson, Suckling; quarter, Lafiton; scrimmage, Averst, Manning, Vipond; wings, Dr. Irvine, Moore, O'Brien, Davidson, Parr, Lewis, Barton.

Alf. Allen defeated Fred Wyatt at Ottawa last night in the fourteenth round of what was to have been a fifteen round bout, after one of the best and fastest mills ever seen in Ottawa. Wyatt had Allen take the count in the sixth. Wyatt took the count in the tenth, and in the fourteenth his seconds threw up the sponge. Sam. Cassidy was referee.

Who can take Turkish Baths with safety and who cannot? Every person can if they take them at the

LAURENTIAN BATHS

for all our appliances are perfect. Our rooms are light, large, airy and comfortable, no stuffy, close corners and bad air. If you register between 6 and 10 p.m., we give a perfect bath for 50 cents.

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Are Shipped Direct from the Factory to the . . .

Company's Branch Warerooms

2263 St. Catherine Street,

—AND ARE SOLD—

DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER.

No Middle Profit Added.

NEW 1900 MODELS

Easiest Terms of Payment.

Famous Orchestral Devices

OWNED BY THE BELL CO.

Demonstrated Daily at the

BELL PIANO WAREROOMS,

2263 St. Catherine Street.

TEN YEARS GUARANTEE.

OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 9 P.M.

LORD STRATHCONA HONORED BY M.A.A.A.

He Was Presented With an Illuminated Address.

A PATRIOTIC REPLY.

Several of the Association's Oldest Members, in Addition to Mr. Harry Brophy, the President, Also Spoke.

The reception tendered Lord Strathcona last evening by the members of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, was in every way most successful. Nearly every member thought it his duty to turn out to do honor to the only honorary life member of the Association, and in consequence the hall of the "gym" was almost too small for the crowd present.

At nine-thirty His Honor, in company of the Honorary President of the Association, Lieut.-Col. Whitehead, arrived at the hall, where he was welcomed by the President, Mr. Harry Brophy, and the other officers of the Association.

An adjournment was then made to the platform. Among those seated round the honored guest were to be noticed:

Mr. Justice Davidson, Donald Macmaster, Rev. Dr. Barclay, Dr. Peterson, Messrs. R. B. Angus, E. S. Clouston, Dr. R. Tait Mackenzie, the past presidents, Messrs. A. W. Stevenson, F. C. A. McIndoe, Jas. A. Taylor, T. E. Paton, and M. Freeman; the directors, Messrs. L. Gardner, A. Chaplin, Alex. Stewart, H. L. Shaw, M. J. Murphy, Major Macaulay, C. M. Cameron, J. F. Savage, and Arthur Massey; the secretary-treasurer, Mr. E. Herbert Brown; Lieut.-Col. G. R. Starke, Messrs. W. H. Whyte, and R. D. McGibbon.

The chairman, Lieut.-Col. Whitehead, after briefly introducing Lord Strathcona, called upon Mr. Harry Brophy, the president, to present the address. This was a most handsome piece of illuminated work, and conceded by all to be one of the finest ever seen in the city. It ran as follows:

Montreal, Oct. 15th, 1900.

To The Right Honorable Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., LL.D.:

My Lord,—The Montreal Amateur Athletic Association desire to share in the enthusiastic welcome extended to your Lordship on your return to Canada, after an absence of two years.

In that interval, you have so faithfully discharged the public duties which this country entrusts to your care, and so brilliantly impressed your great personal qualities upon the councils of the Empire, that new and deserved honors have been bestowed upon you by our beloved Sovereign.

These have been a cause of general rejoicing among your fellow subjects in Canada, to whom you have so greatly endeared yourself by a lifetime of good and generous deeds and of unselfish devotion to the best interests of your adopted country.

The fifteen hundred members of this Association are loyal to the core, and we are proud to remember that we have representatives in the British South African Army.

It gave us keen delight to learn of the noble and enlightened patriotism which prompted your Lordship at a critical moment in the history of the Empire, to equip a force of Canadian Horse for service in the field. The generosity of the thought has only been equalled by the gallantry of the five hundred men who eagerly volunteered for a force which will ever be associated with your Lordship's name.

This Association, which has the honor to include your Lordship's name as its only honorary life member, is convinced that your Lordship's action intensified throughout the whole of Her Majesty's Dominion the spirit of devoted patriotism which has carried a serious war to a triumphant conclusion, and has knit together the bonds which unite the British Dominions to the Throne of our gracious Sovereign.

We may, without egotism, although with exhilation, rejoice in the prominent share which our fellow members have taken. We believe to have been a necessary assertion of the rights of our fellow subjects throughout South Africa.

It was received with loud and prolonged cheers, showing that the sentiments contained therein were those of every member present.

Mr. Justice Davidson then reviewed the history of the Association. He recounted the difficulties that had been overcome in making the Association what it is to-day, claiming this to be a proof of the prudence and business ability of the management. He then alluded to the claim the Association has on every citizen of Montreal, and this for three reasons. First, the M.A.A.A. had always been an amateur body, it had always been run on strictly temperance lines, and in being practically the recruiting ground for the officers of the militia. In view of these facts he hoped that it might soon be made possible for the Association to move into larger and more commodious quarters.

On rising, Lord Strathcona was again received with prolonged cheers and the announcement that he was a jolly good fellow. He spoke with great emotion, and seemed very much touched by the cordial reception tendered him. Some few months ago, he said, he had been made a freeman of his native town of Forres, in Scotland. At the time he had been told that it was the first time such an honor had been conferred on any one for over a hundred and fifty years. He, in consequence, was deeply grateful for the honor, but was not less so for that of having been chosen to be the only honorary life member of the M.A.A.A. He then thanked the members for the kind and hearty send-off they had given the Strathcona Horse on their departure for South Africa. When he heard of it, he felt as pleased as though it had been accorded to himself. On this account he would take advantage to thank them, one and all, from the bottom of his heart.

Fitting addresses were also made by Rev. Dr. Barclay, Mr. Donald Macmaster, and Principal Peterson. The announcement made by the latter, of the success of the McGill team at the Inter-Collegiate games in Toronto, was heartily received. Three mighty cheers and a tiger were then given for Lord Strathcona, after which the proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

LEPINE PARK RACES.

Results of the Two Class Events at the East End Track Yesterday.

The races at Lepine Park yesterday were of a high order. Little Fanchette, in the 2.24 class, won out as easily as in the race of the day preceding. The judges were Messrs. M. Behan, starter, J. H. Kennedy and L. A. Roberge. Following is the summary:

2.30 class, purse $150—

Dr. A. Cheval's (Montreal) blk. m. Little Annie Rooney	3	1	1	1
S. Desautel's (Montreal) ch. s. Red Spile	1	3	2	3
M. Martin's (Montreal) b.g. Colonel Brock	2	2	4	4
A. Tlouin's (L'Assomption) br. m. Fille de Moscou	5	4	3	2
Thos. Warren's (Prescott) g.g. Greyhound	4	5	dr	

Time—2.30, 2.30½, 2.28½, 2.32.

Betting—Little Annie Rooney, 5 to 2; Red Spile, 2 to 1; Greyhound, 2 to 1; Fille de Moscou, 15 to 2; Colonel Brock, 4 to 1.

2.24 class, purse $150—

L. N. D. Houde's (Nicolet) b.m. Little Fanchette	1	1	1	
J. E. Houde's (Three Rivers) b.g. Valensia Boy	2	2	2	
A. L. McCullough's (Ottawa) blk. g. Little Darky	4	3	2	
L. H. Goulet's (Montreal) blk. g. Baldy Wilkes	3	4	ds	

Time, 2.26, 2.25, 2.25.

Betting—Little Fanchette, even; Valensia Boy, 3 to 1; Little Darky, 5 to 2; Baldy Wilkes, 4 to 1.

Ottawa Snowed Under.

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—The Montreal Golf Club easily vanquished the Ottawa men on the Chelsea links yesterday, defeating them by 153 holes up. Only two Ottawa players, Mr. R. Gormully and Mr. George H. Perley, scored. Twenty-five men aside took part.

Ask to see our white blankets, worth $4.00, for $2.49 a pair, at Marchand's, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame.

M'GILL ATHLETES DEFEAT VARSITY

The Two Teams Cannot be Compared on Points.

THE SCORE WAS 69 TO 39.

McGill Won Nine Out of the Thirteen Events—Young Orton Ran Third to Morrow and Molson.

Toronto, October 20.—(Special.)—The second annual inter-university meet held at Rosedale yesterday afternoon between the athletes representing McGill University and the University of Toronto resulted as last year in a sweeping victory for the Montreal collegians. The locals were handicapped by the absence of champion J. W. Gray, who ruptured a blood vessel in his lungs while in training for these sports. The McGill athletes outclassed the Toronto men in the sprints, held their own in the distance events and the jumps and made a good showing in the weight contests.

The star all-round athlete of the day was Percy Molson, of McGill. He won the 220 yard dash, the half mile run, and putting the shot; was a rattling good second in the 440 yard race, and third in the broad jump. He ran unplaced in the 100 yard dash. Molson is a fine type of athlete, being lithe of limb, splendidly muscled, game to the core and graceful in his movements. An ex-Torontonian, J. D. Morrow, ran a dead heat with J. Gaskill, also of McGill, in the 100 yards dash, won the 440 yards run and was second in the 220 yards. S. P. Biggs, of Varsity, won the discus and hammer throwing events and was unplaced in the shot putting. C. A. Rutherford, of McGill, captured the high and broad jumps; T. Worthington, of Varsity, the hurdle race, and R. W. Dalgleish, of McGill, the pole vault. The last named failed in an attempt to break the record. McGill won the team race, four men a side.

There was a strong wind blowing against the runners in the 100 yard dash. This favored the McGill men, who were big and strong, compared to their Toronto opponents. Gaskill looked to be the winner at the tape, but Morrow caught the judge's eye at the same time and it was declared a dead heat. Irving Orton finished gamely, and beat Molson out for third place. Four faced the starter in the half mile run. Molson cut loose on the turn into the home stretch and won easily. H. S. Rose a small but compactly built chap, beat out V. Henderson, his fellow-student, for second place, in the last few strides.

The pole vault soon resolved itself into a duel between R. W. Dalgleish and G. M. Kent, of McGill, for first place, and between R. E. Wiley, of McGill, and O. K. Gibson, of Varsity, for third. Dalgleish eventually carried off first prize, with a jump of 9 feet 7 inches, and Wiley beat Gibson for the "show money."

The 16 lb. hammer weighed 16 lbs. 17 ounces, and S. P. Biggs won handily, with a throw of 94 f et 3 inches. It was close between the Frasers, of McGill, for the place, T. C. winning from D. L. by less than 6 inches.

In the 220 yards run there was a great finish between Molson and Morrow, the former getting the verdict by a foot. Gaskill just beat Orton for third.

Other Toronto men were nowhere.

The greatest enthusiasm of the day was aroused by the victory of the midget, Rose, in the mile run. E. S. Cary set the pace, with Rose second, until the final lap, when Gray, Henderson and Gale moved up. In the final 220 yards Rose pulled away from the bunch as if they were standing still, opening up a big gap and winning hands down amidst tremendous cheering. He deserved made a very game finish and beat out Gray for second place, solely on his age.

Varsity men were quickly disposed of in the 16 lb. shot putting. Molson took first prize, Biggs, champion of Rugby football fame, second, and T. C. Fraser, third. All three puts were within a foot of each other.

Carelessness put Varsity's best man, Worthington, out of the high jump. He neglected to remove his tight sweater and was unable to do justice to himself. Wm. Elwell, of Varsity, surprised himself by jumping 5 feet 4 inches, but C. A. Rutherford, of McGill, went an inch higher and carried off the event. R. Ward, of McGill, was an easy third.

Morrow reversed the order in the 440 yard run, defeating Molson handily in a great race to the tape. Orton and Gaskill had a contest by themselves, the Toronto man proving himself the superior.

Only four hurdles were available, in the hurdle race and there were five starters, but the event went off as carded, notwithstanding the objections of the McGill men. Two Montrealers started, but they tripped on the second jump and quit. Dobson had the race well in hand when he looked around and Worthington beat him home by inches.

Biggs was an easy victor in the discus throwing. McGill men, Shillington and T. C. Fraser, carried off second and third prizes.

Orton looked to have the broad jump well in hand, but Rutherford made a supreme effort in his final trial and won by 7 inches. Molson was a poor third.

The team race was easy for McGill. Gibson, of McGill, gained a long lead on Rose in the first lap, which the other 'Varsity men could not make up. Orton ran as last man against Morrow, but had no chance on earth to win.

The score in detail follows:

McGill.		Varsity.	
P. Molson	10	S. H. Biggs	10
J. D. Morrow	12	H. S. Rose	8
C. A. Rutherford	10	J. A. Orton	5
R. W. Shillington	6	W. Worthington	5
J. Gaskill	5	V. F. Henderson	4
R. W. Dalgleish	5	W. Elwell	4
T. C. Fraser	5	W. Dobson	3
G. M. Kent	3		
R. E. Wiley	1		
D. L. Fraser	1		
E. H. Gray	1		
R. Ward	1		
Total	69		39

Cedars Prizes Distributed.

The prizes won at the Cedar games were presented Thursday afternoon at the Academy of Music. On the platform were Mrs. Sparrow, the hon. vice-president; Miss Wilson-Smith, Ald. J. B. Clearihue, Mr. Ed. Varney and the president, Mr. Disney. The last presentation to be made was the Sparrow Cup, for the relay race, won by Loyola College, and the Loyola boys were agreeably surprised to find that Mr. Sparrow had also provided individual prizes for the relay team.

The Cedar A.A.A. meets next Tuesday at 679 Sherbrooke Street.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL GAMES.

The Annual Field Day of the High School Was Held Yesterday at the M.A.A.A. Grounds.

The Catholic High School games took place yesterday afternoon at the M.A.A.A. grounds. The proceedings, which were in every way a success, were attended by a large concourse of parents and friends of the institution. The following is a list of the different events:

One-mile, bicycle, under 15 years—1, W. Cowan; 2, M. Barry. Time, 3.45.

75 yards, under 10 years—1, Jos. Casey; 2, R. Macdonald. Time, 11 1-2.

440 yards—1, E. Dubord; 2, A. Arcand. Time, 1.07

Broad jump, under 13 years—1, G. Devin; 2, A. Walsh. 11 feet 8 1-2 inches.

Stow race—1, J. C. Shea; 2, W. Cowan.

Sack race—1, E. Lariviere; 2, E. Cardinal.

50 yards, under 8 years—1, J. Furlong; 2, P. Marien. Time, 10 seconds.

Tandem bicycle, 2 miles, handicap—1, W. Cowan and A. Bernier; 2, E. Chapleau and A. Arcand.

100 yards, under 12 years—J. Roach; 2, J. Beliveau. Time, 15 seconds.

220 yards, open to high schools and colleges—1, B. Conray, Loyola College; 2, J. Morris, Montreal High School. Time, 25 2-5.

Broad jump—1, J. T. McCullough; 2, P. Cowan; 14 feet 7 inches.

Throwing lacrosse ball—1, J. A. McCullough; 2, M. Barry, 243 feet.

100 yards—1, L. Dubord; 2, F. Pennycad. Time, 12 2-5.

Potato race, under 13 years—1, J. Beliveau; 2, M. Walsh.

Three-legged race—1, J. A. McCullough and P. Cowan; 2, L. Conroy and D. Kavanagh.

Putting shot—1, E. Chapleau; 2, E. Dubord. 22 7-8 feet.

One-mile, bicycle—1, E. Dubord; 2, P. Cowan. Time, 16 3-5.

100 yards, under 15 years—1, R. Huntoon; 2, Jas. Casey.

Relay race, one mile—1, 2nd Form; 2, 3rd Preparatory. Time, 4.56.

The officials were:

Referee—E. Herbert Brown, M.A.A.A.

Judges—C. A. McDonnell, S.A.A.A.; B. Tansey, Clarence F. Smith, S.A.A.A.

Starter—Major Macaulay, M.A.A.A.

Timekeepers—C. M. Hart, S.A.A.A.; P. J. Ryan, W. Snow, S.A.A.A.

Scorers—E. S. Ostell, M.A.A.A.; G. R. Brady.

Clerks of courses—V. A. Kouber, D. H. Shortell.

Principal—A. J. Hales-Sanders.

Bishop's Leap High.

Montreal High School played Bishop's College School on Thanksgiving Day at Lennoxville. The match, though keenly contested throughout, resulted in an easy win for B.C.S., the score being 30 to 7 in their favor at the close of the game.

The teams were as follows:

High School—Hyde, back; Waugh, Hackett (captain), McLean, half backs; Papineau, quarter; Lublin, Renaud, Lyman, scrimmage; Denne, Cooke, McMichaels, Rubin, Ross, Phelan, Rider, wings.

Bishop's College School—Johnston, back; Adams, Pope, Molson (captain), half backs; Hale, quarter; Stevenson, Pattee, Tessier, scrimmage; Meredith, Robinson, Dawson, Shearer, Ashmore, Beckett, Davison, wings.

Referee, V. Bonell; umpire, J. E. Gamuel.

The closing bonnet hop of the Grand Trunk Boating Club for the season of 1900, which was held last evening in their club house, Point St. Charles, was in every way a success, and reflects credit on the committee who had charge of affairs.

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Men's Enamel or Patent Calf, Button or Lace, price $5.00.

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Rich, Sweet and Fragrant.

A Gentleman's Smoke. Choice Havana Leaf.

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Should be your study now, style as well as comfort found in it. I make them right, cheap and fashionable. Big stock of cloth from which to select. Come in and see me.

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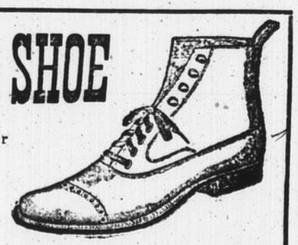

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Weighs less than two pounds. Has no weights. Can be put up permanently in two minutes, without tools of any kind. With a few extra hooks can be used in any room in the house. The hooks are of steel wire, and do not injure the wood work, no weights, self adjusting resistance. You'll think its alive. Exercises all the muscles. Endorsed by all leading physicians of the world.

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Breakfast is Cooked Quickly

On our kitchen stoves, "Happy Thought," "Souvenir" and "Jewel." The ovens of these stoves are protected against dust and bad air. They have perfect ventilation, this being the reason they cook everything so quickly.

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DO WOMEN SHOP WITH WANT OF SYSTEM?

It is Said That Most Women Do Their Shopping With an Entire Absence of Method—Some Good Advice.

It is a singular thing that, with the amount of shopping done by women, they should continue to shop so badly—badly, I mean, in the sense of shopping with an absolute lack of system. Here and there we meet a woman to whom God seems to have given a logical mind which she applies to her shopping. But as a general thing the assertion that women shop with an utter lack of system is unfortunately all too easy of proof. And curiously enough, it is not alone those behind the counter who suffer, for the women themselves make their shopping doubly hard by their lack of system. The percentages of women who "love to shop" and those who "hate shopping" seem about equal, so far as I can make out. The methods which both employ, however, are pretty much the same, the only marked difference, apparently being the entire absence of all method in the one case, and the existence of only a very poor method in the other.

Take a hundred women who go "for a day's shopping," and it is perfectly safe to say that ninety of them will have not the slightest idea of what they want. They leave their homes in an unsettled state of mind and reach the stores in the same condition. Then begins the suffering of the poor clerks. Quarter, half and full hours are wasted "showing goods." Whispered conversations between the shopper and her friend are had while the clerk patiently awaits a decision which is finally likely to be that the goods are not exactly what it was thought they were or not precisely of the pattern wanted. The shopper excuses her self with the feeling that showing goods is "one of the things for which the clerks are paid," forgetful of the fact that if clerks did nothing but show goods their services would not be very valuable to their employers. Far more often than women imagine, these clerks, instead of being commended for their obliging qualities to "show goods," are reproved by the manager of the department because so much time was spent without a sale. More injury, more positive unhappiness is caused daily to hundreds of helpless clerks by thoughtless women on a shopping tour—inspection tour would really be much nearer the truth—than they ever realize.

THE EVILS OF WANT OF SYSTEM.

It sometimes seems as if the large department stores intensified the evil of systemless shopping by what is called "the exchange system," or "return-it-if-you-don't-like-it" method. Growing competition has appeared to the owners of large emporiums to make this method a profitable innovation, and the claim is made that in actual figures very little is lost under the system. But it is easily proved that it distinctly encourages woman's habit of haphazard shopping. It is a fact, as all women know, that the stores which do not countenance the habit of returning goods once they are purchased, except under special conditions, are those which command a woman's highest inner respect. It is perhaps possible that the exchange method is conducive to more liberal or speculative buying by some, but it is also true that the best and most profitable trade is generally found in stores where the system is not in vogue. It will be a long time, even under the most favorable conditions, before women can be taught to do their shopping with some kind of system, and the exchange system is not bringing that time any nearer. As long as a woman knows that she can return a purchased article, if she does not like it when she gets it home, just so long is she given another inducement to shop with indecision.

The real trouble lies in the fact that the average woman shops without the faintest suggestion of system. And the common cry so often hurled at woman that her mind is not logical, and that she has not been trained to be systematic, like men, does not excuse her, because the imputation is not true. A woman's mind is logical—or rather, it can be when she really wishes it to be. Thousands of things which she does in her life, in the conduct of her household, in the education of her children, in the laying out of a day's work, prove this to be true. But she seems to forget all about the necessity of system when she goes shopping. For some reason it does not seem necessary to her to apply method to this occupation. She or her servant breaks a cup in a set, for instance, and instead of taking the broken cup with her, or another in the set, to match it, she saunters forth to the store and expects from mere description that the clerk will recognize it, because she purchased the set at that store, although the purchase may have been made two years before. She wishes a certain ribbon matched, intended to bring a sample with her but forgot it, and expects the clerk to know exactly, from her description, the shade she needs. And because the poor saleslgirl does not immediately do the almost impossible she is apt to flaunt out of the store in irritation, and perhaps mention the "incivility" of his clerks to the proprietor of the store if she happens to meet him when dining at the house of a friend.

FINDING FAULT WITH CLERKS.

The reputation which some large stores get for being disobliging to their customers or having uncivil clerks could, in the majority of cases, be traced directly back to the shoppers themselves. I make no claim of perfection for the clerks who stand behind the counters of our great stores where women shop. They are only common mortals, full of faults. But considering what they are called upon to go through and endure at the hands of thoughtless women, the constant wonder is that they are so civil and obliging. If the truth could be known, it would be found that they suffer far more than they inflict suffering. If the roll could be called of hard-working, innocent girls who have lost their positions because of ill-founded complaints made by "influential" customers whose accounts the firm could not afford to lose, it would be a roll of disgrace to American shoppers. Women, particularly those of some position, and whose accounts at stores happen to be valuable, do not realize the injury which their unfounded complaints are apt to work upon clerks. It is so easy to find fault, but the consequences of that readiness are not always considered. The vast majority of clerks in stores are anxious to please their customers: they are desirous that their salesbooks shall look right at night. Not alone for the sake of the dollars and cents which the slips may represent, but for the satisfying feeling that comes to every one, salesclerk and millionaire, with the consciousness of a day's work well done. The girls behind the counter are human—although from the actions of some women we might believe otherwise—human in their faults, but also in their finer feelings. Very often they represent better families, better breeding than that which is revealed to them from the other side of the counter.

DECIDE FIRST WHAT YOU WANT.

Let women settle clearly in their minds what they want when they start out and shopping will be made easier for both buyer and seller. That much they can learn from a man's method of buying. When a man sets out to buy anything he generally knows just what he wants and then he goes and buys it. He brings his shopping down to a simple basis. True, woman's range of choice is wide, and I do not say that she can be quite as simple as that in her purchasing method. But she can take the essence, the spirit of a man's method, which is simply system: the making up of his mind as to exactly what he wants before he ventures to get it. This much women can learn from men's shopping, and to their infinite advantage. If they did, husbands, fathers and brothers would return home to fewer women suffering with "headaches from shopping." There would be fewer injustices done to our salesclerks, and women would make themselves far happier. For it remains a fact that much of the fatigue caused by shopping, not to speak of the resulting ills, is brought upon women by their unsystematic method of shopping.

STARTS WITH A COLD.

Catarrh Is a Lingering Cold Which Refuses to Yield to Ordinary Treatment.

Catarrh usually starts with a cold in the head and if left unchecked in this climate rarely gets well of itself.

As fresh cold is taken the disease spreads, getting deeper and deeper, creeping along the mucous membranes from nose to throat, from throat to windpipe, from windpipe to bronchial tubes and from bronchial tubes to lung cells.

The mucous membranes all connect, one with another. Hence it is easy to spread from one point to another lined with this same membrane. This is why catarrh in the head soon affects the throat and finally the stomach itself, bringing on chronic catarrh of the stomach, which is a most obstinate form of dyspepsia.

Everybody is now well agreed that catarrh is a blood disease and not a local one, and the attempt to cure by local applications simply gives temporary relief from the purely local symptoms without the remotest effect in staying the progress of the disease.

There is a new preparation recently offered to the public that is apparently destined to do away with every other form of catarrh treatment.

This new remedy is not a secret patent medicine, but is a large, pleasant tasting tablet composed of Sanguinaria, Eucalyptol, Guaiacol, Hydrastin and other valuable and harmless specifics, which are taken internally and seem to have a remarkably beneficial effect upon the blood and mucous membranes, apparently eliminating the catarhal poison from the whole system.

These tablets while being pleasant, convenient and absolutely safe to use have made cures in long standing cases of catarrh that are little short of marvelous. They are sold by druggist under name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and any catarrh sufferer who has tried inhalers, lotions, ointments, salves, etc., and realized their inconvenience and uselessness, will fully appreciate the difference between a mere palliative and a permanent cure after giving Stuart's Catarrh Tablets an impartial trial.

All druggists sell them at 50 cents for full sized package, and no matter where the catarrh is located, in the head, throat, lungs or stomach, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets will surprise you with the effective results of even a few days use.

SUNSHINE

CANADIAN NEWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUNSHINE SOCIETY

GOOD CHEER.

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 deep appears.
Pass it on

The International Sunshine Society is for the interchange of kindly greetings and the passing on of good cheer. It has in the United States thousands of members making up an informal friendly society. Don't you want to form a branch in Montreal, or in your town in the Townships, or Nova Scotia, or wherever you happen to live.

This is a society to which all, young and old, rich and poor, and of every and any religion can belong. It is carried on upon the very broadest lines, and a noble object is to say those words and perform those small acts which will lighten the burdens and cheer the hearts a little of other people. There are so many who need these little kindnesses which are given at the cost of nothing but thought and sympathy, and yet are precious beyond calculation. It is not only the poor and sick who need them, and it is not money that is wanted. Do you in the country realize how much flowers mean to the city people? With us flowers, are expensive, and it is not a matter of course by any means that we often have them. Do we in the city realize that to the friends in the country books and new magazines are not easy to get? The new magazine, which comes to us fresh from the press, and when read is tossed aside would be a great pleasure to some girl living in the quiet country. Then what about exchanging books, lending useful articles, putting in a word telling of something you think will help another, some little household matter perhaps. And what about sending fancy work patterns to others who are not in reach of them, and Christmas cards for scrap books. Does not the idea open up a field of sympathy and usefulness?

If you decide to join the Montreal branch just formed write to Miss G. Brown, 2365 St. Catherine Street. If you want to form a separate branch write to the president-general International Sunshine Society, 96 Fifth Avenue, New York City. She will send for all the details and enroll your names. Send notices of branches formed, names of officers and work done, and to be done to the editor Sunshine Department, The Herald, Montreal.

* * *

Sir Walter Scott, the great story writer, while crossing one of the lakes in Scotland, noticed that on one of the boatman's oars was written the word "Faith" and on the other "Works." He asked what it meant. For answer the old man laid hold of the oar "Faith," and beat vigorously upon the water. The boat went round and round. Then he let that oar alone, and used the other, "Works." The boat still only went round. Then he rowed with both "Faith" and "Works" and the boat went straight forward.

* * *

Do you know that there are many invalids in the country who would be delighted to get chatty letters from a Sunshine friend in the city.

* * *

Do you know that you might send bits of silk for patchwork to someone who wants them.

* * *

Do you know that it would be nice for some one of your young musical girls to form a little club to go once a week and sing and play at the different children's and old people's institutions. That would be sunshine for them, and something to look forward to.

* * *

THE LITTLE THINGS.

If any little word of ours.
Can make one life the brighter,
If any little song of ours
Can make one heart the lighter.
God help us speak the little word
And take our bit of singing,
And drop it in some lonely vale,
To set the echoes ringing.

If any little love of ours
Can make one life the sweeter,
If any little care of ours
Can make one step the fleeter,
If any little help may ease
The burden of another,
God give us love and care and strength
To help along each other.

If any watchful thoughts of ours
Can make some work the stronger,
If any cheery smile of ours
Can make its brightness longer,
Then let us speak that thought to-day
With tender eyes a-glowing,
So God may grant some weary one
Shall reap from our glad sowing.

CHAITER

(Continued from Previous Page.

thought of marrying her, never asked her to marry him. They were just good friends—chums, he will probably say.

"Maybe they are just good friends—chums, and maybe again the friendship meant a great deal more for the girl. Maybe she might have been married and in a home of her own had not this young man by his attentions published the fact far and wide that he had a prior claim to her affections.

The highest efficiency of the lungs as organs of blood-oxygenation demands a well-formed chest; yet it is precisely the thorax that of all parts of the skeleton is most often deformed, a fact which accounts in part for the frequency of lung diseases.

The chest is simply an air-pump, and if its capacity is diminished by being bent out of shape it can obviously suck in less air than is necessary. This is also the case it its movements are restricted.

Said Mr. Binks:—"I think I heard the shortest stump speech on record to-day."

"What was it?"

"A street urchin said to me:—'Give us a smoke; mister?'"

Although some very curious examples of the Chinese painters' art reach these shores, yet the children of the Flowery Land claim for their artists successes quite equal to anything done or seen in the West.

Many are the anecdotes told regarding the achievements of the old masters. Time is of small account with the Chinese, hence there is current to this very day a story which dates back to the third century. An artist of that period had painted a screen for the Emperor and added some flies to the picture by a few touches of the pencil here and there.

The "Son of Heaven," to give him his native title, on inspecting the beautiful work, was so annoyed at the sight of the flies on the picture that he whipped out his handkerchief and flicked the painting with it with the intention, of course, of driving the flies away, believing that they were samples of the real pest, and not merely painted ones.

Coming down a little nearer to the present epoch, another native artist of fame decorated a wall in one of the halls of the palace and introduced into the picture a covey of pheasants remarkable for their fidelity to nature. Some foreign envoys, who had called to pay their respects to the Emperor, brought with them a tribute of falcons. The ambassadors were ushered into the hall, and no sooner did the birds of prey catch sight of the pheasants portrayed on the wall than they made a precipitate dart at their victims, more, of course, to the detriment of their heads than to the satisfaction of their appetites.

The women of Kanras appear to be always on the alert to discover some original and effective means of accomplishing a necessary reform.

For ten years they have discussed methods of securing a better enforcement of the prohibitory law of the State.

The "Don't Drink Boys" Club of Great Bend now has this problem solved, it would seem, in a satisfactory manner. The example of these young women of this club is admired and copied throughout the whole State.

The members of this unique organization are young women who are social leaders of their little town, and the object of their society is to keep their brothers, lovers and men friends out of the drinking resorts of the place.

The club members now have the saloons under close surveillance, and the name of every young unmarried man of the town who enters these places is promptly taken. Each of the guards hands in her list of names at the regular bi-weekly meetings of the club. The names are entered on the register, and the number of times the man has been seen going into a drinking resort is also noted.

The youth who has gone into a saloon three times during the two weeks or has remained in one longer than thirty minutes during working hours is slated for a lecture and reprimanded by the president, Miss Ollie Walsh.

This lecture also partakes of the nature of a threat, as the culprit is warned that a repetition of his offence will be punished by ostracizing him from the society of the members of the club. For a third offence his name will be published in the local paper and the members of the club refuse to recognize him on the streets or in public.

Some of the newest gowns for house wear introduce a sash either at one side of the back or one side of the front. A black mousseline sash with bands of gold across the ends is very effective in some colors.

Shades of yellow with cream play the part of accessories to the brown cloth gowns which are to be so much worn this season.

It is reported that Eastern embroideries are to adorn the revers and collars of our fur coats, but it is to be hoped that such a fancy may not materialize, since the beauty of fur is rarely if ever enhanced by anything except very dainty lace.

You are aware, said a dentist, that many people are very particular concerning the plate in which artificial teeth are set. Some want gold, others silver, vulcanite, and what not. But did you ever hear of patients wearing their own initials inside the mouth? We recently prepared an upper set for a gentleman well known in theatrical circles, and in the platinum roof were set in wires of gold the wearer's initials.

Another roof plate which we were privileged to see was a perfect masterpiece of artistic work. There were three horsemen depicted in gold wire, fine as a hair, a foreground of cat stone and a crescent moon of gleaming silver; all set in the composition of the roof. The teeth were of good quality, but not remarkable, and the price was exactly £100. A person unconscious of the value of the inner roof would have set the price at five guineas.

Very richly enamelled was the dancing girl which decorated the false roof of a one time millionnaire. The pictured lady wore slippers set with tiny diamonds, and the owner being a great smoker sported an ordinary set when desirous of indulging in a fragrant whiff, thereby never discoloring the dainty enamel of the choice article.

We were once asked to fashion a plate from the tusk of an elephant, but as this would have been a difficult and unsatisfactory proceeding we were obliged to reject the offer. The most absurd thing we were ever requested to insert in a false roof was a tiger's claw—a trophy of an Indian jungle hunt. We managed it, and to prevent the claw from wounding the tongue of our patron we tipped it bluntly with gold. After a while the tip fell off, and the wearer's tongue was torn. To us he came in a rage, and finally decided to wear the claw as a chain pendant. Boasting a substantial set of natural ivory, an eccentric wished to have an artificial lot that would case his own. We prepared them. They gave him a prominent mouth, altering his features vastly. We found he was a burglar of the deepest dye.

It is a wonder that yellow is not used more for furnishings. It is like direct sunlight. Visitors to Versailles recall the apartments of Marie Antoinette. They seem gay; even in showery weather. The color scheme is yellow. It is in the walls and in the furniture and on the floor. While the Queen occupied those cheerful rooms it could hardly seem reasonable to her that people could be hungry or bad or disagreeable. Apartments hung and painted in bright yellow might become too stimulating to one's spirits and might cause a reaction; but in the past we have suffered from lack of this warmth and life in our surroundings.

Madge Merton

The shops are filled with dainty conceits for the adornment of milady's coiffure. Flowers are still favored, especially orchids in their aristocratic and glowing colors, rose, one or two full-blown flowers, or wreath-like effects which will crown with engaging charm and grace the wavy locks of the debutante. Lilies of the valley will also be worn, and there are artistic combinations of scarlet berries and velvet of the same glowing hue, which would be charming for a sparkling brunette. The bows of velvet are very pretty and the now highly fashionable gold ribbon is effectively combined with black velvet into smart little hair ornaments. We have Aiglon gowns, Aiglon capes, Aiglon millinery, and of course Aiglon bows for the hair. These are of black velvet with a handsome ornament showing the eaglet on one of the upstanding ends. The butterfly is another fashionable motif, and there are velvet bows with artificial butterflies reproducing most marvelously the delicate tints of the pretty, bright insect. These butterflies are attached to long and slender spiral wires, so that they flutter with every movement of the fair wearer's head. There are stylish butterflies also, of jet, which would look charming reposing amid either sunny locks or ebony tresses.

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ROWAN BROS. & CO.
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This Jacket in Electric Seal, ready to put on. $35
Or Made to Order. $40
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SEVEN STORES.

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

The Stolen Goblet.

BY ONE OF CHINA'S MOST FAMOUS AUTHORS.

The following story is by P'u Liu Hsien, one of China's most famous authors. He began to write romances when quite a boy. His best known work—from which this sample story is taken—is called in China the Liao Chai Chih Yi, and the fame of the book is supposed to rest upon the beauty of its style. Most European readers would perhaps scarcely endorse China's favorable verdict in this matter. It is an interesting fact, however, that though Chinese literary men are, or pretend to be, contemptuous of anything in the shape of novels or tales they make an exception in favor of this work. We are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs Luzac and Co., the Oriental publishers, for bringing the tale under our notice.

Once upon a time in the town of Li-cheng there lived a poor scholar named Yin. In the place where he lived there was a large stretch of ground, in the midst of which stood a handsome house with outhouses and courtyards attached.

These buildings were uninhabited and gradually falling into decay; while it was currently reported that the place was haunted, and that strange and fearful sights were to be seen there.

Now Yin was one day dining with some of his fellow-students, and this haunted house became the subject of the conversation. One of his companions remarked: "If any one among us will venture to sleep a night in the haunted house, the rest of us will buy him a dinner, and let him order it."

Yin, on this, jumped up and cried, "Who's afraid? I will take my bedding and go there at once."

His companions took him at his word, and so Yin got his bed ready, and they escorted him to the entrance of the haunted garden, where they took leave of him, telling him to shout for help if he saw anything dreadful. Yin laughed and assured them that whatever he say he would catch it, and bring it away with him for a curiosity. So saying he went inside. The moon at this time was in the first quarter, and it was only just possible to discover the entrance into this house by its feeble light; but after some trouble, Yin succeeded in getting in. He went upstairs into a big room, where he determined to sleep. He sat for some time waiting for something to happen, and watching the thin, new moon sinking behind the western hills. Nothing extraordinary occurred, so he spread out his bedding and went to sleep.

Presently a man dressed as a servant, and bearing in his hand a lamp shaped like a lotus flower, entered the room, and on seeing Yin lying there started back, and then ran to the stairhead and told his companions that a man was lying there. They asked him who the stranger was; but, as he could not tell them, an old gentleman, who appeared to be the master of the house, came up. This individual, after a long look at the sleeper, turned to his followers and said, "This is a gentleman named Yin, a good scholar, who will be a great man one of these days. We need not mind him in the least, for he has a good heart, and even if our noise awakes him, he will be perfectly friendly with us."

When he had finished speaking, the doors of the house were thrown open and a large crowd of people flocked in. The lamps were lighted in all directions, until every room was as bright as day. Yin felt that it was foolish to pretend to be asleep any longer, so he began to toss backwards and forwards, and to make a noise as though he were clearing his throat. The master of the house at once came forward, and, making a low bow, addressed him thus: "Your servant has a poor daughter, who is to be married to-night. We did not expect to have the honor of your company, and I trust therefore that you will not be angry with us for disturbing you."

Yin got up in a hurry and made a low bow in return and replied, "I was unaware of these festivities to-night. Had I known, I would have come prepared, and would have brought a wedding gift."

"Your presence," rejoined the old man, is better than any wedding gift, for it drives away all evil influences. I shall, therefore, be grateful if you will give us the honor of your company."

Yin accepted the invitation with much pleasure, and then he and his host betook themselves to another room, where everything was laid out with the greatest splendour.

Here was a lady of some forty years of age, who came forward to greet Yin, and was introduced by the old gentleman as his wife. Just then a sound of horns and other instruments was heard, and a servant came in to announce the arrival of the bridegroom. The old gentleman went to the door to receive his son-in-law, and introduced him to Yin. It was not long before the ladies flocked in a bevy, and then the servants brought in the supper. But in addition to eatables the board was decked with jewelled bowls and gold cups, in which wine was handed to the guests.

Yin observed the bride closely, and thought that she must be the fairest woman in the world, but just then the current of his thoughts changed, because the wine was being handed round in magnificent gold goblets, each of which would contain several measures of wine. As one of these came within his reach he slipped it up his sleeve and then leaned his head on the table as though he had fallen into a drunken sleep. Shortly afterwards the company broke up.

The old gentleman now ordered the servants to clear the tables, and one of the large gold cups was found to be missing. Search was made everywhere. One of the servants remarked that perhaps the sleeping stranger had taken it, but the host bade him angrily to be quiet and not to make a fool of himself by insulting his guests. The old gentleman and his followers then took their departure, leaving Yin still sitting at the table. When they were gone Yin got up. The place was now, of course, pitch dark, and he might have thought all his adventures a dream had it not been that he had the cup up his sleeve. In a short time the eastern sky began to grow red, and the day to break, so he rolled up his bedding and walked down to the gate, where he found his friends waiting for him. Yin told them his adventures, and produced his gold cup.

A few years after these occurrences Yin took his doctoral degree, and was appointed to an office in Fei Chiu, in the Province of Honan. At this place lived a rich man named Chu. He invited Yin to dinner one day, and ordered the servants to put out the best gold cups. It was some time before this order was obeyed, and while the cups were being placed on the table; the butler whispered something to his master which seemed to disconcert him considerably. Seven large gold cups were now handed round, and Yin saw to his astonishment that they were exactly like the goblet which he had stolen at the marriage feast in the haunted house. He turned to his host, and asked him where he had procured these cups. "My father," replied Chu, "had an office in Pekin, and, when there, happened to hear of a goldsmith whose work was considered wonderfully artistic and elegant. My father commissioned him to make a set of eight drinking cups, which cups have since come down to me as a heirloom in our family. I regret to say, however, that though the box which holds these cups has been locked and sealed for fifteen years, one of the golden goblets has mysteriously disappeared. I don't understand it at all. I believe one of my servants must have stolen it and forged my seals."

"Possibly," replied Yin, with a laugh, "the cup itself made wings and flew away. But I know what I will do. I have a goblet at home of the same pattern as this, and, as a single cup is of no use to me, I will send it to you to complete your set." Chu expressed thanks, and Yin on his return home sent the stolen cup to his friend, with a full account of how he had obtained it.

Moral: Sooner or later stolen things revert to their proper owners.

Ravages of Consumption

White Plague on the Increase.

A Cure Now Within the Reach of Every Sufferer.

DR. SLOCUM the famous scientist, whose lectures and demonstrations in New York and London this season have astounded medical circles, has at last perfected his new system of treatment for the absolute cure of tuberculosis and all pulmonary diseases. This triumphant victory over the deadly bacilli is far reaching in its effects, for their is no longer room for doubt that the gifted specialist has given to the world a boon that will save millions of precious lives. Dr. Slocum's system of treatment is both scientific and progressive, going as it does to the very source of the disease and performing the cure step by step.

First Step.—Killing the life destroying germs which invest the body.

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The Slocum system cures grip and its painful after effects, dangerous coughs, bronchitis and every known form of pulmonary disease.

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PAY OF TRAINED NURSES.

Some Reasons Why Their Wages Are Not as Excessive as People Seem to Think.

When people inveigh against the high wages paid to nurses they show a great lack of perspective and of sense of proportion. Three years is the accepted time that a girl must give to studying nursing before she is entitled to the little band of black velvet or other badge on her cap that indicates she is a graduated nurse. They are three years of hard, unfamiliar work—from learning to make a bed properly to writing a thesis on appendicitis. The graduated nurse of today has in her possession as much of medical lore as was thought sufficient to equip a physician fifty years and less ago. This knowledge makes her in almost every case where she is employed the attending physician's assistant, and her presence in charge of a case renders the necessary number of his visits fewer than they would be if no experienced person were in charge of the patient. This is often forgotten by the persons who have a nurse's bill to pay. They fail to strike an average in expenses by adding the nurse's bill to the doctor's, and are unhappy or disturbed accordingly, says the Boston Transcript.

PEACE OF MIND OF FAMILIES.

Another item that seldom gets recognition among the people who think trained nurses receive too high wages is the comparative peace of mind that all the members of the family of the sick one may enjoy in feeling that he is receiving the very best attention and care. It has been demonstrated time and again that those nearest and dearest to a sick one are incapable of giving him the calm, cool, dispassionate attention that means so much to him. In the members of the family there are always present a nervous sympathy and an anxiety that communicate themselves to the patient, making him restless, and if there is a particle of unselfishness in him he is always tempted to appear better than he feels for the sake of those about him. But with only a trained nurse present he may admit that he feels just as bad as possible and moan and toss all he likes—getting considerable relief from that, as anyone who has been ill can testify. All these things are to be taken into consideration when one is called upon to pass an opinion as to whether or not the trained nurse is worthy of her hire. By a large majority she is.

SOME OF THE BEST NURSES.

As everybody knows there are in abundance women nurses who have never trained for a diploma but who have had some experience in nursing—beginning with acquaintances—and so coming under the notice of physicians, who do not hesitate to recommend them in certain cases. They are skilled in much that goes to make a patient comfortable; in preparing dainty dishes; in keeping the bed and the room tidy; in bathing the patient and even in massaging when desirable. And they are as steady as the clock, too, about giving medicine and about all the thousand and one little things that are to be done in a sick room. These nurses are glad to secure employment at ten dollars a week and even less.

Then there are a large number of institutions, most of them denominational, that furnish nurses to extremely poor families where it is impossible to pay anything. These are doing a noble work of which only now and then an inkling escapes to the general public. So, take it all in all, the different sections of society are nursed in sickness as reasonably as common sense and justice can demand.

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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.

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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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Appetizing Breakfast Dishes.

It is stated by many physicians that the healthiest people in the world are those that eat a hearty breakfast, and yet fewer people year by year eat anything but the lightest food in the morning. It is the duty of every housewife to do her utmost to tempt the appetites of those for whom she has to provide, and there are many simple viands that can be served for breakfast. In summer few care for heavy meats, and they should never be served. Bacon is appetizing, and it can be prepared and served with a variety of dishes. Bacon can be broiled or fried. When it is fried it should be placed on a hot frying-pan, and when clear turn over. Tip the pan a little, so the fat will run to one side.

An acceptable breakfast dish consists of six slices of bacon fried until crisp and placed on a hot platter. Cut six slices, each half an inch thick, from cold oatmeal porridge that has been allowed to solidify in a mold. Roll each slice in bread crumbs, then in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs again. Fry till brown in the bacon fat, and serve with a slice of bacon on each piece. Fried cornmeal must be served in the same manner.

Picked up codfish is a homely but savory dish. Shred two-thirds of a bowlful of salt codfish, wash it several times with fresh water, drain off the water and put it into a saucepan with a pint of sweet cream and half a pint of sweet milk. Let it come nearly but not quite to the boiling point. Beat together one egg, a tablespoonful of flour and two tablespoonfuls of sweet milk; add it to the fish and stir constantly until it is done. Put the mixture in a hot dish and add a large spoonful of butter, stirring it thoroughly. Serve crisp bacon with it.

Chipped beef and scrambled eggs make a pleasant change in the breakfast menu. Shred the beef, being careful to remove the white veins, and parboil it, or let it remain in the hot water long enough to remove some of the salt. Scramble the eggs over a slow fire, and when they are nearly cooked add the chipped beef. Chipped beef can also be prepared in the same way that the codfish is creamed.

Codfish balls, when well made, are delicious. Boil the quantity of codfish that will be needed, changing the water once, that it may not be too salt. While the fish is hot pick it very fine, so that it is feathery; it cannot be done fine enough with a fork, and should be picked by hand. At the same time have hot boiled potatoes ready. Mash them thoroughly, and make them creamy with milk and a good-sized lump of butter. To three cupfuls of the mashed potatoes take one and one-half cupfuls of fish. The fish should not be packed down. Beat one egg lightly and stir into the other ingredients. Beat the mixture well together and until light, then mold it into small balls, handling lightly, and before frying roll the balls in flour.

Kidneys are delicate, and there are many ways of serving them. For a plain kidney stew, thoroughly wash the kidneys and cook them slowly in plenty of water for about half an hour. Remove them from the water, rinse them in cold water, and put them into a saucepan with fresh water enough to cover them well, and slowly cook them until the meat is tender. Let the kidneys remain in the liquid until they are thoroughly cold. Take them out with a skimmer and cut them into inch square pieces, removing the gristle. Put them back into the same liquid, add a little butter, salt and pepper, a dash of mace, and a teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Put the pan over the fire and heat thoroughly.

Kidneys are also excellent prepared in the following manner: Remove the skin and the white centre, wash them, and soak them in weak salt and water for an hour. Then cut them into half-inch slices and roll each slice in flour. Melt some butter in a frying pan, and when it is hot put in the floured kidneys and brown them on each side. Stir in half a cup of good stock, or water will answer, and let it simmer fifteen minutes. Season with salt and paprika, and add two teaspoonfuls of mushroom catsup or Worcestershire sauce and the juice of half a lemon. Turn them over squares of buttered toast.

Lamb kidneys and bacon broiled together constitute an excellent breakfast dish. Cut the kidneys into halves lengthwise, remove all the fat and skin, wash them and lay them in cold water half an hour, slice the bacon thin, and cut each slice into two pieces; have short skewers at hand, and place a piece of bacon on a skewer, then a piece of kidney, and alternate them until you have five pieces upon each skewer; dip the pieces of kidney into melted butter before they are put on the skewer; place the skewer upon a broiler and hold over a bright fire, turning them frequently until all sides are well cooked. When the kidneys are broiled place each skewer upon a finger of toast, sprinkle lightly with pepper, put a tiny bit of butter upon each piece of kidney, and serve immediately.

Decalloped calves' brains are appetizing and very digestible. Soak a set of brains in cold water for an hour or two. Cut off the membrane, and boil for thirty minutes in water to which has been added one bay leaf, three cloves and one tablespoonful of vinegar. Plunge in cold water, and when thoroughly cold remove the skin and loose membrane that remain. Cut the brains with a silver knife and mix with a beaten egg. Make a white sauce of two tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, one and one-half cupfuls of milk, one saltspoonful of salt and one of pepper. Butter a baking dish, and put into it alternate layers of white sauce and brains. Cover with buttered crumbs and brown.

Scotch woodcock is a favorite dish with most men. Cut circles of toast and spread it with anchovy butter. Poach eggs, being careful not to break them as they drop in the water. Drain carefully when hard enough, and place an egg on each piece of toast. Bacon adds to this dainty dish.

Stewed lobster—Put into a saucepan one tablespoonful of flour. Then add one teacupful of milk and one of stock. Add the lobster meat, and when it has become thoroughly hot remove the meat and place it on the dish in which it is to be served. Season the sauce with salt, pepper and cayenne and pour it over the meat.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1900.

HERALD COUPONS GOOD AS GOLD

This Coupon will be accepted by The Montreal Herald in exchange for articles offered by it, on conditions specified in said offer.

USE AND ABUSE OF SYMPATHY.

We Have No Right to Be Prodigal With Our Sympathies and Emotions.

There is plenty in life that is unpleasant and disagreeable, and we all have our sufferings and trials, but it is not healthy for the mind or body to dwell upon them or to emphasize their importance. They form a larger or smaller part of our existence, according to our way of looking at them. It is commonly said that no man or woman can be perfectly happy in this world, for if all that was necessary to make one happy fell to his or her lot, unhappiness would creep in through seeing the suffering and sorrow of others. This contains a world of wisdom in it, like many other proverbs and common sayings, and it emphasizes a quality of our nature that we cannot dispense with. Sympathy for and with others must always affect our lives, and the moments of our highest mental exaltations and triumphs must ever be tinged with the thought that others cannot share equally our supreme happiness.

This sympathy with the world of people around us serves us many valuable lessons, and we would not eliminate it from our lives if we could. For by forfeiting the sympathy of others we would lose the most precious thing of life. We add to our sorrow by being keenly alive to the sufferings of others, but we gain thereby a human love and sympathy that greatly lessens our own burdens. But we have no more right to be prodigal with our sympathies and emotions than we have with our fortune. It is as much our duty to hold our powers of sympathizing with others under control as it is to curtail our passions. Excessive expenditure of nervous energy for others is a crime upon our own natures, and we have no authority to justify us in its commission. Yet the man or woman who sees only the gloomy side of life will waste energy and emotions in this way if there is no other channel through which they can be expended for self. A clear comprehension of the sufferings in the world is necessary for our well-being, but undue brooding or emotional sympathy over them will accomplish nothing but evil. We merely add to our own burden without lightening in any degree whatsoever that of the world.

A CAKE KNIFE.

When hunting for a wedding present remember that a cake saw—that is, a thin, flat knife, with one edge cut into saw teeth—is the best knife to use to cut a loaf of cake. For a bride's loaf a silver one is often used, and is an appreciated wedding present, and one to be handed down in the family.

It is, moreover, so unusual a gift that it is not likely to be duplicated many times, even to the bride with most numerous gifts.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

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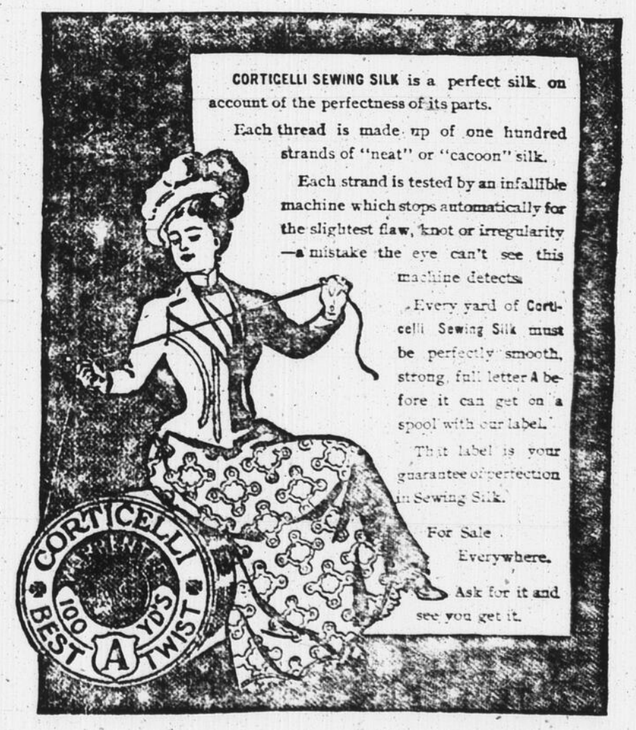

THE HERALD'S ONE HUNDRED SHORT STORIES

OUR Daily Story

No. 26.

. . . . .MUDD, JR. . . .

BY J. A. ADAMS.

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To begin with his grandfather, as Doctor Holmes recommends, that worthy was a village blacksmith and wheelwright, who once fit an ornamented head to a wagon shaft. Thereafter his neighbors and fellow-craftsmen spoke of him as a well-meaning man, but unpractical.

Mudd, Sr., came to Baltimore in his young days and learned the cigar-making trade. He was a good workman, but his employer called him finicky. Laporte, the young Frenchman, who, in after years was Mudd, Sr.'s apprentice, complained that if a cigar was rolled the sixty-fourth of an inch out of round the boss unwrapped and errolled it. But Frenchmen are habitually extravagant in their statements. Mudd, Sr., came to his employer one afternoon and demanded his time. "I leave you to-day," he said. "I was married last night. I must set up for myself."

The bride was a light-haired, sunny-faced friend of his youth, whose abiding cheerfulness was the distillation of tranquil generations. She grew more grave in after years, but her sweetness never left her. Only once, when the minister at the chapel was reading the story of an afflicted man and reached the verse—

"Then said his wife unto him,
Dost thou still retain thine integrity?
Curse God and die!"

did she for an instant fiercely grip her husband's wrist and the bitterness of a fate-wronged woman glistened in her eyes.

Shortly before Mudd, Jr.'s birth the shop caught fire and the wife received a severe fall and shock. The remembrance of this made Mudd, Sr., always very tender with his son and patient with the latter's dullness.

For there was something wrong with Mudd, Jr., from the first. He grew up with a fat, ugly head on a weak body that was constantly needing medical attention. He was unnaturally solemn always, having all of his father's gravity with none of his father's common sense. He once attempted to play with other boys, but after a few moments he fell exhausted and he never tried it again. The trouble was with his spine. Therefore he haunted the house and dogged his mother's steps until she almost lost patience with him.

After three years at the public schools the principal brought him home one day and told Mudd, Sr., that it was a waste of time to keep his boy at school longer. "We have taught him to read," he said, "and that is all we can teach him. He doesn't at all comprehend what he reads. It would be better to start him at once in the trade you have chosen for him."

After a year's trial Mudd, Sr., acknowledged that his son would never learn cigar-making. The boy stuck to his table faithfully enough, but he made a sad botch of the work. Mudd, Sr., spent his nights in undoing his son's work by day. He suggested other trades and Mudd, Jr., assented readily to all, but showed no enthusiasm for any. Finally, the father despaired and left the boy to his own devices.

These were simple enough. He never left the house, but sat and watched his mother or read the two volumes which composed the household library — a Methodist hymn-book and a hybrid work entitled "The Wonderful, the Curious and the Beautiful." He soon knew the greater part of each of these by heart, but when questioned as to the meaning of what he read, he shook his head hopelessly.

One morning he came to his mother with a hymn he had studied steadily for three days. He had made a discovery. He spelt the words out slowly:

"We may not climb the heavenly steeps
To bring the Lord Christ down;
In vain we search the lowest deeps,
For him no depths can drown."

"It means," he said, "that God is greater than we are."

For even he had an idea of God.

Laporte secured for him a place on the Baltimore-Philadelphia boats, where he sold papers and shined the shoes of such customers as he found. After his first trip he came home with the nearest approach to enthusiasm he had ever exhibited. "Philadelphia," he said, "is different."

His parents now noted a change in him. His contact with people, his mother said, would awaken ideas, and the flower of her hope budded again. Mudd, Jr., began to show an interest in things around him. He began to ask questions. He no longer stayed indoors while at home, but walked about the city. One Sunday afternoon he came home panting with haste, his face all aglow. "There's a church," he shouted, "over there with marble statues and paintings and colored glass!"

"Yes," said Mudd, Sr., "the cathedral."

The boy's usually impassive face betrayed a variety of emotions. "You knew it?" he cried, fiercely. "You knew it all the time!"

"Yes," said the father.

"Why didn't you tell me?" he demanded, hurt to the heart.

Thereafter he had doubts about his father.

Laporte had overheard the conversation. "Et ees poor," he interrupted. "You must go to Paree to see a cataydral zat ees grand." And he boasted of Notre Dame.

Mudd, Jr., listened in silence. The next Sunday he came back to Laporte. "Is Paree," he asked anxiously, "a place for is it book?"

Laporte beamed. "Pet ees the best place on earth," he asserted.

"And can people go there in this life?" questioned Mudd, Jr.

Laporte explained the route and the possibilities of steerage travel. The next Sunday Mudd, Jr., for the first time, failed to hand his weekly earnings to his mother.

His mental improvement was now noticed by all who knew him. The unconcern of his manner, the immobility of his face passed away. The cathedral was a mighty attraction, and it was a rare Sunday that did not find him a visitor there. His interest in books likewise increased, especially in his favorite volume, "The Wonderful, the Curious and the Beautiful." The flabby fatness of his face vanished and he grew good to look at, especially his great gray eyes, into which a mysterious light had stolen like morning into dew.

His mother was so enraptured with the change that she failed to perceive what disinterested observers soon noticed—that his mental upbuilding was accompanied by a physical deterioration. The springs of his vitality seemed unabundant to supply both physical and mental nourishment. While the one nature grew, the other languished. Their old doctor thought a long while before he spoke. Then to the father he said: "he is better," but to himself he said, "It is better." Mudd, Jr., himself was even less concerned about his health than his parents. He had an ambition now, and it filled his nascent soul to the exclusion of all else.

One Saturday night, a year later, he brought home with him a slip of green paper, reading: "Good for one steerage passage—Philadelphia to Antwerp." "I am going to Paris," he said simply, to see the great cathedral," Mudd, Sr., and his wife were aghast, but the doctor said, "Let him go; it may do him good."

Concierge of a lodging-house for students on the Boul' Mich was old Laporte. To soft memories of his dead wife the old man joined an affection for his far-scattered children. Therefore was he predisposed to receive kindly the pilgrim from America who was the friend of his son. Mudd, Jr., arrived about 9 o'clock one night, and, without preliminaries, asked to be shown to the cathedral. Then he bethought himself of a letter which he carried, and presented it. He accepted resignedly the old man's statement that they must wait until morning and followed him silently to the room whither he led.

Mudd, Jr., passed a sleepless night, dreaming strange dreams. For a week past he had had night-long waking dreams. They had left him feverish but happy, feverishly happy. His cheeks had hollowed under the strain, there were flat spaces along his temples, his strength was becoming an untrustworthy factor, but the mysterious light in his eyes had increased until they glowed like the near planets on moonless nights. No one would call Mudd, Jr., dull looking now.

Next morning he started out with old Laporte. When they had crossed the Pont Saint Michel the old man turned to one side. "We will stop for a moment at the Saint Chapelle," he said.

Back in the centuries lived one with whom the centuries find no fault—who, born to the purple, was yet gentle and unassuming; who, with the pathway of vice made easy before him, chose the straight road of virtue; who, in an age of extravagance, and with unlimited revenues, lived simply and unostentatiously. A mighty monarch and valiant soldier, he was without personal ambition; an inborn knight, he loved one only, and in the last days of the Crusades, when the names and forms of things spiritual were substituted for the realities, he radiated the very essence of spirituality. In the long line of kings he stands a humble Christian and is the longer line of Christians he deserves the place of king. So did he live that the arch-cynic of the centuries confessed his virtues and a heretic world has never questioned the infallible church's designation of saint. This king, this saint, becoming possessed of the most precious relics of his time, was constrained to build for them a fitting habitation. And the king's architect caught the inspiration of his master's life, for as his life was beautiful, so was the shrine beautiful. As his impulses were lofty, so was its lofty; its symmetry was the type of his many-sided goodness, its purity was the reflex of his purity. And as the light of the spirit filled the heart of this man with a rare glow, so to the heart of this shrine, through unmatched windows, came a rare shimmering which bore strange thrills and thoughts. So for his royal master did Pierre de Montereau build the Sainte Chapelle, and to-day, after the decay and restorations of 600 years, it is still the most exquisite thing in Paris.

Old Laporte left before after some minutes, first giving Mudd, Jr., full directions for finding Notre Dame. But Mudd, Jr., scarcely heard the old man's recommendations and warnings. He shrunk back into a corner niche and watched motionless, breathless, for the glory to pass away. When it failed to do so he began cautiously to examine the details, the low arcade, the soft-colored statuer, the stamped fleurs-de-lis and castles of Castille and the glittering altar—and above all, the great windows, with their marvelous interfusion of lights. There are no aisles in the Sainte Chapelle, no heavy pillars to cast great shadows, no dim recesses. Nevertheless, as with a volitional carelessness the glow arranges itself in points and masses, spreading in undulations of ruby and blue and pink, or floating in many colored streamers that die away like the decrescendo of orchestra strings. Mudd, Jr., watched it all with a feeling of awe and a sense of superabundance.

A party of tourists entered, led by a man with a red book, who talked monotonously. Mudd, Jr., stepped out mechanically and followed them around the chapel. A proud-posed girl and her mother dropped behind the rest, as if to escape the monologue. But the voice of the guide reached them and Mudd, Jr., who walked beside them: "Erected," he was saying, "by Louis IX., in 1242, as a shrine for a piece of the true cross and the crown of thorns." The words stirred an old memory in Mudd, Jr. He turned to the ladies beside him:

"The head that once was crowned with thorns
Is crowned with glory now."

he murmured, as if asking a question.

And then a wonderful thing happened. For as the two tourists, noting his shabbiness, drew themselves away from him, suddenly the young girl turned and took his hard hand in her own.

"Oh! thank you—thank you very much for the thought," she said. For she had seen the light in his eyes.

Mudd, Jr., took this all calmly. In such surroundings it seemed not at all unnatural.

The tourists left after a while and he came back to his niche in the corner. There with thoughts that may not be measured he watched the sun's flame burst through the southern windows and cast iridescent glows on the farther wall. He saw these measured reflections creep inch by inch toward the eastern apse. He was filled with a wild emotion that made his breast swell with a physical pain. A sense of stress, of tension, laid hold of his head, his heart. The light was passing on to the high altar and he watched it with an easerness touched with apprehension, a mingled delight and dread. In the spandrels of the lower arch of the altar are glittering angels with outstretched wings. He saw the light touch the tip of a wing and closed his eyes for very fear. His breath came fast. His teeth scored white scars in the red of his lip. The excess of his emotion filled every corner of his being until he felt he could contain no more. If further rapture came it must overflow the limits of his frail body.

Mudd, Jr., trembled, but not with indecision. He breathed a prayer of thanksgiving—then opened wide his eyes.

The sun had found the west, and through the great rose window flamed full upon the high altar. A ball of dazzling, transforming light rested on the shrine beneath the Gothic canopy where of old the holy relics were exposed. Mudd, Jr., gave one long look, one long gasp, and his eyes closed again. His knees quivered, then bent, and he sank slowly to the floor.

The careless sacristan searched him out an hour later and summoned a physician. That gentleman made a lengthy scientific examination, and later issued a lengthy and scientific explanation of Mudd, Jr.'s decease.

The truth is that God does not permit mortals to know, unqualifiedly, and live. And the Sainte Chapelle was final truth to Mudd, Jr.